

NR 108, 110, 128



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Anthony S. Earl
Secretary

BOX 7921
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53707

IN REPLY REFER TO: _____

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
)
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES) SS

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

I, Anthony S. Earl, Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and custodian of the official records of said Department, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of Natural Resources Board Order No. WQ-32-78 was duly approved and adopted by this Department on September 28, 1978. I further certify that said copy has been compared by me with the original on file in this Department and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

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SECRETARY

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Department at Pyare Square Building in the Village of Shorewood Hills, this 6th day of November, 1978.

Anthony S. Earl
Anthony S. Earl, Secretary

(SEAL)

STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD

.....
IN THE MATTER of the repeal and recreation .
of sections NR 108.05(2), NR 110.03, NR .
110.06, NR 110.07, NR 110.08, NR 110.09, .
NR 110.10, NR 110.11, NR 110.13(2) and .
NR 110.15(2); and creating section NR .
108.05(3) and chapter NR 128 of the .
Wisconsin Administrative Code pertaining . WQ-32-78
to wastewater pollution abatement facility .
planning and the administration of the .
point source pollution abatement grant .
program (Wisconsin Fund) .
.....

ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD

REPEALING AND RECREATING, AND CREATING RULES

Pursuant to the authority vested in the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board by sections 144.025(2)(c), 144.04, 144.24 and 227.014(2)(a) and (c), Wisconsin Statutes, the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board hereby repeals and recreates, and creates rules as follows:

NR 108

SECTION 1. Add a second Note to NR 108.04(2)(b)

Note: Section 59.635, Wisconsin Statutes, requires that the county surveyor be notified if it is necessary to obliterate any landmark, monument, or corner post during construction. It is recommended that a copy of the construction plans be submitted to the county surveyor for his review.

SECTION 2. Repeal and recreate NR 108.05(2) and create NR 108.05(3)

NR 108.05 Design requirements.

(2) Waterworks, exclusive of the distribution system, shall be designed to provide for the estimated requirements based on a projected 20-year growth. Water distribution systems shall be designed for the estimated ultimate tributary population. These requirements may be modified by the department where it can be shown that a shorter design period is more cost-effective, more environmentally sound or that additional distribution system capacity will be provided in a future phase of construction.

(3) Sewage treatment facilities shall be designed to provide capacity for estimated future flows in accordance with sec. NR 110.09(2)(j). Interceptors shall be designed to provide capacity for estimated future flows in accordance with sec. NR 110.10(2). Collector sewers shall be designed for the estimated ultimate flow.

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

(5) "Excessive infiltration/inflow" means the quantities of infiltration/inflow which can be economically eliminated from a sewerage system by rehabilitation, as determined in a cost-effectiveness analysis that compares the cost of correcting the infiltration/inflow conditions to the total costs for transportation and treatment of the infiltration/inflow.

(6) "Industrial user" means:

(a) Any nongovernmental, non-residential user of a municipally owned sewerage system which discharges more than the equivalent of 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) of sanitary wastes and which is identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, United States Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented as of October 1, 1978 under one of the following divisions:

Division A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

Division B. Mining

Division D. Manufacturing

Division E. Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services

Division I. Services.

1. In determining the amount of a user's discharge, domestic wastes or discharges from sanitary conveniences may be excluded.

2. After applying the sanitary waste exclusion in sub. 1. above, dischargers in the above divisions that have a volume exceeding 25,000 gpd or the weight of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) or suspended solids (SS) equivalent to that weight found in 25,000 gpd of sanitary waste are considered industrial users. Sanitary wastes, for purposes of this calculation of equivalency, are the wastes discharged from residential users. The municipality shall, with the department's approval, define the strength of the residential waste discharges in terms of parameters including biological oxygen demand (BOD) and suspended solids (SS) per volume of flow as a minimum. Dischargers with a volume exceeding 25,000 GPD or the weight of BOD or SS equivalent to that weight found in 25,000 GPD of sanitary waste are considered as industrial users.

(b) Any nongovernmental user of a municipally owned sewerage system which discharges wastewater to the sewerage system which contains toxic pollutants or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to contaminate the sludge of any municipal system, or injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitutes a hazard to humans or animal, creates a public nuisance, or creates any hazard in or has an adverse effect on the waters receiving any discharge from the treatment works;

NR 110

SECTION 3. Section NR 110.03 is repealed and recreated as follows:

NR 110.03 Definitions. For purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Approved areawide waste treatment management plan" means a plan or element thereof developed pursuant to Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 (33 USC 1251 et seq.) and approved by the State of Wisconsin.

(2) "Approval" means the written approval of the department for any project requiring approval pursuant to s. 144.04, Stats., and sec. NR 108.03, Wis. Adm. Code.

(3) "Cost-effectiveness analysis" means a systematic comparison of alternative means of meeting state water quality standards, effluent limitations or other treatment standards in order to identify the alternative which will minimize the total resources costs over the planning period. These resources costs include monetary costs and environmental as well as other non-monetary costs.

(c) All commercial users of an individual system constructed with grant assistance under sec. NR 128.07.

(7) "Infiltration" means water other than wastewater that enters a sewerage system (including sewer service connections) from the ground through such sources as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.

(8) "Inflow" means water other than wastewater that enters a sewerage system (including sewer service connections) from sources such as roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains, foundation drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm sewers and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.

(9) "Interceptor sewer" means a sewer whose primary purpose is to transport wastewaters from collector sewers to a treatment facility.

(10) "Municipality" means any city, town, village, county, county utility district, town sanitary district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district or metropolitan sewage district.

(11) "Owner" means the state, county, town, town sanitary district, city, village, firm, company, institution, association, utility district, school district, metropolitan sewerage district, or individual owning or operating a sewerage system.

(12) "Planning area" means that area under study as part of a facilities plan.

(13) "Planning period" means the period over which sewerage system alternatives are evaluated for cost-effectiveness. The planning period begins with the initiation of the operation of the proposed facilities.

(14) "Reviewable project" means any construction or installation project for which department approval is required, pursuant to s. 144.04, Stats., including any new sewerage system; and, any improvements, extensions, or alterations of existing sewerage systems which may effect the quality or quantity of effluent or the location of any outfall.

(15) "Sewage collection system" means the common sanitary sewers within a sewerage system which are primarily installed to receive wastewaters directly from facilities which convey wastewater from individual structures or from private property, and which include service connection "Y" fittings designed for connection with those facilities. The facilities which convey wastewater from individual structures,

from private property to the public sanitary sewer, or its equivalent, are specifically excluded from the definition of "sewage collection system;" except that pumping units and pressurized lines for individual structures or groups of structures may be included as part of a "sewage collection system" when such units are cost effective and are owned and maintained by the sewerage system owner.

(16) "Sewage treatment facilities" means sewerage systems defined in sub. (17) below exclusive of interceptor sewers and sewage collection systems.

(17) "Sewerage system" means all structures, conduits and pipes, by which sewage is collected, treated, and disposed of, except plumbing inside and in connection with buildings served, and service pipes, from building to street main.

(18) "Sewer service area" means that area served or anticipated to be served by a sewage collection system.

(19) "Staging period" means the period of time during which reserve capacity will be provided in the sewerage system for future domestic, commercial, and industrial flows.

SECTION 4. Section NR 110.06 is repealed and recreated as follows:

NR 110.06 Construction plans for reviewable projects. (1) All construction plans for reviewable projects submitted to the department shall be in conformance with Chapter NR 108 and shall bear a suitable title block which includes the name of the owner, the scale and the date. The north point shall be shown on each plan. All plans shall be clear and legible. Blueprints will not be accepted. The datum used shall be indicated and shall be related to U.S.G.S. datum.

(2) Detailed construction plans shall contain appropriate plan views, elevations, necessary sections and supplemental views which together with the specifications provide all necessary information for construction of the project. Manufacturers' drawings shall not be accepted.

(3) All construction plans shall be in conformance with an approved facilities plan as required in sec. NR 110.08(1).

Note: Applicable state and local codes, including those of the department of industry, labor and human relations, the public service commission and the department of health and social services, should be consulted for other requirements.

SECTION 5. Section NR 110.07 is repealed and recreated as follows:

NR 110.07 Specifications for reviewable projects. (1) GENERAL. Complete technical specifications for all reviewable projects shall accompany the construction plans. Where feasible the specifications shall contain provisions for maintaining the same degree of wastewater treatment during construction as that which existed prior to the start of construction.

(2) The specifications accompanying the detailed construction drawings shall include, wherever applicable:

(a) All construction information not shown on the plans;

(b) The complete requirements for all mechanical and electrical equipment;

(c) The type and operating characteristics of all equipment;

(d) The laboratory fixtures and equipment;

(e) The construction materials to be used;

(f) The identification of the chemicals to be used; and

(g) The instructions for testing materials and equipment to meet design standards.

(3) Specifications reproduced from manufacturers' data and bearing the manufacturers' labels will not be accepted.

SECTION 6. Section NR 110.08 is repealed and recreated as follows:

NR 110.08 Facilities plans for reviewable projects. (1) APPLICABILITY. A facilities plan shall be included with each reviewable project submitted to the department for approval. Facilities plans for sewage treatment facilities shall be submitted and approved by the department prior to submittal of the construction plans.

(2) CONTENT. The facilities plan shall contain all of the information required by secs. NR 110.09(1)-(6), NR 110.10(1) and (2), or NR 110.11(1) whichever are applicable. The level of detail necessary to fulfill this requirement may vary dependent upon the size and complexity of the project.

(3) WISCONSIN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW. (a) Facilities plans, other than those excluded in sec. NR 150.03(2)(d)17., Wis. Adm. Code (1978), shall be screened by the department to determine whether it is required to prepare an environmental impact statement in accordance with chapter NR 150 (1978).

(b) For a proposal which a federal agency and the department determine to be a major and significant action, the requirements of sec. NR 150.10 (1978) shall apply.

(4) CONFORMANCE WITH APPROVED AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS. All approvable sewerage system facility plans must be in conformance with approved area-wide waste treatment management plans unless the department determines that such plans conflict with the department's responsibilities to protect, maintain, and improve the quality and management of the waters of the State, ground and surface, public and private. In the absence of an approved area-wide waste treatment management plan, no determination of such conformance is required.

SECTION 7. Section NR 110.09 is repealed and recreated as follows:

NR 110.09 Sewage treatment facilities projects. (1) FACILITIES PLANS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES PROJECTS. (a) Facilities plans consist of those necessary plans and studies which directly relate to the construction of the proposed facilities. Facilities planning shall demonstrate the need for the proposed facilities. Through a systematic evaluation of feasible alternatives facilities planning shall also demonstrate that the selected alternative is the most cost-effective means of meeting established effluent limitations and water quality standards. The most cost-effective alternative is that which will result in the minimum total resources costs over the planning period. The planning period of the facilities plan shall be 20 years. The total resources costs include monetary costs, environmental and social considerations, and other nonmonetary factors. The interest (discount) rate to be used in calculating present worth shall be obtained from the department when beginning facilities planning.

(b) Facilities planning shall include the following information in such detail as the department deems appropriate for the specific project:

1. A description of the sewerage system for which construction drawings and specifications are to be prepared. This description shall include preliminary engineering data, cost estimates for design and construction of the sewerage system, and a schedule for completion of design and construction. The preliminary engineering data shall include, to the extent appropriate, information such as a schematic flow diagram, unit processes, design data regarding detention times, flow rates, sizing of units, and so forth. This is commonly referred to as the Unit Equipment and Design Report.

2. A description of the selected complete sewerage system of which the proposed facilities will be a part using maps, diagrams and plans as appropriate. This description shall include:

a. The delineation of a sewer service area for the complete sewerage system based on a 20-year population projection and density assumptions;

b. A description of the collection system including existing and proposed trunk sewers and interceptors;

c. A description of the existing and proposed sewage treatment system including ultimate disposal of wastewater and sludge;

d. A planning area map showing individual systems, if individual systems are to be a part of the cost-effective solution proposed for state or EPA funding.

3. Infiltration/inflow documentation in accordance with sec. NR 110.09(5) and (6).

4. A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives for the sewerage system prepared in accordance with sec. NR 110.09(2). Except as provided in sec. NR 110.09(2)(j)4.c. the most cost-effective alternatives shall be selected for implementation.

5. For facilities plans for state funded projects, parallel cost estimates shall be provided for the facilities necessary to transport and/or treat the fundable capacity, as well as a cost estimate for the total proposed sewerage system.

Note: See secs. NR 128.05 and NR 128.06 for requirements regarding fundable capacity for state funded projects.

6. An identification of effluent discharge limitations including water quality related effluent limitations, and where a Wisconsin Pollution Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit has been issued, a copy of the permit for the proposed sewerage system.

7. Required comments or approvals of relevant state, interstate, regional, and local agencies.

8. An estimate of the anticipated cost to the average user of the system. This cost shall be presented at the public hearing required under sec. NR 110.09(4).

9. A brief summary of the public hearing required under sec. NR 110.09(4) or any other public meeting or hearing held during the planning process including a summary of the views expressed.

10. A brief statement demonstrating that the authorities who will be implementing the plan have the necessary legal, financial, institutional, and managerial resources available to insure the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed treatment works.

11. A description of potential opportunities for recreation, open space, and access to bodies of water analyzed in planning the proposed sewerage system and the recommended actions. The facility plan shall also describe measures taken to coordinate with federal, state and local recreational programs and with recreational elements of applicable approved areawide waste treatment management plans.

(2) CONTENT OF THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS. The cost-effectiveness analysis shall include:

(a) The relationship of the size and capacity of alternative systems to the needs to be served, including reserve capacity;

(b) An evaluation of alternative flow and waste reduction measures, including non-structural methods;

(c) An evaluation of improved effluent quality attainable by upgrading the operation and maintenance and efficiency of existing facilities as an alternative or supplement to construction of new facilities;

(d) An evaluation of the capability of each alternative to meet secondary treatment standards or applicable water quality related effluent limitations. The sewerage system design must be based upon achievement of not less than secondary treatment standards as defined by ch. NR 210;

(e) An identification of and provision for applying technologies included under each of the following waste treatment management techniques:

1. Biological or physical-chemical treatment and discharge to receiving waters;
2. Systems employing the reuse of wastewater and recycling of pollutants;
3. Land application techniques;
4. Systems including revenue generating applications; and
5. On-site and non-conventional systems.

(f) All construction of publicly-owned sewerage systems and privately owned domestic sewerage systems discharging to surface waters shall be based upon application of secondary treatment as a minimum. Where

application of secondary treatment would not provide for attainment of water quality standards, the facilities plan shall provide for attaining the applicable standards by designing to meet appropriate water quality related effluent limitations. Sewerage systems discharging to the ground water shall comply with the applicable discharge requirements of ch. NR 214. The alternative of treating combined sewer overflows shall also be considered.

(g) An evaluation to determine the cost-effective means of disposing of treated effluent.

(h) An evaluation of the most cost-effective means of treating, handling, and disposing of sludge. This evaluation shall include at a minimum the following items:

1. A description of the current sludge handling system;
2. An analysis of the anticipated quantity and qualitative characteristics of the sludge from the proposed facility;
3. An identification of alternative stabilization, dewatering, storage, transportation, and disposal techniques;
4. A cost-effectiveness analysis of the feasible alternatives, and;
5. A summary describing the selected plan and its anticipated environmental impacts.

(i) An adequate assessment of the expected environmental impacts of the alternatives (including sites) in accordance with sec. NR 110.09(3). This assessment shall be an integral part of the analysis of alternatives for cost-effectiveness. The assessment shall be revised as necessary to include information developed during subsequent project steps.

(j) An analysis of the most cost-effective design staging and sizing. The staging and sizing of treatment works shall be based upon the following:

1. Population projections. Population projections for facilities planning shall be in conformance with those contained in applicable approved areawide waste treatment management plans and rules adopted pursuant to s. 144.24(4)(b) and s. 16.96, Stats. If such projections are not available, the engineer shall project future population growth based on trends in the recent past.
2. Wastewater flow estimates. a. In determining total average daily flow for the design of sewerage systems, the flows to be considered include the average daily base flows (ADBFB) expected from residential

sources, commercial sources, institutional sources, and industries the system will serve plus allowances for future industries and nonexcessive infiltration/inflow.

b. The estimation of existing and future ADBF from combined residential, commercial, and institutional sources, shall be based upon one of the following methods:

i. Preferred method. Existing ADBF shall be estimated based upon a fully documented analysis of water use records adjusted for consumption and losses or on records of wastewater flows for extended dry periods less estimated dry weather infiltration. Future flows for the sewerage system design shall be estimated by determining the existing per capita flows, subtracting any projected per capita water conservation flow reduction and multiplying this figure by the future projected population to be served. Seasonal population can be converted to equivalent full-time residents using the following multipliers:

Day-use visitor (0.1-0.2).

Seasonal visitor (0.5-0.8).

The preferred method shall be used wherever water supply records or wastewater flow data exist. Allowances for future increases of per capita flow over time will not be approved.

ii. Optional method. Where water supply and wastewater flow data are lacking, existing and future ADBF shall be estimated by multiplying a gallon per capita per day (gpcd) allowance not exceeding those in the following table by the estimated total of the existing and future resident populations to be served. The tabulated ADBF allowances include estimates for commercial and institutional sources as well as residential sources. The department may approve exceptions to the tabulated allowances where large commercial and institutional flows (more than 25 percent of total estimated ADBF) are documented.

Description	Gallons per capita per day (gpcd)
Non-SMSA cities and towns with projected total 10-yr population of 5,000 or less.....	60-70
Other cities and towns.....	65-80

3. Industrial flows. a. The sewerage system total design flow capacity may include allowances for industrial flows. The allowances may include capacity needed for industrial flows which the existing sewerage system presently serves. However, these flows shall be carefully reviewed and means of reducing them shall be considered. Capacity needs for existing flows from industrial users and for future flows from all industries intending to increase their flows or relocate in the area must be documented.

b. While many uncertainties accompany forecasting future industrial flows, there is still a need to allow for some unforeseeable future industrial growth. Thus, design capacity of the treatment works may include (in addition to the existing industrial flows and future documented industrial flows) a nominal flow allowance for future nonidentifiable industries or for unplanned industrial expansions, provided that areawide waste treatment management plans, land-use plans and zoning provide for such industrial growth. This additional allowance for future unplanned industrial flow shall not normally exceed 5 percent (or 10 percent for towns with less than 10,000 population) of the total design flow of the treatment works exclusive of the allowance or 25 percent of the total industrial flow (existing plus documented future), whichever is greater.

4. Staging of sewage treatment facilities. For municipally owned projects the design capacity of new, upgraded or expanded sewage treatment facilities shall not exceed that necessary for wastewater flows projected during the initial staging period. Privately owned domestic waste treatment facilities shall provide design capacity for estimated flows 20 years from the estimated time of start-up of the facilities unless the cost-effectiveness staging analysis in sec. NR 110.09(2)(i)4. is done to justify a lesser design staging period. The staging period for municipally owned waste treatment facilities shall be determined by either of the following methods:

a. First method. The owner shall analyze at least three alternative staging periods (10 years, 15 years and 20 years) and the least costly (i.e., total present worth or average annual cost) staging period shall be selected.

b. Second method. The staging period shall not exceed the period which is appropriate according to the following table.

Staging Periods for Treatment Facilities

Flow Growth Factors (20 yrs)	Maximum Initial Staging Period
1. Design flow less than 1.3 times initial flow.	20 years
2. Design flow 1.3 to 1.8 times initial flow.	15 years
3. Design flow greater than 1.8 times initial flow.	10 years

c. A municipality may stage the construction of a treatment plant for a shorter period than the maximum allowed under this subdivision. A shorter staging period might be based upon environmental factors (secondary impacts, compliance with other environmental laws, energy conservation, water supply), an objective concerning planned modular construction, the utilization of temporary treatment plants, or attainment of consistency with locally adopted plans including comprehensive and capital improvement plans. However, the staging period may in no case be less than 10 years, because of associated cost penalties and the time necessary to plan and construct later stages.

(k) An evaluation of the costs, cost-savings, and effects of flow reduction measures unless the existing average daily base flow from the area is less than 70 gpcd, or the current population of the municipality is under 5,000, or the area is exempted by the department for having an effective existing flow reduction program. A flow reduction program shall be adopted by municipalities which shall include those measures determined to be cost effective.

(l) An analysis of innovative and alternative treatment processes and techniques that reclaim and reuse water, productively recycle wastewater constituents, eliminate the discharge of pollutants or recover energy. Where certain categories of alternative technologies may not be generally applicable because of prevailing climatic or geological conditions, a detailed analysis of these categories of alternative technologies is not required. However, the reason for such a rejection must be fully substantiated in the facilities plan.

(m) An analysis of the primary energy requirements (operational energy inputs) for each system considered. The alternative selected shall propose adoption of measures to reduce energy consumption or to increase recovery as long as such measures are cost effective.

(3) CONTENT OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT. An adequate environmental assessment must be an integral, though identifiable, part of any facilities plan submitted to the department under NR 110.09(1). The information submitted in the environmental assessment will be used by the department for determining whether or not an environmental impact statement is necessary. The analyses that constitute an adequate environmental assessment shall include:

(a) Description of the existing environment without the project. This shall include for the delineated planning area a description of the present environmental conditions relevant to the analysis of alternatives or determinations of the environmental impacts of the proposed action. This description shall include, but not be limited to, discussions of the following topics where applicable to a particular study: surface and ground water quality; water supply and use; general hydrology; air quality; noise levels, energy production and consumption; land use trends; population projections, wetlands, floodplains,

coastal zones and other environmentally sensitive areas; historic and archaeological sites; other related federal or state projects in the area; and plant and animal communities which may be affected, especially those containing threatened or endangered species.

(b) Description of the future environment without the project. The future environmental conditions with the no project alternative shall be forecast, covering the same areas listed in par. (a) above.

(c) Evaluation of alternatives. This discussion shall include a comparative analysis of feasible options and a systematic development of wastewater treatment alternatives. The alternatives shall be screened with respect to capital and operating costs; significant primary and secondary environmental effects; physical, legal or institutional constraints; and whether or not they meet regulatory requirements. Special attention should be given to long term impacts, irreversible impacts and induced impacts such as development. The reasons for rejecting any alternatives shall be presented in addition to any significant environmental benefits precluded by rejection of an alternative. The analysis should consider, when relevant to the project:

1. Flow and waste reduction measures, including infiltration/inflow reduction;
2. Alternative locations, capacities, and construction phasing of facilities;
3. Alternative waste management techniques, including treatment and discharge, wastewater reuse and land application;
4. Alternative methods for disposal of sludge and other residual waste, including process options and final disposal options;
5. Improving effluent quality through more efficient operation and maintenance;

(d) Environmental impacts of the proposed action. Primary and secondary impacts of the proposed action shall be described, giving special attention to unavoidable impacts, steps to mitigate adverse impacts, any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources to the project and the relationship between local short term uses of the environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long term productivity. The significance of land use impacts shall be evaluated, based on current population of the planning area; design year population for the service area; percentage of the service area currently vacant; and plans for staging facilities. Special attention should be given to induced changes in population patterns and growth, particularly if a project involves some degree of regionalization.

(e) Steps to minimize adverse effects. This section shall describe structural and nonstructural measures, if any, in the facilities plan to mitigate or eliminate significant adverse effects on the human and natural environments. Structural provisions include but are not limited to changes in facility design, size, and location; nonstructural provisions include but are not limited to staging facilities as well as developing and enforcing land use regulations and environmentally protective regulations.

(f) Documentation. Sources of information used to describe the existing environment and to assess future environmental impacts should be documented. In addition to the department, these sources should include regional, state and federal agencies with responsibility or interest in the types of impacts listed in par. (a) above. In particular, the following agencies should be consulted:

1. Local, and regional land use planning agencies and areawide waste treatment management planning agencies for assessments of land use trends and population projections, especially those affecting size, timing, and location of facilities;
2. The HUD Regional Office if a project involves a flood risk area identified under the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-234);
3. The state coastal zone management agency, if a coastal zone is affected;
4. The Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture, if a wild and scenic river is affected;
5. The Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Commerce, if a threatened or endangered species is affected;
6. The Fish and Wildlife Service (Department of the Interior), the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, if a wetland is affected.

(4) PUBLIC HEARING. Municipalities shall hold at least one public hearing before a facilities plan is adopted. A copy of the facilities plan should be available for public review before the hearing and at the hearing, since these hearings provide an opportunity for public comment on the issues associated with the facilities plan.

(5) CONTENT OF AN INFILTRATION/INFLOW ANALYSIS. (a) The infiltration/inflow analysis shall demonstrate whether or not excessive infiltration/inflow exists in the sewer system. The analysis shall identify the presence, flow rate, and type of infiltration/inflow conditions, which exist in the sewer systems.

(b) For determination of the possible existence of excessive infiltration/inflow, the analysis shall include an estimate of the cost of eliminating the infiltration/inflow conditions. These costs shall be compared with estimated total costs for transportation and treatment of the infiltration/inflow. This determination shall be made at several levels of infiltration/inflow removal.

(c) If the infiltration/inflow analysis demonstrates the existence or possible existence of excessive infiltration/inflow and the specific sources of excessive infiltration/inflow have not been adequately identified, a sewer system evaluation survey shall be conducted in accordance with sec. NR 110.09(6). A detailed plan for the sewer system evaluation survey shall be included in the infiltration/inflow analysis. The plan shall outline the tasks to be performed in the survey and their estimated costs.

(6) CONTENT OF A SEWER SYSTEM EVALUATION SURVEY. (a) The sewer system evaluation survey shall determine the location, estimated flow rate, method of rehabilitation and cost of rehabilitation versus cost of transportation and treatment for each defined source of infiltration/inflow.

(b) The report shall summarize the results of the sewer system evaluation survey. In addition, the report shall include:

1. A justification for each sewer section cleaned and internally inspected; and
2. A proposed rehabilitation program for the sewer system to eliminate all defined excessive infiltration/inflow.

(7) CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT PROJECTS. In addition to the requirements of Chapter NR 108 and secs. NR 110.06 and NR 110.07 above, the following requirements shall be adhered to for submission of plans for sewage treatment plants.

(a) Overall plan. A plan shall be submitted which shows the sewage treatment plant in relation to the remainder of the system. Sufficient topographic features shall be included to indicate its location with respect to streams and the point of discharge of treated effluent.

(b) Layout. A general layout plan shall be submitted which includes:

1. A contour map of the site;
2. The size and location of plant structures;
3. A schematic flow diagram indicating the various plant units;

4. Piping details including piping arrangements for bypassing individual units;

5. The materials handled and the direction of flow through each pipe;

6. The hydraulic profiles for sewage and sludge flows;

7. Soil conditions at the site.

(c) Detailed plans. Detailed construction plans shall be submitted which include:

1. The location, dimensions, elevations and details of all existing and proposed plant units;

2. The elevation of high and low water level in the receiving stream;

3. An adequate description of all features not covered in the specifications.

SECTION 8. Section NR 110.10 is repealed and recreated as follows:

NR 110.10 Sewage collection system projects. (1) FACILITIES PLANS FOR SEWER PROJECTS. For sewer projects the facilities plan shall include the following information:

(a) Description. A brief description of the project; including its geographic location and any necessary reference maps or exhibits;

(b) Topography. A brief description of the topography of the general area with specific reference to the area serviced by the proposed sewer;

(c) Soil investigations. A description of the extent of soil investigations, including information on rock likely to be encountered. In addition, that portion of the proposed sewer which is below high ground water level shall be indicated.

(d) Flooding. A designation of any portion of the proposed sewer which is located within the floodway or floodplain as defined in Chapter NR 116. All projects shall conform to the requirements of Chapter NR 116;

(e) Wetlands. A statement indicating whether the proposed sewer will pass through a wetlands area, and the approximate acreage of the wetland.

(f) Population growth rate (annual) based on the most recent data for the municipality.

(g) Sewer service area. If the sewer project is tributary to a treatment plant for which a service area that has been delineated as a part of an approved areawide waste treatment management plan, indicate the location of the sewer on a map of the service area.

(h) Downstream overflows. A statement indicating the number and location of overflows and bypasses in the sewer system;

(i) Description of treatment facilities. A brief description of the type of treatment facility indicating the ability of the facility to handle the sewage of the proposed project during both wet and dry weather conditions;

(j) Costs. A discussion of the estimated capital costs and where an entire sewerage system is being installed, the estimated annual cost to the user of the system.

(k) Basis of design. The following data shall be provided for the proposed project:

1. Design period;
2. Population densities per acre and total population served;
3. Area served by proposed sewers in acres;
4. Per capita sewage contribution expressed as an average and maximum value, include basis for this determination;
5. Infiltration;
6. Industrial waste contribution;
7. Design flow rates as expressed as average and maximum values;
8. Size of pipe, grade, velocity and maximum capacity.

(l) The department may require the submittal of an environmental assessment meeting the requirements of sec. NR 110.09(3) for large or complex sewer projects, for those projects which are proposed to be constructed in environmentally sensitive areas, or for projects which involve significant public controversy.

(2) STAGING OF INTERCEPTORS. Since the location and length of interceptors will influence growth, interceptor routes and staging of construction shall be planned carefully and shall be consistent with approved areawide waste treatment management plans, growth management plans and other environmental laws.

(a) Interceptor pipe sizes shall be based upon a staging period of 20 years. A larger pipe size corresponding to a longer staging period not to exceed 40 years may be allowed if the owner can demonstrate, wherever areawide waste treatment management plans have been approved, that the larger pipe would be consistent with projected land use patterns in such plans and would reduce overall (primary plus secondary) environmental impacts. These environmental impacts include:

1. Primary impacts.

- a. Short-term disruption of traffic, business and other daily activities.
- b. Destruction of flora and fauna, noise, erosion and sedimentation.

2. Secondary impacts.

- a. Pressure to rezone or otherwise stimulate unplanned development.
- b. Pressure to accelerate growth for quicker recovery of the non-federal share of the interceptor investments.
- c. Effects on air quality and environmentally sensitive areas by cultural changes.

(b) The estimation of peak flows in interceptors shall be based upon the following considerations:

1. Daily and seasonal variations of pipe flows, the timing of flows from the various parts of the tributary area and pipe storage effects.
2. The feasibility of off-pipe storage to reduce peak flows.
3. The use of an appropriate peak flow factor that decreases as the average daily flow to be conveyed increases.

(3) CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEWER PROJECTS. In addition to the requirements of Chapter NR 108 and secs. NR 110.06 and NR 110.07 plans and specifications for proposed sewer projects shall include a plan and profile view of all proposed construction. The plans and profiles shall show:

- (a) Location. The location of existing or proposed streets and sewers;
- (b) Streams and water surfaces. The location and 100 year flood elevation of all streams and water surfaces relevant to the project;
- (c) Elevations. The line of the ground surface, the invert and surface elevation at each manhole and the grade of the sewer between each adjacent manhole. Basement elevations shall be noted on the plans or the designing engineer shall state that all sewers are sufficiently deep to serve adjacent basements except where otherwise noted on the plans. Where gravity basement drainage to the proposed sewer will not be possible for existing buildings, the buildings' owners shall be so advised prior to construction of the sewers;
- (d) Pipe size and material. The pipe size, material, pipe strength and bedding class shall be shown on the plans or in the specifications;
- (e) Manhole spacing. The length of sewer between the manholes shall be shown on the plans;
- (f) Special features. The locations of all special features including inverted siphons, concrete encasements, elevated sewers, and other features as appropriate;
- (g) Existing structures. The location of all known existing structures and utilities which might interfere with the proposed construction, particularly all water mains, gas mains, storm drains, and other pertinent structures;
- (h) Special drawings. Special detail drawings made to a scale to clearly show the nature of the design shall be furnished to show the following:
1. Stream crossings with elevations of the stream bed and of normal and extreme high and low water levels;
 2. Details of all special sewer joints and cross-sections;
 3. Details of all sewer appurtenances such as manholes, lampholes, inspection chambers, inverted siphons and elevated sewers.
- SECTION 9. Section NR 110.11 is repealed and recreated as follows:
- NR 110.11 Sewage lift stations.

(1) FACILITIES PLANS FOR SEWAGE LIFT STATIONS. The facilities plan shall include the following:

(a) Contributory area. A description of the extent of the existing and proposed contributory area with reference to a general system map as well as a description of the areas of probable future expansion of the contributory area.

(b) Location. The location of the proposed lift station, force main and point of discharge to the existing sewer system. In addition the report shall discuss the capacity available in the existing downstream sewer to handle the additional flow.

(c) Flooding. A statement indicating whether the proposed lift station is in a floodway or floodplain as defined in Chapter NR 116. All projects shall conform to the requirements of Chapter NR 116.

(d) Basis for design. The design data for the proposed project including the following:

1. Design period;
2. Population densities per acre and total population served;
3. Area served in acres;
4. Per capita sewage contribution expressed as an average and as a maximum value;
5. Infiltration;
6. Industrial waste contributions;
7. Design flow rates expressed as average and maximum values; and
8. Design head conditions.

(e) Essential features. A description of the essential features of construction and operation of the proposed stations.

(f) Costs. Discussion of the estimated capital costs, estimated annual maintenance cost, and estimated annual cost to the average user of the system;

(g) The department may require the submittal of an environmental assessment meeting the requirements of sec. NR 110.09(3) for large or complex lift station projects, for those projects constructed in environmentally sensitive areas or for projects which could involve significant public controversy.

(2) CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEWAGE LIFT STATIONS. In addition to the requirements of Chapter NR 108 and secs. NR 110.06 and 110.07, the following requirements shall be adhered to for submission of construction plans and specifications for sewage lift stations:

(a) Location plan. A location plan shall be submitted showing the tributary area, the municipal boundaries within the tributary area and the location of the lift station and force main, and all pertinent elevations.

(b) Detailed plans. The detailed lift station plans shall show the following, where applicable:

1. The location and the topography (using a contour map) of the property to be used;
2. The station details and all appurtenant equipment including pumps, sump pumps, heaters, ventilation equipment, valving, access ladder, intermediate landings, and wet well;
3. The elevation of high water at the site, including the maximum elevation of sewage in the collection system in the event of power failure at the station.

SECTION 10. Section NR 110.13(2) is repealed and recreated as follows:

(2) DESIGN CAPACITY. Sewage collection systems, exclusive of interceptors, shall provide design capacity for the estimated ultimate tributary population. Interceptors shall provide design capacity for the anticipated flow 20 years after beginning operation unless a different staging period is determined to be more environmentally sound in accordance with sec. NR 110.10(2)(a).

SECTION 11. Section NR 110.15(2) is repealed and recreated as follows:

(2) DESIGN CAPACITY. The design capacity for municipally owned sewage treatment facilities shall be in accordance with sec. NR 110.09(2)(j). Privately owned domestic waste treatment facilities shall provide design capacity for the estimated population 20 years from the time of start-up of the facility unless the cost-effective staging analysis in sec. NR 110.09(2)(j)4. justifies a lesser design staging period.

SECTION 12. Chapter NR 128 is created as follows

Point Source Pollution Abatement Grant Programs

NR 128.01 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish rules under s. 144.24, Stats., for the implementation and administration of a financial assistance program for the planning, design, engineering, and construction of point source pollution abatement facilities.

NR 128.02 Applicability and cross referencing. This chapter shall apply to all applications for funding for planning, design and construction of point source pollution abatement facilities made pursuant to s. 144.24, Stats. Compliance with this chapter and all other applicable requirements identified herein is necessary for satisfying qualification requirements prior to grant assistance.

NR 128.03 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Alternative wastewater treatment works" means a wastewater conveyance and/or treatment system other than a conventional system. This includes small diameter pressure and vacuum sewers and small diameter gravity sewers carrying partially or fully treated wastewater.

(2) "Approval" means the written approval of the department.

(3) "Approved areawide waste treatment management plan" means a plan or elements thereof developed pursuant to Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 (33 USC 1251 et. seq.), and approved by the State of Wisconsin.

(4) "Combined sewer" means a sewer intended to serve as a sanitary sewer and a storm sewer, or as an industrial sewer and a storm sewer.

(5) "Construction" means any one or more of the following activities: Preliminary planning to determine the feasibility of treatment works; engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, or economic investigations or studies; surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures or other necessary actions; erection, building, acquisition, alteration, remodeling, improvement, or extension of treatment works; or the inspection or supervision of any of the foregoing items. The phrase "initiation of construction," means:

(a) The approval of the plan of study for step 1 activities;

(b) The award of a step 2 grant for step 2 activities;

(c) Issuance of a notice to proceed under a construction contract for any segment of step 3 project work or, if notice to proceed is not required, execution of the construction contract for step 3 activities.

(6) "Conventional system" means a collection and treatment system consisting of minimum size gravity collector sewers normally with manholes, force mains, pumping and lift stations, and interceptors leading to a central treatment plant.

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

(8) "Excessive infiltration/inflow" means the quantities of infiltration/inflow which can be economically eliminated from a sewer system by rehabilitation, as determined in a cost-effectiveness analysis that compares the costs for correcting the infiltration/inflow conditions to the total costs for transportation and treatment of the infiltration/inflow, subject to the provisions in sec. NR 128.20.

(9) "Individual systems" means privately owned alternative wastewater treatment works (including dual waterless/graywater systems) serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments which are neither connected into nor a part of any conventional treatment works. In general, these are on-site systems with localized treatment and disposal of wastewater with minimal or no conveyance of untreated wastewater. Limited conveyance of treated or partially treated effluents to further treatment or disposal sites can be a function of individual systems where cost-effective.

(10) "Industrial user" means:

(a) Any nongovernmental, non-residential user of a publicly owned treatment works which discharges more than the equivalent of 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) of sanitary wastes and which is identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, United States Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented as of October 1, 1978 under one of the following divisions:

Division A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

Division B. Mining

Division D. Manufacturing

Division E. Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services

Division I. Services.

1. In determining the amount of a user's discharge, domestic wastes or discharges from sanitary conveniences may be excluded.

2. After applying the sanitary waste exclusion in sub. 1. above, dischargers in the above divisions that have a volume exceeding 25,000 gpd or the weight of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) or suspended solids (SS) equivalent to that weight found in 25,000 gpd of sanitary waste are considered industrial users. Sanitary wastes, for purposes of this calculation of equivalency, are the wastes discharged from residential users. The grantee, with the department's approval, shall define the strength of the residential waste discharges in terms of parameters including biological oxygen demand (BOD) and suspended solids (SS) per volume of flow as a minimum. Dischargers with a volume exceeding 25,000 GPD or the weight of BOD or SS equivalent to that weight found in 25,000 GPD of sanitary waste are considered as industrial users.

(b) Any non governmental user of a publicly owned treatment works which discharges wastewater to the treatment works which contains toxic pollutants or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to contaminate the sludge of any municipal system, or to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitutes a hazard to humans or animals, creates a public nuisance, or creates any hazard in or has an adverse effect on the waters receiving any discharge from the treatment works;

(c) All commercial users of an individual system constructed with grant assistance under sec. NR 128.08.

(11) "Infiltration" means the water other than wastewater that enters a sewerage system (including sewer service connections) from the ground through such sources as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes.

(12) "Inflow" means water other than wastewater that enters a sewerage system (including sewer service connections) from sources such as, roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, and area drains, foundation drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm sewers and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage.

(13) "Interceptor sewer" means a sewer whose primary purpose is to transport wastewaters from collector sewers to a treatment facility.

(14) "Municipality" means any city, town, village, county, county utility district, town sanitary district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, metropolitan sewerage district or any federally recognized tribal governing body.

(15) "Principal residence" means the voting residence, the habitation of the family or household occupying the space for at least 51 percent of the time annually. Second homes, vacation or recreation

residences are not included in this definition. Commercial establishments with wastewater flow equal to or smaller than one user equivalent (generally 300 gallons per day dry weather flows) are included.

(16) "Project" means step 1, step 2, or step 3 activities under this chapter.

(17) "Reimbursement" means a commitment by the department, subject to legislative appropriation, to reimburse municipalities for project costs incurred at local expense consistent with the allocation procedures outlined in sec. NR 128.09.

(18) "Replacement" means the expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories, or appurtenances which are necessary during the useful life of the treatment works to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works were designed and constructed. The term "operation and maintenance" includes replacement.

(19) "Sanitary sewer" means a sewer intended to carry only sanitary or sanitary and industrial waste waters from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions.

(20) "Sewage collection system" means the common sanitary sewers within a publicly-owned treatment system which are primarily installed to receive wastewaters directly from facilities which convey wastewater from individual structures or from private property, and which include service connection "Y" fittings designed for connection with those facilities. The facilities which convey wastewater from individual structures, from private property to the public sanitary sewer, or its equivalent, are specifically excluded from the definition of "sewage collection system;" except that pumping units and pressurized lines for individual structures or groups of structures may be included as part of a "sewage collection system" when such units are cost effective and are owned and maintained by the grantee.

(21) "Sewage treatment facilities" means treatment works defined in sub. (24) below exclusive of interceptor sewers, and sewage collection systems.

(22) "Small commercial establishments" mean private establishments such as restaurant, hotels, stores, filling stations and recreational facilities, with dry weather wastewater flows less than 25,000 gallons per day. Private, non-profit entities such as churches, schools, hospitals, charitable organizations, are considered small commercial establishments. Commercial establishments with wastewater flow equal to or smaller than one user equivalent (generally 300 gallons per day of dry weather flow) shall be treated as residences.

(23) "Storm sewer" means a sewer intended to carry only storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters, and drainage.

(24) "Treatment works" means any devices and systems for the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage, domestic sewage, or liquid industrial wastes used to meet applicable effluent limitations or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the useful life of the works. These systems include intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, individual systems, pumping, power, and other equipment and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations, thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; and any works, including site acquisition of the land that will be an integral part of the treatment process, or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment (including land for composting sludge, temporary storage of such compost and land used for the storage of treated wastewater in land treatment systems before land application); or any other method or system for preventing, abating, reducing, storing, treating, separating, or disposing of municipal waste or industrial waste, including waste in combined storm water and sanitary sewer systems.

(25) "User charge" means a charge levied on users of a treatment works for the user's proportional share of the cost of operation and maintenance (including replacement as defined in sub. (18)) of such works.

NR 128.04 Severability. Should any section, paragraph, phrase, sentence, clause or word of this chapter be declared invalid or unconstitutional for any reason, the remainder of this chapter shall not be affected thereby.

NR 128.05 Eligibility for a state grant. (1) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS. Municipalities, as defined by sec. NR 128.03(14) are eligible to participate in the financial assistance program for the construction of point source pollution abatement facilities established by this chapter.

(2) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS. Projects for the construction of publicly owned treatment works and privately owned treatment works meeting the requirements of sec. NR 128.08 are eligible for participation in the financial assistance program established by this chapter. Grant assistance may be awarded by the department for the following types of projects.

(a) Step 1 projects. Facilities planning and/or related elements required to apply for step 2 grant assistance are eligible provided that federal sources of funding for step 1 activities are not available.

(b) Step 2 projects. Preparation of construction plans and specifications are eligible provided that federal sources of funding for step 2 activities are not available.

(c) Step 3 projects. Building and erection of treatment works are eligible.

(3) INELIGIBLE PROJECTS. (a) Projects not in conformance with approved areawide waste treatment management plan are not eligible.

(b) Projects not satisfactorily completing all steps of planning and design are not eligible.

(4) ELIGIBLE COSTS. The grantee's allocable project costs which are reasonable and necessary, are eligible. These costs may include, but are not limited to:

(a) The cost of step 3 construction of treatment works designed to transport and/or treat the fundable capacity as determined in sec. NR 128.06(1) and (2). This cost shall be determined in accordance with sec. NR 128.07;

(b) Costs of salaries, benefits, and expendable material the grantee incurs for the project except as provided in sec. NR 128.05(5)(g);

(c) Costs under construction contracts;

(d) Professional and consultant services;

(e) Facilities planning directly related to the treatment works;

(f) Sewer system evaluation and rehabilitation;

(g) Project feasibility and engineering reports;

(h) Costs of complying with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act, including costs of public notices and hearings;

(i) Preparation of construction drawings, specifications, estimates, and construction contract documents;

(j) Landscaping;

(k) Removal, relocation, replacement or temporary provision of utilities, for which the grantee is legally obligated to pay;

- (l) Materials acquired, consumed, or expended specifically for the project;
 - (m) A reasonable inventory of laboratory chemicals and supplies necessary to initiate plant operation;
 - (n) Development and preparation of an operation and maintenance manual;
 - (o) Reasonable costs in the development of water conservation plans and user charge system plans;
 - (p) Project identification signs;
 - (q) Start-up services for new treatment works;
 - (r) A Plan of Operation; and
 - (s) Development of a municipal pretreatment program and purchase of monitoring equipment and construction of facilities to be used by the municipal treatment works in the pretreatment program.
 - (t) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec. NR 128.11(14), costs associated with determination of the fundable capacity and the cost of fundable capacity as required by secs. NR 128.06 and NR 128.07. These costs may be reimbursed to the grantee as part of a step 3 grant award. Approval must be obtained from the department before initiating such work in order for the costs to be grant eligible.
- (5) INELIGIBLE COSTS. Costs which are not necessary for the construction of a treatment works project are ineligible. Such costs include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Basin or areawide planning not directly related to the project;
 - (b) Bonus payments not legally required for completion of construction before a contractual completion date;
 - (c) Personal injury compensation or damages arising out of the project, whether determined by adjudication, arbitration, negotiation, or otherwise;
 - (d) Fines and penalties due to violations of, or failure to comply with, federal, state, or local laws;
 - (e) Costs outside the scope of the approved project;

- (f) Interest on bonds or any other form of indebtedness required to finance the project costs;
 - (g) Ordinary operating expenses of local government, such as salaries and expenses of a mayor, city council members, or city attorney;
 - (h) Site acquisition expenses (for example, sewer rights-of-way, sewage treatment plant sites, sanitary landfills and sludge disposal areas) except as otherwise provided in sec. NR 128.05(6)(a) through (c);
 - (i) Costs for which payment has been or will be received under another federal or state financial assistance program;
 - (j) Costs of studies to determine pollutant removals in existing treatment works or tolerance to pollutants which interfere with the treatment works' operation, sludge use, or disposal in development of a municipal pretreatment program;
 - (k) Costs of monitoring equipment used by industry for sampling and analysis of industrial discharges to municipal treatment works;
 - (l) Cost of sewage collection systems except as identified in sec. NR 128.11(10);
 - (m) Costs associated with transporting and/or treating sewage capacity in excess of the fundable capacity as determined in sec. NR 128.06(1) and (2);
 - (n) The cost for that portion of a project related to present and future capacity for industrial users as defined in sec. NR 128.03(10);
 - (o) The cost of revision of a facilities plan or construction plans and specifications to provide for the construction of the fundable capacity, if a longer design life was originally planned for in the facilities plan;
 - (p) Construction of privately-owned treatment works, including pretreatment facilities, except as authorized by NR 128.08 and NR 128.30;
 - (q) Preparation of a grant application, including a plan of study.
- (6) COSTS ELIGIBLE IF APPROVED. Certain direct costs are sometimes necessary for the construction of a treatment works. The following costs are eligible if reasonable and if the department approves them in the grant agreement or a grant amendment:

(a) Land acquired after departmental approval, that will be an integral part of the treatment process or that will be used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment (for example, land for spray irrigation of sewage effluent);

(b) Land acquired after departmental approval, that will be used for storage of treated wastewater in land treatment systems before land application;

(c) Land acquired after departmental approval, that will be used for composting or temporary storage of compost residues which result from wastewater treatment if the department has approved a program for use of the compost;

(d) Acquisition of an operable portion of a treatment works;

(e) Rate determination studies required under sec. NR 128.11(9); and

(f) A limited amount of end-of-pipe sampling and associated analysis of industrial discharges to municipal treatment works.

(7) **INDIRECT COSTS.** The grantee's indirect costs shall be eligible in accordance with an indirect cost agreement negotiated and incorporated in the grant agreement. An indirect cost agreement must identify those cost elements eligible under sec. NR 128.05(4). Where the benefits derived from a grantee's indirect services cannot be readily determined, a lump sum for overhead may be negotiated if the department determines that this amount will be approximately the same as the actual indirect costs.

(8) **DISPUTES CONCERNING ELIGIBLE COSTS.** The grantee should seek to resolve any questions relating to cost eligibility or allocation at the earliest opportunity (if possible, before execution of the grant agreement). Disputes regarding eligible costs shall be resolved in accordance with sec. NR 128.23.

NR 128.06 Fundable capacity. The fundable capacity of treatment works shall be determined as follows.

(1) The fundable capacity of sewage treatment facilities and sewage collection systems exclusive of interceptor sewers shall be that capacity necessary to treat the projected flows 10 years from the estimated date that they will begin operation. The fundable capacity shall not include capacity for present and future flows from industrial users as defined in sec. NR 128.03(10).

(2) The fundable capacity for interceptor sewers shall be that capacity necessary to transport the projected flows on June 30, 1985. The fundable capacity shall not include capacity for transporting present and future flows from industrial users as defined in sec. NR 128.03(10).

NR 128.07 Cost of fundable capacity. The estimated cost of step 3 construction of treatment works to transport and/or treat the fundable capacity shall be determined as follows. The facilities plan shall provide parallel cost estimates for treatment works designed to treat the fundable capacity as well as for treatment works designed to treat the actual proposed design capacity. The actual design capacity shall be determined in accordance with secs. NR 110.09(2)(j) and NR 110.10(2). The ratio of these cost estimates shall be multiplied by the total step 3 eligible cost to obtain the cost of fundable capacity.

NR 128.08 Individual systems. (1) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS. A municipality eligible for a grant under this chapter, is eligible for a grant to construct privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments if the requirements of sec. NR 128.08(2) are met.

Note: These eligibilities are distinct and separate from septic system grants authorized by s. 144.24(10), Stats.

(2) ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS ON AWARDS FOR INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS. In addition to those limitations set forth in sec. NR 128.11 the grant applicant shall:

(a) Certify that the principal residence or small commercial establishment was constructed before December 27, 1977, and inhabited or in use on or before that date;

(b) Demonstrate in the facility plan that the solution chosen is cost-effective;

(c) Apply on behalf of a number of individual units located in the facility planning area;

(d) Certify that public ownership of such works is not feasible and list the reasons in support of such certification;

(e) Certify that such treatment works will be properly installed, operated and maintained and that the public body will be responsible for such actions;

(f) Certify that the project will be constructed, and an operation and maintenance program established to meet local, state and federal requirements, including those protecting present or potential underground potable water sources;

(g) Establish a system of user charges in accordance with NR 128.13;

(h) Obtain assurances (such as an easement or another covenant running with the land) of unlimited access to each individual system at all reasonable times for such purposes as inspection, monitoring,

construction, maintenance, operation, rehabilitation and replacement. An option will satisfy this requirement if it can be exercised no later than the initiation of construction;

(i) Establish a comprehensive program for regulation and inspection of individual systems before department approval of the plans and specifications. Planning for this comprehensive program shall be completed as part of the facility plan. The program shall include as a minimum, periodic testing of water from existing potable water wells in the area. Where a substantial number of on-site systems exist, appropriate additional monitoring of the aquifer(s) shall be provided; and

(j) Comply with all other applicable limitations and conditions which publicly-owned treatment works projects funded under this chapter must meet.

(3) ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE COSTS. (a) Acquisition of land in which the individual system treatment works are located is not grant eligible.

(b) Only the treatment and treatment residue disposal portions of toilets with composting tanks, oil-flush mechanisms or similar in-house systems are grant eligible.

(c) Commodes, sinks, tubs, drains and other wastewater generating fixtures and associated plumbing are not grant eligible. Modifications to homes or commercial establishments are also not grant eligible.

(d) Only reasonable costs of construction site restoration to preconstruction conditions are eligible. Costs of improvement or decoration created by the installation of individual systems are not eligible.

(e) Conveyance pipes from wastewater generating fixtures to the treatment unit connection flange or joint are not eligible where the conveyance pipes are located on private property.

NR 128.09 Distribution of grant funds. (1) GENERAL. Grant funds distributed under this program will be allocated to those projects placed on the funding list or the supplemental funding list. Project sequence on these lists shall be the same as that of the federal project priority list established under 33 USC 1251 et. seq. The department shall not allocate funds to a municipality which can reasonably expect to receive an EPA grant within 12 months of the time that the department is ready to allocate funds.

(a) Between October 1 and December 31, each municipality intending to apply for a step 3 grant during the following year shall notify the department of its intent in writing. For those municipalities that

notify the department by January 1, the department shall annually compile a funding list which ranks those municipalities in the same order as they appear on the federal project priority list. If there are not sufficient funds available under this section to fund all grant requests in that year, the department shall award available funds to projects in the order in which they appear on the funding list. The department may presume that a municipality which has not submitted complete plans and specifications for review by June 30 will not be able to complete the granting process prior to the end of the year and receive funding under this paragraph.

(b) For those municipalities that may notify the department after January 1, but before April 1 of each year of their intent to apply for a grant under this section, the department shall compile a supplemental funding list as of April 1 of each year.

(c) If funding remains from the allocations under par. (a), the department shall allocate available remaining funding to projects on the supplemental funding list in the order in which they appear on the funding list compiled under par. (b).

(d) Both lists created under this section expire entirely upon the establishment of the new annual lists.

(2) ALLOCATION PROCEDURE. (a) The department may give notice that it is ready to allocate funds to a municipality on lists compiled under sub. (1) above upon the submittal of the following:

1. Approved current detailed plans and specifications;
2. Proof of acquisition of appropriate land and easements; and
3. A complete step 3 grant application.

(b) The department may allocate funds to a municipality on lists compiled under sub. (1) above if the municipality has submitted a bid tabulation to the department for review and concurrence within 3 months of the department's notice given under par. (a) above.

(c) Upon departmental concurrence with bid tabulations and grantee compliance with all applicable grant conditions and other provisions of this chapter the department shall give notice to the grantee to proceed with construction.

(3) REIMBURSEMENT. (a) General. To accelerate construction under this program to meet statutory treatment standards and water quality goals, the legislature provided for a system of reimbursement to

allow early construction of treatment works in anticipation of legislative appropriation of funds according to the following procedures.

(b) Eligibility

1. The reimbursement process shall be implemented in any fiscal year only when there are more eligible step 3 construction projects on the lists under sub. (1) above than are fundable with the legislatively appropriated funds under s. 20.370(4)(b), Stats., for that fiscal year.

2. To be eligible for reimbursement, a municipality must meet the same planning, design criteria and application requirements as are established in this chapter for regular grant projects.

(c) Reimbursement process

1. For those projects which are eligible for reimbursement funding, the department may enter into a reimbursement offer. All reimbursement offers shall be made on forms prepared by the department. The reimbursement offer shall be signed by the authorized administrator of the department and will set forth the terms and conditions of the offer. The terms and conditions shall specify that a reimbursement offer can be funded only upon the appropriation of funds by the legislature in a subsequent fiscal year. Only step 3 projects will be eligible for funding under reimbursement offers.

2. The reimbursement offer shall specify a grant share as a percentage of eligible costs.

3. The department shall convert a reimbursement offer to a grant contract within 45 days after the legislature appropriates funds sufficient to convert the reimbursement offer. Priority for conversion shall be in the same order as the sequence of community acceptance of reimbursement offers.

4. The state grant administration procedures for reimbursement shall follow the same processes as established in this chapter for regular grants.

NR 128.10 Grant application. (1) PROCEDURE. An application must be submitted to the department for each proposed step 1, step 2, or step 3 project. Submissions required for subsequent related projects shall be provided in the form of amendments to the basic application. Each such submission must be complete (see sec. NR 128.10(2)). If any information required under sub. (2) below has been furnished with an earlier application, the applicant need only incorporate by reference and, if necessary revise such information utilizing the previous application.

(2) CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.

(a) Step 1 projects.. (Facilities plan and related elements) An application for a grant for a step 1 project shall include the following:

1. A plan of study presenting:
 - a. the proposed planning area;
 - b. an identification of the entity or entities that will be conducting the planning;
 - c. the nature and scope of the proposed step 1 project, including a schedule for the completion of specific tasks; and
 - d. an itemized description of the estimated costs for the project.
2. Proposed subagreements or an explanation of the intended method of awarding subagreements for performance of any substantial portion of the project work.
3. Required comments or approvals of appropriate state, local, and federal agencies.

(b) Step 2 projects. (Preparation of construction drawings and specifications) Before the award of a grant or grant amendment for a step 2 project, the applicant must furnish the following:

1. An approved facilities plan in accordance with secs. NR 128.19. Where an EPA step 1 grant was awarded prior to September 30, 1978, the facilities planning requirements of secs. NR 110.09(1)(b)11., NR 110.09(2)(1) and (m) need not be met by the applicant. For projects where an EPA step 1 grant was awarded prior to June 26, 1978 the facilities planning requirements of secs. NR 110.09(2)(j) and NR 110.10(2) need not be met by the applicant. Where an EPA step 1 grant was awarded prior to May 12, 1978 the planning requirements of sec. NR 110.09(2)(k) need not be met.
2. Satisfactory evidence of compliance with the user charge provisions of sec. NR 128.11(9);
3. A statement regarding availability of the proposed site;
4. Proposed subagreements or an explanation of the intended method of awarding subagreements for performance of any substantial portion of the project work;

5. Required comments or approvals of appropriate state, local, and federal agencies;

6. Proposed intermunicipal agreements necessary for the construction and operation of the proposed treatment works, for any treatment works serving two or more municipalities;

7. A schedule for initiation and completion of the project work including milestones; and

8. Satisfactory evidence of compliance with sec. NR 128.20(5) regarding a sewer use ordinance.

(c) Step 3 projects. (Building and erection of a treatment works) Prior to the award of a grant or grant amendment for a step 3 project, the applicant must furnish the following:

1. Each of the items specified in paragraph (b) above (in compliance with paragraph (b)6., the final adopted intermunicipal agreements must be furnished. This requirement may be waived by the board when an order under s. 144.07(1), Stats., has been issued by the department);

2. Updated and departmentally approved construction drawings and specifications suitable for bidding purposes; and

3. A schedule for or evidence of compliance with secs. NR 128.11(8) and NR 128.12(10) concerning an operation and maintenance program, including a preliminary plan of operation.

NR 128.11 Limitations on award. Before awarding initial grant assistance for any project for a treatment works through a grant or grant amendment the department shall determine that all of the applicable requirements of sec. NR 128.10(2) have been met and shall also determine the following:

(1) FACILITIES PLANNING. That if the award is for a step 2 or step 3 grant the facilities planning requirements of sec. NR 128.19 have been met except for those requirements exempted by NR 128.10(2)(b)1.

(2) AREAWIDE PLAN. That the project is consistent with any approved areawide waste treatment management plan, and that the applicant is wastewater management agency designated in any such approved plan.

(3) PRIORITY DETERMINATION. That such works are entitled to priority in accordance with chapters NR 160 and NR 128.

(4) FUNDING AND OTHER CAPABILITIES. That the applicant has:

(a) Agreed to pay the non-state project costs, and

(b) Has the legal, institutional, managerial, and financial capability to insure adequate construction, operation, and maintenance of the treatment works throughout the applicant's jurisdiction.

(5) PERMITS. That the applicant has, or has applied for, the permit or permits as required by the Wisconsin Pollution Discharge Elimination System.

(6) DESIGN. That the treatment works design is based upon the following:

(a) The design, size, and capacity of such works are cost effective and relate directly to the needs they serve including adequate reserve capacity.

Note: See secs. NR 110.09(1) through (6) and NR 110.10(2).

(b) Such works will meet applicable water quality related effluent limitations and will attain not less than secondary treatment as defined by chapter NR 210.

(c) The sewer system evaluation and rehabilitation requirements of sec. NR 128.20 have been met.

(7) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW. That the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act (WEPA) requirements applicable to the project have been met.

(8) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM. If the award of grant assistance is for a step 3 project, that the applicant has made satisfactory provision to assure the efficient operation and maintenance of the treatment works, in accordance with sec. NR 128.12(9).

(9) USER CHARGES. That, for a step 3 project, an approvable plan and a schedule of implementation have been developed for a system of user charges to assure that each recipient of waste treatment services within the applicant's service area will pay its proportionate share of the costs of operation and maintenance of all waste treatment service provided by the applicant. The applicant must agree that such a system or systems will be maintained.

Note: See sec. NR 128.13.

(10) SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM. That, if the project involves sewage collection system work, such work is for the replacement or major rehabilitation of an existing sewer system under sec. NR 128.20(4) and is necessary to maintain the total integrity and performance of the waste treatment works, serving the

community, or is for a new sewer system in a community previously unsewered, but in existence on October 18, 1972, which is constructing a new wastewater treatment plant. Replacement or major rehabilitation of an existing sewer system may be approved only if cost-effective. The result must be a sewer system design capacity which is equivalent to that of the existing system including a reasonable amount for future growth. For purposes of this subsection, the term "community in existence on October 18, 1972" would include any area with substantial human habitation on October 18, 1972, as determined by an evaluation of each tract (city blocks or parcels of five acres or less where city blocks do not exist). No award may be made for a new sewer system in a community in existence on October 18, 1972, unless the department further determines that:

(a) The bulk (generally two-thirds) of the expected flow (flow from existing plus projected future habitations) from the collection system will be for wastewaters originating from the community (habitations) in existence on October 18, 1972;

(b) The collection system is cost-effective;

(c) The population density of the area to be served has been considered in determining the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project;

(d) The collection system conforms with approved areawide waste treatment management plans;

(e) The system would not provide capacity to new habitations or other establishments to be located on environmentally sensitive land such as wetlands, floodplains or prime agricultural lands. Appropriate and effective grant conditions (e.g., restricting sewer connections) must be used where necessary to protect these resources from new development; and

(f) A new wastewater treatment plant is also being constructed by the grantee.

(11) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS. That the treatment works will comply with all pertinent requirements of federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations.

(12) PROCUREMENT. That the applicant has complied or will comply with the applicable provisions of sec. NR 128.14 with respect to procurement actions.

(13) FUNDABLE CAPACITY. That the eligible costs do not include costs allocable to the transportation and/or treatment of sewage in excess of the fundable capacity as determined in secs. NR 128.06(1) and (2).

(14) COSTS INCURRED PRIOR TO AWARD. That project construction has not been started prior to approved date of initiation of construction. Payment shall not be authorized for costs incurred prior to the approved date of the initiation of construction which shall be established in the grant agreement.

(15) WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM. That for a step 3 grant, an approvable plan and schedule for implementing the flow reduction measures deemed to be cost-effective in accordance with sec. NR 110.09(2)(k) has been submitted by the applicant. This requirement only applies to projects for which state or federal step 1 grant was awarded after May 12, 1978.

NR 128.12 Grant conditions. Each treatment works grant shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) NON-STATE CONSTRUCTION COSTS. The grantee agrees to pay the non-state or federal costs of treatment works construction associated with the project and commits itself to complete the construction of the treatment works.

(2) SERVICE AREAS. The grantee agrees to provide timely sewerage service to all users within the delineated service area except in areas where annexation is refused, pursuant to s. 144.07(1m), Wis. Stats.

(3) PROCUREMENT. The grantee and party to any subagreement shall comply with all applicable provisions of sec. NR 128.14. The department may make appropriate review of grantee procurement methods from time to time.

(4) ACCESS. The grantee must insure that department representatives will have access to the project work whenever it is in preparation or progress. The grantee must provide proper facilities for such access and inspection. The grantee must allow the department or any authorized representative to have access to any books, documents, plans, reports, papers, and other records of the contractor which are pertinent to the project for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts, copies and transcriptions. The grantee must insure that a party to a subagreement will provide access to project work, sites, documents, and records.

(5) CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION. In the case of any project involving step 3, the grantee will provide and maintain adequate construction inspection of the project to insure that the construction conforms with the approved plans and specifications.

(6) PROJECT INITIATION AND COMPLETION. The grantee agrees to expeditiously initiate and complete the project or cause it to be constructed and completed in accordance with the grant agreement and application, including any project schedule approved by the department. Failure of the grantee to promptly initiate step 1, 2, or 3 project construction may result in termination of the grant.

(7) COPIES OF CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. In addition to notifying the department of any project changes, the grantee shall promptly submit to the department a copy of any prime contract or modification of it and of revisions to plans and specifications.

(8) PROJECT CHANGES. (a) The grantee shall obtain prior written approval by the department for:

1. Project changes which may:

a. Substantially alter the design and scope of the project;

b. Alter the type of treatment to be provided;

c. Substantially alter the location, size, capacity, or quality of any major item of equipment; or

d. Increase the amount of state funds needed to complete the project.

2. Change orders amounting to more than \$100,000 or 5% of the grant agreement, whichever is less, for which department reviews are required.

(b) Prior department approval is not required for changes to correct minor errors, minor changes, or emergency changes.

(c) No approval of a project change shall obligate the State of Wisconsin to increase the amount of the grant or payments made under a grant agreement unless a grant increase is also approved under sec. NR 128.18. This does not preclude submission or consideration of a request for a grant amendment.

(9) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE. (a) The grantee must make provisions satisfactory to the department for assuring economic and effective operation and maintenance of treatment works. The grantee must follow a plan of operation approved by the department.

(b) As a minimum, such plan shall include provision for:

1. An operation and maintenance manual for each facility;

2. An emergency operating and response program;

3. Properly trained management, operation and maintenance personnel;

4. Adequate budget for operation and maintenance;

5. Operational reports;

6. Provisions for laboratory testing and monitoring adequate to determine influent and effluent characteristics and removal efficiencies as specified in the terms and conditions of the WPOES permit for the facility; and

7. An operation and maintenance program for the sewer system.

(c) The department shall not pay:

1. More than 50 percent of the state share of any step 3 activities unless the grantee has furnished either a draft of the operation and maintenance manual for review or adequate evidence of timely development of such a draft; or

2. More than 67 percent of the state share unless the grantee has obtained from the department approval of a systemwide operation and maintenance program including an operation and maintenance manual.

(d) The department may seek recovery of some or all grant payments if the grantee does not continue to satisfactorily own, operate, and maintain the funded facilities for their anticipated design life. The criteria used to determine if the grantee is not satisfactorily operating and maintaining the facilities shall be the same as the criteria in sec. NR 110.05(2). Recovery of funds shall be in accordance with sec. NR 128.24(8).

(10) SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF USER CHARGE SYSTEMS. The grantee shall obtain the department's approval of its system of user charges. (a) The department shall not pay:

1. More than 50 percent of the state share of any step 3 project unless the grantee has submitted adequate evidence of timely development of such a draft, or

2. More than 67 percent of the state share unless the user charge system has been approved by the department and adopted by the municipality.

(b) User charge systems shall comply with the requirements of sec. NR 128.13.

(11) FINAL INSPECTIONS. The grantee must notify the department of the completion of step 3 project construction. The department shall cause final inspection to be made within 60 days of the receipt of the notice. When the final inspection is completed and the department determines that the treatment

works have been satisfactorily constructed in accordance with the grant agreement, the grantee may make a request for final payment under sec. HR 128.18(4).

(12) SEWER USE ORDINANCE AND EVALUATION/REHABILITATION PROGRAM. The grantee must obtain the approval of the department of its sewer use ordinance, under sec. NR 128.20(5). The department shall not pay more than 67 percent of the state share of any step 3 project unless it has approved the grantee's sewer use ordinance, and the grantee is complying with the sewer system evaluation and rehabilitation schedule incorporated in the grant agreement under sec. HR 128.20(5)

(13) SEPTIC TANK HAULERS. The grantee shall not prohibit the hauling and discharge of septage from septic tanks or holding tanks within the grantee's service area to the treatment facility. The grantee may regulate the time, rate, location and quality of such discharges. The disposal of septage at the treatment facility shall be subject to equitable user charges.

HR 128.13 Requirements for user charge systems. Any user charge system adopted by a grantee to comply with sec. 144.24(8)(a)3., Stats., shall comply with the requirements of this section.

Note: s. 144.24(8)(a), Stats. requires: "Each municipality receiving state grant assistance under this section for the construction of a point source pollution abatement facility shall develop and adopt: 3. A system of equitable user charges. . . the user fee system shall be in compliance with Title II of the federal act and the rules promulgated under the federal act."

(1) GENERAL. The department may approve a user charge system which is based on the actual use of wastewater treatment services or which is based on estimates of actual use of wastewater treatment services. The user charge system must require that each user (or user class) pays its proportionate share of the operation and maintenance costs (including replacement costs) of treatment works within the grantee's service area which is based on the user's (or user classes') proportionate contribution to the total wastewater loading from all users (or user classes). To insure a proportional distribution of operation and maintenance costs to each user or user class, factors such as strength, volume, and delivery flow rate characteristics shall be utilized in determining the waste load contribution from each user or user class.

(2) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR USER CHARGE SYSTEMS. Any user charge systems approvable under this section shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Initial basis for operation and maintenance charges. For the first year of operation, operation and maintenance charges shall be based upon past experience for existing treatment works or some other

method that can be demonstrated to be appropriate to the level and type of services provided.

(b) Biennial review of operation and maintenance charges. The grantee shall review, not less often than every two years, the wastewater contribution of users and user classes, the total costs of operation and maintenance of the treatment works, and its approved user charge system. The grantee should revise the charges for users or user classes to accomplish the following:

1. Maintain the proportional distribution of operation and maintenance costs among users and user classes as required herein;

2. Generate sufficient revenue to pay the total operation and maintenance costs necessary to the proper operation and maintenance (including replacement) of the treatment works; and

3. Apply excess revenues collected from a class of users to the costs of operation and maintenance attributable to that class for the next year and adjust the rate accordingly.

(c) Replacement fund. All user charges specifically collected for replacement shall be deposited in a separate and distinct fund which shall be used exclusively for replacement as defined in sec. NR 128.03(18).

(d) Toxic pollutants. The user charge system shall provide that each user which discharges any toxic pollutants which cause an increase in the cost of managing the effluent or the sludge of the grantee's treatment works shall pay for such increased costs.

(e) Charges for operation and maintenance for extraneous flows. The user charge system shall provide that the costs of operation and maintenance for all flow not directly attributable to users (i.e., infiltration/inflow) be distributed among all users of the grantee's treatment works system based upon either of the following:

1. In the same manner that the user charge system distributes the costs of operation and maintenance among users (or user classes) for their actual use; or

2. Under a system which uses one or any combination of the following factors on a reasonable basis:

- a. Flow volume of the users;

- b. Land area of the users;

- c. Number of hookups or discharges to the users;

(f) Adoption of system. The user charge system must be incorporated in one or more municipal legislative enactments or other appropriate authority. If the project is a regional treatment works or part of a regional system accepting wastewaters from other municipalities, the subscribers receiving waste treatment services from the grantee shall have adopted user charge systems in accordance with this section. Such user charge systems shall also be incorporated in the appropriate municipal legislative enactments or other appropriate authority of all municipalities contributing waste to the system.

(g) Notification. Each user charge system must provide that each user be notified, at least annually, in conjunction with a regular bill, of the rate and that portion of the user charges which are attributable to wastewater treatment services.

(h) Inconsistent agreements. The grantee may have pre-existing agreements which address the reservation of capacity in the grantee's treatment works or the charges to be collected by the grantee in providing wastewater treatment services or reserving capacity. The user charge system shall take precedence over any terms or conditions of agreements or contracts between the grantee and users (including industrial users, special districts, other municipalities, or federal agencies or installations) which are inconsistent with the requirements of this section.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE USER CHARGE SYSTEM. (a) If a grantee's user charge system is approved, implementation of the approved system shall become a condition of the grant. The grantee shall be subject to the noncompliance provisions of sec. NR 128.24.

(b) The grantee shall maintain such records as are necessary to document compliance with these regulations.

(c) The department may review, no more often than annually, a grantee's user charge system to assure that it continues to meet the requirements of this section.

NR 128.14 Procurement. (1) APPLICABILITY. Procurement of architectural engineering services and construction contracts by grantees under all steps of grants for construction of treatment works shall be in accordance with state and local law.

Note: See secs. 61.54, 61.55, 62.15 and 66.29, Stats.

(2) PROFITS. Only fair and reasonable profits may be earned by contractors in sub-agreements under state construction grants. Profit included in a formally advertised, competitively bid, fixed price construction contract is presumed to be reasonable.

(3) GRANTEE RESPONSIBILITY. The grantee is responsible for the administration and successful completion of the project for which state grant assistance is awarded in accordance with sound business judgment and good administrative practice under state and local laws.

(4) UTILIZATION OF SMALL AND MINORITY OWNED BUSINESSES. The department shall monitor the utilization of small and minority owned businesses by all grantees. Efforts shall be made by grantees to utilize small business and minority-owned business sources of supplies and services. Such efforts should allow these sources the maximum feasible opportunity to compete for subagreements and contracts to be performed utilizing state grant funds. Inadequate performance by grantees may subject grantees to the provisions of HR 128.24.

(5) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBAGREEMENTS. Subagreements must:

- (a) Be necessary for and directly related to the accomplishment of project work;
- (b) Be in the form of a bilaterally executed written agreement except for purchases smaller than the amounts specified in applicable state statutes; and

(c) Be for monetary or in-kind consideration.

(6) SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) Nonrestrictive specifications.

1. No specifications for bids or statement of work in connection with such works shall be written in such a manner as to contain proprietary, exclusionary or discriminatory requirements other than those based upon performance, unless;

a. Such requirements are necessary to test or demonstrate a specific thing or to provide for necessary interchangeability of parts and equipment; or

b. At least two brand names or trade names of comparable quality or utility are listed and are followed by the words "or equal."

2. The single base bid method of solicitation for equipment and parts for determination of a low responsive bidder may not be utilized.

3. With regards to materials, if a single material is specified, the grantee must be prepared to substantiate the basis for the selection of the material.

4. Project specification shall, to the extent practical, provide for maximum use of structures, machines, products, materials, construction methods and equipment which are readily available through competitive procurement, or through standard or proven production techniques, methods, and processes, except to the extent that innovative technology may be utilized.

(b) Sole source restriction. A specification shall not require the use of structures, materials, equipment or processes which are known to be available only from a sole source unless such use has been adequately justified in writing by the grantee's engineer as meeting the minimum needs of the particular project or the single source is necessary to promote innovation.

(c) Experience clause restriction. The general use of experience clauses requiring equipment manufacturers to have a record of satisfactory operation for a specified period of time or of bonds or deposits to guarantee replacement in the event of failure is restricted to special cases where the grantee's engineer adequately justifies any such requirement in writing. When such justification has been made, submission of a bond or deposit shall be permitted in lieu of specified experience period. The period of time for such bond or deposit is required should not exceed the experience period specified.

(7) FORCE ACCOUNT WORK.

(a) A grantee must secure prior written approval from the department for utilization of the force account method in lieu of a subagreement for any step 1, step 2 or step 3 activities in excess of \$5,000 unless the force account method is stipulated in the grant agreement.

(b) The department's approval shall be based on the grantee's certification that he possesses the necessary competence required to accomplish such work and the work can be accomplished more economically by the use of the force account method; or emergency circumstances so dictate.

(8) LIMITATION ON SUBAGREEMENT AWARD. No subagreement shall be awarded to any person or organization which does not operate in conformance with state and federal civil rights, equal opportunity, and affirmative action laws.

NR 128.15 Subagreements for architectural or engineering services. Step 1, step 2, or administration or management of step 3 project work may be performed by negotiated procurement of architectural or engineering services. Subagreements for such services shall be negotiated with candidates selected on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications for the type of professional services required

and at fair and reasonable prices. To the maximum extent practicable all negotiated procurement shall be conducted in a manner to provide open and free competition. This section shall not be construed as requiring competitive bids or price competition in the procurement of architectural or engineering services.

NR 128.16 Construction contracts (subagreements) of grantees.

(1) **APPLICABILITY.** This section applies to construction contracts or subagreements awarded by grantees for any step 3 activity.

(2) **TYPE OF CONTRACT.** The project work shall be performed under one or more contracts awarded by the grantee to private firms except for force account work authorized by sec. NR 128.14(7). Each contract shall be a fixed price contract, unless the department gives advance written approval for the grantee to use some other acceptable type of contract. In any event the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost type contract shall not be used.

(3) **NEGOTIATION OF CONTRACT AMENDMENTS (CHANGE ORDERS).**

(a) **Grantee responsibility.** Grantees are responsible for the negotiation of construction contract change orders. This function may be performed by the grantee directly or, if authorized, by his engineer. During negotiation with the contractor the grantee shall:

1. Make certain that the contractor has a clear understanding of the scope and extent of work and other essential requirements;
2. Assure that the contractor demonstrates that he will make available or will obtain the necessary personnel, equipment and materials to accomplish the work within the required time;
3. Assure a fair and reasonable price for the required work.

(b) **Changes in contract price or time for performance.** The contract price or time for performance may be changed only by a change order. When negotiations are required, they shall be conducted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this subsection. The value of any work covered by a change order or by any claim for increase or decrease in the contract price shall be determined by the method which is most advantageous to the grantee and which is set forth below:

1. Unit prices.

a. Original bid items. Unit prices previously approved are acceptable for pricing changes of original bid items. However, when changes in quantities exceed 15 percent of the original bid quantity and the total dollar change of that bid item is significant, the grantee shall review the unit price to determine if a new unit price should be negotiated.

b. New items. Unit prices of new items shall be negotiated.

2. A lump sum to be negotiated.

3. Cost reimbursement--the actual cost for labor, direct overhead, materials, supplies, equipment, and other services necessary to complete the work plus an amount to be agreed upon to cover the cost of general overhead and profit to be negotiated.

(c) For each change order the contractor shall submit sufficient cost and pricing data to the grantee to enable the grantee to determine the necessity and reasonableness of costs and amounts proposed, and the allowability and eligibility of costs proposed.

(4) PROGRESS PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS.

(a) Definition of progress payments. Progress payments are defined as follows:

1. Payments for work in place;

2. Payments for materials or equipment which have been delivered to the construction site or which are stockpiled in the vicinity of the construction site in accordance with the terms of the contract when conditional or final acceptance is made by or for the grantee. It is the grantee's responsibility to assure that the items for which progress payments have been made are adequately insured and are protected through appropriate security measures. Costs of such insurance and security are allowable costs.

3. Payment for undelivered specifically manufactured items or equipment (excluding off-the-shelf or catalog items), as work progresses. Such payments must be made if provisions therefor are included in the bid and contract documents. Such provisions may be included at the option of the grantee only when all of the following conditions exist:

a. The equipment is so designated in the project specifications;

b. The equipment to be specifically manufactured for the project could not be readily utilized on nor diverted to another job; and

c. A fabrication period of more than six months is anticipated.

(b) Protection of progress payments made for specifically manufactured equipment. The grantee will insure protection of the state's interest in progress payment made for items or equipment referred to in paragraph (a)3. of this subsection. This protection must be in a manner or form acceptable to the grantee.

NR 128.17 State share.

(1) STATE SHARE ACTIVITIES. The state share of the project cost shall be no greater than 60% of the eligible cost of any step 3 activities. No project funded under this chapter may receive state assistance that, combined with other non-local government assistance exceeds 75% of the eligible cost of the project.

(2) STATE SHARE FOR STEP 1 AND STEP 2 ACTIVITIES. Except as provided in this subsection the state share of step 1 and step 2 activities shall not exceed 60% of the eligible project costs. In those cases in which federal financial assistance is not available for step 1 and step 2 activities, the state share may not exceed 75% of the eligible project costs.

(3) ANNUAL LIMITATION. In accordance with s. 144.24(7), Stats., metropolitan sewerage districts that serve cities of the first class shall be limited to receiving 33% of the state funding appropriated annually.

NR 128.18 Grant payments. (1) GENERAL. The grantee shall be paid the state share of eligible project costs incurred within the scope of an approved project and which are currently due and payable by the grantee (but not including withheld or deferred amounts), subject to the limitations of secs. NR 128.11(14) and NR 128.24(2) and (3), up to the grant amount set forth in the grant agreement and any approved amendments thereto.

(2) INTERIM REQUESTS FOR PAYMENT. The grantee may submit requests for payments for eligible costs in accordance with the negotiated payment schedule included in the grant agreement. Upon receipt of a request for payment, subject to the limitations set forth in secs. NR 128.18(6), NR 128.12(9), (10) and (12), the department shall cause to be disbursed from available funds such amounts as are necessary. The total amount of necessary state payments to the grantee for the project should be equal to the state share of the actual or estimated eligible project costs incurred to date, as the grantee certified in its most recent request for payment.

(3) ADJUSTMENT. At any time before final payment under the grant, the department may cause any request(s) for payment to be reviewed or audited. Based on such review or audit any payment may be reduced for prior overpayment or increased for prior underpayment.

(4) REFUNDS, REBATES AND CREDITS. The state share of any refunds, rebates, credits, or other amounts (including any interest) that accrue to or are received by the grantee for the project, and that are properly allocable to costs for which the grantee has been paid under a grant, must be paid to the State of Wisconsin. Reasonable expenses incurred by the grantee while securing such refunds, rebates, credits, or other amounts shall be eligible under the grant when approved by the department.

(5) FINAL PAYMENT. After completion of final inspection under sec. NR 128.12(11), approval of the request for payment, which the grantee designates as the "final payment request", and the grantee's compliance with all applicable requirements of this chapter and the grant agreement, the department shall pay to the grantee any balance of the state share of the eligible project cost which has not already been paid. The final payment request must be submitted by the grantee promptly after final inspection. Before final payment under the grant, the grantee must execute and deliver an assignment to the State of Wisconsin, of the state share of refunds, rebates, credits or other amounts (including any interest thereon) properly allocable to costs for which the grantee has been paid by the state under the grant. The grantee must also execute and deliver a release discharging the State of Wisconsin, its officers, agents, and employees from all liabilities, obligations, and claims arising out of the project work or under the grant, subject only to the exceptions specified in the release.

(6) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS. (a) It is department policy that full and prompt payment be made to the grantee for eligible project costs. The department may only authorize the withholding of a grant payment where it determines in writing that a grantee has failed to comply with project objectives, grant award conditions, or reporting requirements. Such withholding shall be limited to only that amount necessary to assure compliance.

(b) The department shall withhold payment to the extent of any indebtedness to the State of Wisconsin, unless it determines that collection of the indebtedness will impair accomplishment of the project objectives and that continuation of the project is in the best interest of the State of Wisconsin.

NR 128.19 Facilities planning activities (step 1).

(1) GENERAL. (a) Facilities planning consists of those necessary plans and studies which directly relate to the construction of treatment works. Facilities planning shall demonstrate the need for the proposed facilities. Through a systematic evaluation of feasible alternatives, it must also demonstrate that the selected alternative is the cost-effective means of meeting established effluent limitations and water quality related treatment requirements while also recognizing environmental and social considerations.

(b) Except as provided in par. (c) below, full compliance with the facilities planning provisions of this section will be required prior to award of step 2 or step 3 grant assistance.

(c) Grant assistance for step 2 or 3 may be awarded before approval of the facilities plan if:

1. The department determines that:

a. Applicable requirements of secs. NR 128.11(6) and (7) have been met;

b. The facilities planning related to the proposed step 2 or 3 project has been substantially completed;
and

c. The step 2 or 3 project for which grant assistance is made will not be significantly affected by the completion of the facilities plan and will be a component part of the complete system; and

2. The applicant agrees to complete the facilities plan on a schedule that the department accepts. This schedule shall be included as a special condition in the grant agreement.

(d) Written approval of a plan of study must be obtained before initiation of facilities planning.

Note: See sec. NR 128.10(2)(a)1. for requirements concerning the plan of study.

(e) If the information required as part of a facilities plan has been developed separately, the facility plan should incorporate it by reference. Planning which has been previously or collaterally accomplished under local, state or federal programs will be utilized without duplication.

(2). CONTENT OF A FACILITIES PLAN. Facilities planning work shall be done in accordance with the provisions of NR 110.09(1) through (6).

(3) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION. (a) One or more public hearings or meetings should be held within the area to obtain public advice at the beginning of the planning process. All governmental agencies and other parties which are known to be concerned or may have an interest in the plan shall be invited to participate.

(b) Before the implementing governmental units adopt the facilities plan, a public hearing shall be held. The department may require the planning entity to hold additional public hearings, if needed, to more fully discuss the plan and alternatives or to give concerned interests adequate opportunity to express their views.

(c) The time and place of the public hearing shall be conspicuously and adequately announced, generally at least 30 days in advance by publication of a Class 1 notice in a newspaper having general circulation

in the area affected by the plan. In addition, a description of the water quality problems and the principal alternatives considered in the planning process shall be displayed at a convenient local site sufficiently before the hearing (approximately 15 days).

(d) Appropriate local and state agencies, state and regional clearing houses, interested environmental groups, and appropriate local public officials shall receive a written notice of public hearings.

(4) ACCEPTANCE BY IMPLEMENTING GOVERNMENTAL UNITS. A facilities plan submitted for approval shall include adopted resolutions or, where applicable, executed agreements of the implementing governmental units or management agencies which provide for acceptance of the plan, or assurances that it will be carried out, and statements of legal authority necessary for plan implementation. The department may approve any variations from these requirements prior to plan submission.

(5) REVISION OR AMENDMENT OF FACILITIES PLAN. A facilities plan may include more than one step 3 project and provide the basis for several subsequent step 2, or step 3 projects. A facilities plan which has served as the basis for the award of a grant for a step 2 or step 3 project shall be reviewed before the award of any grant for a subsequent project involving step 2 or step 3 activities to determine if substantial changes have occurred. If the department determines that substantial changes have occurred which warrant revision or amendment, the plan shall be revised or amended and submitted for review.

NR 128.20 Sewer system evaluation and rehabilitation. (1) GENERAL. (a) All applicants for grant assistance must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department that each sewer system discharging into the treatment works project for which grant application is made is not or will not be subject to excessive infiltration/inflow. A determination of whether excessive infiltration/inflow exists, may take into account, in addition to flow and related data, other significant factors such as cost-effectiveness (including the cost of substantial treatment works construction delay), public health emergencies, the effects of plant bypassing or overloading, or relevant economic or environmental factors.

(b) The sewer system evaluation will generally determine whether or not excessive infiltration/inflow exists. It will consist of:

1. Certification by the department as to the existence or nonexistence of excessive infiltration/inflow based upon minimum information; or when necessary
2. An infiltration/inflow analysis; and, if appropriate
3. A sewer system evaluation survey and, if appropriate, a program, including an estimate of costs, for rehabilitation of the sewer system to eliminate excessive infiltration/inflow if identified in the sewer system evaluation.

(c) The department should receive the minimum amount of information necessary to enable it to make a judgement.

(2) INFILTRATION/INFLOW ANALYSIS. The infiltration/inflow analysis shall demonstrate the non-existence or possible existence of excessive infiltration/inflow in the sewer system. This analysis shall be done in accordance with the requirements of sec. NR 110.09(5).

(3) SEWER SYSTEM EVALUATION SURVEY. Where appropriate, a sewer system evaluation survey shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of sec. NR 110.09(6).

(4) REHABILITATION. (a) The scope of each treatment works project defined within the facilities plan as being required for implementation of the plan, and for which state assistance will be requested, shall define:

1. Any necessary new treatment works construction, and

2. Any rehabilitation work determined by the sewer system evaluation to be necessary for the elimination of excessive infiltration/inflow. However, rehabilitation which should be a part of the applicant's normal operation and maintenance responsibilities shall not be included within the scope of a step 3 treatment works project.

(b) Grant assistance for a step 3 project segment consisting of rehabilitation work may be awarded concurrently with step 2 work for the design of the new treatment works construction.

(5) SEWER USE ORDINANCE. Each applicant for grant assistance for a step 2 or step 3 project shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department that a sewer use ordinance or other legally binding requirement will be enacted and enforced in each jurisdiction served by the treatment works project before the completion of construction. The ordinance shall prohibit any new connections from inflow sources into the sanitary sewer system and shall ensure that new sewers and connections to the sewer system are properly designed and constructed.

NR 128.21 Suspension or termination of grant. (1) SUSPENSION OF GRANTS - STOP-WORK ORDERS.

(a) In accordance with the provisions of this subsection, the department may, for good cause, suspend state liability for work done under a step 1, step 2 or step 3 grant after notification is given to the grantee. Suspension of state liability under such a grant shall be termed for purposes of this chapter as a "stop-work order."

(b) Good cause for issuance of a stop-work order includes, but is not limited to, default by the grantee, failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the grant, or lack of adequate funding. Generally, use of a stop-work order will be limited to those situations where it is advisable to suspend work on the project or a portion or phase of the project and a supplemental agreement providing for such suspension is not feasible. Although a stop-work order may be used by the department pending a decision to terminate the grant, it shall not be used in lieu of the issuance of a termination notice after a decision to terminate has been made.

(c) Prior to the issuance of a stop-work order, the department shall discuss with the grantee the facts supporting the decision to issue the stop-work order. Stop-work orders shall include:

1. A clear description of the work to be suspended;
2. Instructions as to the issuance of further orders by the grantee for materials or services;
3. Guidance as to action to be taken on subagreements, and
4. Other suggestions to the grantee for minimizing costs.

(d) After discussion of the proposed action with the grantee the department may by written order to the grantee (sent certified mail, return receipt requested), require the grantee to stop all, or any part of the project work for a period of not more than forty-five (45) days after the order is delivered to the grantee, and for any further period to which the parties may agree. Any such order shall be specifically identified as a stop-work order issued pursuant to this section.

(e) Upon receipt of a stop-work order, the grantee shall forthwith comply with its terms and take all reasonable steps to minimize the incurrence of costs allocable to the work covered by the order during the period of work stoppage. Within the suspension period or within any extension of that period to which the parties shall have agreed, the department shall either:

1. Cancel the stop-work order, in full or in part,
2. Terminate the work covered by such order as provided in sec. NR 128.21(2), or
3. Authorize resumption of work.

(f) If a stop-work order is canceled or the period of the order or any extension thereof expires, the grantee shall promptly resume the previously suspended work. An equitable adjustment shall be made in

the grant period, the project period, or grant amount, or all of these, and the grant instrument shall be amended accordingly, if:

1. The stop-work order results in an increase in the time required for, or an increase in the grantee's cost properly allocable to the performance of any part of the project, and

2. The grantee asserts a written claim for such adjustment within sixty (60) days after the end of the period of work stoppage.

(g) If a stop-work order is not canceled and the grant-related project work covered by such order is within the scope of a subsequently-issued termination order, the reasonable costs resulting from the stop-work order shall be allowed in arriving at the termination settlement.

(h) Costs incurred by the grantee or its contractors, subcontractors, or representatives, after a stop-work order is received by the grantee, or within any extension of such period to which the parties shall have agreed, with respect to the project work suspended by such order or agreement which are not authorized by this section or specifically authorized in writing by the department, shall not be allowable costs.

(i) Failure to agree upon the amount of an equitable adjustment due under a stop-work order shall constitute a dispute under sec. HR 128.23.

(2) TERMINATION OF GRANTS. A grant may be terminated in whole or in part by the department.

(a) The parties may enter into an agreement to terminate the grant at any time pursuant to terms which are consistent with this subsection. The agreement shall establish the effective date of termination of the project and grant, the basis for settlement of grant termination costs, and the amount and date of payment of any sums due either party.

(b) A grantee may not unilaterally terminate the project work for which a grant has been awarded, except for good cause. The grantee must promptly give written notice to the department of any complete or partial termination of the project work by the grantee. If the department determines that there is good cause for the termination of all or any portion of a project for which the grant has been awarded, the department may enter into a termination agreement or unilaterally terminate the grant pursuant to par. (c) below, effective with the date of cessation of the project work by the grantee. If the department determines that a grantee has ceased work on the project without good cause, the department may either unilaterally terminate the grant pursuant to par. (c) below or annul the grant pursuant to par. (e) below.

(c) Grants may be terminated by the department in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The department shall give not less than ten (10) days written notice to the grantee of its intent to terminate a grant in whole or in part. Notice shall be served on the grantee personally or by mail (certified mail - return receipt requested).

2. The grantee shall be afforded an opportunity for consultation with the department prior to any termination. After the department has received any views expressed by the grantee, the department may terminate the grant in whole or in part. Any such termination shall be in writing and shall state the reason(s) relied on by the department in terminating the grant. Notices of termination shall be served on the grantee personally or by mail (certified mail - return receipt requested).

3. A grant may be terminated by the department for good cause subject to negotiation and payment of appropriate termination settlement costs.

(d) Upon termination, the grantee must refund or credit to the State of Wisconsin that portion of grant funds paid or owed to the grantee and allocable to the terminated project work, except such portion thereof as may be required to meet commitments which had become legally enforceable prior to the effective date of termination and are otherwise eligible. The grantee shall not make any new commitments without department approval. The grantee shall reduce the amount of outstanding commitments insofar as possible and report to the department the uncommitted balance of funds awarded under the grant.

(e) The department may annul the grant if it determines that:

1. There has been substantial non-performance of the project work by the grantee without good cause;
2. There is substantial evidence the grant was obtained by fraud; or
3. There is substantial evidence of gross abuse or corrupt practices in the administration of the project.

(f) In addition to such remedies as may be available to the State of Wisconsin under law, after termination of a grant by the department; all state grant funds previously paid to the grantee shall be returned or credited to the State of Wisconsin, and no further payments shall be made to the grantee.

(g) The grantee may appeal a termination or annulment of a grant pursuant to sec. NR 128.23.

NR 128.22 Grant amendments. (1) Project changes which substantially alter the cost or time of performance of the project or any major phase thereof, which substantially alter the objective or scope of the project, or which substantially reduce the time or effort devoted to the project on the part of key personnel will require a formal grant amendment to increase or decrease the dollar amount, the term, or other principal provisions of a grant. This section does not apply to estimated payment schedules under grants for construction of treatment works.

(2) A formal grant amendment shall be effected only by a written amendment to the grant agreement. Such amendments shall be bilaterally executed by the department and the authorized representative of the grantee.

(3) Approval of grant amendment requests which increase the amount of state financial participation shall be subjected to the availability of funds.

NR 128.23 Disputes. (1) GENERAL. Any disputes regarding the interpretation of this chapter shall be decided by the department based upon precedents established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in its administration of the construction grants program established under Title II of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.) if applicable.

(2) DECISION OF THE DEPARTMENT. Except as otherwise provided by law, any dispute arising under a grant shall be decided in writing by the department which will serve personally or by mail (certified mail, return receipt requested) a copy of the decision to the grantee.

(3) REVIEW OF THE DECISION. A decision of the department made pursuant to this section shall be final unless, within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of such decision, the grantee mails (certified mail, return receipt requested) or otherwise delivers to the department a written petition specifically stating the facts or law which warrant a modification or reversal of the decision. Any review of a department decision filed pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a Class 2 contested case and shall be adjudicated in accordance with Chapter 227, Stats., and Chapter NR 2, Wis. Adm. Code.

NR 128.24 Enforcement. (1) Noncompliance with the provisions of this chapter or any grant or grant amendment made under this chapter shall be cause for the imposition of one or more of the following sanctions at the discretion of the department.

(a) The grant may be terminated or annulled under sec. NR 128.21;

(b) Project costs directly related to the noncompliance may be declared ineligible;

(c) Payment otherwise due to the grantee of up to ten percent (10%) may be withheld under NR 128.18(6);

(d) Project work may be suspended under sec. NR 128.21;

(e) A court of appropriate jurisdiction may enter an injunction or afford other equitable relief;

(f) Such other administrative or judicial remedies may be instituted as may be legally available and appropriate.

(g) The department may seek recovery of some or all grant payments made pursuant to s. 144.24, Stats., unless the conditions set forth in the grant agreement have been fully satisfied.

(2) In cases where service is not provided in a delineated service area in compliance with the facility planning schedule, a course of action under this section may not be entered into by the department until an order pursuant to s. 144.07(1), Wis. Stats., has been entered by the department relative to that service area and in no case can such an action be taken unless 5 years have elapsed from the time that service is scheduled to be provided. Further, in no case can recovery sought be more than the depreciated value of the grant for that segment of the treatment works designated for service to the unserved area.

NR 128.25 Grantee Accountability.

(1) FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT. The grantee is responsible for maintaining a financial management system which shall adequately provide for:

(a) Accurate, current and complete disclosure of the financial results of each grant program in accordance with department reporting requirements. Accounting for project funds shall be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and practices, consistently applied, regardless of the source of funds.

(b) Records which identify adequately the source and application of funds for grant-supported activities. These records shall contain information pertaining to grant awards and authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, liabilities, outlays, and income.

(c) Effective control over and accountability for all project funds, property, and other assets.

(d) Comparison of actual with budgeted amounts for each grant.

(e) Procedures for determining the eligibility and allocability of costs in accordance with the provisions of NR 128.05.

(f) Accounting records which are supported by source documentation.

(g) Audits to be made by the grantee or at his direction to determine, at a minimum, the fiscal integrity of financial transactions and reports, and the compliance with the terms of the grant agreement. The grantee shall schedule such audits with the reasonable frequency, usually annually, but not less frequently than once every 2 years, considering the nature, size and complexity of the activity.

(h) A systematic method to assure timely and appropriate resolution of audit findings and recommendations.

(2) RECORDS. The following record and audit policies are applicable to all department grants, and to all subagreements.

(a) The grantee shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence and accounting procedures and practices, sufficient to reflect properly:

1. The amount, receipt, and disposition by the grantee of all assistance received for the project, including both state assistance and any matching share or cost sharing; and

2. The total costs of the project, including all direct and indirect costs of whatever nature incurred for the performance of the project for which the state grant has been awarded. In addition, contractors of grantees, including contractors for professional services, shall also maintain books, documents, papers, and records which are pertinent to a specific state grant award. The foregoing constitute "records" for the purposes of this section.

(b) The grantee's records and the records of his contractors, including professional services contracts, shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection, copying, and audit by the department.

(c) The grantee and contractors of grantees shall preserve and make their records available to the department:

1. Until expiration of 3 years from the date of final settlement, or

2. For such longer periods, if required by applicable statute or lawful requirement; or

3. If a grant is terminated completely or partially, the records relating to the work terminated shall be preserved and made available for a period of 3 years from the date of any resulting final termination settlement.

4. Records which relate to appeals, disputes, litigation on the settlement of claims arising out of the performance of the project for which a grant was awarded, or costs and expenses of the project to which exception has been taken by the department or any of its duly authorized representatives, shall be retained until any appeals, litigation, claims or exceptions have been finally resolved.

(3) AUDIT.

(a) Preaward or interim audits may be performed on grant applications and awards.

(b) A final audit shall be conducted after the submission of the final payment request. The time of the final audit will be determined by the department and may be prior or subsequent to final settlement. Any settlement made prior to the final audit is subject to adjustment based on the audit. Grantees and subcontractors of grantees shall preserve and make their records available pursuant to NR 128.25(2).

The foregoing rules were approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on September 28, 1978.

The rules contained herein shall take effect upon publication.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin 6 November 1978

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By Anthony S. Earl
Anthony S. Earl, Secretary

(SEAL)