

Information Requested During Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Energy – PFAS Informational Hearing, January 31, 2023

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Major PFAS Sites and Responsible Party Information

- As of 2/7/2023, the DNR’s Remediation and Redevelopment Program (RR) is overseeing 93 open PFAS contamination sites where response actions are required
- For a complete list, see [WDNR EM/RR BOTW \(wi.gov\)](https://www.wdnr.gov/em/rr/botw) and select “PFAS” in “Substance” menu

Municipality Affected	Site Name and Link to Individual Cleanup Cases in BRRS Database	Responsible Parties Identified by DNR as of 2/7/2023
City of Madison and Dane County	Greater Dane County Airport - Wang 115th Fighter Wing - WANG F35 Building - Fire Training Areas - Starkweather Creek Truax	Wisconsin Air National Guard (WANG) Wisconsin Air National Guard (WANG) Madison, Dane County, WANG Madison, Dane County, WANG

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dane County Airport 	Madison, Dane County, WANG
City of Eau Claire	<p>Eau Claire Municipal Water System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eau Claire Wellfield - Chippewa Valley Airport <p>WRR Environmental Services</p>	<p>Chippewa Valley Airport</p> <p>Chippewa Valley Airport</p> <p>WRR</p>
City of LaCrosse and town of Campbell	<p>French Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Campbell PFAS Investigation - LaCrosse Airport 	<p>Unknown</p> <p>LaCrosse Airport</p>
City of Marinette	<p>Stanton Street Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JCI/Tyco Stanton - ChemDesign - Marinette Marine - Waupaca Foundry 	<p>JCI/Tyco</p> <p>ChemDesign</p> <p>Marinette Marine</p> <p>Waupaca Foundry</p>
Town of Peshtigo	JCI/Tyco Fire Technology Center	JCI/Tyco
Towns of Peshtigo, Porterfield, Lake, Grover, Middle Inlet and Beaver	Multiple Landspreading Fields	<p>JCI/Tyco</p> <p>ChemDesign</p>
City of Manitowoc	<p>Former Newton Pit</p> <p>Mirro Plant 9</p> <p>Jagemann Plating</p> <p>Hamilton Industries</p> <p>River Point District</p>	<p>Manitowoc and Mirro</p> <p>Newell Rubbermaid</p> <p>Jagemann Plating</p> <p>Thermo Fisher</p> <p>Unknown</p>

	Mirro Plant 2	Newell Rubbermaid and Tramontina
City of Rhinelander	Muni Well 7 Rhinelander Landfill	Rhinelander, Oneida County, Airport Rhinelander
Town of Stella	Stella Private Well Impacts	Unknown
Wausau Metro Area	PFAS impacts to municipal wells in Wausau, Rib Mountain, Rothschild, Weston, Schofield, Mosinee East	Unknown
Other communities with PFAS impacts to municipal water	West Bend, Marshfield, Prescott, Adams, Saukville, others with detects	Unknown

Staffing

- In CY2022 DNR staff spent approximately 39,919 hours working on PFAS related activities, equating to approximately 19.2 FTE equivalents.
- CY2022 activities included work on well over 100 sites, GIS/IT, policy and law, site discovery, surveys, sampling, standards, coordination, research, guidance, communications and developing the expanded funding program.
- DNR expects time focused on PFAS to increase in CY2023.

DNR PFAS Infrastructure Funding from Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

Dedicated PFAS Infrastructure Funding Programs for Municipalities

DNR Funding Program	Funding Source	Funding Amount
Safe Drinking Water Loan Program – Emerging Contaminants	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Emerging Contaminant Capitalization Grant	\$12.8M (SFY 2023) \$12.8M (SFY 2024)* \$12.8M (SFY 2025)* \$12.8M (SFY 2026)* \$12.8M (SFY 2027)*
Safe Drinking Water Loan Program – Small, Disadvantaged & Underserved Grant	Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act Grant	\$12.7M (SFY 2024)* \$12.7M (SFY 2025)* \$12.7M (SFY 2026)* \$12.7M (SFY 2027)* \$12.7M (SFY 2028)*

<p>Clean Water Fund Program Emerging Contaminants</p>	<p>Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Clean Water Emerging Contaminant</p>	<p>\$2.5M (SFY 2024) \$5.7M (SFY 2025)* \$5.7M (SFY 2026)* \$5.7M (SFY 2027)* \$5.7M (SFY 2028)*</p>
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* Estimated

Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP) Emerging Contaminants Funding Overview

- Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funding is being incorporated into the regular SDWLP application process. Applicants will be able to compete for and receive BIL Emerging Contaminant Principal Forgiveness (PF) and general SDWLP PF at the same time.
- Awards will be a mix of PF and subsidized loan funding.
- Current funding policies limit PF funding to 70% of total eligible project costs with an annual maximum of \$5 million. Subsidized loan funding will cover all remaining eligible project costs.
- Any municipality with a PFAS detect and a shovel-ready project is eligible to apply.
- Projects are prioritized based on the following criteria: risk to human health, municipal financial need, and percentage of system capacity affected.
- Eligible projects may consist of temporary or permanent water treatment systems, new public water supply wells, regionalization with a neighboring municipality, or creation of a new public water system. Bottled water is NOT eligible, per federal regulations.
- Current Application Status (Each municipality that plans to apply for financial assistance for their water infrastructure project is required to complete and submit online a notice of Intent to Apply (ITA) by October 31 to be eligible for the follow year’s funding)
 - SFY 2023
 - Applications received January 31st, 2023.
 - 4 projects from 3 municipalities (Wausau, Marshfield and Rib Mountain Sanitary District) totaling \$22.9 million in project costs.
 - Sufficient funding is available for all applications. Awards are expected in summer 2023.
 - SFY 2024
 - Applications due June 30, 2023.
 - **Intents to Apply received before October 31st, 2022, from 14 municipalities totaled over \$405.9 million in expected project costs (average cost of \$29 million per municipality)**
 - Actual project costs will be less as several municipalities submitted Intents to Apply for competing alternatives to address the same problem, i.e., not all projects will be constructed.

Small, Disadvantaged & Underserved Communities (SUDC) Grant

- Program development is dependent on release of program guidance from EPA (expected in February 2023).

February 17, 2023

- DNR is planning to incorporate funding into the regular SDWLP Emerging Contaminant application process in time for the SFY 2024 application cycle (due June 30, 2023).
- SUDC grant funding must be awarded to communities with a population less than 10,000 or that meet the state's disadvantaged status.
- Project eligibility, prioritization, and funding policies are expected to mirror the SDWLP Emerging Contaminants program described above wherever possible.

Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) Emerging Contaminant Funding Overview

- Program is currently in development, anticipated to be ready for SFY 2024.
- DNR is planning to incorporate BIL Clean Water Emerging Contaminant funding into the regular CWFP application process. Applicants will be able to compete for and receive BIL Emerging Contaminant Principal Forgiveness (PF) and general CWFP PF at the same time.
- Awards will likely be a mix of principal forgiveness and subsidized loan funding.
- Project examples may include PFAS monitoring in stormwater and wastewater; controlling and treating non-point or regulated stormwater discharges; and projects at wastewater treatment plants to remove PFAS for effluents or biosolids.

Private Well Grant Funding

- Private wells are not considered a public water supply, so they are not eligible for federal funding. Unlike public water systems, the protection, maintenance, repair and replacement of a private well is largely the responsibility of homeowners.

WI Private Well Compensation Grant Program

- The grant program provides funding to eligible homeowners or renters to replace, reconstruct, or treat contaminated water supplies that serve a private residence that are contaminated with nitrate, arsenic, bacteria, or PFAS.
- Governor Evers expanded the well compensation grant program by adding \$10 million from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The expanded program increases the family income eligibility limit to \$100,000 and eliminates other restrictions that prevented well owners' eligibility.
- The \$10 million in ARPA funding is available through December 31, 2024.

Estimate of Resources Needed to Assist Private Well Owners

- Preliminary results from a recently completed WI study of private wells in shallow aquifers indicate that approximately 2-3% of Wisconsin's over 800,000 private wells may have PFAS above Wisconsin health-based advisories (This is in addition to the approximate 8% of private wells that have nitrate above the health-based standard). The cost to construct a typical private domestic water well ranges from \$2,500 to \$15,000 but very deep or complex wells can cost much more. **Using an average cost of \$7,500 per well, this would result in a cost of approximately \$150 million to replace private wells contaminated with PFAS and \$480 million to replace wells contaminated with nitrate.**