

Message Map 4 Audience: Public Date Updated: 1/17/14 Question or Concern: What are the benefits of impaired waters listings?		
Key Message 1 Impaired waters listings provide impetus for restoring impaired waters.	Key Message 2 Federal and state cost-share grants may be available to landowners for projects that address nonpoint sources of pollution, and some grants provide incentives for restoration of impaired waters.	Key Message 3 The amount (acres/miles) of impaired waters determines the amount of The EPA-administered Section 106 grant allocation to states.
Supporting Fact 1-1 Impaired water listings may serve as a springboard for development of watershed-based restoration plans.	Supporting Fact 2-1 Landowners applying for USDA's Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) incentive payments for land that adjoins impaired waters have a greater chance of receiving funding.	Supporting Fact 3-1 Currently, of the factors considered in the grant allotment calculation, water quality impairments are weighted highest (35%).
Supporting Fact 1-2 States develop Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) studies, a type of watershed restoration plan, for impaired waters that establish pollutant loads reductions to impaired waters.	Supporting Fact 2-2 Eligible recipients of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) grants are selected based on an application score, and projects that would implement practices that help to address water quality impairment for listed waters adds 35 points to the total score.	Supporting Fact 3-2 These grant funds are used, in part, to support DNR's surface water quality monitoring program.
Supporting Fact 1-3 Impaired waters designations have led to the formation of local lake, stream or watershed organizations and partnerships. These groups are often involved in restoring impaired waters.	Supporting Fact 2-3 For TRM projects to also qualify for Section 319 federal funding, the project <i>must</i> reduce pollutant(s) to an impaired water.	Supporting Fact 3-3