#### STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF FINAL DETERMINATION TO ISSUE A WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (WPDES) PERMIT No. WI-0065773-01-0

Permittee: Pinnacle Dairy, LLC, 2670 D Road, Rising City, NE, 68658

Facility Where Discharge Occurs: Pinnacle Dairy LLC, N4135 Decatur Sylvester Road

Receiving Water And Location: Surface water and groundwater within the Lower Middle Sugar River Watershed

Brief Facility Description: Pinnacle Dairy, LLC is a proposed new Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) dairy farm owned by Pinnacle Dairy, LLC and Pinnacle Land Holdings, LLC. The facility is planning to house 5,800 milking and dry cows and no replacement animals on site for a total of 8,294 animal units. Calves and heifers will be raised off site at custom raiser facilities not associated with the farm. Construction started on this project on May 17, 2017. The 128 acre proposed site was comprised of agricultural land which did not have any buildings.

Since the size of this operation will exceed 1,000 animal units as defined in Ch. NR 243, Wis. Adm. Code, an application was required for issuance of a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit. Pinnacle Dairy has submitted the required complete permit application, plans and specifications, Nutrient Management Plan, and other information to the Department for approval to construct and operate the facility. The proposed operating permit will have a duration of approximately five years with a proposed expiration date of March 31, 2023.

Pinnacle Dairy is constructing six sand bedded tunnel ventilated freestall barns, a milking parlor and holding area, one concrete lined waste storage facility, 3 High Density Polyethylene (HPDE) lined and covered waste storage facilities, sand settling lanes and storage area, manure solids separation building, office and weigh scale, and a feed storage complex which includes a feed storage slab, a leachate collection pond, a commodity shed and 8 hay sheds. The site will also include one stormwater detention pond and a series of swales and culverts to handle stormwater flow on the site.

The Pinnacle Dairy Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) has been conditionally approved. There are 6,692.3 acres available for land application of manure and process wastewater. All of the acreage is under contract. Four monitoring wells will be placed around the farm site to monitor groundwater. In addition, seven monitoring wells will be placed around the waste storage facilities and will be evaluated for groundwater quality. Pinnacle Dairy, LLC has installed two high capacity water supply wells along Decatur Sylvester Road to service the dairy facility.

Permit Drafter's Name, Address and Phone: Mark Cain, DNR, SCR Headquarters, 3911 Fish Hatchery Rd, Fitchburg, WI, 53711, (608) 275-3252

Date Permit Signed/Issued: April 25, 2018 Date of Effectiveness: May 1, 2018 Date of Expiration: March 31, 2023

Public Informational Hearing Held On: Friday, September 15, 2017

Following the public informational hearing, the Department has made a final determination to issue the WPDES permit for the above-named permittee for this new discharge. The permit application information from the WPDES permit file, comments received on the proposed permit and applicable Wis. Adm. Codes were used as a basis for this final determination.

The Department has the authority to issue, modify, suspend, revoke and reissue or terminate WPDES permits and to establish effluent limitations and permit conditions under ch. 283, Stats.

Following is a summary of significant comments and any significant changes which have been made in the terms and conditions set forth in the draft permit:

Comments Received from the Applicant, Individuals or Groups and Any Permit Changes as Applicable

A significant number of comments were received from people attended the public informational hearing or submitted written comments to indicate their opposition to the proposed issuance of the permit. Their comments are grouped into the following topics or statements. Many of the comments in this section recommended or asked that the Department not issue this permit.

1. Ground and Surface Water concerns:

a. Kewaunee County currently has contaminated groundwater partly due to the thin soils and karst landscape features of the county. Green County has landscape features similar to Kewaunee County and the susceptibility levels for groundwater contamination in Green County matches or exceeds that of Kewaunee County. If a spill occurs, these features would allow the groundwater to be contaminated.

The Department acknowledges that portions of Green County have karst geology. NR 243 has specific requirements for karst landscapes (e.g., no manure/process wastewater applications on areas with less than 24 inches to bedrock, no winter applications on fields with 60 inches or less to fractured bedrock) and for groundwater protection.

Soil borings and test pits completed at the Pinnacle Dairy production site indicate that the site does not have shallow/thin soil above bedrock. Logs from soil borings and test pits document approximately 50 feet of glacially deposited sand, silt and clay soil at the site. Available information suggests that bedrock at the site is likely St. Peter Formation sandstone, and not soluble carbonate limestone or dolomite. No karst landscape features have been reported, or identified, at, or in the vicinity of, the Pinnacle Dairy production site.

In addition, the operation is required to have an emergency response plan to help avoid impacts associated with spills.

b. We do not agree with the decision to establish the alternative concentration limit ("ACL") to account for background groundwater quality solely limited to the data ultimately developed from MW-3. Rather, we believe that groundwater flowing onto the site from all four monitoring wells which will be installed, developed and monitored *prior* to animals being located at the facility should be taken into consideration for purposes of setting the ACL.

The current permit language does not create an ACL. Once the permanent Pinnacle Dairy production site groundwater monitoring system has been installed and groundwater quality samples have been collected, the Department will evaluate the results of that sampling and determine whether it might be appropriate to grant any groundwater quality standard exemptions if there are elevated background levels at the site. If an ACL is warranted, the Department will modify the permit which includes a public comment period.

c. The storage capacity, including the capacity to contain a 25-year 24-hour storm is insufficient given the increased number of precipitation events and intensity of events. A 25-year 24-hour storm amounts to an extra 5 inches of capacity. There have been multiple precipitation events that have exceeded 5 inches in the past few years recounted by multiple people. Storage capacity should be increased to accommodate the increase in precipitation.

According to the WPDES permit and NR 243 Wis. Adm. Code, the Dairy must have a minimum of 180 days of liquid manure storage. The Dairy has proposed a liquid manure storage capacity of 515 days, which exceeds the minimum requirement. The design for Pinnacle Dairy uses the 2016 NOAA Atlas 14 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event number (5.64 inches), as shown in NRCS EFHG notice 210-WI-132, for calculating the days of storage which reflects updated weather data.

d. The dairy is within close proximity to a stream, which flows into the Sugar River. If a spill were to incur the manure would flow into this stream and immediately cause a fish kill. Furthermore, 13 of the 30 planned spreading sites have waterways and setbacks associated with them and many of these fields are prone to flooding. With increased precipitation events, any manure spread on these fields could easily be transported downstream impacting many downstream restoration efforts including the Pearls Island restoration in Brodhead.

The permit and associated nutrient management plan for Pinnacle Dairy contain numerous requirements to prevent discharges of land applied manure and process wastewater and minimize pollutant delivery from land applied manure and process wastewater to surface waters, including 303(d) listed waters. These include:

- Restrictions related to spreading on frozen or snow-covered ground
- Phosphorus based nutrient management requirements

- Requirements to balance nutrient applications with crop needs
- Setbacks related to ground and surface waters.
- Other requirements of the NMP, such as not applying to saturated soils, would prohibit spreading during times of flooding.
- e. Wells and surface waters are already at or exceeding acceptable nitrate levels. Treatment for these levels leave community members drinking water that tastes like disinfectant. Not only is there a danger in increased nitrate loads from a spill, but adding manure equal to 2.5 times the amount produced by the City of Janesville onto fields will also increase nitrate loads in the water.

Elevated nitrate in groundwater in the vicinity of the Pinnacle Dairy production site is likely due to current and past agricultural practices in the area. Both commercial nitrogen fertilizer and land applied animal waste are known sources of nitrate nitrogen in groundwater. Home septic system discharge can also be a source of groundwater nitrate, and has been shown to locally impact groundwater in areas with a high density of homes using septic system waste treatment/disposal. The waste storage structures at the Pinnacle Dairy site have been designed and constructed to minimize leakage and contain waste in the event of a spill. All land application of Pinnacle Dairy animal waste and process wastewater must be done under a Department approved nutrient management plan and, in accordance with ch. NR 243, Wis. Adm. Code, may not cause exceedances of state groundwater (or surface water) quality standards.

f. Nutrient Management Plans (NMPs) are based on NRCS 590 standard which is a crop yield standard not a water protection standard. It has been demonstrated in Kewaunee County that NMPs are not effective at protecting water resources. Kewaunee County has a high NMP adoption rate and they still have ground water issues. There is not enough land for the manure to be spread on to.

The Department has determined that the proposed farm has adequate acreage in their NMP to support the manure produced by the farm while maintaining compliance with NR 243 if implemented properly. The NMP has also identified waterways along with the appropriate setbacks.

g. No manure should be allowed to be applied on snow covered fields or on frozen ground.

The Permit has several restrictions on the application of manure on snow covered or frozen ground, (sections 1.5.4 through 1.5.7 are consistent with the winter spreading restrictions in NR 243 Wis. Adm. Code). Pinnacle's nutrient management plan identifies which fields are most suitable for winter spreading. Liquid manure applications are prohibited on frozen or snow-covered ground except under emergency conditions. Pinnacle has 515 days of manure storage which should allow Pinnacle to avoid liquid manure spreading onto frozen or snow covered fields. The facilities NMP does not include spreading solid or liquid manure on frozen/snow covered ground, except in an emergency as specified in the permit.

Adherence to the NMP, maintenance and monitoring schedules and the implementation of best management practices should minimize any runoff risks from the field.

h. There should be a plan in place in the event of groundwater contamination.

Adherence to the maintenance and monitoring schedules of the permit and NMP will minimize risks of groundwater contamination. Pinnacle is required to develop an emergency response plan within 30 days of permit coverage in accordance with section 3.2, "Emergency Response Plan."

If someone suspects their well is contaminated with manure/process wastewater, they should contact the Department immediately.

#### 2. Suitability of the site

a. The proposed site for Pinnacle dairy is not suitable for manure storage. Historically, the area has always been flooded or under saturated conditions with many locals considering the area a wetland area. The area has been considered for development before, including having a railroad pass through the area, but was never developed due to the wet conditions. The Town of Sylvester Citizen Scientists group produced a report recommending not to site the Dairy at the location.

An Assured Wetland Delineator determined that there were no wetlands within the proposed Pinnacle Dairy site boundaries. Wetland identification requires at least two out of the three following characteristics: hydric soils, wetland plants, or hydrology. Hydric soils were found to be present but no wetland plants or hydrology were identified. In addition to review of design plans for the site, the DNR has included groundwater monitoring to monitor for potential issues related to saturated site conditions, including potential groundwater contamination associated with the storage structures.

Additional information is provided in 2. b. below.

b. The Dairy has not been able to demonstrate that they can effectively drain the area to maintain the required separation distance. The perched water table theory remains inconclusive since only one of three conditions required for approval have been met.

During the construction process, Pinnacle Dairy has been working to demonstrate compliance with the approved plans and specifications, local siting ordinance conditions, and NRCS 313 requirements for separation to saturation at the four waste storage facilities. There is debate over whether or not Pinnacle Dairy has been able to demonstrate that they have properly dewatered the site to achieve required separation to saturation needed to protect the liners as specified in NRCS 313. The permit requires the facility to submit post construction documentation within 60 days of completion of the project which is to include documentation that construction has complied with approved plans and specifications and applicable design standards. In response to this and other public comments, the Department concerns related to issues associated with the perched water table at the site, and in accordance with s.NR243.15(7), the final issued permit includes additional groundwater monitoring for Pinnacle Dairy. The final issued permit requires the installation of seven additional monitoring wells around the four waste storage facilities. The issued permit also includes visual inspection of the water quality of the drainage system. Sampling and testing are required in situations where water quality concerns are observed. In addition, the final permit also requires the facility submit Annual Waste Storage Facility (WSF) Evaluation Reports by October 1st of each year in accordance with the Existing Manure Storage Facilities Evaluation subsection in Standard Requirements. The evaluations shall include any upgrades needed to address deficiencies.

c. Missing soils data from the original reports does not support the engineering claims that there is an impermeable layer which runs throughout the proposed area where the storage lagoons are to be built. Furthermore, NRCS engineers determined that the supposed impermeable layers were saturated and that the tests used by the engineering firm to assess saturation levels were deemed inappropriate (see NRCS response to Todd Jensen of Green County). These concerns need to be appropriately addressed before a permit can be issued.

The Department has not identified any missing soils data and received more than the minimum amount of test pit soil logs as specified in NRCS 313. NRCS 313 does not specify the need for any moisture content testing to demonstrate that an impermeable layer exists between a perched water and a regional water table. This is true for NRCS 313 version December 2005 which is incorporated by reference in Chapter NR243, Wis. Adm. Code, and is also true for more recent versions of NRCS 313. As stated in the response above, additional requirements have been included in the permit, including the installation of additional groundwater monitoring wells, to address potential issues associated with the perched water table at the site.

d. There are possible artesian features on the proposed site that have not yet been addressed. The artesian features in the area have been known to push water so far uphill as to flood basements in houses at the top of the hill.

Groundwater monitoring, conducted at the Pinnacle Dairy production site, indicates that deeper, regional groundwater at the site is in a "confined aquifer" and exists under "artesian conditions". A confined aquifer occurs when the upper bound of an aquifer is a geologic formation that restricts groundwater flow, often referred to as an aquitard. Groundwater levels measured in confined aquifer monitoring wells measure the piezometric head of the aquifer at the location and depth of the monitoring well. Piezometric head measurements in a confined aquifer are often at levels above the top of the aquifer. Groundwater level piezometric head measurements above the top of a confined aquifer is termed "artesian conditions".

At the Pinnacle Dairy production site, measured groundwater piezometric heads in deep monitoring wells were reported at, or above, the top of the gray clay/silt soil layer. It appears that the gray clay/silt soil layer acts as an aquitard at the site, and has created a regional confined aquifer and artesian conditions at that location. Because the clay/silt soil layer acts as an aquitard at the site and restricts groundwater flow, the artesian conditions in the deeper regional groundwater aquifer are not expected to impact Pinnacle Dairy waste storage structures.

e. Pinnacle must demonstrate that they can meet all the conditions required by all the relevant agencies involved including NRCS 313 and county permit conditions.

The Department does not have the authority to enforce local permit conditions or requirements of other agencies as part of the WPDES permit. Information on compliance with NRCS 313, which is included in NR 243.15, that is included in the issued permit is addressed in 2. b. above.

- 3. History of the owners, the proposed dairy, and spills
  - a. Dairy operations owned by the Tuls have a history of manure spills and a lack of response on their part. The Tuls own another CAFO in northern Wisconsin called Emerald Sky Dairy which is suspected of having a spill that went unreported for months. The spill was not reported by Emerald Sky or the Tuls but by an anonymous tip from the general public. The Tuls were never fined and the public has had to deal with the Tuls' spill. The Tuls also own a CAFO in Nebraska, Double Dutch Dairy, which had a large spill and was unreported by them. If there is a spill, the Tuls will not do the right thing. Issuance of the permit should be delayed at least until the investigation at the Tuls' other dairy, Emerald Sky Dairy, is completed.

At the time of the writing of this comment, the investigation at Emerald Sky Dairy is still open and the Department is unable to comment on this issue. The Department does not base issuance of a WPDES permit or WPDES permit conditions on an owner's compliance history at another site. As part of the permit, the Dairy will be required to report a spill or accidental release of any material to the waters of the state within 24 hours. The Dairy will have an emergency response plan in order to be prepared for addressing spills. Failure to follow WPDES permit requirements or other Department requirements is subject to enforcement.

- 4. Water monitoring activities
  - a. Monitoring wells should be placed at the production site for groundwater quality.

The public noticed and the issued permit do include four groundwater quality monitoring wells located around the perimeter of the production site. In addition, the issued permit also includes additional wells located around the four waste storage facilities to monitor water quality in that area. For more information, see response to comment 2.b.

b. Monitoring wells should be placed downgradient of any fields where land spreading activities are to occur.

The Department does not require monitoring of land application practices except in the following circumstance where it is deemed to be warranted: a groundwater quality investigation under Chapter NR140, Wis. Adm. Code, or groundwater monitoring is required for permanent spray irrigation or other land treatment systems subject to criteria in ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code. Pinnacle Dairy is not subject to an NR 140 investigation and has not proposed permanent spray irrigation or other land treatment that is subject to ch. NR 214, Wis. Adm. Code. In lieu of

monitoring wells, the Department relies on implementation of practices outlined in s. NR 243.14 to protect water quality.

### More well monitoring needs to be done including private well testing.

The Department does not require a permitted CAFO to perform monitoring of neighboring wells as part of a WPDES permit. The Department recommends that all private well owners have their well water tested at least annually. Information about this process is available through the DNR website at https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wells/privatewelltest.html. If manure contamination of a well is suspected, contact Department regional staff immediately.

A great amount of private well information is available on the Department web site at http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/dwg/, as well as at local Department offices. The Department suggests that private well owners neighboring a CAFO document existing conditions by having the water quality and quantity in their wells measured by a licensed well driller or pump installer. Such documented impacts could result in the Department modifying well approval conditions (e.g., reducing pumping volume and/or providing modifications to existing wells) to address identified impacts.

The Department recommends that all private well owners have their well water tested at least annually. Information about this process is available through the DNR website. Private well owners can contact their local health department.

### 5. Lack of Enforcement and Transparency

a. The WDNR does not have enough manpower to oversee all activities associated with this permit. Self-reporting of violations rarely work and given the Tuls' history it is not expected that they would report a violation. While the public has been encouraged and is invested in reporting violations they cannot do the work of the WDNR.

The WPDES permit, the farm, and DNR staff all play a role to make sure that CAFOs are meeting standards set by permits. The permit requires the farm to complete ongoing reporting of its nutrient management activities and any non-compliance with permit requirements. In addition to self-reporting by the permittee, the Department (1) reviews annual reports and NMP updates, (2) responds to citizen complaints, (3) may conduct a manure hauling audits on an operation's land application practices, (4) conducts a compliance inspection at least once every five year permit term, (5) responds to spills should they occur. When noncompliance is documented, the Department will take appropriate compliance and/or enforcement measures.

The WDNR appears to be compromised in this process, not impartial and influenced by outside parties. The WDNR has ignored recommendations by Green County, ignored their traditional deference to NRCS recommendations and appear to only accept recommendations from the Dairy. It appears as if, the Tuls are buying this permit.

The Department has worked with the other governmental agencies involved in the Pinnacle Dairy project including Green County, NRCS and DATCP. The Department cannot implement other agencies' requirements or programs.

The WDNR should impose maximum animal unit restrictions for farms. It is not feasible to own dairy operations of this size while protecting the environment.

The Department does not impose animal unit restrictions as part of the WPDES permit program. Instead, the Department monitors compliance with requirements to maintain adequate storage and land base for storing and land spreading manure and process wastewater.

a. Pinnacle Diary should install an aerobic digester to alleviate odors. Pinnacle would greatly impact more people than other farms due to its size and proximity to neighbors.

Storage of manure and process wastewater and the subsequent land application of these stored materials are considered the best technology for CAFOs under federal NPDES requirements. Pursuant to Chapter 283, Stats., the Department cannot require more stringent technology based limitations, such as requiring other methods of manure treatment. Operations can voluntarily choose to install more advanced manure treatment technologies. Pinnacle Dairy has voluntarily elected to cover their waste storage facilities to help minimize odor concerns.

b. Ammonia and nitrous oxide are potent air pollutants that result from CAFOs. The WDNR should be responsible for regulating manure lagoons in order to reduce these affects.

The WPDES permit program is based on water quality protection and does not address air emissions or odor issues from CAFOs. The DNR has limited authority to regulate air emissions and odor from livestock operations. Information on the DNR's Air Program's efforts to address air emissions from livestock operations is located on the DNR's website at <a href="https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/airquality/toxics.html">https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/airquality/toxics.html</a>.

The Permit Fact Sheet also includes an attached memo titled "Air Quality Environmental Review for the Pinnacle Dairy; 5800 Dairy Cows -- Green County" for additional information on this topic.

### 7. Economic Impacts

a. The economics of the dairy does not make sense for the milk industry, the small farmer or for Green County. There is currently too much milk production in the state which has depressed milk prices. Adding this many cows would only make it harder for the small farmer which cannot compete with CAFOs in regards to price negotiations. Any economic gains from this CAFO would go primarily to the Tuls, who live out of state and do not have any connection to the land. If any spill or contamination were to occur, the economic impacts to the local property values, tourism and water would affect the whole community. Furthermore, the local infrastructure would be burdened and tax payer dollars would be required for repairs. The proposition is of high risk and little reward for Green County and yet all reward for the Tuls. Already Green County as incurred \$50,000 in costs by having to babysit the re-design of the diary because the Tuls did not want to engineer a design specifically for the site and recycled the Rock Prairie CAFO design. In addition, due to high groundwater contamination risk, property values will significantly decline as people move out of the area or no one moving in.

The WPDES permit program is based on water quality protection and does not address economic effects. Information on economic issues related to this operation are outlined in the Permit Fact Sheet in the Section titled "6 Environmental Analysis Summary" on Pages 11 - 13.

#### 8. Additions to the Facility

a. Many of the manure handling systems require electric power to operate, like the pumps and scrappers. Pinnacle Dairy should install a backup power system in the event of an electrical outage to insure no spills occur on the facility. Dairy industries assume that technologic advances will solve every problem but there are still spills.

Pinnacle has installed multiple power backup systems so that they can continue operating in the event of an electrical outage.

b. Pinnacle Dairy should install a methane gas alarm for safety.

Requiring a methane gas alarm is beyond the scope of the WPDES permit program. The covered waste storage facilities are vented to the atmosphere and are not expected to pose an explosion hazard. The design of this venting system is the same as the venting system used at the Rock Prairie Dairy facility and is similar to other covered lagoon systems.

## **Additional Information**

The Department's web page for Pinnacle Dairy is located at:

### https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/AgBusiness/CAFO/pinnacle.html

The webpage includes documents and information relating to the permitting process, including a copy of the issued permit.

# Comments Received from EPA or Other Government Agencies and Any Permit Changes as Applicable

There were no comments from EPA or other Government Agencies on this permit.

Final permit changes from Public Notice to Issuance are as follows:

All date changes listed below were due to the extended time used to address comments.

- 1. Cover Page Effective Date changed from 10/01/2017 to 5/1/2018
- 2. Cover Page Expiration Date changed from 9/30/2022 to 3/31/2023
- 3. Page 10 Added Sample Point 012 for drain tile outlet visual and parameter monitoring (if needed)
- 4. Page 10 Added Sample Point 013 for sand curtain drain outlet visual and parameter monitoring (if needed)
- 5. Page 16 Deleted the sentence: "Sampling is only needed when land application has actually occurred" and two tables (Daily Log Requirements and Annual Report).
- 6. Page 16 Sample Point monitoring tables were added for 012 and 013
- 7. Page 19 Added the Groundwater Monitoring System for WSF. This includes the sampling parameters and frequency for the 7 additional wells around the 4 Waste Storage Facilities.
- 8. Page 21 and 22 All of the due dates in the Schedules Section were adjusted back to reflect the later issue date.
- 9. Page 22 A schedule was added to require plans and specifications and installation of the 7 wells around the 4 Waste Storage Facilities. The plans and specifications will be due on 6/1/2018 and the installation will be completed on 10/1/2018
- 10. Page 23 The requirement in the 3.9 is renumbered 3.10 Feed Storage Runoff Control System Installation due date was changed to 6/1/2018 from 12/31/2017. The reference to the system being in operation and functional by the time that feed is introduced to the farm was removed because the feed storage system is already in use.
- 11. Page 23 Added a requirement (new 3.9) Annual Evaluation of WSF Compliance which requires an evaluation of the existing manure storages each year starting on October 1, 2018 as specified in the Existing Manure Storage Facilities subsection in Standard Requirements.

As provided by s. 283.63, Stats., and Ch. 203, Wis. Adm. Code, persons desiring further adjudicative review of this final determination may request a public adjudicatory hearing. A request shall be made by filing a verified petition for review with the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources within 60 days of the date the permit was signed (see permit signature date above). Further information regarding the conduct and nature of public adjudicatory hearings may be found by reviewing ch. NR 203, Wis. Adm. Code, s. 283.63 Stats., and other applicable law, including s. 227.42, Stats.

Information on file for this permit action may be inspected and copied at either the above named permit drafter's address or the above named basin engineer's address, Monday through Friday (except holidays), between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Information on this permit action may also be obtained by calling the permit drafter at (608) 275-3252 or by writing to the Department. Reasonable costs (usually 20 cents per page) will be charged for copies of information in the file other than the public notice and fact sheet. Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, reasonable accommodation, including the provision of informational material in an alternative format, will be made to qualified individuals upon request.