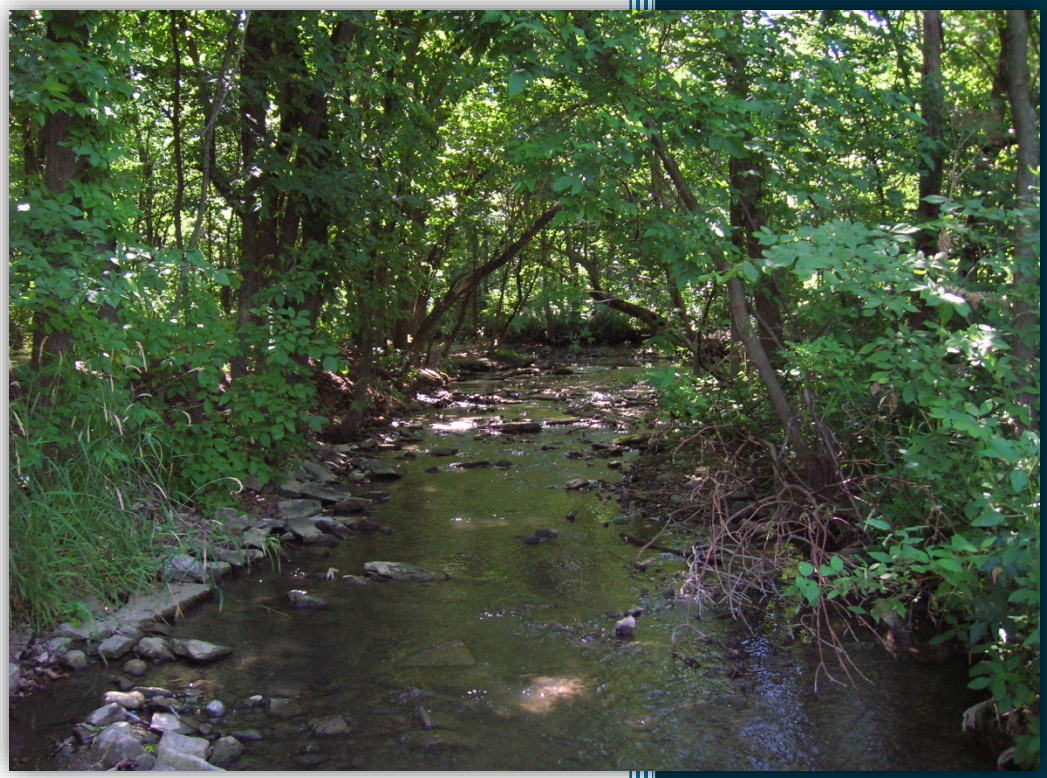
2026

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS



Applications must be postmarked and mailed by
★ April 15 ★
(Or April 16/17, if April 15 falls on a Sunday/Saturday)

Bureau of Watershed Management

Bureau of Community Financial Assistance

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Jan. 10, 2025

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

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TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Grant Program is a cost-share **reimbursement** grant program. The maximum cost-share rate is up to 70% of eligible expenses (up to 90% for economic hardship), up to a maximum award of $225,000. Under the TRM grant program, cost-share reimbursement of eligible expenses follows the process illustrated in Figure 1, on the next page.

Grant applications are reviewed and ranked via a competitive process. Figure 2, Small-Scale Agricultural *Targeted Runoff Management Scoring System Flow Chart*, illustrates the evaluation process used in evaluating and ranking applications.

Small-Scale Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) projects are ranked separately from Small-Scale Non-TMDL projects. Applicants are notified of their application's rank and funding status in the fall of the calendar year that the application was submitted. The two-year grant period typically starts in January of the following year, although a delay in the adoption of state or federal budgets can delay this timetable.

Small-scale TRM project funding has certain sideboards and limitations that potential applicants should consider when deciding whether to apply. These include:

- Projects must be completed in two years, with a possible extension to a third year if warranted.
- The maximum amount of funding that a grantee may receive in multiple grant awards in any one year generally cannot exceed 20% of the available grant funds for a particular project category. Projects on the ranked list whose selection for funding would exceed 20% of available funds for a particular category are moved to the bottom of the list and funded only if funding remains after all other eligible projects have been funded.
- Small-scale projects must involve construction or implementation of best management practices (BMPs) to control nonpoint source pollution. This funding can also be used for engineering services, such as design and construction inspection.
- BMPs eligible for cost sharing under the TRM Grant Program are identified in the application in Agricultural Best Management Practices and Urban Best Management Practices. The state cost-share rate covers up to 70% (up to 90% for economic hardship) of total eligible project costs. The total state share of the project costs cannot exceed $225,000.
- An applicant may submit more than one small-scale project application. However, if more than one project is proposed on lands which are contiguous ***and*** under common ownership, the projects will be taken as a group when considering the monetary cap. Features, such as water bodies or roads, which separate any part of a parcel from any other part do not render the parcel of land non-contiguous. Only ranked projects with a collective requested amount that is within the funding cap will be considered for initial selection.
- Funds from the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) may ***not*** be used to fulfill the local-share requirement.
- Federal and state funding sources are used for these projects. All projects are eligible to access the state funds. Some projects are eligible to access the federal funds. This includes projects that implement the goals and recommendations of an EPA-approved watershed-based nine key elements plan.

- All Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) activities are ineligible. Livestock operations that exceed 1,000 animal units at any time are required to obtain a WPDES permit under NR 243. These operations are ineligible for state cost-share funds.
  - Livestock operations with less than 1,000 animal units that have been issued a WPDES permit are ineligible for state cost-share funds.
  - Livestock operations that have or will have within 12 months at least 1,000 animal units are required to apply for a WPDES permit and are ineligible for state cost-share funds. If an operation receives funds and then expands within this 12-month time frame, the operation is required to repay all state cost-share funds received for the project.
  - Cropland included in a CAFO nutrient management plan is not eligible for cost-share funds.

- **Small-Scale Non-TMDL Projects** must improve degraded surface and ground waters or protect threatened surface and ground waters from degradation, by addressing noncompliance with Wisconsin's agricultural performance standards and prohibitions.
- **Small-Scale TMDL Projects** must contribute to the removal of surface waters from the state's impaired waters list in a way that is consistent with TMDL reports and TMDL implementation plans. Details about TMDLs are provided in Part II A of the instructions.

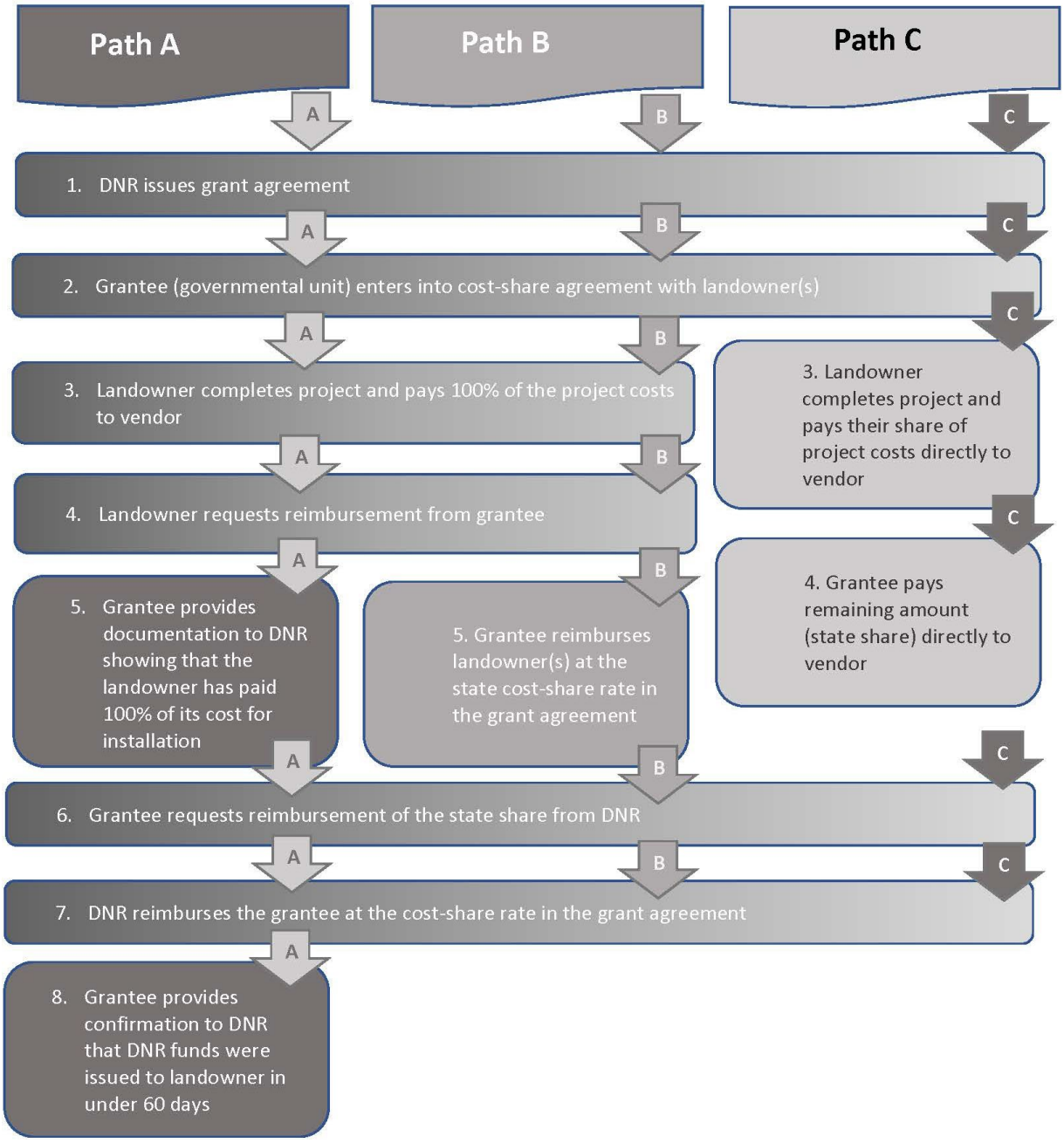


Figure 1 TRM Cost-Share Reimbursement Process

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Grantee Responsibilities

- Grantees must request final reimbursement no later than 60 days after the end of the grant period.
- The applicant must apply separately for any DNR permits (*e. g.*, Chapter 30 or 31). DNR approvals issued under this grant program do not automatically meet the approval requirements of other DNR programs, such as chs. 30 or 31, Wis. Stats., permit(s).
- Grantees will be required to submit a Final Report using the DNR's BMP Implementation Tracking System (BITS) summarizing the results of the project, including before and after photos. Further details about the Final Report are provided in the grant agreement.

Special Information About DNR Funding For Nutrient Management Plans (NMPs)

With recent approval of the Bond Counsel (December 2017), the DNR will now be able to reimburse grantees for NMPs using bond revenue **if** those NMPs are prepared in conjunction with manure storage or barnyard runoff control projects also funded with a DNR grant. Such NMPs will be used to demonstrate that acreage for manure spreading is insufficient and so manure storage is needed. Manure storage or barnyard runoff control projects are the only two best management practices where use of bond revenue for NMP reimbursement is possible. Amount of bond revenue that can be used for NMP reimbursement cannot exceed 20% of the total grant amount awarded by the DNR for structural practices. The DNR is required to reimburse all other NMPs using other, non-bond revenue and funding sources.

Special Information For Grantees Seeking Reimbursement From The DNR

With recent approval of the Bond Counsel (December 2017), grantees may now request reimbursement of bond-eligible practices from the DNR even if the grantee has not first reimbursed the landowner. It had been a long-established practice of this program that grantees must first reimburse a landowner the appropriate cost-share percentage before requesting reimbursement from the DNR. With this change in grant administration, the DNR will reimburse grantees so long as the grantee can show that the landowner has paid 100% of its costs for practice installation AND the grantee can confirm that funds received from the DNR have been issued to the landowner in under 60 days.

The DNR understands that grantees have processes in place that often require Committee approval before payment to a landowner can be made by the grantee AND some local governments only issue payment checks two times per month. As a result, it is understood that grantees will likely deposit funds received from the DNR before payment is issued to the landowner. Funds received from the DNR must be placed in a separate account; grantees may not co-mingle funds received from the DNR with other grantee funds. Further, funds received from the DNR must be kept in a separate account that does not earn interest. Failure to comply with these requirements will harm the relationship the State of Wisconsin has with the Internal Revenue Service related to the use of bond revenue and may result in this funding flexibility being withdrawn by the Bond Counsel.

Call your DNR Regional Nonpoint Source (NPS) Coordinator early.
Coordinators can provide assistance in planning your project.
Pre-application contact with your DNR Regional NPS Coordinator is also a grant eligibility requirement.
Go to https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html for contact information.

Figure 2 Small-Scale TRM Screening & Scoring Process

Part I
Applicant Information

Part II
Project Information

Part III
Eligibility Filters

Part IV
Competitive Elements

	Max Points
A. Financial Budget	10
B. Method To Calculate Cost Estimates	5
C. Timeline And Source Of Staff	5
D. Water Quality Need	30
E. Nature Of The Water Quality Impact	15
F. Federal NPS Program Project Funding Eligibility	10
G. Drinking Water Bonus Points	7
H. Project Problem, Solution & Expected Benefits	40
I. Cost-Effectiveness	15
J. Project Evaluation Strategy	10
K. Evidence Of Local Support	10
L. Disadvantaged Community Bonus Points	5
M. Consistency w/ Resource Management Plans	1
TOTAL	**163**

Part V
Local Enforcement Multiplier (maximum points 24.45)

Maximum points available = 187.45

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

COMPLETING YOUR TRM APPLICATION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 8700-300	
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Contact your local DNR Nonpoint Source Coordinator to discuss the proposed project, including each of the following: ○ Field evaluation monitoring ○ Project eligibility ○ Proposed BMP selection/sizing ○ Required permits and other feasibility issues ○ Water quality need ○ Watershed plan if non-TMDL	Applicants are **required** to contact their local NPS coordinator prior to application submittal, in order for their application to be eligible for funding consideration. Find your local Nonpoint Source Coordinator at: https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html.
• Draft a Governmental Responsibility Resolution (GRR) that identifies and authorizes a responsible Governmental Representative(s) to submit the application and subsequent required forms on behalf of the applicant/local unit of government. • Get approval/execution of the draft GRR on the agenda of the next local government board/committee meeting before the application due date.	Applicants are required to attach to an executed GRR to their application that identifies and authorizes a Responsible Governmental Representative(s) authorized (or authorized government official position title) to submit the application and subsequent required forms on behalf of applicant/local unit of government. The signature on the application must be consistent with the Governmental Responsibility Resolution. See the GRR Template. Depending on the schedule and frequency of local meetings, and timing of agenda postings, this often requires significant lead time.
• Save the current version of Form 8700-300 Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Grant Program Small-Scale Agricultural Application onto your hard drive ("Save as" your chosen file name). • Fill the form in electronically. Use the "Tab" key to move to the next field or link. Otherwise, use the "Enter" key to update a field and click in the next fillable field. Provide all applicable information required by the application.	The small scale TRM application form and instructions are posted on the DNR web site https://dnr.wi.gov/Aid/TargetedRunoff.html in January of each calendar year. Under the authority granted by Wisconsin Administrative Code, the DNR may deny consideration of submittals that are incomplete. This includes applications missing required information and projects that may be significantly delayed by DNR review to determine compliance of the project with other state laws, such as Chapter 30, Wis. Stats (unless otherwise noted, all citations refer to Wisconsin Administrative Code).

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

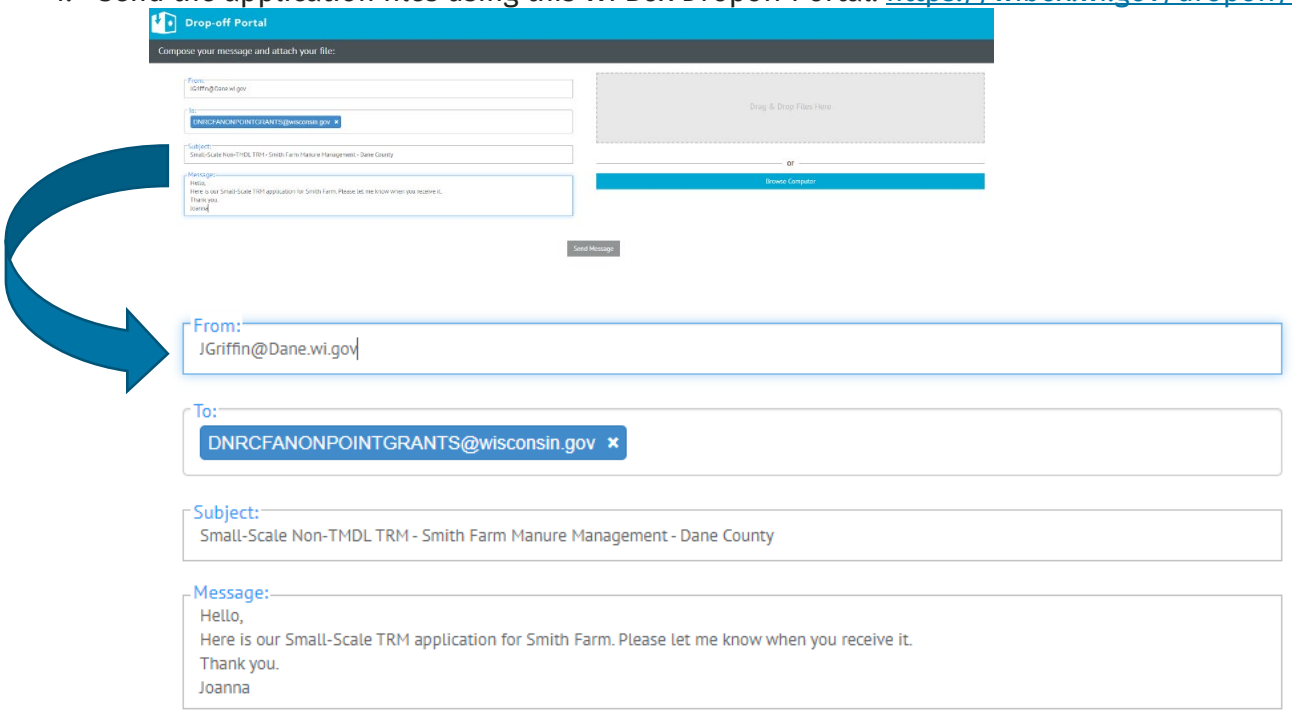
ASSEMBLING & SUBMITTING YOUR TRM APPLICATION

1. Assemble one complete application (current version of DNR Form 8700-333), including all attachments, with a signature by the Authorized Responsible Government Official listed in the GRR.

2. The assembled application must conform to the following:
   - All pages in the application, including maps, must be 8.5 x 11 inches in size.
   - Each page must be numbered.
   - All attachments must clearly identify the associated question number and description.

3. The signed application and attachments should be saved in at least two separate PDF files (e.g., GranteeName_ProjectName_SS_TRM_Application, GranteeName_ProjectName_SS_TRM_Attachments).

4. Send the application files using this WI Box Dropoff Portal: https://wibox.wi.gov/dropoff/



The data fields need to be filled out the following way:
From: Your email address

To: DNRCFANONPOINTGRANTS@wisconsin.gov

Subject: Application Type- Project Name-Applicant Name

OR

Email the application files or a link to a different FTP site to DNRCFANONPOINTGRANTS@wisconsin.gov. The file sizes for email cannot exceed 25 MB.

5. If the application was signed by hand by the Authorized Responsible Government Official (ARGO) and scanned, the application could be submitted by the local contact, consultant or other staff person. If the application was signed electronically, the application must be submitted by the ARGO directly via email. If the ARGO is not able to submit the application directly, the ARGO may send an email stating their approval of the grant submission. This email will be kept with the grant file.

6. Application submittals must be emailed no later than April 15 (April 16/17, if April 15th falls on a Sunday or Saturday).

Attachment Checklist

Required with all applications

- ❑ GRR (if not attached, date for submission should be provided – required prior to grant award)
- ❑ An 8.5 x 11-inch map from USGS or the DNR data/map viewers, showing the project location
- ❑ Aerial photo maps and project area photos

Required with some applications

Not all of the attachments listed below will apply to every application. Use the instructions and application form to determine which attachments to include.

- ❑ Part II Question E: If the project addresses NR 151 noncompliance, attach aerial photos of the facility under current conditions and effective date(s) of PS&Ps addressed by the project.
- ❑ Part II Question H: If project addresses NMP compliance through construction of manure storage, attach spreading restriction maps for all fields in NMP.
- ❑ Part II Question H3: If project addresses noncompliance with NR 151.08(3), 151.08(4) or 151.(5)(a), attach specific item(s).
- ❑ Part III Question A5: If project addresses NR 151 noncompliance, attach aerial photos of the facility under current conditions and effective date(s) of PS&Ps addressed by project.
- ❑ Part III Question A8: If web link not provided, attach pages to show consistency with LWRMP.
- ❑ Part III Question A9: If web link not provided, attach pages to show NR 151 implementation strategy.
- ❑ Part III Question B1: If project is at a livestock facility, attach an Animal Units Calculation Worksheet (Form 3400-25a) for current and future animal numbers.
- ❑ Part III Question B3c: If project constructs more than 180 days of manure storage, attach prior DNR approval.
- ❑ Part III Question B: If less than 100% project costs are eligible for cost share, attach an additional table to show total project costs and how they were prorated in Part IV A.1 – Financial Budget Table.

- ❏ Part III Question C1. If a joint application among local units of government, attach a draft Inter-Governmental Agreement.
- ❏ Part IV Question A: If project will include force account, complete and attach a force account proposal.
- ❏ Part IV Question A: If available at time of application, attach project plans or drawings and dimensions of BMPs.
- ❏ Part IV Question B: Attach detailed construction components and costs, if available, to support question score. Attach design, bid and estimate documentation in order to receive points.
- ❏ Part IV Question E: If site-specific degradation was selected, attach information (photos and/or data summaries) to show measurable or observable impact.
- ❏ Part IV Question H1c: If the pollution problem can be demonstrated, attach an aerial photo/map and photos of the pollution source area(s), conveyance to waters of the state and affected receiving water(s).
- ❏ Part IV Question I: If needed to supplement narrative, attach documentation for the size of proposed BMPs.
- ❏ Part IV Question J2: If the project evaluation strategy includes monitoring, attach a one-page summary of the supplemental strategy that is signed by a DNR Water Quality Biologist.
- ❏ Part IV Question K: If K2 is selected, attach letters of support describing the committed resources from the partners.
- ❏ Part IV Question M: If a web link is not provided, attach pertinent pages of the plan(s).
- ❏ Part V: If a web link is not provided, attach an applicable ordinance.

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

PART I. APPLICANT INFORMATION

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Enter the current calendar year that the grant application is being submitted. • Enter the calendar year that the grant award will start. The grant award year is the calendar year following this application year. • Enter the project name. The project name should be a unique identifier of this particular project. • Enter the name of the governmental unit applying and the applicant's web address. • The applicant must be a governmental unit.	Governmental unit means any unit of government including, but not limited to: • a county, city, village, town, tribe, metropolitan sewerage district created under ss. 200.01-200.15 or 200.21-200.65, Wis. Stats.; • town sanitary district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, regional planning commission or drainage district operating under ch. 89, Wis. Stats. or ch. 88, Wis. Stats; and • school districts.
• Enter the name and contact information of the applicant's "Responsible Government Official/Authorized Signatory." The Responsible Governmental Unit's Official / Authorized Signatory is the Government Official authorized to sign the grant application on behalf of the governmental unit.	The Governmental Unit's Official / Authorized Signatory must be consistent with the name or job title of the individual authorized by the Governmental Responsibility Resolution form attached to this application (See GRR Template).
• Enter the name and contact information of the applicant's "Contact Person." The Grant Contact Person is the Government Official or staff person most directly involved in the implementation of this project. • If the Grant Contact Person is the same as the Governmental Unit's Authorized Signatory, write same in the Contact Person box and leave the remaining fields on the right half of Part I blank.	The Grant Contact Person cannot be a consultant.

PART II: PROJECT INFORMATION

A. PROJECT CATEGORY

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• Identify the project category.
  ○ Select A.1 - Non-TMDL Project if the proposed project is not located in an area covered by an EPA-approved TMDL, AND if the project will achieve compliance with one or more currently noncompliant NR 151 agricultural performance standards and prohibitions.
  ○ Select A.2 - TMDL Project if the proposed project addresses nonpoint pollution in location(s) covered by a draft DNR-approved or EPA-approved TMDL or watershed-based plan that meets EPA's 9 Key Elements and the project addresses the most critical agricultural nonpoint pollutants and sources identified in the TMDL or 9 Key Element Plan document.
• If A.2 TMDL Project is selected, complete 2(a) and 2(b).
  ○ Provide the title of the TMDL report or plan document that the project implements and a link to the report, if available.
  ○ Identify the critical pollutants the project will address.
	There are two types of small-scale agricultural TRM project categories; TMDL and non-TMDL.
	
	Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to conduct water quality improvement analyses, called "Total Maximum Daily Loads" or TMDLs, for impaired water bodies that are not meeting water quality standards. The goal of a TMDL is to identify pollutant reduction levels to correct water quality impairments and achieve designated uses of water bodies through attainment of water quality standards. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must approve each TMDL. The State is charged with ensuring the necessary actions are taken so that the loading of the pollutant of concern does not exceed the TMDL and associated load allocations. To ensure the reduction goals in the TMDLs are attained, BMPs should be implemented and maintained.
	
	A list of Wisconsin's approved TMDL(s) is available on the DNR's website at: https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/TMDLs

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• If A.2 TMDL Project is selected, identify the TMDL project type by selecting the statement or statements in part 2c that describe the purpose of the proposed TMDL project. Applicants must select at least one and should select all that apply (more than one, if applicable). ○ If the proposed project will achieve compliance with one or more currently noncompliant NR 151 agricultural performance standards and prohibitions, check box ci. ○ If the proposed project will address critical nonpoint pollution source(s) which are currently in compliance with NR 151 agricultural PS&Ps, but which need to exceed compliance to meet TMDL goals, check box cii. If box cii is checked complete the table by selecting the performance standards and/or prohibitions that will be exceeded by the project and the best management practices that will be installed to exceed each of the selected PS&Ps. ○ If the proposed project will address critical nonpoint pollution sources of agricultural NPS identified in the TMDL document for which there is no performance standard, check box ciii and describe the pollutant sources that will be addressed for which there is no performance standard. If box cii is checked complete the table by selecting the BMPs that will be installed to address these pollutant sources. If the project is for a lake sediment treatment, select the BMP of lake sediment treatment. Then provide the additional information required.	Lake sediment treatments need to be part of a TMDL project that is addressing critical nonpoint pollution sources of agricultural NPS identified in the TMDL document for which there is no performance standard. *NR 154.04(16) LAKE SEDIMENT TREATMENT. (a) Definitions. In this subsection, "lake sediment treatment" is defined as a chemical, physical or biological treatment of polluted lake sediments for purposes of minimizing potential adverse impacts from the pollutants. (b) Eligible costs. A cost-share grant may reimburse the following: 1. Costs for the design and treatment of lake sediments with chemical compounds, including aluminum sulfate, sodium aluminate, ferric chloride, calcium hydroxide and calcium carbonate. 2. Costs for treatment of lake sediments with physical or biological methods, including the aeration of water overlaying lake sediments and the biological manipulation of organisms which exacerbate sediment contamination of overlaying lake water. (c) Ineligible costs. Costs for the dredging of sediments are ineligible for reimbursement. (d) Design, construction and maintenance. A cost-share grant under ch. NR 153 or 155 may not reimburse any costs related to lake sediment treatment unless all the following conditions are met:* *1. Water quality objectives are achieved through the control of polluted lake sediments.* *2. Significant nonpoint sources of the pollution to the lake are controlled prior to treatment of lake sediments.* *3. The department approves the engineering design for the lake sediment treatment plan prior to implementation of the plan.* *4. All necessary and required federal, state and local permits are obtained prior to construction.* *5. The design and implementation of lake sediment treatment plans are conducted in accordance with standards and best management practices approved on a case-by-case basis by the department.*

B. PROJECT LOCATION

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Enter the latitude (4-7 decimal places) and longitude (negative, West of the Prime Meridian and 4-7 decimals places) of the project area. • Enter the county name, state senate district number and state assembly district number where the project is located. • If the project area is comprised of multiple counties or multiple noncontiguous areas, enter the latitude/longitude, county and senate/assembly district of each part of the project area in individual rows.	Use the Surface Water Data Viewer (SWDV) found at: DNR's Surface Water Data Viewer as needed, to assist you in completing the project location information. See this additional resource for assistance in using the Surface Water Data Viewer.

• Identify the location where the project's water quality benefit will originate.
  ○ Select option 2a, if the primary water quality benefit of the project will originate from the project location.
  ○ Select option 2b if the primary water quality benefit will originate from a location other than the project location.
  ○ If option b is selected, enter location information for each non-contiguous area where water quality benefit will originate, including latitude/longitude, county and senate/assembly district for each part of the project area.
  ○ If multiple locations are listed in the table, identify the **primary** location where water benefit will originate by listing it in the first row of the table.
	The location where the project's water quality benefit originates is the area where pollution sources are reduced by the project. For example, the location where water quality benefit originates for a project that installs barnyard runoff control practices is the barnyard/project location itself. Alternatively, the water quality benefit of a manure storage facility constructed to achieve compliance with a nutrient management plan (NMP) will originate from the fields where NMP compliance is achieved and not the manure storage location itself.
	
	For projects with multiple non-contiguous areas where water quality benefit originates, enter the midpoint of each non-contiguous area. An example of this would be a project that includes barnyard practices and manure storage.

C. WATERSHED & WATERBODY

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Enter the name of the nearest surface water resource that will be impacted by the project. ○ If option 2a was selected in Part II B, enter the name of the waterbody in closest proximity to and downstream of the project site. ○ If option 2b was selected in Part II B, enter the name of the waterbody in closest proximity to and downstream of, the primary location where water quality benefit will originate.	The nearest waterbody is the stream, river or lake, including intermittent streams (dashed blue lines on SWDV) in closest proximity to the primary location where water quality benefit originates. For projects that propose to construct manure storage to achieve compliance with a NMP, the nearest waterbody is the waterbody downstream of the majority fields where NMP compliance is achieved by the project.
• Identify the HUC 12 of the primary location where water quality benefit originates using the HUC 12 layer surface water data viewer. ○ Open the watershed lookup spreadsheet. On line C.2a of the spreadsheet, select the 12-digit hydrologic code (HUC 12) of the project's primary water quality location. ○ The name of the primary HUC 12 will automatically populate line 2b of the spreadsheet. ○ The HUC 12 immediately downstream of the project's primary water quality location will automatically populate line 2c of the spreadsheet. ○ If the downstream HUC 12 is located in Wisconsin, then the name of the downstream HUC 12 will automatically populate 2d of the spreadsheet. • Copy and paste lines C.2a, b, c and d from the watershed lookup spreadsheet onto these same numbered lines in the application.	A watershed is the geographic area draining to a specific portion of a surface or groundwater resource. It is the area of land where all of the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into the same place. The watershed for a "major river" may encompass a number of smaller watersheds that ultimately combine at a common point. Watersheds in the United States were delineated by the U.S. Geological Survey using a national standard hierarchical system known as "hydrologic units." A hydrologic unit pertains to a surface water drainage area of a particular scale. Each hydrologic unit is identified by a unique hydrologic unit code (HUC).

D. CONTAMINATED SITES, ENDANGERED & THREATENED RESOURCES, HISTORIC PROPERTIES & WETLANDS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
Question 1 is required if the application is for a project that disturbs land and/or includes property acquisition.	
• Check D.1 to certify that the applicant will follow through as necessary with all requirements regarding contaminated sites as identified in chs. NR 700 Series, endangered or threatened resources as identified in s. 29.604, Wis. Stats. and ch. NR 27, all requirements regarding archaeological sites, historical structures, burial sites or other historic places identified in s. 44.45, Wis. Stats. and all requirements regarding wetlands as identified in s. 281.36, Wis. Stats. and NR 103 in the project area • Check D. 2 if you are already aware that there are contaminated sites present in the project area. • Check D.3 if you are already aware that endangered or threatened resources are present in the project area. • Check D.4 if you are already aware that archaeological sites, historical structures, burial sites or other historic places identified in s. 44.45, Wis. Stats., in the project area.	For information on contaminated sites, use the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment RR Sites Map. Refer to the NHI Portal for assistance.
• Check D.5 if wetlands or wetland indicators are present in the project area.	Use both the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory and Wetland Indicators layers to determine if wetlands or wetland indicators are present. Refer to this additional resource and surface water data viewer for assistance in determining if wetlands may be present in the project area. If wetlands are potentially present in the project area, the project must be reviewed by a DNR Water Management Specialist, as a wetland permit may be needed.

E. MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• Create a topographic map and an aerial photo map (8.5 x 11-inch copies) of the project area. Both maps must show all the following:
  ○ Project boundaries.
  ○ Perimeter of the project drainage area and 12-digit HUC.
  ○ Major roads, including road names, in the project area.
  ○ The primary location where the water quality benefit of the project originates, if located at or near the project area.
• If the primary water quality location is not located at or near the project area [i.e., if Part II B.2(b)], attach separate map(s) delineating the location(s) of the(se) area(s) and check box E.3.
• Label all maps with the project name and include a north arrow.
	Maps can be created using obtained from DNR's Surface Water Data Viewer.
	
	See this additional resource for more information about DNR's surface water data viewer.
	
	Submittal of an aerial photo and on-site photos is required because it enhances the reviewer's understanding of the project and its location. Aerial photos are available through DNR's Surface Water Data Viewer.
	
	Failure to submit the requested maps will result in removal of the application from further consideration.

F. ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE STANDARDS & PROHIBITIONS (PS&Ps)

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• In column a of Table F.1, enter the compliance status of each NR 151 Agricultural Performance Standard at the facility, by selecting from the following options: compliant, noncompliant, not applicable or don't know. "Not applicable" means the PS&P does not apply to the facility and therefore does not need to be addressed.	This assessment of PS&Ps at the facility is needed to establish grant eligibility of proposed BMPs for non-TMDL projects. Small-scale non-TMDL TRM projects must achieve compliance with one or more currently noncompliant PS&P(s) to be eligible for a TRM grant. Small-scale TMDL TRM projects may also achieve compliance with one or more PS&Ps as part of TMDL implementation (Part II A).

• For each noncompliant PS&P, enter date since when the cropland or livestock facility has been continuously noncompliant In column b of Table F.1.
  ○ If the exact date is unknown, enter the earliest known date.
  ○ Leave column b blank for each PS&P with a compliance status of compliant, not applicable or don't know in column a.
• If a facility has been deemed compliant with a PS&Ps for the purposes of FPP. Revise column a of Table F.1. It should be entered as compliant on the TRM application form.
	To be eligible for TRM funds to address a noncompliant PS&P, a cropland or livestock facility must have been in existence and out of compliance with that PS&P continuously since the time the PS&P became effective. The purpose of this section is to determine how long the cropland or livestock facility has been continuously noncompliant and if that coincides with the effective date of the PS&P.
	
	A livestock facility that is in compliance with a livestock PS&P on or after the effective date of that performance standard or prohibition and undergoes an expansion that results in noncompliance with the livestock PS&P, has not been continuously noncompliant since the effective date of the PS&P. This includes manure storage facilities that fail to meet the requirements of s. NR 151.05 (3) Manure System Closure and were either: constructed on or after Oct. 1, 2002; or were constructed prior to Oct. 1, 2002 and subject through Oct. 1, 2002, to the operation and maintenance provisions of a cost-share agreement.

• Answer F.2a and any subsequent questions that appear based on the answer to F.2a. Provide additional information in the text box below.	Facilities that participate in the Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) are assessed for compliance with NR 151 agricultural PS&Ps.

G. PS&Ps TO BE ADDRESSED & BMPs FOR WHICH DNR FUNDING IS REQUESTED

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Column 1 Table G will automatically appear and populate itself with a list of PS&Ps in the project area eligible to address with a TRM grant, based on the information entered in table F1 - i.e., those that have been continuously noncompliant since their effective date(s). • In Column 2 of each row of Table G, enter "Yes" or "No" to indicate whether the PS&P listed in that row will be addressed by the proposed project.	This step identifies which PS&Ps will be addressed by the TRM project. TRM projects are not required to address all noncompliant PS&Ps at a facility. Applicants will have the opportunity to explain how and when noncompliant PS&Ps at the facility not addressed by the proposed TRM project will be addressed in Part IV H.
• For each PS&P that will be addressed by the project, select the BMP proposed to address the PS&P in column 3. If more than one BMP is proposed to address a single PS&P, click on the + on the right end of that row to add additional rows for that PS&P. • If the same BMP is proposed to address more than one PS&P, enter the proposed BMP for each PS&P that it will address.	This step identifies the BMPs proposed to bring the noncompliant PS&Ps addressed by the TRM project into full compliance. The BMPs selected here will automatically populate the detailed budget table in Part II A.1 of the application.
• In Column 4, answer the question "Has there ever been a previous offer of cost sharing for this BMP at the facility?" by selecting "Yes" or "No."	Within this document offer of cost sharing means an offer of cost sharing as part of a NR 151 notice or county notice that meets requirements of NR 151.09 or NR 151.095. If the applicant enters "Yes" in column 4, the BMP is ineligible for TRM funding.

H. PS&P & BMP SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• If the proposed project addresses noncompliance with a nutrient management plan (NMP) through construction of a manure storage facility, H.1 will appear. Answer H.1 by selecting the reason manure storage is needed to address NMP noncompliance. The applicant must be able to select option a or b for manure storage to be an eligible BMP.
• Explain why manure storage is needed to achieve NMP compliance.
  ○ If option 1a is selected, explain in H.2 why manure storage is needed at the facility to meet an existing nutrient management plan.
  ○ If option 1b is selected, explain in H.2 why manure storage will be needed at the facility to meet a soon-to-be developed nutrient management plan, based on the applicant's best professional judgement.
  ○ If option 1b is selected, the applicant must select "nutrient management" BMP in column a of Table II-G. Revise Table II-G if nutrient management BMP was not selected.
	Some PS&Ps require additional supporting information from the applicant to establish noncompliance. In Part II H, additional questions appear, depending on the specific PS&Ps to be addressed by the project and/or the BMPs proposed to address them. Answer questions that appear in Part II H and attach the required supporting information. If no questions appear, proceed to Part III of the application.
	If option 1b is selected, the applicant and landowner understand that grant funding for construction of manure storage BMP will only be provided if an NMP demonstrates the need for manure storage at the facility. In such instances, the DNR will first award a one-year grant for the NMP. Subsequently, upon successful completion of an NMP demonstrating a need for manure storage and submission to the DNR, the DNR will issue a separate, second two-year grant agreement for construction of the manure storage BMP.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• If the proposed project addresses NMP compliance through construction of manure storage, attach spreading restriction maps for all fields included in the NMP (H.3). • If the proposed project addresses noncompliance with NR 151.08(3), (4) and/or (5)(a), attach the required additional information as directed by H3, to support the(se) noncompliance determination(s).	A livestock operation shall have no unconfined manure pile in a water quality management area. (4) A livestock operation shall have no direct runoff from a feedlot or stored manure into the waters of the state. (5) A livestock operation may not allow unlimited access by livestock to waters of the state in a location where high concentrations of animals prevent the maintenance of adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover. Waters of the state includes the portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of Wisconsin, all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, water courses, drainage systems and other surface or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private within the State or under its jurisdiction except those waters which are entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a person.

PART III. ELIGIBILITY FILTERS

A. FILTERS FOR ALL PROJECTS

Applications must be able to meet all filters in Part III A to be eligible for a TRM grant.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check "Yes" to A.1 through A.4 if the proposed project meets these filters.	
• Check "Yes" to A.5 if the applicant certifies that funding from this grant will ***only*** be used for BMPs that bring existing cropland, existing livestock facilities and/or non-significant expansions of livestock operations into compliance with NR 151 performance standards or prohibitions.	A livestock operation that is in existence and in compliance with a livestock performance standard or prohibition on or after the effective date of the livestock performance standard or prohibition and that undergoes an expansion that results in noncompliance with the livestock performance standard or prohibition is not eligible for cost sharing.
• Attach aerial photos of the facility under the following conditions: ○ current conditions – attach most recent available high-resolution photo(s); and ○ effective date(s) of PS&Ps addressed by the proposed project – attach high-resolution photo(s) closest to effective date(s) of PS&Ps addressed by project. Each PS&P has its own effective date, so aerial photos of more than one effective date may be required, depending on details of the proposed project.	Aerial photos of the facility attached to the application need not come from the DNR Surface Water Data Viewer. Check out Google maps, county photos and other sources to find the highest resolution aerial photos nearest in time to current conditions and effective date(s) of PS&Ps addressed by the proposed project.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check "Yes" to A.6 only if the applicant can certify that funding from this grant will **not** be used for best management practices to bring a livestock facility or cropland back into compliance with a performance standard or prohibition in NR 151 when such compliance had previously been achieved after the effective date of the standard or prohibition.	Manure storage facilities that fail to meet the requirements of s. NR 151.05 (3) Manure System Closure and were either: constructed on or after Oct. 1, 2002; or were constructed prior to Oct. 1, 2002 and subject through Oct. 1, 2002, to the operation and maintenance provisions of a cost-share agreement are ineligible for state cost sharing. Non-significant expansion of livestock operations is defined as described below. 1. For operations with a base livestock population of less than 250 animal units, a non-significant expansion is one where the livestock population size is less than or equal to 300 animal units. 2. For operations with a base livestock population greater than 250 animal units but less than that required to apply for a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit, a non-significant expansion is one where livestock population does not exceed 120% of the base livestock population.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check "Yes" to 7 if the applicant certifies that funding from this grant will not be used for best management practices for which the DNR or local unit of government included a previous offer of cost sharing as part of a NR 151 notice or county notice that meets requirements of NR 151.09 or NR 151.095.	BMPs for which there has been a previous offer of cost sharing as part of a NR 151 notice or county notice that meets requirements of NR 151.09 or NR 151.095 are not eligible for TRM funding.
• Check "Yes" to 8 if the applicant certifies that the project is consistent with an approved land and water resource management plan (LWRMP), plan amendment or work plan. ○ To demonstrate consistency with the LWRMP, identify the goals, objectives or activities from the LWRMP, plan amendment or work plan related to the resource(s) of concern being addressed by the project; provide page numbers and a web link or attach hard copy of the pages.	Eligible TRM projects are consistent with an approved county LWRMP, plan amendment or workplan.

Note: The following situations fall under the definition of "new" [NR 151.095(5)(b)] and are therefore not eligible for TRM funding. The following situations are classified as "new."

- An operation or facility that was established or installed after the effective PSorP date, including the placement of livestock structures on a site that did not previously have structures or the placement of animals on lands that did not have animals as of effective PSorP date, unless the placement of animals is part of a rotational grazing operation.
- A livestock facility that is in existence and in compliance with a livestock performance standard or prohibition on or after the effective date of the livestock performance standard or prohibition and that undergoes a change in the livestock facility that results in noncompliance with the livestock performance standard or prohibition.
- On a livestock operation that is in existence as of the effective date of the livestock performance standard or prohibition that establishes or constructs or substantially alters a facility after the effective date of the livestock performance standard or prohibition, the facilities constructed, established or substantially altered after the effective date of the livestock performance standard or prohibition are considered new.

However, if the department or a municipality directs an owner or operator of an existing livestock facility to construct a facility as a corrective measure to comply with a performance standard or prohibition on or after the effective date of the livestock performance standard or prohibition, or directs the owner or operator to reconstruct the existing facility as a corrective measure on or after the effective date of the livestock performance standard or prohibition, the constructed facilities are not considered new for purposes of installing or implementing the corrective measure.

Furthermore, facilities in existence as of and continuously noncompliant since the effective date of applicable livestock PS&Ps are eligible for TRM funding for that portion of the facility (base AUs) in existence as of the PS&Ps effective date, plus non-significant expansion. If non-significant expansion has occurred since the PS&Ps effective date, eligible TRM costs are total projects costs pro-rated according to the formula in Part II B of the application.

Substantially altered means a change initiated by an owner or operator that results in a relocation of a structure or facility or significant changes to the size, depth or configuration of a structure or facility including:

1. replacement of a liner in a manure storage structure;
2. an increase in the volumetric capacity or area of a structure or facility by greater than 20%; or
3. a change in a structure or facility related to a change in livestock management from one species of livestock to another such as cattle to poultry [NR 151.015(20)].

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check "Yes" to 9 if the county has a qualifying strategy to implement state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions contained in subch. II of NR 151, either in their approved LWRMP document or in an Inter-Governmental Agreement with. • Provide documentation of the qualifying NR 151 implementation strategy, either by providing page numbers and a web link or attaching a hard copy of the pages to the application.	A qualifying strategy to implement state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions must include **all** the activities listed below. • Inform and educate landowners/operators required to comply with performance standards and prohibitions. • Conduct compliance status inventories based on records reviews and on-site visits. • Document inventory results and maintain compliance status records. • Report inventory results and continuing compliance requirements to landowners/operators. • Identify best management practices to achieve compliance. • Apply for grants from the Department of Natural Resources or work to secure grants from other state, federal or local sources to provide cost sharing to landowners/operators to achieve compliance with PS&Ps. • Develop cost-share agreements and provide for technical assistance to landowners/operators to achieve compliance with PS&Ps. • Assist the Department of Natural Resources at its request in drafting NR 151 notices to landowners/operators. • Fulfill annual program reporting requirements.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check "Yes" to 10 if you have contacted the local DNR NPS Coordinator. Fill in the table with the name of each NPS Coordinator contacted and date of each contact. Do not check yes for leaving the NPS Coordinator a voicemail or sending then an email. ○ Fill in the table with the name of each NPS Coordinator contacted and date of each contact. Do not check "Yes" for having left a voicemail. ○ Check the boxes to indicate the topics discussed with the coordinator. The subjects discussed should include the following: project eligibility, proposed BMPs, water quality need, required permits and feasibility issues. ○ In the box below the table, provide a summary of the relevant discussion(s) about of each of the recommended topics and other relevant topics discussed.	Item 10 requires the applicant to contact the local DNR NPS Coordinator and discuss the topics listed prior to submitting the application. Sending an email to a NPS Coordinator or leaving a voicemail does **not** qualify as discussing project. See: https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html for NPS Coordinators by county.
• Check "Yes" to 11 if the applicant certifies that this project site is not specifically listed in an approved Adaptive Management Plan under s. NR 217.18, Wis. Adm. Code or a water quality trading plan pursuant to s. 283.84, Wis. Stats. AND the resulting reductions will not be credited towards the achievement of any WPDES requirement or performance goal.	Activities requiring coverage under a WPDES permit are not eligible for cost-sharing. Refer to s. NR 153.15(2)(f) for details.

B. FILTERS FOR LIVESTOCK FACILITIES

The filters in this section must be met if the application is for a livestock facility.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• Answer B.1 - "Is this application for a livestock facility?" by selecting the "Yes" or "No" option button.
  • If "No" is selected, go to Part III C
  • If "Yes" is selected, B.1a-d, B.2 and B.3 will appear.	

• If "Yes" is selected for B.1, answer B.1a-d.
  ○ Fill out and attach an Animal Units (AU) Calculation Worksheet (Form 3400-25a) based on current livestock numbers. Check "Yes" for 1a to indicate the current AU worksheet is attached.
  ○ Enter the number of animal units currently at the facility on line 1b.
  ○ Complete and attach an Animal Units Calculation Worksheet for future livestock numbers anticipated over the next 5 years. Check "Yes" for 1c to indicate the future AU worksheet is attached.
  ○ Enter the number of anticipated future AUs at the facility on line 1d.
  ○ Enter the number of AUs the facility will be sized/designed to accommodate on line 1e.
	Operations with a livestock population currently greater than 1,000 animal units or that will exceed 1,000 AUs within a year of completion of the proposed project are ineligible for state cost-share funds and must apply for a WPDES permit in accordance with NR 243.
	If the facility will be sized to accommodate more AUs than the number of base AUs plus non-significant expansion, then eligible project costs are prorated based on the number of base AUs plus non-significant expansion relative to design AUs (see formula below).
	$$Eligible\ total\ BMP\ costs\ = Total\ BMP\ costs\ \times \frac{Base\ AUs\ \&\ non{-}significant\ expansion}{Design\ AUs}$$

• If "Yes" is selected for 1, then answer B.2, by selecting the "Yes" or "no" to indicate whether there has been an increase in the number of AUs, addition of new livestock facilities or any other expansion or substantial alteration of the livestock facility, since the effective date of the PS&Ps addressed by this project. • Make sure aerial photos of the facility under current conditions and near the effective date(s) of PS&Ps addressed by the proposed project are attached to the application, as directed in Part III A.	Substantially altered means a change initiated by an owner or operator that results in a relocation of a structure or facility or significant changes to the size, depth or configuration of a structure or facility including: • Replacement of a liner in a manure storage structure. • An increase in the volumetric capacity or area of a structure or facility by greater than 20%. • A change in a structure or facility related to a change in livestock management from one species of livestock to another, such as cattle to poultry [NR 151.015(20)].

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• If "Yes" is selected for B.2, enter the base number of AUs at the facility on line 2a. • The application will automatically calculate the number of animal units associated with non-significant expansion at the site, based on the information entered by the applicant, regarding the number of current or base AUs at the site.	Base AUs are the number of AUs present at the facility on the effective date of the applicable PSorP. At facilities that have not been expanded or substantially altered since the effective PS&P date, the number of base AUs is equal to the number of current AUs.
• If "Yes" is selected for B.1, answer B.3 to indicate whether the application request includes cost-share funding for construction or expansion of a manure storage facility. • If "Yes" is selected for B.3 enter the number of days of storage the facility will be sized to accommodate on line 3a.	For manure storage facilities, six months of liquid manure storage is a good starting point for sizing a manure storage facility to assure the operation has enough storage to address the winter months.
• If 3a is greater than 180 days, indicate whether: ○ eligible costs associated with manure storage above 180 have been pro-rated [3(b)]; or ○ whether the applicant has received prior approval from the department to construct more than 180 days of storage [3(c)].	If a landowner wishes to construct more than six months of manure storage, the additional storage is covered at the owner's expense. In limited instances we may consider cost-sharing up to two additional months if the additional storage is required to achieve compliance with a NMP, or the applicant has demonstrated a water quality need for the additional days. The applicant must receive prior approval for additional days from the Regional NPS Coordinator. The justification for the need for additional months of storage should describe the site history in terms of weather, site conditions and geology. Only the Manure Storage Systems BMP needs to be prorated for months of storage.
• If 3c is selected, attach documentation of prior approval for more than 180 days of storage, then ○ check box 3d to indicate that documentation is attached; and ○ enter the number of days of storage approved on line 3e.	In certain parts of the state, depending on climate and the number of acres available to winter spread, additional storage may be necessary to properly apply manure and minimize risks to surface waters and groundwater.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• The application will automatically calculate the percent of project costs eligible for cost-sharing, based on information entered by the applicant in this section pertaining to the number of base AUs and design AUs at the facility, and the number of days of manure storage, if applicable. • If the application calculation shows that less than 100% of project costs are eligible for cost-sharing, attach documentation showing that the eligible project costs entered in Part IV A.1 – Financial Budget table, have been appropriately pro-rated.	The percentage of total projects costs that are eligible for cost-share reimbursement is NOT the same as the percent reimbursement (see example next page). When pro-rating project costs to determine eligible project costs, certain BMPs will be affected. The following BMPs should be prorated for AUs (Barnyard Runoff Control, Feed Storage Runoff Control, Manure Storage Systems, Milking Center Waste Control, Other Process Wastewater, Prescribed Grazing, Relocation Animal Feed Storage, Roof Runoff Systems, Roofs, Wastewater Treatment Strips, Livestock Fencing).

Example: Total Project Costs Vs: Eligible Costs

If a landowner wishes to construct manure storage beyond six months of storage capacity, that portion of the storage is to be covered at the owner's expense. Consider the example of a facility where the base AUs, waste generation and nutrient management needs requires seven months of storage to properly manage the manure and process wastewater and the DNR approved seven months of storage for this TRM application. However, the landowner wishes to construct nine months of storage to provide even greater flexibility for land application practices. In this example, the costs associated with the additional two months of storage would be at the owner's expense.

Plug the numbers into the formula below and you will find that 78% of the manure storage system expenses would be eligible for **78%** cost-share reimbursement (210 ÷ 270 = 78%). So if, for example, the total project cost was $100,000, there would be $78,000 of eligible project costs.

If in addition to the extra days of storage, the facility has undergone significant expansion, eligible expenses are further prorated. If for example, there are 350 base AUs at a site, then a non-significant expansion is up to 420 AUs. If the proposed facility will be designed for 840 AUs, then 50% of total costs are eligible costs based on AU expansion (420 ÷ 7=840 =). If we refer back to the previous example – of a manure storage system with a total cost of $100,000 with $78,000 in eligible costs based on storage capacity, this amount would be reduced again by 50%, making the eligible costs of $78,000 x 50% = **$39,000**.

$$\textbf{\textit{Eligible Prorated BMP costs}} = \textit{Total BMP costs} \times \frac{\textit{Base AUs wih non-significant expansion}}{\textit{Design AUs}} \times \frac{180 \textit{ or \# of approved days of storage}}{\textit{Design design days of storage}}$$

$$\textbf{\textit{Maximum state share reimbursement}} = (\textit{Eligible Prorated BMP costs} + \textit{other Eligible BMP costs}) \times \textit{up to } 70\% \ (\textit{up to } 90\% \textit{ in cases of economic hardship})$$

Example: Eligible Costs Vs. Percent Cost Share Reimbursement

The maximum cost-share reimbursement rate is 70% of eligible costs, except in cases of economic hardship. Based on the numbers above, the landowner would be eligible to receive cost-share reimbursement of 70% x $39,000 = **$27,300**.

Significant expansion of livestock operations is defined as described below.

1. For operations with a base livestock population of less than 250 animal units, a significant expansion is an expansion where the livestock population size exceeds 300 animal units.
2. For operations with a base livestock population greater than 250 animal units but less than that required to apply for a WPDES permit, a significant expansion is an where the livestock population exceeds 120% of the base livestock population.

C. FILTERS FOR JOINT APPLICATIONS

The filters in this section must be met if the application is a joint application among local units of government.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• Answer C.1 - "Is this a joint application among local units of government?" - by selecting the "Yes" or "No" option button.
  ○ If "No" is selected, proceed to Part IV A.
  ○ If "Yes" is selected, filter 1a will appear. Attach a draft Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) to the application and answer "Yes" to C.1a.
	If the application is a joint application among local units of government, the applicant is required to attach at draft Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) to the application.

PART IV. COMPETITIVE ELEMENTS

Note: Any reference to a lengthy document (i.e., lake management plan), in the attachments or on a website, needs to be summarized with page numbers cited in order to be scored as part of the response.

A. FINANCIAL BUDGET TABLE - 10 POINTS

The Financial Budget Table will automatically populate itself with each BMP selected by the applicant to address nonpoint source pollution in Part I of the application.

A1. DETAILED FINANCIAL BUDGET TABLE	**10 points**
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• In column a of Table IV-A1, provide a detailed list of sub-activities or construction components in the rows under each BMP. To add additional sub-activities or construction components for a BMP, click the "+" button to the right of that BMP to add additional rows under that BMP. • In column b, enter the eligible costs for each BMP subcomponent. The table will automatically calculate the total eligible costs for each BMP. If eligible project costs are less than total project costs (prorated), attach an additional table showing total project constructions costs and how they were pro-rated. • In row (ii) enter the estimated eligible expenses for private (contracted) engineering services, if applicable.	An application presenting a more detailed budget demonstrates that the planning of the project by the governmental unit is more advanced compared to a general "guesstimate." If a project's budgetary projections are more solid, and it is virtually ready to bid, then the project is more likely to be successfully completed within the grant period. Presenting more detailed components and subcomponents with applicable size and/or other appropriate descriptive information and the associated costs of each in the budget demonstrates that the planning of the project by the governmental unit is more advanced. Engineering services can include design, construction management and inspection/certification services.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Answer "Yes" if the applicant wishes to request force account reimbursement for work done by the governmental unit's own employees or equipment for project planning, design, construction, construction related activities, inspection, repair or improvement to a best management practice. The maximum eligible force account expenses will be calculated by the table. • Applicants requesting force account should review the full list of eligibility provisions for governmental unit employee hours cost sharing reimbursement, before requesting force account reimbursement on their applications. • If "Yes" was selected, complete and attach a force account proposal to the application.	Applications requesting force account reimbursement must have both of the following: • Governmental unit employees with the qualifications required to accomplish the work; and • the employees and resources to accomplish the work more economically by the use of the force account method. Approval for force account will be included in the grant agreement as a line item in the budget section. Actual eligible amounts for force account work will be calculated at reimbursement – at the 70% cost-share rate (or other applicable cost-share rate), up to a maximum of 5% of the state share reimbursement amount for structural BMPs. If the grant is going to hit the cap, the maximum amount of force account will be calculated based on the cap, not the total project amount.
• If available at time of application, provide attachments of project plans or drawings and dimensions of BMPs to supplement the list with more details.	Providing detail such as project plans or drawings demonstrate that the planning of the project by the governmental unit is more advanced, the project's budgetary projections are more solid, and it is virtually ready to bid.

SCORING

Scoring is based on the level of detail provided in columns a and b of Table IV-A.1. Additional budget detail may be attached, but the score for this question will be based only on the information entered in the table. Table IV-A1 can earn a maximum of 10 points as follows:

Financial Budget Table	**Points**
At least three subcomponents and associated budget details are listed for most BMPs. If the BMP listed is a nutrient management plan or a cropping practice, full points will be awarded without multiple subcomponents.	7-10
Two subcomponents for most BMPs are listed and detailed	4-6
One subcomponent for each BMP is listed and detailed	2-3
Budget table is not complete for all BMPs	0-1

STATE SHARE REQUEST	
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Most cells in table A.2 will automatically populate based on the information entered in A.1. Review this information and ensure it is it correct before proceeding. • In cell iv.b, enter the total costs associated with property acquisition, if applicable. • Enter the requested state-share amount for each of the following: Force Account, Design and Engineering, Construction and then cell viii.d will automatically fill in as a total of those components.	Applicants are encouraged to coordinate and leverage funds from a variety of sources (federal, state, local, etc.) for their projects. Cost-share funds from the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection are considered part of the state share and not part of the local share.

B. METHOD USED TO CALCULATE COST ESTIMATES - 5 POINTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Select the option that most closely describes how project cost estimates were derived. • Attach required documentation as directed and check the box(es) that appear below your selected option indicate that required supporting documentation is attached.	Project costs calculated based on detailed design are likely to be more accurate than those based on concept level plans. Project costs based on detailed design and that have been competitively bid are likely to be the most accurate and cost-effective.

SCORING

Option	Method Used To Calculate Cost Estimates	Points
1	Project costs are based on completed design and competitive bid on the project; and construction components and costs are detailed in an attachment.	5
2	Project costs are based on completed design with materials and labor costs based on similar, recently bid projects. Construction components are detailed in an attachment.	4
3	Project design is not complete. However, the proposed project and costs are based on similar and recent projects and costs. As much construction detail as possible is provided in an attachment.	3
4	Project design is not complete, and the cost estimate is based on an average or a range of projects and costs. As much construction detail as possible is provided in an attachment.	2
5	Project and costs are less specific than choices above and/or no attachments are provided.	0-1

C. TIMELINE & SOURCE OF STAFF - 5 POINTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• For each applicable milestone listed in the table C, fill in the target completion date in column 2 and the source of staff in column 3. • Add additional project-specific milestones in the blank rows at the bottom of the table and fill the target completion month and year or a range of months and years and source of staff for each. See example below.	Applications which provide a well-defined and detailed project timeline demonstrate that the governmental unit has planned the project extensively. Such planning indicates that project is likely to be successfully completed within the grant period.

EXAMPLE

Milestone	Target Completion Date (month/year)	Source of Staff
Completion of design	4/19	County engineer, DATCP engineer
Obtaining required permits	6/19	County Land Conservation Department (LCD) staff & Landowner
Landowner contacts	2/19	County LCD staff & Landowner
DNR CSA approval	5/19	County LCD staff & DNR staff
CSA signing	2/19	County LCD staff & Landowner
Bidding	3/19	County LCD staff & DNR staff
Contract signing	5/19	County LCD staff & Contractor
BMP construction	6/19 - 7/19	Contractor
Site inspection and certification	8/19	County LCD staff
NR 151 letter of satisfaction	9/19	County LCD staff
Project evaluation	1/20	County LCD & DNR staff
Other (specify) Follow up notification with offer of cost sharing	3/19	County LCD staff
Water quality monitoring	1/20-1/22	County planning staff, UW-students, United States Geological Survey (USGS) staff

SCORING

Timeline & Source Of Staff Table	Points
Well-documented timeline and staffing plan, including a target completion months and years and source of staff for all basic milestones.	2-5
Incomplete or inadequate timeline or failure to identify staff.	0-1

D. WATER QUALITY NEED - 30 POINTS	
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Answer D.1 by identifying whether the primary water resource that will be addressed by the project is groundwater or surface water.	Projects may address water quality needs associated with restoration and/or protection of surface water or ground water.
• Answer question D.2 by selecting the primary pollutant(s) that will be addressed by the project.	
• This question will be scored based on the location of the project and answers to D1-D2.	This question deals with consistency of the project with DNR priorities, and the water quality needs of the surface water or groundwater resource affected by the proposed project. For more information on the Watershed Protection Priority, which is based on the Healthy Watersheds/High-Quality Waters Assessment: https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/HQW.html
• If surface water was selected in D1, select the primary waterbody which will be addressed by the project in D3.	

SCORING

Surface Water Categories	**Points**
EPA-Approved TMDL or DNR approved and submitted to EPA	30
Wisconsin Statewide Nutrient Reduction strategy - Top Watershed for Phosphorus	
Watershed Protection Priority	
TMDL in Development	25
303(d)/Impaired water listed for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) or Total Phosphorus (TP), caused by nonpoint sources	
Outstanding & Exceptional Water Resources (ORW/ERW)	
303(d)/Impaired water listed for pollutant other than TSS/TP, caused by nonpoint source	20
Other Areas of Special Natural Resource Interest (ASNRI)	
Surface Water Quality	10
Groundwater Categories	**Points**
Exceeds Groundwater Enforcement Standard (ES)	30
Statewide Nutrient Reduction Strategy - Top Watershed for Nitrates	
Exceeds Groundwater Preventative Action Limit (PAL)	25
Groundwater Susceptible to Contamination by Ag NPS Pollutants	10

E. NATURE OF WATER QUALITY IMPACT - 15 POINTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Select the statement that applies to receiving waters affected by the project site, or in the case of manure storage, the waterbody affected by manure spread on NMP approved fields.	This question looks at the impact of the pollution source on receiving waters and is worth up to 15 points
• If ORW/ERW, ASNRI or Groundwater Susceptible to Contamination was selected as the water quality need (Part IV D.1)– the applicant will select E.3, "Threatened"	
• Select E.1. " Site-specific degradation" if the impact of the project site on receiving waters are observable or measurable such that a cause-and-effect relationship is clearly evident. • Select E.2. "General water quality impacts" if site specific degradation is not clearly evident based on supporting information. • Select E.3. "Threats" If there are no nonpoint source impacts observed or measured in receiving waters, but the existence of the pollution source is perceived to be a threat.	If any water quality need category was selected besides those listed in the previous line of instruction, the applicant will have the option to select "General water quality impacts" or "site-specific degradation. If "site-specific degradation" is selected and supporting information is missing, then points will be awarded as though "general water quality impacts" was checked. These are sites where the impacts are obvious and there is a clear cause and effect relationship between the pollution source and the water resource impact. Attach supporting documentation (photos and/or data) that shows a measurable or observable impact on the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

SCORING

Option	Nature Of The Water Quality Impact	Points
1	General water quality impacts.	5
2	Site-specific degradation, required supporting documentation (photos and/or data) that shows a measurable or observable impact on the beneficial uses of the receiving water is attached.	15
2	Site-specific degradation, required supporting documentation not attached.	5
3	Threatened.	5

F. FEDERAL NPS PROGRAM WATERSHED PROJECT FUNDING ELIGIBILITY - 10 POINTS

Some TMDL and Non-TMDL projects may access Section 319 funds as part of the TRM grant. Projects that meet all of the requirements listed below may be eligible for the federal funds. If the project is awarded with these funds, there may be certain additional requirements based on The Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act. BABA requires projects designated as federal equivalency, lead service line projects and emerging contaminants projects to use iron, steel, manufactured products and construction materials that are produced in the United States, see dnr.wi.gov/topic/aid/BABA.html.

This application will be given 10 points in this category if the project meets all of the following criteria:

- The project addresses a nonpoint source impaired waterbody listed on the most current EPA-approved Section 303(d) list of impaired waters or a nonpoint source threatened unimpaired/high quality water.
- The project is located upstream of and in the same 12-digit hydrologic unit (sub-watershed) as the 303(d) listed water or the unimpaired/high quality water (Refer to this additional resource and Surface Water Data Viewer for assistance).
- The project implements the goals and recommendations of an EPA-approved watershed-based nine key elements plan.
- The project controls the same NPS pollutants which are impairing the 303(d) listed waterbody or threatening the unimpaired/high quality water.

Nine key elements plans cannot expire before end of the proposed grant award, in order for the project to be eligible to access Section 319 funds and receive the associated bonus points.

G. DRINKING WATER BONUS - 7 POINTS

A project with water quality goals relating to reducing nonpoint source contaminants in community and non-community public drinking water supplies may earn up to seven bonus points.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check "Yes" to G.1 if the project's water quality goals relate to the reduction of nonpoint source contaminants in community or non-community public drinking water supplies.	Community and non-community public drinking water supplies include: Municipal water supplies (chs. NR 809 and 811); Other-Than-Municipal (OTM) water supplies (NR 809 and 811); Non-Transient water supplies (NR 809 and 812); and Transient water supplies (NR 809 and 812). This information will be scored by the DNR Regional NPS Coordinator. The geographic location of the project will have to be provided to the DNR staff so they can make the determination based on maps which may not be available to the public. This additional resource contains a map that shows drainage areas for which bonus points can be awarded and the number of bonus points corresponding to each area.
• If the project's water quality goal is groundwater protection, then the number of bonus points awarded is based on the type of water supply wells in the project area.	
• If the project's water quality goal is surface water protection, then the number of bonus points awarded is based on the specific surface water drainage area where the project is located.	

SCORING

Drinking Water Bonus - Groundwater	**Points**
Wellhead protection area of a municipal well	7
Within 1,200 feet of a municipal well for which a wellhead protection area is not delineated	
Within 1,200 feet of an “Other-Than-Municipal” water supply well	
Within 1,200 feet of a non-transient water supply well	
Transient water supply	3
None of the above	0
Drinking Water Bonus – Public Drinking Water Supply Source Water Assessment Areas	
Lake Winnebago	7
Oak Creek	
Root River	
St. Louis and Nemadji Rivers	
Fish Creek	6
Menominee River	
Milwaukee River	
Sauk Creek	
Sheboygan and Onion Rivers	
Twin Rivers	
Pike River and Pike Creek	5
Kewaunee and Ahnapee Rivers; and Manitowoc River	3

H. PROJECT - 40 POINTS

The four components of Part IV-H comprise the project description and communicate the core elements of the project so the reviewer can understand the fundamental nature of the of the problem, the project and expected improvements.

H1. DESCRIBE THE POLLUTION PROBLEM — 15 points

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Answer part a by describing the pollution problem(s) at the site. In your answer, address observable or measurable nonpoint pollution sources in the project area, such as noncompliance with one of the NR 151 performance standards. • Answer part bi by identifying the receiving waters and/or groundwater sources impacted by the site and ii explaining how the site impacts the quality of receiving water resources. The answer must include the nature and extent of the site's impact on the(se) water resource(s). The answer must address observable or measurable nonpoint source pollution impacts on waters of the state and/or susceptibility of groundwater to contamination and describe the condition of the impacted resource(s), e.g., physical, chemical, biological and/or bacteriological.	H.1 looks at two factors - the severity of the pollution source and the impact of the pollution source on receiving waters. If this is a project to achieve compliance with one or more performance standards or prohibitions, express severity in relation to the standards. If this is a TMDL project, express severity in relation to the pollutant load allocations set forth in the TMDL report. If your project is implementing a TMDL and is addressing a nonpoint pollutant source for which there is no agricultural performance standard, explain how the project will align with TMDL goals. Applicants may include quantitative and qualitative information. Quantitative data can include estimates of mass pollutant loading or other numeric indicators of relative significance. Monitoring samples taken of the discharge (not necessarily in-stream) may also be used. Other acceptable information would include description of state performance standards and prohibitions that the sites are failing to meet and the threat or degradation the sites pose based on delivery of pollutants. Information in TMDL reports, TMDL implementation plans and other documents can be used to justify targeting the proposed project sites. The state performance standards and prohibitions are listed in Part II F of the application (Form 8700-300).

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Answer part c by describing how pollutants are conveyed to waters of the state. Include in your answer: ○ Volume, frequency and magnitude of discharges. ○ Locations of each of source relative to receiving waters and the distance between source and receiving waters. ○ Direct and/or indirect conveyances of pollutants from sources to waters of the state, including slopes, vegetation, rainfall and other factors affecting likelihood and frequency of discharges to waters of the state.	Label pollution sources and receiving waters on an attached aerial photo/map and refer to the figure number in the narrative answer for this question.
• Check boxes in part d to indicate whether photos of pollution source areas, pollution conveyance to waters of the state, and/or affected receiving waters are attached to the application. If attaching photos, refer to the photos in the narrative, label and describe photos, and explain the story the photo is telling.	Applicants are encouraged to supplement their application with photo-documentation. Photo documentation must be referred to and described in the text, labeled and attached to the application. Photos should be limited to: source area(s), conveyance, location(s) where conveyed pollutants enter the resource, and/or water resource impacts.

SCORING

H.1 a Pollution Problem	**Points**
Points will be awarded based on the quality of information used to show the significance of the pollution sources and the completeness of answers. Applicants that do not clearly and completely identify critical pollutant sources and/or pollutants will receive fewer points.	0-2

EXAMPLE RESPONSES H.1 a

- The concrete feed lane drains directly into the___Creek, where communities of the state-listed endangered species ____ have been recorded within a mile of the discharge site.
- Significant (define/describe significant) discharge coming from the lot with ____ animal units and a leaking parlor waste collection tank. Manure runoff was traced to a full settling basin which could cause significant discharge through overland flow during a large rain event.
- A lot with ___animal units is a contributor of groundwater contamination in private wells north of the farm. Though the farm has a nutrient management plan in place, they do not have a long-term waste storage facility needed to meet the nutrient management plan.

The ____ acre earthen lot has no cover and is extremely susceptible to runoff from rain events.

H.1 b Pollution Problem	Points
Applicant answers all parts of the question, and answers **demonstrate a clear link between pollution sources that will be addressed by the project and impacts to waters of the state**.	3-6
Applicant does not answer all parts of the question, and/or answers do not demonstrate a link between pollution sources addressed by the project and impacts to waters of the state.	0-2
H.1 c Pollution Problem	**Points**
Applicant describes **how pollutants are conveyed to waters of the state**, including the distance(s) between source(s) and discharge points or areas to surface or ground water and the frequency, magnitude and duration of discharge. Answer shows a connection between pollution sources addressed by the project and waters of the state.	2-4
Applicant does not address all parts of H.1 c.	0-1

EXAMPLE RESPONSES H.1 c

- Runoff from the buildings and adjacent feedlot of a property with____animal units drains into a ditch leading into ____ Creek. Significant discharges were also traced to name, a navigable water, via overland flow and to non-navigable surface waters.
- On a property with ___ animal units, discharge was traced from the barnyard to a culvert, over an embankment and discharging into ____ Creek about ____feet from the edge of the barnyard. The discharge off the lot was primarily via overland flow during spring or other wet times of the year. (Include travel distances, frequency and duration of discharges, if applicable.)
- A lot with ____ animal units in the ____watershed periodically (what periodicity, frequency, duration?) discharges offsite and flows into the ___River. Discharge from the lot drains to a ditch and continues ____ feet to the river.

H.1 d Pollution Problem	Points
Applicant supplements site description with labeled photo documentation that is referred to in the narrative.	1-3
Site photos are not attached and/or photos are not labeled or referred to in the narrative.	0

H.2. PROPOSED PROJECT (SOLUTION TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY) — 10 points

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• Explain the proposed project, including:
  • a: What is the project - what BMP(s) will be installed?
  • b: How will the proposed BMPs address the pollution source(s) and correct the problem(s) described in H1? If applicable, how will the proposed BMPs address noncompliant PS&Ps?
• If the project is a manure storage facility, describe the proposed size and storage capacity in relation to manure and process wastewater generation, current and proposed animal units and nutrient management needs.
	Do not repeat the answer from H.1. H.1 is about the pollution problem, whereas H.2 is about the proposed solution to the problem.

SCORING

H.2 a Proposed Project	**Points**
Applicant clearly and completely explains the project.	3-5
Applicant does not clearly and completely explain the project.	0-2
H.2 b Proposed Project	**Points**
Applicant clearly and completely answers the question, and the answer demonstrates the proposed BMPs are well suited to address the pollution source areas, noncompliant PS&Ps and/or impacts on waters of the state (e.g., TMDL implementation).	3-5
Applicant does not clearly and/or completely address each part of the question, and/or answers do not demonstrate the proposed BMPs will adequately address the pollution problems, PS&P noncompliance and/or impacts on waters of the state (e.g., TMDL implementation).	0-2

H3. DESCRIBE THE EXPECTED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS	10 points
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• a: Discuss the expected percent reduction in pollutant loading and mass pollutant load reduction attributable to the project [3(a)].	Cite what method is used for estimating pollutant loading and mass pollution load reduction.
• b: Describe the environmental benefits the project is expected to achieve, in addition to the direct effects of the pollutant load reductions discussed in part (a), if any.	Water quality benefits to discuss include such things as habitat improvement, improvements to beneficial uses (recreation, fish, aquatic life or water supply), reducing threats to public health, etc. Secondary benefits may also be mentioned. The answer to this question should not include general information about the impacts of nonpoint source pollution, but rather cite environmental benefits to the specific water resource(s) impacted by the proposed project, if any.
• c: If this is a project that is addressing noncompliance with a PS&P, complete the right-most column of table c by indicating that the proposed project will achieve full compliance with each PS&P addressed by the project.	Table H.3c will self-populate based on information entered in Part II- G, with a list of the currently noncompliant PS&Ps at the site that will be addressed by the project. At a minimum, the project must fully achieve compliance with PS&Ps addressed by this project. The application may not request TRM funding for BMPs that only partially address PS&Ps. If the project will exceed compliance for one or more PS&Ps addressed by the project and an explanation is provided, or this question does not apply because the project is addressing a pollution source for which there is no performance standard, points will still be given in this category.

SCORING

H.3 a Expected Environmental Improvements	Points
Applicant provides quantitative data regarding the expected percent reduction in pollutant load and mass load reduction, and the applicant demonstrates that these quantitative data will result in a significant reduction in pollutant loading/potential.	2-3
Applicant provides no information or qualitative information regarding the expected reduction in pollutant loading and/or the information provided does not demonstrate the proposed project will result in a significant reduction in pollutant loading.	0-1
H.3 b Expected Environmental Improvements	**Points**
Applicant clearly and completely answers the question, and environmental improvements in addition to pollution load reduction are anticipated to result from the project.	2-3
Applicant does not clearly and completely answer the question, and/or the answer does not demonstrate the proposed project will result in environmental improvements other than the pollution reduction identified in part (a).	0-1
H.3 c Expected Environmental Improvements	**Points**
Applicant answers that project will achieve full compliance with PS&Ps addressed by the project and/or applicant will exceed compliance for one or more PS&Ps addressed by the project and an explanation is provided, or this question does not apply because the project is addressing a pollution source for which there is no performance standard.	4
Applicant will exceed compliance with PS&Ps, but no explanation is provided or applicant does not answer that the project will achieve full compliance with PS&Ps addressed by the project.	0

H.4. FACILITY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS & PROHIBITIONS (PS&Ps) STATUS

5 points

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Tables a, b and c will automatically populate based on the information entered in Part II F. Review each of these tables to confirm that all of the automatically populated information is correct. If any information is not correct, revise your answers in Part II F so that the information in these tables is correct. • In the columns i and ii of Table IV-Gc indicate if, when and how noncompliant PS&P not addressed by the proposed project will be addressed.	

SCORING

H.4 Facility PS&Ps Status	**Points**
Applicant shows an intent to bring all noncompliant PS&Ps at the site into compliance, either concurrently with or within a few years of, the TRM project or all PS&Ps are in compliance or the project is addressing pollutant sources for which there are no PS&Ps	4-5
Applicant shows an intent to bring one or more noncompliant PS&Ps at the site into compliance, either concurrently with or within a few years of, the TRM project or the applicant has indicated they "don't know" the status of some of the applicable PS&Ps at the site not addressed by the project.	1-3
No intention to bring noncompliant PS&Ps at the site into compliance is indicated, or the applicant has indicated they "don't know" the status of all applicable PS&Ps at the site not addressed by the project.	0

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

I. COST EFFECTIVENESS - 15 POINTS

This question requires that the applicant justify that the proposed project is a reasonable approach to achieve the environmental benefits being sought. Also see the Agricultural Best Management Practices resource.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• For I.1, explain why this BMP or suite of BMPs was selected. Explain the answer by addressing site feasibility, practicality and BMP sizing and materials.
• For I.2 indicate whether other alternatives were evaluated by selecting a or b.
  ○ If a is selected, explain the other alternatives evaluated and why they were not recommended. (For example, if manure storage is proposed, explain why manure storage is proposed, rather than nutrient management only and whether the cost-effectiveness of earthen versus concrete evaluated.)
  ○ If b is selected, explain why no other alternatives were evaluated. For example, if there were no other feasible alternatives, explain why.
	To ensure proper utilization of state cost-share funds, the DNR needs to verify projects meet certain criteria for cost-effectiveness. Cost-share funding will be provided to BMP(s) sized to meet water quality standards for current and insignificant growth in AUs (cost-share eligibility requirement) – unless the application is for a TMDL project that will exceed compliance with PS&Ps to meet TMDL goals.
	The applicant must provide supporting information or documentation for the size of the proposed BMPs (e.g., barnyards, roofs, feed storage pads, manure storage, etc.) to assure proper utilization of state cost-share funds to achieve water quality goals. For example, if manure storage is requested, was the cost-effectiveness of earthen versus concrete evaluated? Why is manure storage needed, rather than nutrient management only? Provide supporting information and documentation in attachments, if needed.

SCORING

I.1. Cost Effectiveness	**Points**
Applicant provides information about cost-effectiveness of the project by addressing each of the following factors: site feasibility, practicality and BMP sizing and materials.	6-10
Applicant does not provide information about the cost-effectiveness of the project, and/or does not address all requested factors (site feasibility, practicality and BMP sizing and materials).	0-5
I.2. Cost Effectiveness	**Points**
Applicant explains what other alternatives were evaluated and if there were none, explains why.	3-5
Applicant does not explain other evaluation of other alternatives.	0-2

J. MODELING & MEASURES OF CHANGE - 10 POINTS

J.1. PROJECT EVALUATION STRATEGY — 4 points

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Identify the model(s) that will be used to quantify the pre- and post-project pollution potential and pollutant loading data that is required for the final project report. • Describe how pre- and post- project evaluation pollution potential and pollutant loading will be evaluated using the identified models. • At a minimum, describe the pre- and post-project evaluation modeling methods and measures that the applicant will use to measure success in achieving the NR 151 PS&Ps or TMDL project goals in your answer. This must include modeling changes in pollution potential and pollutant loading. It may also include modeling receiving water response after project implementation.	Evaluation is an important part of a nonpoint source control project. Grantees are required to prepare and submit a final project report with modeled pollutant loading reduction results in order to close out the grant and receive final payment. Pre- and post-project photographs are also required with the final report. The project evaluation strategy must be based on comparing pre- and post-project changes in pollutant loading as modeled in PLET (EPA's Pollutant Load Estimation Tool at: https://www.epa.gov/nps/plet) or other applicable model, and report the quantity of units managed. The project evaluation strategy can also include the project's modeled impact on ground and surface water resources and receiving water response. Other measurement methods that may be used for evaluation and reporting, include RUSLE-2 or wind erosion model, BARNY model and/or CREP formula.
• Projects addressing stream bank erosion may calculate the change in pollution loading by estimating the tons of soil loss based on the length, height and lateral recession per year for the site as well as visual assessment of the severity of the erosion.	Applicants with stream bank erosion projects may use the Natural Resource Conservation Service's formula, which can be found on the web at https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/state/WI/documents. Navigate to Section 3 and open the Erosion Prediction folder, then see the Erosion Calculator Excel file. See the "ReadMe" sheet and the Streambank sheet. Also refer to the Word documents under the Streambank and Shoreline Erosion folder titled "Bank Erosion Potential Index Evaluation" and "Streambank Erosion".

SCORING

J.1. Project Evaluation Strategy	Points
Evaluation strategy is detailed, comprehensive and appropriate for proposed project.	3-4
Evaluation strategy lacks sufficient detail and/or is not appropriate for proposed project.	0-2

J.2. WATER QUALITY MONITORING BONUS — 6 points

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• If the project evaluation strategy includes monitoring, select the statement a, b or c, that describes the intended monitoring strategy. • If a, b or c is selected, indicate whether the supporting documentation is attached by checking "Yes" to statements f and g. • Select option d if the applicant is willing to participate with the Department to do monitoring in the project area should funding become available. • Select option e if the applicant is not willing to conduct monitoring in the project area.	Additional points may be earned by monitoring the effectiveness of this project's BMP(s) and/or the pre- and post-project condition of the surface or ground water resource. However, funding for monitoring under J.2. is not available from the Department at this time. In order to earn points for project monitoring, the applicant must submit a one-page summary of the project-specific supplemental monitoring strategy with their application. The summary must be reviewed and signed by a DNR Water Quality Biologist. Applicants that earn points for their proposal to do monitoring [option a b or c] will have a requirement to do so included in their grant agreement. Work with the Regional Nonpoint Source Coordinator to determine the appropriate monitoring evaluation. Have this discussion early in the process.

The water quality program recognizes that monitoring proposals under TRM and UNPS grant applications can be variable depending on study objectives or design. The biologist review is not an endorsement of the study but a review that the proposal will provide meaningful water quality, habitat, or biological information that will be useful in describing current or anticipated resource conditions.

If a was selected, then the following instructions apply.

This type of monitoring plan (UNPS Construction, Small-Scale TRM or Large-Scale TRM) is more appropriate to evaluate BMPs that have inflow/outflow at a more defined location. The grantee may propose fewer monitoring locations but should have a more focused monitoring design that detects change either pre and post restoration or upstream and downstream of the practice. These types of practices could include stormwater projects, edge of field monitoring, streambank, riparian or habitat restoration or some other similar practice. If the project is focused on chemical parameters there should be a higher frequency of data collection, clear list of appropriate parameters (such as total phosphorus and total suspended solids for edge of field run-off monitoring or bacteria for animal waste projects) with documentation about the laboratory doing the analysis. If the project plans to modify water quantity (such as reduce total runoff or reduced peak runoff) then the monitoring should include consideration of monitoring frequency and seasonality as well as a clear description of methods used to measure water quantity and clearly describe who is conducting the monitoring. The monitoring should include a pre and post monitoring plan to quantify the impacts of the specific project more accurately. If appropriate, the project may include and upstream downstream monitoring design instead of a pre post design.

This might be appropriate for a stormwater retention basin or other practice that has a clear inflow and outflow.

If b was selected, then the following instructions apply.

This type of monitoring project (such as a Large-Scale TRM project) is intended to assess overall condition of a particular stream(s) or watershed. Typically, this box will be selected when the grantee plans to implement upland BMPs at a larger or more dispersed scale. Because of this dispersed nature, it will be difficult to measure the effect of any one project, so the grantee should be focusing on monitoring in-stream conditions. The grantee is not expected to design a monitoring project of scope and scale to statistically evaluate the impacts of the restoration activities as this monitoring design is too intensive for this grant requirement. Instead, the grantee should propose a monitoring design that adequately captures current conditions in the stream or watershed using approved DNR and/or other well-documented procedures that will provide meaningful data on water quality.

To receive points on the application this monitoring plan should include monitoring for total phosphorus, following WisCALM guidance for minimum data requirements (monthly, May-October) for one or more years at multiple sites. The plan should identify the laboratory doing the analysis and that the lab is certified for any parameters analyzed. If the project proposes to collect physical habitat, macroinvertebrates or fisheries data then the plan should indicate what field procedures will be used, who will be doing the work, how the taxonomic ID will be conducted and how the data will be reported. It is not necessary to have pre and post restoration data collected, but the inclusion of that in a monitoring design is preferred. For instance, the grantee may only plan to collect total phosphorus and total suspended solids at a couple sites, but a high frequency data collection before and after BMP implementation is preferred. Projects should include additional parameters such as TN or TSS, that WDNR is interested in, as appropriate.

SCORING

Option	J2. Water Quality Monitoring	Points
a.	Project will monitor BMP pollution reduction effectiveness and summary of strategy is attached.	3
b.	Project will monitor the in-stream physical habitat, fisheries, biological or chemical conditions and summary of strategy is attached.	3
c.	Project will monitor both a and b and summary of strategy is attached.	6
d.	Applicant willing to participate with the department to do monitoring in the project area should funding become available.	0
e.	None of the above.	0

K. EVIDENCE OF LOCAL SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT - 10 POINTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Select K.1 if the majority of the project activities is attributable to one or more of the following: a. NR 151 Compliance b. NR 243 Compliance (NOI/NOD) • If K.1 is selected, check the box(es) a, b and/or c that describe the status of the regulatory situation and go to Part IV L.	An existing, local commitment to this proposed project by the governmental unit, landowners, and/or partners makes it more likely that this project will be completed within the grant cycle. Part 1. addresses regulatory situations where a Notice of Discharge (NOD) under NR 243, Notice of Intent (NOI) to Issue an NOD or an NR 151 Notice has been issued or will be issued if necessary. If you answer "Yes" to part 1, check the box that describes the status of the regulatory situation. Non-TMDL TRM projects must select K1 to be eligible, and the entire project must be focused on NR 151 compliance.
• Select K.2 if the majority of the project activities is not attributed to resolution or an NOI, NOD or non-compliance with agricultural performance standards and prohibitions of NR 151 or local regulation (Other nonpoint source pollution situations). • If K.2 is selected, select the option among a, b or c that best describes the existing local support for the project.	For other nonpoint source pollution situations, K.2 measures the level of prior pollution control planning; the extent to which landowners have already been contacted about the project; and the landowner willingness to become involved in the project. .
• K.3 will appear if option 2 was selected. Check "Yes" to K.3, if, in addition to local support from the unit of government (applicant) and landowner, other local support currently exists for the project in the form of committed resources - such as materials, equipment, staff and financial resources – towards the BMP installation, maintenance or evaluation of the project. If checked, list the project partner(s). • If such support exists, attach letters from the project partner(s) and check box 3a.	K.3 determines partners' commitments to provide resources (materials, equipment, staff or financial resources) to the project. Letters from the project partner(s), indicating the resources they committed to support the project, are required to earn points for this question. Letters of support from the DNR will not count in the scoring for this question.

SCORING

Option	K. NR 151 Or NR 243 Compliance Situations (Option 1)	Points
1	K.1a is selected AND project is addressing NR 151 compliance.	10
	K.1a is selected AND project is not addressing NR 151 or NR 243 compliance.	0
Option	**K. Other Nonpoint Source Compliance Situations (Option 2)**	**Points**
2a	K.2a is selected, required details are provided AND letters of support attached.	8
	K.2a is selected and the required details are provided.	5
	K.2a is selected and required details are not provided.	0
2b	K.2b is selected, required details are provided AND letters of support attached.	6
	K.2b is selected and the required details are provided.	3
	K.2b is selected and required details are not provided.	0
2c	K.1c is selected and the required details are provided.	1
	K.1c is selected and required details are not provided.	0
3	Partners other than the applicant and/or landowners have committed resources to the project and are listed on the application AND letters describing the committed resources are attached AND K.2a, b or c is selected.	2 **additional** points

L. DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY BONUS POINTS - 5 POINTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• List the town, village or city where the project is located. • Explain how the project is benefitting the community where it is located.	List the town, village or city where the project is located. If the project benefits the community where it is located, the department will calculate the Disadvantaged Community Index for the listed town, village or city after the application has been submitted to determine if the project qualifies for the bonus points. The index is calculated using the methodology detailed in Section X of department's Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) SFY 2024 Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) Intended Use Plan. The index (Table 7) includes the following factors: Population, Median Household Income (MHI), family poverty percentage, population trend, unemployment rate and lowest quintile household income (LQI). A community can benefit from a project in many ways. For example, how was the community involved in the decision of where to locate the practice? In addition to water quality improvement, what other ancillary benefits will the practice bring to the community?

SCORING

L. Disadvantaged Community Bonus Points	Points
The applicant explained how the community benefits from this project and the disadvantaged community index score >=110 or the project falls within tribal lands.	5
The applicant did not explain how the community benefits from this project and/or the disadvantaged community index score <110.	0

M. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS - 1 POINT

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check M.1 if the proposed project implements a water quality recommendation from a current locally approved resource management plan - i.e., one that has been adopted or updated within the past 10 years, other than a TMDL report, TMDL implementation plan or county land & water resource management plan. If M.1 is checked, check the box next to the type(s) of locally approved plans that includes water quality recommendation(s) that the proposed project will implement. • Provide the name and publication date of the locally approved resource management plan(s). • Attach pertinent pages of the local plan to the to the application OR provide a URL to the document and note pertinent page numbers. • Summarize, in the space provided, the water quality recommendation(s) in the approved resource management plan the proposed project will implement. This information must be provided to earn the point.	Applicants following locally approved resource management plans are more likely to have a successfully implemented project. To earn points, projects must implement a water quality recommendation from a locally approved resource management plan, other than a TMDL report, TMDL implementation plan, 9 Key Element Plan or county land & water resource management plan. Other locally approved plans could include, but are not limited to, smart growth plans, Green Tier Legacy Community plans, water star plans, local storm water management plans, wellhead protection, lake management, regional water quality plans, remedial action plans and other watershed-based nonpoint source control plans.

SCORING

M. Consistency With Other Resource Management Plans	Points
Existing, locally approved resource management plans (other than TMDL report, TMDL implementation plan or county land & water resource management plan) that directly support the proposed project in this application exists, and all information requested on the application is provided.	1
Existing, locally approved resource management plans that directly support the proposed project in this application exists, but not all information requested on the application is provided.	0
No locally approved resource management plans that directly support the proposed project in this application.	0

PART V. LOCAL ENFORCEMENT MULTIPLIER

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• Select option A if both of the following are true:
  ○ The applicant certifies that the proposed project addresses an enforceable agricultural performance standard or prohibition on a site where the applicant has local enforcement jurisdiction; and
  ○ The applicant submitted their local ordinance(s) which establish this authority to DNR staff for review to determine eligibility for local enforcement multiplier.
• Select option B if the applicant does not have, an ordinance that gives the applicant local authority to enforce some or all state agricultural performance standards for review by DNR staff to determine eligibility for local enforcement multiplier.
• If option A is selected, the applicant must check box a, b or c and attach or provide a link to the applicable ordinance(s).
	Completion of this part of the application is optional. However, an applicant can increase their final project score by qualifying for a project multiplier.
	
	The applicant agrees to use its local enforcement authority to require that the livestock facility or cropland practice being funded by this TRM grant come into compliance with the standard or prohibition in the event the farmer does not fix the problem for which funds are offered.
	
	The state performance standards and prohibitions are listed in Part II F of the application.

SCORING

Option	Local Enforcement Multiplier	Multiply Part IV Score By	Maximum Possible Points
A	The applicant certifies that it has local authority to enforce **all** state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions at **all** sites within the local jurisdiction where such state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions apply; **AND** this project addresses one or more of the enforceable standards or prohibitions; **AND** a copy of the appropriate local authority is attached or the website is provided.	1.15	24.45
A	The applicant certifies that it has local authority to enforce **some**, but not all, of the state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions **at all sites** within the local jurisdiction where such state agricultural performance standards apply; **AND** this project addresses one or more of the enforceable performance standards or prohibitions; **AND,** a copy of the appropriate local authority is attached or the website is provided.	1.10	16.3
A	The applicant certifies that it has local authority to enforce **some**, but not all, of the state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions at **some**, but not all, of the sites within the local jurisdiction; **AND** this project addresses one or more enforceable performance standards or prohibitions on a site under local jurisdiction; **AND,** a copy of the appropriate local authority is attached or the website is provided.	1.05	8.15
B	Applicant has no local authority to enforce state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions within the local jurisdiction **for this proposed project.**	1.0	0

OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

There may be aspects of the project that do not fit neatly into the categories covered by this application but will lead to a better understanding of the project by the grant application reviewers. Enter this information in the space provided.

APPLICANT CERTIFICATION

A Government Official with Signatory Authority must sign and date the application form prior to submittal to the DNR.

The Government Official with Signatory Authority (who is authorized to sign contracts on behalf of the local unit of government) must sign as shown on the Governmental Responsibility Resolution (see this additional resource) and date the application form prior to submittal to the DNR