2027

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE URBAN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAIY LOAD (TMDL) 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

Oct. 17, 2025

This document is intended solely as guidance and does not contain any mandatory requirements except where requirements found in statute or administrative rule are referenced. Any regulatory decisions made by the Department of Natural Resources in any matter addressed by this guidance will be made by applying the governing statutes and administrative rules to the relevant facts. EGAD #: 3800-2026-04

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TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE URBAN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAIY LOAD (TMDL) PROJECTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Grant Program is a cost-share **reimbursement** grant program. The maximum cost-share rate 70% of eligible expenses (up to 90% for economic hardship), up to a maximum award of $225,000. The cost-share rate for some practices may be 50%.

Grant applications are reviewed and ranked via a competitive process. Figure 1, Small-Scale Urban TMDL *Targeted Runoff Management Scoring System Flow Chart* illustrates the evaluation process used in evaluating and ranking applications.

Small-Scale Urban Total Maximum Daily Load ,(TMDL) projects compete directly with Small-Scale Agricultural 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 Urban TMDL projects shall be designed to achieve attainment of non-agricultural performance standards established by the department under s. 281.16 (2), Stats. and must address existing urban development (s. NR 151.002(14g), s. NR 153.15(2)).

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

- Small-Scale TMDL projects 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. A list of Wisconsin's EPA-approved TMDLs is available at: https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/TMDLs. More details about TMDLs are provided in the "Project Information" section of the instructions.
- Projects must be completed in 2 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 these additional resources (Agricultural Best Management Practices and Urban Best Management Practices). The state cost-share rate covers either 50% or 70% (depending on the practice) of total eligible project costs. The total state share of the project costs cannot exceed $225,000.

- The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will generally not fund in-line storm water treatment practices located in a navigable water or wetland. Storm water treatment practices are structural best management practices (BMPs) that reduce the amount of pollution in runoff discharged from the BMP, relative to the amount of pollution in runoff flowing into the BMP. Examples of storm water treatment practice BMPs eligible for cost-sharing under this grant program include, but are not limited to, wet detention basins and infiltration basins. Examples of BMPs eligible for cost-sharing under this grant program that are not storm water treatment practices include, but are not limited to, streambank stabilization and high-efficiency street sweepers.
- 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 selectionFunds 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-accepted watershed-based nine key element plan.
- The application may also be used by the city of Racine to apply for urban BMPs in order to meet requirements of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or storm water permit. The city of Racine must also complete the supplemental application (DNR Form 8700-332R) for non-TMDL projects.

- If the project is awarded with federal funding such as Overflow & Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grant (OSG), 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. Visit dnr.wi.gov/topic/aid/BABA.html for more information on the act.

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 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 1. Small-Scale Urban TMDL TRM Screening & Scoring Process

Part I
Project Information

Part I
Eligibility Filters

Part II
Competitive Elements

	Max Points
1. Fiscal Accountability	**31**
A. Timeline And Source Of Staff	1
B. Adequate Financial Budget	10
C. Method Used To Calculate Cost Estimate	5
D. Cost-Effectiveness	15
2. Evidence Of Local Support	**10**
3. Project Problem, Solution & Expected Benefits	**40**
4. Project Evaluation Strategy	**10**
5. Water Quality Need & Federal 319 Bonus	**40**
6. Drinking Water Bonus Points	**7**
7. Nature Of Water Quality Impact	**15**
8. Disadvantaged Community Bonus Points	**5**
9. Consistency With Resource Management Plans	**1**
TOTAL	**159**

Part III
Local Enforcement Multiplier (maximum points 23.85)

Maximum Points Available = 182.85

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE URBAN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAIY LOAD (TMDL) PROJECTS

COMPLETING YOUR TRM APPLICATION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 8700-332	
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Contact your local DNR Nonpoint Source Coordinator (NPS) 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.	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 GRR Template). Get approval/execution of the draft GRR on the agenda of the next local government board/committee meeting before the application due date. This often requires significant lead time.
• Save the current version of Form "8700-332 Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Grant Program Small-Scale Urban TMDL" 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 Urban TMDL TRM application form and instructions are posted on the DNR website at https://dnr.wisconsin.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 URBAN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAIY LOAD (TMDL) 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_Urban_Application, GranteeName_ProjectName_SS_TRM__Urban_Attachments).

4. Email the application files or a link to the files on a different FTP site to DNRCFANonpointGrants@wisconsin.gov. Send multiple emails and break up the files if they exceed 25 MB. The subject line of the email should include the Application Type, Project Name and Applicant Name.

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 dated/postmarked no later than April 15 (April 16/17, if April 15 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
- ❑ Documentation of control of property, easement, or purchase

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 I Question D: If project includes new development, attach the land use information and flow data for the present and future conditions of the project area.
- ❑ Part I Question G10: If a joint application among local units of government, attach a draft Inter Governmental Agreement
- ❑ Part I Question G13: If there is a potential for wetland presence, a wetland determination and/or delineation must be/or have been completed, and a copy must be provided.
- ❑ Part II Question 1C: Attach required documentation as directed and based on response.
- ❑ Part I Question 2A: Provide a copy of the adopted/proposed budget or adopted/proposed capital improvement plan.
- ❑ Part II Question 2B: Attach evidence of public outreach or government meeting summaries.
- ❑ Part II Question 4B: 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 II Question 7: If site-specific degradation was selected, attach information (photos and/or data summaries) to show measurable or observable impact.
- ❑ Part II Question 9: If a web link is not provided, attach pertinent pages of the plan(s).
- ❑ Part III: If a web link is not provided, attach an applicable ordinance.
- ❑ Applicant Certification - City of Racine: If the applicant is the city of Racine and applying for a non-TMDL project, the supplemental application (DNR Form 8700-332R (R 1/12)) needs to be attached.

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE URBAN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAIY LOAD (TMDL) PROJECTS

APPLICANT INFORMATION

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• 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). The Authorized Signatory cannot be a consultant.
• 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.

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE URBAN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAIY LOAD (TMDL) PROJECTS

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

A. LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
Enter the project location. • Provide the latitude (North, 4 – 7 decimal places) and longitude (West, 4 – 7 decimal places) for a single point located approximately in the center of the project area. Indicate the method used for determining this data point. • Provide the county and minor civil division name(s) (example: Holland, Town of) where the project area is located. • List the State Assembly and Senate district numbers.	Use the Surface Water Data Viewer (SWDV) as needed to assist you in completing the project location information. See this additional resource for assistance in using the Surface Water Data Viewer.

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B. WATERSHED, WATERBODY & POLLUTANTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• Identify the location where the project's water quality benefit will originate.
  ○ Provide the name of the watershed
  ○ Provide the corresponding watershed code
  ○ Provide the name of the primary waterbody
  ○ Provide the name of the nearest waterbody
  ○ Provide the 12-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)
• If the project is in more than one watershed, submit a separate application for each watershed, unless this application is for a street sweeper. DNR understands that street sweepers may at times operate across watershed boundaries and a separate application is not necessary.
• If the watershed, watershed code, water body and 12-digit HUC are unknown, see this additional resource and Surface Water Data Viewer for assistance in retrieving this information.
• Select the type of nonpoint source pollutant(s) controlled by the project.
	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 the water that is under it or drains off it goes into the same place. The watershed for a "major river" may encompass several smaller watersheds that ultimately combine at a common point. The state has been divided into 334 watersheds.
	
	The nearest waterbody is the stream, river or lake in closest proximity to the proposed project. The primary waterbody is the one for which credit is taken in Filter questions 2 and 3 and Competitive question 4 of this application. In some cases, the primary water body is also the nearest water body. In others, the primary water body is another downstream water body, such as a river on the section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, which will benefit from the proposed project.
	
	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). Provide the 12-digit HUC, which represents subwatersheds.
	
	Nonpoint source pollution or polluted runoff may consist of any number of natural or human-made pollutants, such as fertilizer, pesticides, oil, grease, salt and bacteria. Nutrients and sediment are two nonpoint source pollutants commonly addressed in TRM grant projects.

C. CONTAMINATED SITES, ENDANGERED & THREATENED RESOURCES, & ARCHEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC SITES

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check C.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, and all requirements regarding archeological sites, historical structures, burial sites or other historic places identified in s. 44.45, Wis. Stats. in the project area. • Check C.2. If you are already aware that there are contaminated sites present in the project area. • Check C.3 if you are already aware that endangered or threatened resources are present in the project area. • Check C.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.	Question C.1 is required if the application is for a project that disturbs land and/or includes property acquisition. For information on contaminated sites, use the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment RR Sites Map. Refer to the NHI Portal for assistance.

D. PRO-RATING FOR EXISTING VERSUS NEW DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• If the project will serve only **existing** development, check the box and the default percentage will be 100% since the entire project serves existing development. • If the project includes **new** development, do not check the box. Enter the percent of the area served by the BMP project that does meet the definition of existing and attach the land use information and flow data for the present and future conditions of the project area.	A project must be in an area that is urban and in existence on Oct. 1, 2004 to be funded. Any area that is developed after that date is considered new development. *Note: The water quantity or flood control features of a BMP are not eligible for Cost Sharing. To the extent known at the time of the application, such features should be taken into account in the financial budget table of the application, by entering the project costs eligible for DNR Cost Sharing in Column C.*
To determine the percentage of the project that serves existing development: • Identify the number of acres in the drainage area, categorized by land use, and identify which acres are existing urban areas and which are not. • Urban land use should be further categorized by commercial, industrial, institutional and/or residential (high, medium or low density) usage. • Compare the volume from the existing urban land uses to the volume in the design condition. The design volume is based on the total runoff coming to the practice in the full build-out condition, using the average annual or the 2-year, 24-hour event (depending on what method was used to estimate existing urban flows). Calculate a percentage and enter it into the application box.	Existing urban area is defined as development at the time of the grant application where the buildings are already constructed and the site stabilized. It does not refer to areas only zoned urban. If using a model like WinSLAMM (Source Loading and Management Model for Storm Water Management) or the urban catchment model, P8 (Predicting Polluting Particle Passage (through) Pits, Puddles & Ponds), calculate the volume on an average annual basis. OR If using the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) model TR-55 (Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, 2nd Edition, release 55), calculate the volume for the 2-year, 24-hour design storm.

E. ALTERNATIVE FUNDING POSSIBILITY

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check this box if applicant requests that the DNR also submit a copy of this application to the Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP).	The project may be eligible for a subsidized rate loan from the Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) or Small Loan Program (SLP), whether or not you apply for a TRM grant. If applying for the grant, the portion of the project not funded by the TRM grant (including the Local Share) may be eligible. This application can serve as a Notice of Intent (NOI) to apply for CWFP or SLP loans. The DNR grant staff will submit a copy of this application to the Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP). This submittal serves to waive the deadline for submitting an "Intent to Apply" form for CWFP funding; it is not a substitute for a CWFP loan application or interest rate subsidy application. For more information, visit the website at https://dnr.wi.gov/aid/eif.html.
• Check this box if the applicant requests that the DNR also submit a copy of this application to the upcoming Sewer Overflow & Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grant (OSG) Program.	The portion of the proposed project not funded by a TMR grant (including the local share) may be eligible for a grant from the Clean Water Act "Sewer Overflow & Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grant (OSG) Program." If you check this box, the DNR TRM grant staff will submit a copy of this application to the OSG Program. Checking this box in your Small-Scale Urban TMDL TRM grant application serves as a "notice of interest" for OSG grant funding availability. The DNR will be administering Wisconsin's allocation of this funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). More information regarding the OSG Program is available on the EPA web site at https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/sewer-overflow-and-stormwater-reuse-municipal-grants-program.

F. 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. ○ Add any known well locations, including private and municipal wells. If there is a wellhead protection ordinance in the location of the project, show the wellhead protection location on the map. ○ 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. Failure to submit a map may result in removal of the application from further consideration. Submittal of an aerial photo and project area photos may enhance the reviewer's understanding of the project and its location.

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE URBAN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAIY LOAD (TMDL) PROJECTS

PART I: ELIGIBILITY FILTERS

G. FILTERS

The filters help determine eligibility of the applicant and project for a Small-Scale Urban TMDL TRM grant. They are a means to measure whether an appropriate level of effort has been directed toward the success of the project. The applicant must be able to answer "Yes" to questions 1 through 8 and 14 and "Yes" or "N/A" (Not Applicable) to questions 9 through 13 to be eligible for a grant.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check "Yes" to filters 1 through 3 if the proposed project meets these filters. • If filter 3 was selected as "Yes," provide the name of the applicable impaired water; the pollutant(s) that is causing the impairment and will be addressed by the project; and the title of the TMDL report and the page numbers of supporting information for this project.	Filter 1: The project must control urban runoff. Filter 2: The proposed project must be in draft DNR-approved or a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved TMDL area. 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 waterbodies that are not meeting water quality standards. The goal of a TMDL is to set limits on pollutant levels to correct water quality impairments and achieve designated uses of waterbodies through attainment of water quality standards. Filter 3: If the applicant is requesting funding for BMPs which will directly implement the goals (pollutant-specific) of a draft DNR-approved orEPA-approved TMDL, a DNR approved TMDL implementation plan or an equivalent, check the "Yes" box. A list of Wisconsin's approved TMDLs is available at: https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/TMDLs.

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DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check "Yes" to Filter 4 if the applicant certifies that the project is consistent with an approved land and water resources management plan (LWRMP), plan amendment or work plan. • Use the Project Description in the application to 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.	Eligible TRM projects are consistent with an approved county LWRMP, plan amendment or workplan.
• Check "Yes" to Filters 5 through 7 if the proposed project meets these filters.	
• Check "Yes" to Filters 8, 9 and 10 if the proposed project meets these filters.	Filter 8 requires the applicant to contact the local DNR NPS Coordinator prior to submitting the application. See: https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html for NPS Coordinators by DNR Region. Please include information about what was discussed along with identifying the means of contact (i.e., email, telephone call, etc.). Permit issues and other potential obstacles to approval or eligibility of the proposed project should be discussed at this time. The NPS Coordinator will help you determine if the proposed project is viable and eligible.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
	Filter 9: If "Yes" is selected, the applicant must select a, b or c and attach required documentation or the project is not eligible for grant funding. Cost sharing for property acquisition for a BMP installation may be reimbursed retroactively (see this additional resource). Filter 10: should be selected if this application is a joint application among local units of government. A draft Inter-Governmental Agreementis attached.
• Check "Yes" to Filters 11, 12 and 13 if the proposed project meets these filters. • For Filter 11 and projects on intermittent or perennial waterways, please visit DNR's Surface Water Data Viewer Map, 24K Hydro Layer. If the information shows your urban storm water treatment practice will be located in a perennial stream, intermittent stream or a wetland, your project is ineligible for funding, and you should not submit this application. • For Filters 12 and 13, visit the following to confirm that your storm water treatment practice will not be located in any wetlands: Wisconsin Wetland Inventory and Wetland Indicators at Surface Water Data Viewer.	Filters 11, 12 and 13 are specifically for projects involving installation of an urban storm water treatment practice, ponds or other structural practices and confirm that the proposed project is not located in any intermittent or perennial navigable water or wetlands. The DNR will generally not fund any urban storm water practice located in a navigable water or wetland, regardless of whether the practice is being installed to meet a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) storm water permitting requirement. If you know that either of these situations exists, please contact your Regional NPS Coordinator to discuss project eligibility. If the application is not for an urban storm water treatment practice, select the N/A boxes. If either of these determinations has been made, please do not submit your application as your project is ineligible. DNR staff will be reviewing all grant applications to verify that wetlands and navigability criteria are met. In order to continue the application process, the determination and delineations must be completed by a qualified person in accordance with the DNR "Wetland Screening and Delineation Procedures Guidance" and show that the BMP will not encroach upon a wetland.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• If the information shows your urban storm water treatment practice is **not** going to be located in a perennial stream, intermittent stream or a wetland, then you may proceed with the application unless you know that recently either:
  ○ A wetland determination has been made for the site by DNR or the Army Corps of Engineers, or
  ○ DNR has made a navigability determination that the waterway is navigable or issued a waterway permit for the site.
• If there is a potential for wetland presence, a wetland determination and/or delineation must be (or have been) completed, and a copy must be provided to DNR.	

• Check "Yes" to Filter 14 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.
• Check "Yes" to Filter 15 if the applicant can certify that that the project is not within a source water protection area, or if it is, it meets the required setbacks from local ordinances or NR 811, NR 812, and NR 151.	

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H. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR WHICH DNR FUNDING IS REQUESTED

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check all the BMPs for which DNR funding is requested. • Select any ancillary activities that are necessary to implement the BMP(s) requested. • Select any other costs that are eligible under this grant.	Determine that the specific project components are consistent with the cost-share eligibility provisions in Urban Best Management Practices.

PART II: COMPETITIVE ELEMENTS

1. FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY – 31 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.

1A. TIMELINE & SOURCE OF STAFF	**1 point**
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Provide a well-defined project timeline and staffing plan. • Fill in target completion date and source of staff for each milestone and any additional milestones.	Applications which provide a well-defined project timeline demonstrate that the governmental unit has already planned the project extensively. This indicates that the project is ready to proceed and that it will be successfully completed within the grant period. See Example 1 for sample data to include. It is also preferred, although not required, for the application to identify additional milestones that reflect additional detail. Urban Best Management Practices contains policies for eligible engineering services funding.

EXAMPLE

For each applicable milestone listed below, fill in the appropriate data:

Milestone	Target Completion Date (month/year)	Source of Staff
CSA signing	N/A	Not applicable
Completion of design	4/2021	Municipal staff
Obtaining required permits	6/2021	Municipal staff
Landowner contacts	2/2021	Municipal staff
Bidding	3/2021	Municipal staff
DNR approvals	5/2021	Municipal staff
Contract signing	5/2021	Municipal staff & Contractor
BMP construction	6-7/2021	Contractor
Site inspection and certification	8/2021	Municipal staff
Project evaluation	1/2022	Municipal staff
Purchase street sweeper		
Other (specify)		

SCORING

Timeline & Source of Staff	Points
Timeline and staffing plan are complete	1
Timeline and staffing plan are not complete.	0

1B. ADEQUATE FINANCIAL BUDGET	10 points
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Fill in the project activities under the construction components section (column A). Use the space available on the application form to provide a detailed list of the project's activities and sub-activities where cost separation is practicable. • Enter an estimated eligible total cost for each component (column B). • Enter an amount eligible for DNR cost sharing (column C) • The construction subtotal will automatically calculate in Row 1. • Add total eligible cost and total eligible amount for cost sharing for Rows 2-5. • The grand total will automatically calculate in Row 6. • Fill in the percent proration. • Fill in the requested state share amount (Row 13).	The maximum state cost-share rate for construction of TRM urban BMPs is 70% of eligible costs. For urban projects, easement and/or fee-title land acquisition, storm sewer re-routing and removal of structures are cost shared up to 50% of eligible costs. Applications with a more detailed budget demonstrate that the project planning by the governmental unit is more advanced and is virtually ready to bid. That project is more likely to be successfully completed within the grant period. It is also preferred, although not required, for the application to identify additional detail where cost separation is practicable.

Special Cost-Share Conditions And Notes:
Construction and Engineering costs are cost-shared at a 70% cost-share rate. Land acquisition, storm sewer rerouting and structure removal are cost-shared at 50%.

Cost Sharing For High-Efficiency Street Sweepers:
A high-efficiency street sweeper can only be cost shared at a maximum rate of 25% of the total cost. Additionally, information on cost sharing requirements for high-efficiency street sweepers are further covered in Urban Best Management Practices.

Engineering Services: If a BMP construction project is selected for funding, reasonable engineering services are eligible for cost sharing. Engineering services include design and construction management and inspection services. Refer to Urban Best Management Practices for additional information regarding cost-share eligibility for engineering services. Additional conditions described in the attachment govern reimbursement for these engineering services when provided by municipal staff (force account work).

Design: Design costs can be incurred prior to submittal of the application, or receipt of the grant, but will only be reimbursed when submitting reimbursement requests for the construction of the project. Any design of urban BMPs must receive DNR approval as identified in s. NR 154.04(42). 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. permits.

Land Acquisition And Easement: If land acquisition or easements are a part of this project, they may be eligible for cost sharing. A property acquisition proposal, as identified in TRM Property Acquisition, must be submitted for those costs to be considered.

SCORING	
Adequate Financial Budget	**Points**
Budget table includes a detailed list of activities and sub-activities, and detailed costs are identified.	8-10
Only major project activity categories and costs are listed.	4-7
Poor project activity detail and lump sums only.	2-3
Lump sum amounts only.	0-1

1C. 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. The supporting information must be attached for a score. If the government unit has another cost estimate procedure that it believes will give a reasonable estimate for a cost-effective project, provide the information in an attachment.

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. Documentation to support the cost estimate is attached.	5
2	Project costs are based on completed design with materials and labor costs based on similar, recently bid projects. Construction components are detailed. Documentation to support the cost estimate is attached.	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. Documentation to support the cost estimate is attached.	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. Documentation to support the cost estimate is attached.	2
5	Project and costs are less specific than the choices above.	0-1

1D. 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.

1D. Part 1. Justification Of Approach	**10 Points**
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Justify why the project is a reasonable approach to achieving the project benefits being sought. The answer should address cost, effectiveness, site feasibility, available technical standards and practicality. State the environmental benefits the project will provide. Primary benefits to consider include such things as pollutant reduction, habitat improvement, improvements to beneficial uses (recreation, fish, aquatic life or water supply), reducing threats to public health, etc. One example, describe this project's contribution to the municipality achieving NR 151.13 or TMDL goals – what percent of total need? Secondary benefits may also be mentioned. • Provide drainage area size in acres and a description of the land cover/land uses and respective area estimates within the drainage area to be served by the proposed project. • Provide information regarding the percent of the drainage area that is impervious;	To ensure proper utilization of state cost-share funds, DNR needs to verify that projects meet certain criteria for cost-effectiveness. Land use examples include: commercial downtown, shopping center, commercial strip mall, hospital, office park, light industrial, high rise, medium industrial, multi-family, mobile residential, high density residential-no alley, high density residential with alley, schools, medium density residential-no alley, medium density residential with alley, low density residential, cemetery, part, suburban, open space/undeveloped.

SCORING

Justification Of Approach	**Points**
Applicant makes a strong case that their project is cost-effective by addressing each of the four factors (site feasibility, available technical standards, practicality and BMP selection/sizing /materials).	6-10
Applicant does not make a strong case that the proposed project is cost-effective, and/or does not address all four factors and/or not enough information is provided to determine whether the proposed project is cost-effective.	0-5

1D. Part 2. Alternatives Evaluation	**5 Points**
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• If other alternative management measures were evaluated, list them here and describe why the alternative(s) is not being recommended.	Provides an opportunity to identify if any sort of alternatives evaluation was done and, if so, why the alternatives are not recommended.

SCORING

Alternatives Evaluation	**Points**
Applicant explains other less cost-effective management measures that were evaluated.	3-5
Applicant explains why other alternative management measures were not evaluated.	1-2
Applicant does not explain evaluated alternatives.	0
Applicant does not explain why alternatives were not evaluated.	0

2. EVIDENCE OF LOCAL SUPPORT – 10 POINTS

A. BUDGET	6 POINTS
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check box 1 if some, or all, of the local-share amount for this project is specifically included in an adopted budget, i.e., a budget that has already been adopted at the time of application. • If box 1 is checked, provide a copy of the adopted budget with the application and enter the name of the budget document(s), amount(s) budgeted and date(s) of adoption in table 1.	This question assesses the operational soundness of the proposed project. If the local share is already budgeted, then it's more likely that the project will be successfully completed within the grant cycle. An adopted budget has to have been adopted at the time of application. The time period of the adopted budget must coincide, at least in part, to the time period of grant award. The time period covered by the adopted budget and budget line appropriated for the project local share must be apparent from the documentation submitted to earn points for this category. A budget request is not an adopted budget and will not earn points for this category. The DNR recognizes that this application is due prior to the adoption of most governmental unit budgets and that most applicants will not meet the requirements to earn points for this category. An adopted capital improvement plan is a CIP that has already been adopted at the time of application. To earn points for this category, the time period covered by the CIP must coincide, at least in part, to the time period of grant award.
• Check box 2 if some or all of the local-share funds for this project are already specifically included in a proposed budget. • If box 2 is checked, provide a copy of the proposed budget with the application and enter the name of the budget document(s), amount(s) budgeted and date(s) of anticipated adoption in table 2.	A budget request is not a proposed budget and will not earn points for this category.

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE URBAN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAIY LOAD (TMDL) PROJECTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check box 3 if some or all of the local-share amount for the project is not specifically included in an adopted or proposed budget but will be included in one or more proposed budget(s) or provided by another non-state funding source (e.g., grants). • If option 3 is checked, enter the name of the future proposed and/or funding sources, and the anticipated amounts from each that will be allocated towards the local share amount of the proposed project.	Some examples of budget documents that would earn points here include a proposed municipal operating or utility budget, or a resolution that commits to budgeting the project's local share. A budget request is an example of a future proposed funding source that would fit in this category. DNR recognizes that public input is not required for proposed requests for high-efficiency street sweepers as this is considered normal and usual governmental purchasing procedure. If this is a project to purchase a street sweeper, you may check Box 1 "Yes."

Options	**Evidence Of Local Support -**	**Points**
Adopted	Local-share funds for the project expenses are already included specifically in an adopted budget or adopted capital improvement plan (i.e., has already been adopted at the time of application), and the requested supporting information is included with the application.	6 *
Proposed	Local-share funds for the project expenses are already included specifically in a proposed budget, and the requested supporting information is included with the application.	4 *
Other sources (e.g. grants)	Local-share funds for the project expenses are not included in an adopted or proposed budget, however, acceptable funding sources have been identified.	2 *
Nothing	Local-share funds for the project expenses are not included in an adopted or proposed budget, and no funding sources are identified.	0 *

*If more than one statement applies, the score for this question will be pro-rated, based on the dollar amount in each category.

B. PUBLIC INFORMATION	4 POINTS
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• Select option 1 if both of the following are true:
  • The applicant has already conducted public outreach activities about the proposed project with property owners in the immediate project area; and
  • evidence of this public outreach is attached to the application.
	Your summary for option 1 should include the type of area contacts and the public response, paying particular attention to obvious support or opposition to the project. If there is specific opposition to the project, explain what steps the applicant will take to address the opposition and why the grant should be offered at this time.

• Select option 2 if both of the following are true:
  • The project has been discussed at a governmental meeting open to the public; and
  • information about this meeting, including date/time, location, participant names and discussion summary are attached to the application.
	The GRR does not qualify as public information documentation in this category.

SCORING

Option	Public Information	Points
1	Option 1 is selected and there is sufficient evidence that the applicant has already conducted public outreach activities about the proposed project with property owners in the immediate project area.	4
	OR	
2	Option 2 is selected and information about this meeting, including date/time, location, participant names and discussion summary area attached to this application.	2

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION – 40 POINTS

The project description should communicate the core elements of the project in a paragraph or two in each of the three topic areas, so the reviewer can immediately understand the fundamental nature of the project. Include nonpoint pollution sources this project will target and water quality need; the BMPs and how the project will function to improve water quality; and the environmental benefits, pollution control and compliance that is expected with the completed project. If you want to provide additional supporting information, refer to it in the narrative where relevant and include it as an attachment at the end of the application form.

3A. POLLUTANT, POLLUTION SOURCE, WATER QUALITY PROBLEM & SEVERITY — 15 points

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Describe the severity of the pollution source and the impact of the pollution source on receiving waters. • The description of the severity of the pollution sources to be controlled by the project can be supplemented with photo-documentation and reference to data or reports. Photo documentation should be limited to 1) source area, 2) conveyance, 3) point at which conveyed pollutants enter the resource.	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. Points will be awarded based on the relative significance of the sources being addressed and the quality of information used to support your conclusion. Because this is a TMDL project, express severity in relation to the sources identified in the TMDL report. Applicants may include quantitative and qualitative information. Supplementing text with photos is encouraged (provided they are referred to in the text and attached).

SCORING

Pollutant, Pollution Source, Water Quality Problem & Severity	**Points**
The response was complete and addressed well.	10-15
The response was addressed somewhat.	4-9
The response was insufficient.	0-3

3B. SOLUTION TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY	15 points
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Explain the proposed project: how will the pollution source(s) be addressed, what BMPs will be installed to correct the problem described in 2A above.	Mention every BMP and activity for which funding is requested.

SCORING

Solution To Improve Water Quality	**Points**
The response was complete and addressed well.	10-15
The response was addressed somewhat.	4-9
The response was insufficient.	0-3

3C. EXTENT OF POLLUTION CONTROL & EXPECTED ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS	10 points
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Describe the environmental benefits this project is expected to achieve and the expected compliance with performance standards. • Discuss the expected reduction in pollutant loading or pollution potential attributed to the project and the potential for achieving the desired water quality improvement in response to implementation of BMPs.	Primary benefits to consider include such things as pollutant reduction, 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.

SCORING

Extent Of Pollution Control & Expected Environmental Benefits	**Points**
The response was complete and addressed well.	8-10
The response was addressed somewhat.	4-7
The response was insufficient.	0-3

4. PROJECT EVALUATION STRATEGY – 10 POINTS

4A. MODELING & MEASURES OF CHANGE — 4 points

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION

• Check all that apply.
  • Reduction in Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
  • Reduction in Phosphorus
  • Shoreline/Streambank Protection
  • Other
 	
• Then include the estimated reduction for each checked item.
	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.**
	
	Evaluation is an important part of a nonpoint source control project. At a minimum, you must identify, under part A, one or more non-agricultural performance standards and prohibitions and/or other priorities. By doing so, you are agreeing to track the pollutant loading changes or quantity of units managed by the project and to provide a description of these results in a final project report.
	
	Applicants should consider including in their application, an estimate of the number of gallons of runoff that will be captured/retained in a typical year using EPA's National Stormwater Calculator and provide the specific data used to calculate the gallons of runoff (e.g., Location, Soil Type, Soil Drainage, Topography, Precipitation, Evaporation, Climate Change, Land Cover, impervious/pervious cover). Applicants should also plan to estimate the impact of the implementation of the project through a PLET (EPA's Pollutant Load Estimation Tool at: https://www.epa.gov/nps/plet, which employs algorithms to calculate the load reductions that would result from implementation of various urban best management practices, as part of their final report.

Note: For stream bank erosion projects, applicants 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/#/. Click on Wisconsin; click on any County. Enter "streambank erosion" in the Search box. 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."

For projects using WinSLAMM for quantifying BMP benefits, follow DNR guidance available here:
1. https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Stormwater/standards/ms4_modeling.html
2. https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/documents/ModelingPostConstructionGuidance.pdf

SCORING	
Modeling & Measures Of Change	**Points**
If the appropriate performance standards or other priority measurements are checked, up to four points will be award.	0-4

4B. WATER QUALITY MONITORING	6 points
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• In addition to 3A, the project evaluation strategy includes evaluating BMP effectiveness and/or pre-and post-project water resource monitoring, and the information will be provided to DNR. Check all that apply. • To earn these additional points, you must submit a one-page summary of the monitoring strategy specific to the project and water resource impact, with this application. This summary must be reviewed and signed by a DNR Water Quality Biologist.	Although funding for monitoring under Part B is not available at this time, additional points may be earned by monitoring effectiveness of the BMP or changes in the condition of the water resource. For projects that propose to do monitoring, a requirement will be included in the grant agreement stating so. Work with the Regional Nonpoint Souce 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 ”3B2” 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 upstream and downstream monitoring design instead of a pre and post design. This might be appropriate for a stormwater retention basin or other practice that has a clear inflow and outflow.

If “3B3” 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 the DNR is interested in, as appropriate.

SCORING

Points for 3B are only awarded if points were awarded in 3A. A one-page, project-specific monitoring strategy must be included to earn points for 3B.

Option	Water Quality Monitoring	Points
4B1&2	Project will monitor BMP pollution reduction effectiveness and summary of strategy is attached.	3
4B1&3	Project will monitor the in-stream physical habitat, fisheries, biological or chemical conditions and summary of strategy is attached.	3
4B1&2&3	Project will monitor both B2 and B3 and summary of strategy is attached.	6
4B4	The applicant is willing to participate with the DNR to do monitoring in the project area should funding become available.	0
4B	None of the above	0

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE URBAN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAIY LOAD (TMDL) PROJECTS

5. WATER QUALITY NEED & FEDERAL 319 BONUS – 40 POINTS

WATER QUALITY NEED	30 Points

This project will automatically be given 30 points since it is a TMDL project that may only address an impaired surface water. Water quality need categories are defined in this document.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Select the primary pollutant(s) that must be controlled to address the TMDL.	
• Select the primary pollutant(s) that will be addressed by the project.	The proposed project must control one or more of the NPS pollutants identified as needing to be controlled to address the TMDL.

SCORING

Water Quality Need	**Points**
Surface Water Categories	
EPA-approved TMDL or DNR-approved TMDL and submitted to EPA	30
Wisconsin Statewide Nutrient Reduction Strategy – Top Watershed for Phosphorus	
Vulnerable Healthy Watersheds	
TMDL in Development	25
303(d)/Impaired water listed for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) or Total Phosphorus (TP), caused by nonpoint source pollution	
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

BONUS POINTS. FEDERAL NPS PROGRAM (CLEAN WATER ACT S. 319) 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. Visit dnr.wi.gov/topic/aid/BABA.html for more information on this act.

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-accepted 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-accepted watershed-based nine key element 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 element 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.

6. PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY BONUS POINTS – 7 POINTS

Check the box if this project has water quality goals relating to reducing nonpoint source contaminants in community and non-community public drinking water supplies that draw from surface water. The project may earn up to seven bonus points.

For this grant application, the project's water quality goal is surface water protection, so the number of bonus points awarded is based on the specific surface water drainage area where the project is located.

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.

SCORING

Drinking Water Bonus – Public Drinking Water Supply Source Water Assessment Areas -	**Points**
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

7. NATURE OF WATER QUALITY IMPACT – 15 POINTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check the box adjacent to the statement that applies to the situation which this project is addressing.	This question looks at the impact of the pollution source on receiving waters and is worth up to 15 points
• If 2 is checked, then supporting information must be provided. If the information is missing, then points will be awarded as though 1 or 3 was checked. • To earn points for 2 (Site Specific Degradation), documentation (photos and/or data) must be submitted that shows a measurable or observable impact on the beneficial uses of the receiving water.	The documentation may have already been submitted in support of Question 1. 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.

SCORING

Options	Nature Of 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	0
3	Threatened	5

8. DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY BONUS POINTS – 5 POINTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• List the town, village or city where the project is located, including tribal lands. • Explain how the project is benefiting 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 10.1 of department's Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) SFY 2026 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

8. 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

9. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS – 1 POINTS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Check this box 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 and water resource Management plan. • Provide the name and publication date of the locally approved resource management plan(s). • Attach pertinent pages of the local plan to t 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 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

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 III: LOCAL ENFORCEMENT MULTIPLIER

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
• Part A: Place an "x" in the Full Coverage column if you have a local regulation that addresses the listed standard or prohibition **and** if the local ordinance covers all new development, re-development, infill development sites > 1 acre in the municipality where the state standard applies. • Part A: Place an "x" in the Partial Standard/Prohibition Coverage column if you have a local regulation that less stringent than the listed standard or prohibition **and** if the local ordinance covers all, of the new development, re-development, infill development sites > 1 acre in the municipality where the state standard applies. • Part A: Place an "x" in the Partial Site Coverage column if you have a local regulation that addresses the listed standard or prohibition **and** if the local ordinance covers some, but not all, of the new development, re-development, infill development sites > 1 acre in the municipality where the state standard applies. • Part B: If option A is selected, the applicant must provide citations to the applicable ordinance(s) and choose at least one of the ways to provide copies of ordinances listed below.	Completion of this part of the application is optional. However, an applicant can increase their final project score by qualifying for a project multiplier. **Part A. Municipal Ordinance Coverage:** (*Maximum value is a 15% increase*). This part of the enforcement multiplier is based on the extent to which local ordinances can be used to require compliance with the state standards for new development, infill development and re-development. **Part B. Local Ordinance Citations:** Citations are required to earn credit for the multiplier.

SCORING

Local Enforcement Multiplier	**Points**
For each Full Coverage standard, three percent will be added to the initial project score.	3%
For each Partial Coverage standard, one and one-half percent will be added. If an "x" is entered into both partial coverage columns, credit will only be given once (1.5%).	1.5%

TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE URBAN TOTAL MAXIMUM DAIY LOAD (TMDL) PROJECTS

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 and date the application form prior to submittal to the DNR.

Check the box on the application form if this is an application from the city of Racine.