

# 2025

## TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR LARGE-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  
Dec. 18, 2023

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

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*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 #: 3800-2024-02*

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS & DEFINITIONS

### Authorized Responsible Government Official

The grantee's Authorized Responsible Government Official is the government official authorized by the applicant's government responsibility resolution (GRR) to do the following:

- Sign a grant agreement between the local government (applicant) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).
- Enter into cost-share agreements with landowner/operator to install best management practices (BMPs).
- Make cost-share payment to landowner/operator after payment is requested, evidence of contractor payment by landowner/operator has been received, and grantee has verified proper BMP installation.
- Sign and submit reimbursement claims along with necessary supporting documentation.
- Sign and submit an Environment Hazards Assessment Form, if required.
- Take necessary action to undertake, direct and complete the approved project. This includes acting as the primary contact for the project, submitting required materials for a complete grant application, fulfilling the requirements of the grant agreement, carrying out acquisition or development project (e.g., obtaining required permits, noticing, bidding, following acquisition guidelines, etc.), and closing the grant project (e.g., submitting final report, grant reimbursement forms and documentation, and organization of project files for future monitoring of compliance).

### Base Animal Units (AUs) or base livestock population

Base Animal Units are [is] the number of AUs present at a facility on the effective date of the Performance Standard or Prohibition (PSorP) addressed by a proposed project. If more than one PSorP is addressed by a project, the base AUs for each proposed BMP is the number of AUs present at the facility on the effective date of each PSorP being addressed by that BMP.

### Cave

Cave is a natural cavity, large enough to be entered, which is connected to subsurface passages in bedrock.

### Direct conduit to groundwater

Direct conduit to groundwater refers to wells, sinkholes, swallets, fractured bedrock at the surface, mine shafts, non-metallic mines, tile inlets discharging to groundwater, quarries, or depressional groundwater recharge areas over shallow fractured bedrock.

### Governmental unit

Governmental unit is any unit of government including, but not limited to, a county, city, village, town, tribe, metropolitan sewerage district created under ss. 200.01 to 200.05 or 200.21 to 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. Governmental units also include school districts.

### Karst feature

Karst feature is an area or surficial geologic feature subject to bedrock dissolution so that it is likely to provide a conduit to groundwater, and may include caves, enlarged fractures, mine features, exposed bedrock surfaces, sinkholes, springs, seeps or swallets, rain, snow, ice melt or similar water that moves on the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.

### Mine feature

A mine feature is a man-made shaft, tunnel, cave, hole, or other feature created for mining purposes.

### New operation/New facility

The following situations are classified as a new operation or a new facility, as per NR 151.095(5)(b).

- 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.

### Non-significant expansion

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](#).

### Offer of cost sharing

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.

### Sinkhole

Sinkhole is a topographic depression (unless filled) in which bedrock is dissolved or collapsed. Sinkholes may be open, covered, buried, or partially filled with soil, field stones, vegetation, weathered bedrock, water or other miscellaneous debris. Sinkholes are usually circular, funnel-shaped or elongated. Sinkhole dimensions vary by region. Wisconsin sinkholes generally range between 20 to 30 feet in diameter and four to ten feet deep, although some can be wider and/or deeper.

### Significant expansion

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](#).

### Substantially altered

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)].

### Spring/Seep

Spring/Seep is an intermittent or permanent seepage of water from ground surface or bedrock outcrop or karst area.

### Swallet

Swallet is a place where surface or storm water drainage disappears underground.

### Waters of the state

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.

## 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 \$600,000. Under the TRM grant program, cost-share reimbursement of eligible expenses follows the process illustrated in Figure 1.

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

Large-Scale Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) projects are ranked separately from Large-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 three-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.

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

- Compared to Small-Scale TRM projects, Large-Scale projects address water resources problems in larger geographic areas of subwatersheds, the equivalent of Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 12. If the project is in a non-TMDL area, the size of the subwatershed is limited to between 8 and 39 square miles. Large-Scale projects receive more funding and have access to a broader array of funding sources that can help meet cropping practice and staffing needs.
- Projects must be completed in three years, with a possible extension to a fourth year if warranted.
- If a Large-Scale project grant is awarded, the applicant will not be eligible for any future TRM grant within that area until the Large-Scale project is completed.
- Grant funds may reimburse structural BMPs, cropping practices, and local assistance. Funding (including structural BMPs, cropping practices, and local assistance) is limited to \$600,000 per Large-Scale project.
- The portion of the grant that can be used for local assistance activity may not exceed 40% of the grant amount (state share) allocated for BMPs. Local assistance reimbursement covers time spent by existing or added staff.
- Projects exceeding \$400,000 may be funded in two installments: the first installment at the beginning of Year 1 and the remaining portion at the beginning of Year 3. The second installment may be reduced if the project is not proceeding as planned or if the state budget allocation is inadequate. The DNR will work with grantees to assure that all commitments on cost-share agreements are met.
- The maximum cost-share is 70% for BMPs (90% for economic hardship) and 70% for local assistance. Funds from the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) may not be used to fulfill the local-share requirement of BMP installation. Local assistance reimbursement may not be made for staff hours being reimbursed by DATCP under its staffing grant to the county.

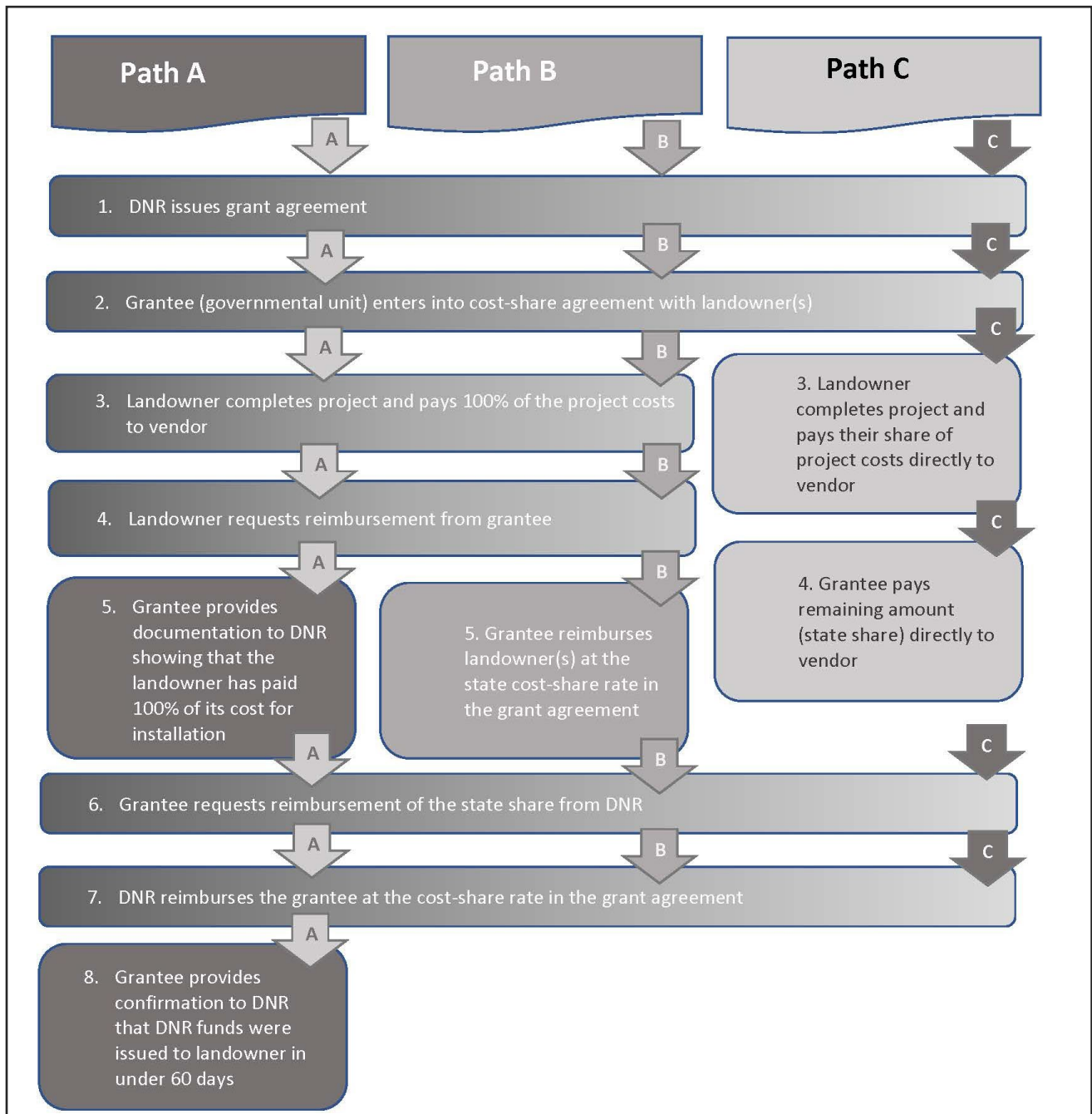


## TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR LARGE-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

- 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.
- 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 element” plan.
- Lake sediment treatments are not eligible practices in Large-Scale TRM grant projects. They are eligible in Small-Scale TMDL TRM grant projects.
- All WPDES permit 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.
- **Large-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 (PS&Ps).
- **Large-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.
- Applicants are required to submit completed Governmental Responsibility Resolutions, citing which Responsible Government Official(s) is responsible for submitting the application and subsequent required forms (see [Attachment G](#)), as well as assuring that the local unit of government has budgeted a sum to complete the project. For joint project applications (among multiple units of government), a draft Inter-governmental Agreement (IGA) must be submitted with the application (see [Attachment F](#)).



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



**Figure 1.** TRM Cost-Share Reimbursement Process

## TARGETED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT (TRM) GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR LARGE-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 interim reports when requested and 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)

Beginning in 2017, with the approval of the Bond Counsel, the DNR is 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 BMPs where use of bond revenue for NMP reimbursement is possible. The 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, funding sources.

### Special Information for Grantees Seeking Reimbursement from the DNR

With recent approval of the Bond Counsel (Dec 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 WI 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.**

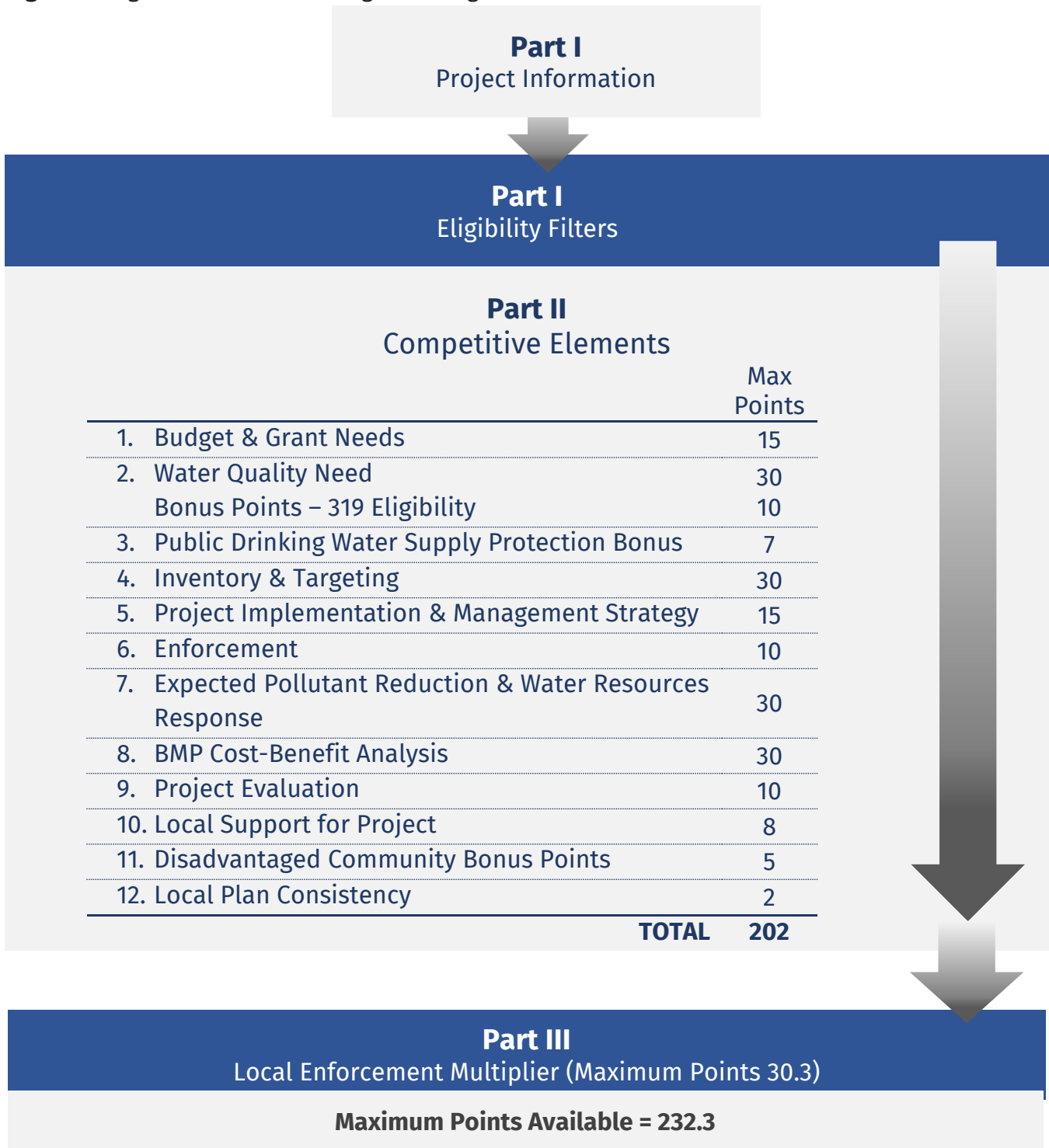
Coordinators can provide assistance in planning your project.

Pre-application contact with your DNR Regional NPS Coordinator is a grant eligibility requirement.

Go to <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html> for contact information.

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

**Figure 2** Large-Scale TRM Screening & Scoring Process



## COMPLETING YOUR TRM APPLICATION

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 8700-333

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact your local DNR Nonpoint Source Coordinator to discuss the proposed project, including each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field Evaluation Monitoring</li> <li>Project eligibility</li> <li>Proposed BMP selection/sizing</li> <li>Required permits and other feasibility issues</li> <li>Water quality need</li> <li>Watershed plan if Non-TMDL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Applicants are <b>required</b> 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: <a href="https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html">https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html</a>.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft a Governmental Responsibility Resolution (GRR) that identifies and authorizes a <a href="#">responsible Governmental Representative(s)</a> to submit the application and subsequent required forms on behalf of the applicant/local unit of government.</li> <li>Get approval/execution of the draft GRR on the agenda of the next local government board/committee meeting before the application due date.</li> </ul>	<p>Applicants are required to attach to an executed GRR to their application that identifies and authorizes a <a href="#">Responsible Governmental Representative(s) authorized</a> (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. A GRR template is included in <a href="#">Attachment I</a>.</p> <p>Depending on the schedule and frequency of local meetings, and timing of agenda postings, this often requires significant lead time.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Save the current version of Form 8700-333 <a href="#">Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Grant Program Large-Scale Agricultural Application</a> onto your hard drive. ("Save as" your chosen file name.)</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The Large Scale TRM application form and instructions are posted on the DNR website <a href="https://dnr.wi.gov/Aid/TargetedRunoff.html">https://dnr.wi.gov/Aid/TargetedRunoff.html</a> in January of each calendar year.</p> <p>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.)</p>

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

### ASSEMBLING & SUBMITTING YOUR TRM APPLICATION

1. Assemble one original copy of your completed application (current version of DNR Form 8700-333) including all attachments, with a signature by the [Responsible Government Official authorized](#) to sign contracts on behalf of the governmental unit by the GRR attached to your application.
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** and contain an identifying project name that matches the name listed in the required "Project Name" field on the first page of the application.
  - If you attach narrative responses on a separate sheet(s), each page must be numbered, include the project name, be labeled with the respective question description and number, and the question's page number.
3. The signed application and attachments should be saved in at least two separate PDF files (e.g. GranteeName\_ProjectName\_LS\_TRM\_Application, GranteeName\_ProjectName\_LS\_TRM\_Attachments).
4. Send the application files using this WI Box Dropoff Portal: <https://wibox.wi.gov/dropoff/>

Drop-off Portal

Compose your message and attach your file:

From: JGriffin@Dane.wi.gov

To: DNRCFANONPOINTGRANTS@wisconsin.gov

Subject: Large-Scale - TMDL TRM - East River Watershed Project - Dane County

Message: Hello, Here is our Large-Scale TRM application for the East River Watershed Project. Please let me know when you receive it. Thank you. Joanna

Send Message

Drag & Drop Files Here

From: JGriffin@Dane.wi.gov

To: DNRCFANONPOINTGRANTS@wisconsin.gov x

Subject: Large-Scale - TMDL TRM - East River Watershed Project - Dane County

Message: Hello, Here is our Large-Scale TRM application for the East River Watershed Project. Please let me know when you receive it. Thank you. Joanna

The data fields need to be filled out the following way:

**From:** Your email address

**To:** [DNRCFANONPOINTGRANTS@wisconsin.gov](mailto: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](mailto:DNRCFANONPOINTGRANTS@wisconsin.gov).

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 the 15<sup>th</sup> falls on a Sunday or Saturday).

## APPLICANT INFORMATION

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter the calendar year that the grant award will start. The grant award year is the calendar year following this application year.</li> <li>Enter the project name. The project name should be a unique identifier of this particular project.</li> <li>Enter the name of the governmental unit applying.</li> <li>The applicant must be a governmental unit.</li> </ul>	<p>Governmental unit means any unit of government including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a county, city, village, town, tribe, metropolitan sewerage district created under ss. 200.01-200.15 or 200.21-200.65, Wis. Stats.;</li> <li>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</li> <li>school districts.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter the name and contact information of the applicant's "<a href="#">Responsible Government Official/Authorized Signatory</a>". The Responsible Governmental Unit's Official / Authorized Signatory is the Government Official authorized to sign the grant application on behalf of the governmental unit.</li> </ul>	<p>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 <a href="#">Attachment G</a>).</p> <p>The Authorized Signatory <u>cannot</u> be a consultant.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>If the Grant Contact Person is the same as the <a href="#">Governmental Unit's Authorized Signatory</a>, write same in the Contact Person box and leave the remaining fields on the right half of Part I blank.</li> </ul>	<p>The Grant Contact Person <u>cannot</u> be a consultant.</p>



## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

### A. PROJECT CATEGORY

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the project category. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select 1 - <u>Non-TMDL Project</u> if the proposed project is not located in an area covered by an EPA-approved TMDL, is designed to achieve attainment of agricultural performance standards and prohibitions established in Subchapter II, NR 151, AND if the water resource management goals are included in a final, approved watershed plan or strategy recognized by the DNR (<a href="#">Attachment B</a>).</li> <li>Select 2 - <u>TMDL Project</u> if the proposed project addresses nonpoint source pollution in a 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 nine Key Element Plan document.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>There are two types of large-scale agricultural TRM project categories, TMDL and non-TMDL.</p> <p>For non-TMDL projects, the water resource management goals need to be included in a watershed plan or strategy (<a href="#">Attachment B</a>). The ideal plan is a watershed plan that is consistent with EPA's nine key elements (<a href="https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/9keyElement">https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/9keyElement</a>). Other plans are acceptable if they contain the components listed in <a href="#">Attachment B</a>. The designated sub-watershed area must be between 8 and 39 square miles. The project must be designed to control the most critical nonpoint source pollution sources that are determined to be significant based on their relative contribution to the water quality impairment and that can be cost-effectively controlled.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A list of Wisconsin's approved TMDL(s) is available on the DNR's website at: <a href="https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/TMDLs">https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/TMDLs</a></p>

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

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If 1-Non-TMDL Project - is selected, complete additional questions.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide the title of the watershed plan that the project implements and a link to the plan, if available.</li> <li>○ Identify the critical nonpoint source pollutants the project will control.</li> <li>○ Cite the specific page number(s) that identify the pollutants and sources addressed by the proposed project.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If 2-TMDL Project is selected, complete additional questions.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide the title of the TMDL or plan document that the project implements and a link to the report, if available.</li> <li>○ Identify the critical pollutants the project will address.</li> <li>○ Cite the specific page number(s) that identify the pollutants and sources addressed by the proposed project.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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

**B. LOCATION OF PROJECT**

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enter the project location.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Enter the county name(s), state senate district number and state assembly district number where the project is located.</li><li>○ Enter the latitude (4-7 decimal places), and longitude (negative, West of the Prime Meridian and 4-7 decimals places) for the center point of the project area.</li><li>○ Specify the method used to determine latitude &amp; longitude.</li></ul></li></ul>	<p>Use the <a href="#">Surface Water Data Viewer</a> (SWDV) as needed, to assist you in completing the project location information.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Attachment A</a> for assistance in using the Surface Water Data Viewer.</p>

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

### C. WATERSHED & WATERBODY

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter the name of the targeted waterbody that will be impacted by the project.</li> <li>Identify the HUC 12 for the targeted waterbody using the HUC 12 layer in the <a href="#">Surface Water Data Viewer</a>.</li> </ul>	<p>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. 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).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface Water Projects:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete all boxes in sections 1 through 7. Use Attachment A for directions on obtaining information for boxes 1 through 4. Use county data to provide estimates for boxes 5 and 7. The DNR can provide you with the number of Concentrated Animal Feed Operations (CAFOs) for box 6.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Groundwater Projects:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leave box 1 blank. In box 2, enter “Groundwater Project”. Complete boxes 3-7 (see above).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>TMDL Projects</b> Only surface water projects can apply in this category. Large-Scale TMDL surface water projects are not required to be a certain size. It is highly recommended that the size be restricted to a sub-watershed, however, so that efforts can be focused for greater impact on water quality.</p> <p><b>Non-TMDL Surface Water Projects</b> For these projects, the hydrologic drainage area in and tributary to the project area must be not less than 8 square miles and not more than 39 square miles. This is a typically a sub-watershed or HUC-12 area.</p>

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

### D. MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a topographic map and an aerial photo map (8.5" X 11" copies) of the project area. Both maps must show <u>all</u> of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>project boundaries</li> <li>perimeter of the project drainage area and 12-digit HUC</li> <li>major roads, including road names, in the project area</li> <li>Label all maps with the project name and include a north arrow.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Maps can be created using the DNR's <a href="#">Surface Water Data Viewer</a>.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Attachment A</a> for more information about the DNR's Surface Water Data Viewer.</p> <p>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 the DNR's Surface Water Data Viewer.</p>

### E. ENDANGERED & THREATENED RESOURCES, HISTORIC PROPERTIES, & WETLANDS

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check E.1 if you are already aware that endangered or threatened resources are present in the project area.</li> <li>Check E.2 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The DNR will evaluate applications selected for funding to determine compliance with the related state laws.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use both the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory and Wetland Indicators layers to determine if wetlands or wetland indicators are present. Refer to <a href="#">Attachment A</a> and <a href="https://dnrm.wisconsin.gov/H5/?Viewer=SWDV&amp;runWorkflow=Wetland">https://dnrm.wisconsin.gov/H5/?Viewer=SWDV&amp;runWorkflow=Wetland</a></li> <li>For assistance in determining if wetlands may be present in the project area.</li> <li>Check E.3 if wetlands or wetland indicators are present in the project area.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>

## PART I: ELIGIBILITY FILTERS

### F. FILTER QUESTIONS

For project eligibility, questions 1 through 10 and 13 must be answered “yes” and questions 11 and 12 must be either “yes” or “N.A”. All additional documentation as required from questions 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12 must be provided.

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check yes to 1 if the project will control agricultural runoff.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check yes to 2 if the applicant certifies that funding from this grant will <b>only</b> be used for BMPs that bring existing cropland, existing livestock facilities and/or <b>non-significant expansions</b> of livestock operations into compliance with NR 151 performance standards or prohibitions.</li> <li>Check yes to 3 only if the applicant can certify that funding from this grant will <b>not</b> be used for BMPs 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.</li> <li>Provide an explanation for how the determinations have been and/or will be made to meet the grant eligibility requirements of Filters 2 and 3.</li> </ul>	

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

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check yes to 4 if the applicant certifies that funding from this grant will not be used for BMP for which the DNR or local unit of government included a previous <a href="#">offer of cost sharing</a> as part of a NR 151 notice or county notice that meets requirements of NR 151.09 or NR 151.095.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check Yes to 5 if the county, in which the project resides, has a strategy in an approved county Land &amp; Water Resources Management Plan (LWRMP), and updated workplan, or an Inter-Governmental Agreement with the DNR to implement agricultural performance standards and prohibitions contained in NR 151.</li> <li>Check Yes to 6 if the project is consistent with the resource goals, objectives, or activities identified in the LWRMP, plan amendment, or work plan under s. ATCP 50.12, Wis. Adm. Code. Provide page numbers and a URL or attach hard copy of the pages.</li> </ul>	<p>A qualifying strategy to implement state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions must include <b>all</b> of the activities listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform and educate landowners/operators required to comply with performance standards and prohibitions.</li> <li>Conduct compliance status inventories based on records reviews and on-site visits.</li> <li>Document inventory results and maintain compliance status records.</li> <li>Report inventory results and continuing compliance requirements to landowners/operators.</li> <li>Identify BMPs to achieve compliance.</li> <li>Apply for grants from the DNR or work to secure grants from other state, federal, or local sources to provide cost sharing to landowners/operators to achieve compliance with performance standards and prohibitions (PS&amp;Ps).</li> <li>Develop cost-share agreements and provide for technical assistance to landowners/operators to achieve compliance with PS&amp;Ps.</li> <li>Assist the DNR at its request in drafting NR 151 notices to landowners/operators.</li> <li>Fulfill annual program reporting requirements.</li> </ul>



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

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check yes to 7 if the project will be completed within 36 months of the start of the grant period.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check yes to 8 if the staff and contractors designated to work on this project have adequate training, knowledge and experience to implement the proposed project.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check yes to 9 if staff or contractual services, in addition to those funded by this grant, will be provided if needed.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 them an email.</li> <li>Enter the topics discussed with the coordinator.</li> </ul>	<p>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 <b>not</b> qualify as discussing the project.</p> <p>See:  <a href="https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/NPScontacts.html">https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/NPScontacts.html</a> for NPS Coordinators by county.</p> <p>See Page 11 for more details.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check Yes to 11 if the application is for one or more livestock facilities</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check Yes to 12 if this is a joint application among local units of government</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check Yes to 13 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Activities requiring coverage under a WPDES permit are not eligible for cost-sharing. Refer to s. NR 153.15(2)(f) for details.</p>

## PART I: BMPs REQUESTED

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

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check all BMPs for which DNR funding is requested and insert the Performance Standard and Prohibition codes the BMP address if applicable. If a specific BMP is not listed, check the “other” box, and enter the BMP name in the space provided.</li> </ul>	<p>This step identifies which BMPs and associated performance standards and prohibitions will be addressed by the TRM project</p> <p>Enter the Performance Standard(s) and/or Prohibition(s) that the BMP will address, if applicable (See reference table below). Funding may not be used address “new facilities” as defined in Chapter NR 151.</p> <p>For Large-Scale <b>Non-TMDL projects</b>, only BMPs that lead to compliance with a state standard or prohibition are eligible for reimbursement.</p> <p>For Large-Scale <b>TMDL projects</b>, BMPs that address the pollutants or conditions for which the impaired water is listed are eligible for reimbursement. This should include state standards and prohibitions where warranted but may also include BMPs needed to address other nonpoint sources identified in the TMDL report or implementation plan.</p>

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

Code #	Agricultural Performance Standard & Prohibition	Effective Date
1	Sheet, rill, and wind erosion. (NR 151.02)	10-1-02
2	Tillage setback. (NR 151.03)	1-1-11
3	Phosphorus index. (NR 151.04)	1-1-11
4	Manure storage facilities-new/significant alterations. (NR 151.05(2))	10-1-02
5	Manure storage facilities-closure. (NR 151.05(3))	10-1-02
6	Manure storage facilities-existing failing/leaking. (NR 151.05(4))	10-1-02
7	Process wastewater handling. (NR 151.055)	11-1-11
8	Clean water diversions. (NR 151.06)	10-1-02
9	Nutrient management. (NR 151.07)	*
10	Prohibition: Prevention of overflow from manure storage facilities. (NR 151.08(2))	10-1-02
11	Prohibition: Prevention of unconfined manure piles in water quality management areas (within 300 feet of a navigable stream, 1000 feet of a navigable lake, or areas where the groundwater is susceptible to contamination). (NR 151.08(3))	10-1-02
12	Prohibition: Prevention of direct runoff from a feedlot or stored manure into waters of the state. (NR 151.08(4))	10-1-02
13	Prohibition: Prevention of unlimited livestock access to waters of the state where high concentrations of animals prevent the maintenance of adequate sod cover or self-sustaining vegetation. (NR 151.08(5))	10-1-02
14	Silurian bedrock performance standards (NR 151.075)	7-1-18
15	TMDL Implementation: No other performance standard or prohibition applies.	N/A

\*Crop producers and livestock producers that apply manure or other nutrients directly or through contract to agricultural fields shall be in compliance with a nutrient management plan with the following effective dates:

- Jan. 1, 2005 for existing croplands within watersheds containing ORW/ERW, impaired waters, or source water protection areas (defined in s. NR 243.03(61)).
- Jan. 1, 2008 for all other existing croplands.
- Oct. 1, 2003 for all new croplands.

## PART II: COMPETITIVE ELEMENTS

The questions in this section will help to determine the needs and quality of this project compared to other projects. The maximum number of points attainable in Part II for the initial project score is 197. 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.

1. BUDGET & GRANT NEEDS - 15 POINTS	
A&B. ACTIVITIES, TIMELINE, STAFFING & BUDGET	10 points
DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete tables in question 1.A (5 points available) and 1.B (5 points available) to provide a timeline and budget information for local assistance and BMP activities.</li> <li>Use the table in question 1.A to identify the timing of project activities, identify the source(s) of funding to support key local assistance activities and identify source(s) of staff. Local assistance funds under the project may be used to cover work performed by existing staff as well as staff hired specifically for the project.</li> </ul>	<p>The dates entered should be more specific than a year to receive full points. The years listed should not be outside of the grant period.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete the table in question 1.B to develop budgets for the BMPs checked in Part I G. of the application and the project activities listed in Table 1. A.</li> <li>Identify the estimated <b>total</b> eligible project costs for all BMP construction and installation.</li> <li>Enter BMP costs into column A, row 1 (cell A1) and cell A2, as applicable.</li> <li>If BMP Flat Rates will be used, calculate the amount to enter into Column A.</li> <li>If requesting local assistance, identify the <b>total</b> eligible costs associated with local assistance activities. Enter total local assistance costs into cell A4.</li> </ul>	<p>See notes below for eligible and ineligible local assistance activities.</p> <p>The cost-share rate for local assistance activities may not exceed 70% of the eligible costs identified in this section and the grant amount that may be requested for local assistance activities may be up to 40% of the grant amount allocated for BMPs, whichever is less.</p> <p>The calculation is: \$ Flat Rate/0.7 = Column A \$ entry. Explain in Question 1.C. which BMPs and unit quantities that will be cost-shared under NR 154.03(1)(j) Flat Rates.</p>

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

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Column B calculates 70% cost-share on BMP and local assistance totals.</li> <li>Enter the state share amount(s) being requested for BMPs under the grant into cells C1 and C2, as applicable. The maximum state cost share rate is 70% for BMPs. Contact the DNR if economic hardship consideration is necessary.</li> <li>Enter the state share amount being requested for local assistance under the grant into cell C4.</li> <li>Column D Local Share amounts are calculated by subtracting Column C from Column A.</li> </ul>	<p>Column C is a summary of the grant request. Keep in mind that the total of the amounts in cells C1 + C2 + C4 must be less than or equal to \$600,000. The total of the requested grant amounts you enter must not exceed the grant cap of \$600,000.</p> <p>The amount that can be requested for local assistance may be up to 40% of the grant amount allocated for BMPs or up to 70% of the total eligible local assistance costs, whichever is less. See local assistance calculation examples in the instructions.</p>

### Notes:

#### ELIGIBLE LOCAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES:

The following activities are eligible for local assistance funding when conducted in the project area:

- Identifying high priority nonpoint pollution sources for control.
- Contacting and informing landowners and land operators of conservation program opportunities and requirements, including those relating to state performance standards and prohibitions.
- Determining and documenting compliance of cropland practices and livestock facilities with performance standards and prohibitions.
- Identifying site-specific BMPs needed to achieve compliance with performance standards and prohibitions or to otherwise control nonpoint pollution sources.  
Developing and reviewing cost-share agreements with the cost-share recipient.
- Providing assistance to the department in developing and issuing notices under ss. [NR 151.09](#) and [151.095](#) and developing and issuing comparable notices under local ordinances.
- Best management practice construction services, including construction management and verification of BMPs installation.
- Reviewing BMP operation and maintenance during the grant period.
- Developing and transmitting to the department information that identifies landowners and operators that do not comply with performance standards or prohibitions.
- Administration of property acquisition in accordance with s. [NR 153.25](#).
- Fiscal management.
- Development of informational materials, including videos or brochures.
- Project evaluation activities identified in the project application and required by the runoff management grant agreement, including monitoring.
- Other activities approved by the department as being necessary to implement the project.

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

- The following staff support costs are eligible for cost sharing:
  - The cost of testing materials for use in BMP design and installation.
  - Travel expenses, including personal vehicle mileage charges, meals, lodging, and other reasonable travel expenses necessary to the project.
  - The cost of recording the cost-share agreement with the county register of deeds.
  - Field equipment necessary to conduct or evaluate the project.
  - Other direct costs necessary for the project and approved by the department

### INELIGIBLE LOCAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES:

The following costs are not eligible for local assistance funding under this section:

- Direct costs for other items not listed above.
- Activities for which WPDES permit coverage is required.
- Best management practice design.
- Staff training.
- Ordinance development and administration.
- Promotional items except when used for educational purposes.
- Purchase or lease of motor vehicles.
- Indirect project costs that are not directly related to the output of a product or service or cannot be identified specifically with a single cost objective in an economically feasible manner.

### LOCAL ASSISTANCE (LA) EXAMPLE CALCULATIONS:

Example 1: If LA is requested, the maximum amount of LA state share dollars within a total grant request of \$600,000 (total grant cap) may be up to \$171,428, leaving \$428,570 to allocate to BMPs (state share). The total requested state share amount (BMPs + LA) for this application will be \$599,998 (\$171,428 + \$428,570). To ultimately be reimbursed the maximum amount for LA (\$171,428) for this grant, the applicant's actual expenses for LA work (total cost in cell A4) will have to amount to \$244,897 or more, as the cost-share rate on LA is 70%. ( $70\% * \$244,897 = \$171,428$ )

Example 2: If the BMP state share request totals \$400,000 (total in cell C3), the maximum LA state share request in cell C4 may be up to \$160,000 (40% of C3). The total requested state share amount (BMPs + LA) for this application will be \$560,000. To ultimately be reimbursed the full \$160,000 in requested LA funding, the grantee needs to document actual expenses for LA work that total \$228,571 or more because LA is reimbursed at a 70% cost-share rate ( $70\% * \$228,571 = \$160,000$ ).

Two criteria must be met: up to 70% of the Total LA actual cost and up to 40% of the BMP state share amount. The requested state share for LA must be less than or equal to the lesser of the 2 calculations

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

**EXAMPLE: Activities, Timeline, Funding & Source of Staff Table**

Activities	Timeline	Funding Source		Source(s) of Staff
		*This Grant Local Assistance	Other	
1. Contacting farms	2/21	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	County Land Conservation Department (LCD) Staff
2. Education/outreach	5/21-10/23	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	County LCD staff
3. Inventory	4/21-7/21	×	×	County LCD staff, consultant
4. Targeting sources	8/21	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	County LCD staff
5. CSA development	1/22	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	County LCD staff
6. Design & installation	5/22-11/23	×	×	County LCD staff
7. Project management	6/21-12/22	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	County LCD staff
8. Mid-term evaluation	10/22	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	County LCD staff
9. Final Reporting	12/23	×	×	County LCD staff
10. Enforcement	All 3 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	County LCD staff & DNR
11. Other		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Other		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**SCORING**

1A. Timeline & Source of Staff Table	Points
Well-documented timeline and staffing plan, including a target completion date and source of staff for all basic milestones.	2-8
Incomplete or inadequate timeline or failure to identify staff.	0-1
1B. Project Budget	Points
All fields are filled in correctly and the project description matches the budget.	2
All fields are filled in correctly, but the project description does not match the budget, or the budget table is incomplete or inadequate.	0-1



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

**C. COST-ESTIMATE ACCURACY & COST-CONTAINMENT MEASURES**

**5 points**

**DIRECTIONS**

- 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.

**EXPLANATION**

Project costs based on similar and recent projects will score higher and be more accurate.

**SCORING**

Option	1C. Cost-Estimate Accuracy & Cost-Containment Measures	Points
a	The proposed project and cost estimates are based on similar and recent projects and costs.	5
b	The proposed project and the cost estimates are based on an average or a range of projects and costs.	3-4
c	Project and costs are less specific than choices above.	0-2

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

**2. WATER QUALITY NEED - 30 POINTS**

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answer 2A by identifying whether the primary water resource that will be addressed by the project is groundwater or surface water.</li> </ul>	<p>Projects may address water quality needs associated with restoration and/or protection of surface water or ground water.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answer 2B by selecting the category which best identifies the water quality need addressed by the project. Water quality need categories are defined below.</li> <li>The answer options for question 2B are populated based on the applicant's answer to question 1, therefore question 1 must be answered before answering this question. Only one category can be selected for each project.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <p>For more information on the Watershed Protection Priority, which is based on the Healthy Watersheds/High-Quality Waters Assessment: <a href="https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/HQW.html">https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/HQW.html</a></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answer 2C by selecting the primary pollutant(s) that must be controlled to address the water quality need selected in 2B. The answer options for this question are populated based on the applicant's answer to 2A and 2B, therefore 2A and 2B must be answered before answering 2C. If "other" pollutant is selected for this question, enter the name of the pollutant.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answer question 2D, by selecting the primary pollutant(s) that will be addressed by the project. The answer options for this question are populated based on the applicant's answer to 2C therefore 2C must be answered before this question.</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed project must control one or more of the NPS pollutants identified as needing to be controlled to address water quality priority selected in 2B.</p>

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

**SCORING**

<b>Surface Water Categories</b>	<b>Points</b>
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
<b>Groundwater Categories</b>	<b>Points</b>
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

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

**BONUS POINTS: 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 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](https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/aid/BABA.html).

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check if the project implements the goals and recommendations of an EPA-approved watershed-based “nine key element” plan.</li> </ul>	<p>Link to eligible nine key element plans and map at:  <a href="https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/9keyElement">https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/9keyElement</a></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If box is checked, the applicant will be prompted to select the title and expiration date of the applicable nine key element plan.</li> <li>Use the <a href="#">watershed lookup</a> table to identify the name and expiration date of the nine key element plan in your area, if applicable.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>

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

### 3. 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check yes to 3 if the project's water quality goals relate to the reduction of nonpoint source contaminants in community or non-community public drinking water supplies.</li> </ul>	<p>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).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If box 3 is checked and groundwater is the primary water resource addressed by the proposed project (as identified in Part 2A), the applicant will be prompted to select which of the following statements is true.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project is located within:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the wellhead protection area of a municipal well, <b>OR</b> 1,200 feet of a Municipal well for which a wellhead protection area is not delineated, <b>OR</b> 1,200 feet of an "Other-Than-Municipal" water supply well, <b>OR</b> 1,200 feet of a Non-Transient water supply well.</li> <li>200 feet of Transient water supply well.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <p>Applicants should contact DNR Regional Drinking Water &amp; Groundwater staff to determine the type and location of wells affected. This information will be verified 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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If 3 is checked, and surface water is the primary water resource addressed by the proposed project (as identified in Part 2A), check the box next to the drainage area where the project is located.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <p><a href="#">Attachment E</a> contains a map that shows drainage areas for which bonus points can be awarded and the number of bonus points corresponding to each area.</p>

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

**SCORING**

<b>Drinking Water Bonus - Groundwater</b>	<b>Points</b>
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
<b>Drinking Water Bonus – Public Drinking Water Supply Source Water Assessment Areas</b>	
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

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

## 4. INVENTORY & TARGETING - 30 POINTS

The two components of Question 4 comprise a description of the project area and inventory of the critical pollution sources to date and additional assessment and inventory of critical pollution sources.

### A. PROJECT AREA & INVENTORY OF THE CRITICAL POLLUTION SOURCES TO DATE

20 points

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Present the rationale for why you have delineated this particular project area.</li> <li>2. Provide an estimate of the <u>percent</u> of assessment and inventory that has been completed to date in the project area.</li> <li>3. Describe the results of the inventory of critical pollution sources to date. (Also mark the critical areas needing BMPs on an aerial photo/map and include it with this application.)</li> <li>4. Describe previous BMP implementation in the project area, if applicable</li> <li>5. Describe why the project area is (still) considered a significant contributor of pollutants or habitat impairments to the targeted waterbodies.</li> </ol>	<p>This question looks at the rationale behind selecting the project area. The project area should be consistent with the project goals. It should consider the current pollution control needs in the project area, the amount of work needed to effectively reduce the pollution loading, and the staff and financial resources available.</p> <p>Regardless of project type, an inventory and targeting process is required to assure the available funds are directed to those sites which will provide cost-effective attainment of the project's pollution reduction goals.</p> <p>This question also looks at how much targeting work has already been completed and what methods were used. Applications for projects where targeting work has already been completed will be given higher scores.</p>



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

**SCORING**

<b>4A. Project Area &amp; Inventory of the Critical Pollution Sources to Date</b>	<b>Points</b>
Response is complete, and/or a large portion of previous work, including inventory and BMP implementation, has been conducted.	15-20
Response is not as complete, and/or some of the inventory/BMP implementation work has been conducted.	10-14
Response is incomplete, and/or little to no inventory/BMP implementation work has been conducted.	0-9

**B. ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT & INVENTORY OF CRITICAL POLLUTION SOURCES**

10 points

<b>DIRECTIONS</b>	<b>EXPLANATION</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe additional project area assessment that is needed to complete the inventory of the most critical pollution sources responsible for causing impairments of threats to water quality.</li> <li>Describe the methods that will be used to conduct the assessment, including quantitative and qualitative tools that will be used.</li> </ol>	<p>This section is used to identify additional targeting work that is needed.</p> <p>The assessment of additional inventory and targeting needs can be part of the basis for the local assistance funding request.</p>

**SCORING**

<b>4B. Additional Assessment &amp; Inventory of Critical Pollution Sources</b>	<b>Points</b>
Response is complete, and additional inventory work and methods were clearly described.	5-10
Response is incomplete.	0-4

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

**5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION & MANAGEMENT STRATEGY - 15 POINTS**

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe your methods, strategy, and timeline in each of the following:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contacting and educating farmers about the project</li> <li>conducting farm needs assessments and status reviews for performance standards and prohibitions</li> <li>timing and coordinating technical and financial assistance within the project period</li> <li>making interim progress assessments</li> <li>tracking and reporting progress</li> <li>identifying problems and making any needed adjustments</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>To qualify for a grant, you were required to pass Filter question 5 in Part I F. By passing this question, you certified that you have a local NR 151 implementation program.</p> <p>Part A of question 5 in Part I F asks for additional details on how you intend to apply that strategy in the project area. Projects that have already targeted specific farms and be very specific about the implementation strategy will score highest. Even if your project is more loosely realized, you should be able to present a basic strategy you intend to follow. Any applicant awarded a grant for a Large-Scale Project will be required to conduct NR 151 implementation activities in the project area.</p> <p>The Large-Scale Project funded under this grant program will require an intensive, well-planned effort that is coordinated with other funding sources and technical services. The relatively short project period (three to four years) will require focused project management so that progress can be tracked, problems identified, and adjustments made. This question explores how you intend to keep track of project progress and to identify and make needed adjustments.</p> <p>Include progress reporting and contacts with your local DNR Nonpoint Source Coordinator.</p>

**SCORING**

<b>5. Project Implementation &amp; Management Strategy</b>	<b>Points</b>
Response is complete and methods, strategy, and timeline were clearly identified.	10-15
Response is less complete, and methods, strategy, or timeline were not as clearly identified.	5-9
Response is incomplete.	0-4

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

**6. ENFORCEMENT - 10 POINTS**

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe how local ordinances will be used when necessary to facilitate NR 151 compliance.</li> <li>Include in your answer the applicable ordinances and information on grantee/DNR relationship and roles regarding enforcement.</li> </ul>	<p>Your answer must be consistent with your claim for local enforcement multiplier points in Part III of this application.</p> <p>This question evaluates how local ordinances will be used when necessary to facilitate compliance with NR 151 performance standards and prohibitions or other land management needs.</p> <p>The applicant is not required to enforce NR 151 at the local level, but two items are important to emphasize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most counties have ordinances that cover one or more of the performance standards and prohibitions. It is expected that these local ordinances will be enforced using the same prioritization and procedures the county is using elsewhere.</li> <li>If the applicant is claiming the enforcement multiplier in Part III of this application, the grant award will require that the grantee use that authority if needed to require that compliance be achieved.</li> </ul>

**SCORING**

<b>6. Enforcement</b>	<b>Points</b>
Applicable ordinances and how they would be used to achieve NR 151 compliance were clearly identified.	7-10
Applicable ordinances were identified, but response was less complete as to how they would be used to achieve NR 151 compliance.	3-6
There are no applicable ordinances and/or response is incomplete.	0-2

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

**7. EXPECTED POLLUTANT REDUCTION & WATER RESOURCE RESPONSE - 30 POINTS**

**A. EXPECTED POLLUTANT REDUCTION**

20 points

**DIRECTIONS**

- Provide the current pollutant loading and the expected percent reduction in pollutant(s) loading attributed to the project.
- Provide the model used to calculate the load and percent reductions.

**EXPLANATION**

The final project report requires the results of a comparison of the pre-and post-project changes in modeled pollutant loading to water resources using 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.

**SCORING**

<b>7A. Expected Pollutant Reduction</b>	<b>Points</b>
The response was complete and included the current pollutant loading, expected percent reduction, and the model used.	12-20
The response was missing one of the elements.	7-11
The response was incomplete and two or more of the elements were missing.	0-6

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

**B. EXPECTED WATER QUALITY & RESOURCE RESPONSE**

**10 points**

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address the water quality response(s) that is (are) expected with the land management changes the project will bring about (e.g., physical, chemical, biological, bacteriological, designated uses, etc.).</li> <li>Discuss the sensitivity of the water resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Information about surface waters will be included in the TMDL report. Surface water and groundwater information for areas without TMDL reports can be taken from other planning documents. Fish surveys or surface water inventories conducted by the DNR or county staff may also be used.</p> <p>The Wisconsin Buffer Initiative (WBI) Statewide Watershed Ranking Map and report which is available at <a href="https://faculty.nelson.wisc.edu/nowak/reports/nrbFinalReport.pdf">https://faculty.nelson.wisc.edu/nowak/reports/nrbFinalReport.pdf</a> and on the DNR Surface Water Data Viewer (see <a href="#">Attachment A</a>), may be a useful reference for this section.</p> <p>The WBI information can provide a general idea of how the watershed area ranks in several key areas when compared to other watersheds. Rankings are based on stream water quality, fish habitat, lake water quality and a composite ranking.</p>

**SCORING**

<b>7B. Expected Water Quality &amp; Resource Response</b>	<b>Points</b>
The response was complete and addressed well.	7-10
The response was addressed somewhat.	4-6
The response was insufficient.	0-3

**8. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS - 30 POINTS**

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe why the proposed management practices are cost-effective and reasonable means to attain water quality improvement or protection benefits.</li> <li>Provide quantitative and qualitative analyses and assessments of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project activities toward meeting the water quality goals of the TMDL or watershed plans being implemented with this project.</li> <li>Include in this answer such factors as BMP effectiveness, site feasibility, practicality and other available funding sources or management efforts that may occur in conjunction with this project, as applicable.</li> </ul>	<p>This question looks at the applicant’s quantitative and qualitative analyses and assessments of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project activities toward meeting the priority water quality goals of the plans covered under Part I of this application. This answer will be scored on the detail of the information provided.</p> <p>Cost-sharing will be provided to BMP(s) sized to meet water quality standards (NR 151 agricultural performance standards and prohibitions) for current and insignificant growth in AUs (cost-share eligibility requirement). The portion of construction beyond the eligible portion to meet water quality goals would be at the landowner’s expense.</p> <p>Significant expansions of livestock operations are ineligible for cost-share funds through the TRM Program. Calculate animal units according to the worksheet available at: <a href="https://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/forms/3400/3400-025A.pdf">https://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/forms/3400/3400-025A.pdf</a>. More information is available in Attachment C.</p>

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DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address any coordination of other funding sources (e.g., NRCS).</li> </ul>	<p>Funding to install non-structural cropping practices is in shortest supply. This shortage is particularly severe in areas that do not have a nine key element plan. Since federal funding is available for the projects in nine key element plan areas, and since the federal funding can be used for either structural or non-structural practices, there will be more flexibility to fund non-structural cropping practices in nine key element plan areas. Attempts to coordinate with other funding programs, such as those administered by DATCP and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), are encouraged.</p>
SCORING	
8. BMP Cost-Effectiveness Analysis	Points
The response was complete and addressed well.	20-30
The response was addressed somewhat.	10-19
The response was insufficient.	0-9

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

**9. PROJECT EVALUATION- 10 POINTS**

**A. MODELING & MEASURES OF CHANGE**

4 points

**DIRECTIONS**

- Describe the strategy that will be implemented to evaluate the pre- and post-project pollution potential, pollutant loading and receiving water quality in the project area.
- 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.

**EXPLANATION**

Evaluation is an important part of a nonpoint source pollution control project. Grantees are required to prepare and submit a final project report with modeled pollutant loading reduction results 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 modeled pollutant loading to water resources using 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.

**SCORING**

<b>9A. Modeling &amp; Measures of Change</b>	<b>Points</b>
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



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

### B. FIELD EVALUTION MONITORING BONUS

6 points

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the first box if the project evaluation strategy will provide pre-and post-project information from water resources monitoring and the information will be provided to the DNR.</li> <li>• If the first box is checked “Yes”, also check all that apply below.</li> <li>• Select box 1 if a one-page summary of the monitoring strategy and timeline for implementation and reporting is attached. This summary must be reviewed and signed by a DNR Water Quality Biologist.</li> <li>• Select box 2 if the project will evaluate the in-stream physical habitat, fisheries, biological, or chemical conditions.</li> <li>• Select box 3 if the project will evaluate BMP pollution reduction effectiveness (e.g., inlet/outlet monitoring).</li> </ul>	<p>Additional points may be earned by monitoring the effectiveness of the project’s BMP(s) and/or the pre- and post-project condition of the surface water or groundwater resource. However, funding for monitoring under 9B is not available from the DNR at this time.</p> <p>To earn points for project monitoring, the applicant must submit a summary of the project-specific supplemental monitoring strategy with their application. Applicants that earn points for their proposal to do monitoring will have a requirement to do so included in their grant agreement.</p> <p>Work with the Regional Nonpoint Source Coordinator to determine appropriate monitoring evaluation. Have this discussion early in the process.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	

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

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 the DNR is interested in, as appropriate.

### SCORING

OPTION	9B. Field Evaluation Monitoring Bonus	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 (1) and (2) and summary of strategy is attached.	6
(d)	Project will monitor either or both (1) and (2) and no summary of strategy is attached.	0
(e)	None of the above.	0

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

**10. LOCAL SUPPORT FOR PROJECT- 8 POINTS**

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe support for this project from other local, state, and federal sources, such as governmental units, interest groups, landowners and operators.</li> <li>Describe the extent to which available federal funding and other staffing and financial resource will be used.</li> <li>Address how the project would be improved due to support and partnerships.</li> <li>Include copies of letters of support, landowner commitments, and letters documenting commitments to provide resources (materials, equipment, staff or financial resources) to the project.</li> </ul>	<p>This question looks at support that is either known to be available, or that can be sought, for work to be done within the project area under this grant. This section provides the applicant with an opportunity to explain in more detail the sources of technical and financial assistance that are identified in question 8 as coming from sources other than this grant.</p> <p>Landowner support is assessed based on willingness to become involved in the project. The involvement of partners, in addition to the applicant and landowners, is assessed based on their commitment to provide resources to the project and letters of support indicating those resources being provided for the project.</p> <p>Letters of support from the DNR will not count in the scoring for this question.</p>
<b>SCORING</b>	
10. Local Support for Project	Points
Response is complete; There is a high level of support for the project, and documentation is attached.	6-8
Response is complete; There is a lesser level of support for the project, and documentation is attached.	3-5
Response is incomplete, and/or there is no local support for the project and/or documentation is not attached.	0-2

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**11. DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY BONUS POINTS - 5 POINTS**

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List all towns, villages, or cities included in the project area.</li> <li>Explain how the project is benefitting the communities where it is located.</li> </ul>	<p>List all towns, villages, and cities where the project is located.</p> <p>If the project benefits any of the communities included in the project area, the department will calculate an area weighted average Disadvantaged Community Index for the listed towns, villages or cities after the application has been submitted to determine if the project qualifies for the bonus points.</p> <p>The index is calculated using the methodology detailed in Section X of department's Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) SFY 2024 <a href="#">Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) Intended Use Plan</a>. 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).</p> <p>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?</p>
<b>SCORING</b>	
11. Disadvantaged Community Bonus Points	Points
The applicant explained how the communities benefit from this project and the disadvantaged community index score $\geq 110$ or the project falls within tribal lands.	5
The applicant did not explain how the communities benefit from this project and/or the disadvantaged community index score $< 110$ .	0

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**12. LOCAL PLAN CONSISTENCY- 2 POINTS**

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a summary of the water quality recommendation from the local plan.</li> <li>• Describe how this proposed project implements the recommendation.</li> <li>• Cite the name of the document, date(s) of publication, and provide page numbers.</li> <li>• Provide a link to the document, if available.</li> </ul>	<p>This question explores whether there are existing local plans that have recommendations being implemented by the proposed project. Consistency with other local planning efforts should increase the degree to which water quality goals can be achieved over the long run.</p> <p>To earn points, projects must implement a water quality recommendation from a locally-approved resource management plan, <u>other than</u> a TMDL report, TMDL implementation plan, or County Land &amp; Water Resource Management Plan. The plan documented may not be the plan documented in Part 1 C.3 (Project Type Filter) of this application, or the County Land and Water Resources Management Plan since consistency with these plans is already required by this application.</p> <p>Acceptable examples 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.</p>

**SCORING**

11. Local Plan Consistency	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 required information requested on the application is provided.	2
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.	1
No locally approved resource management plans that directly support the proposed project in this application exist.	0

## PART III: ELIGIBILITY FOR LOCAL ENFORCEMENT MULTIPLIER

DIRECTIONS	EXPLANATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select option A if both of the following are true: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 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; <u>and</u></li> <li>○ the applicant submitted their local ordinance(s) which establish this authority to DNR staff for review to determine eligibility for local enforcement multiplier.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>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).</p>	<p>Completion of this part of the application is optional. However, an applicant can increase their final project score by qualifying for a project multiplier.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The state performance standards and prohibitions are listed in Part II F of the application (<a href="#">Form 8700-333</a>).</p>

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**SCORING**

	<b>Multiply Part IV Score By</b>	<b>Maximum Possible Points</b>
<p>The applicant certifies that it has local authority to enforce <b>all</b> state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions at <b>all</b> sites within the local jurisdiction where such state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions apply;</p> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p>this project addresses one or more of the enforceable standards or prohibitions;</p> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p>a copy of the appropriate local authority is attached, or the website is provided.</p>	1.15	30.3
<p>The applicant certifies that it has local authority to enforce <b>some</b>, but not all, of the state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions <b>at all sites</b> within the local jurisdiction where such state agricultural performance standards apply;</p> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p>this project addresses one or more of the enforceable performance standards or prohibitions;</p> <p><b>AND,</b></p> <p>a copy of the appropriate local authority is attached, or the website is provided.</p>	1.10	20.2
<p>The applicant certifies that it has local authority to enforce <b>some</b>, but not all, of the state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions at <b>some</b>, but not all, of the sites within the local jurisdiction;</p> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p>this project addresses one or more enforceable performance standards or prohibitions on a site under local jurisdiction;</p> <p><b>AND,</b></p> <p>a copy of the appropriate local authority is attached, or the website is provided.</p>	1.05	10.1
<p>Applicant has no local authority to enforce state agricultural performance standards and prohibitions within the local jurisdiction <b>for this proposed project.</b></p>	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 [Attachment G](#)), and date the application form prior to submittal to the DNR.



## ATTACHMENT A: GEOGRAPHIC & WATER RESOURCE INFORMATION FOR WATERSHEDS

Applicants may look up geographic and water resources information required to complete this application on the DNR's Surface Water Data Viewer (SWDV). The SWDV provides information about water resources; *i.e.*, watershed name, watershed code, impaired waters and areas of special natural resource interest (ASNRI). The following instructions will help you identify the map layers needed to fill out your application. If you need additional help, please contact your Regional NPS Coordinator listed at <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html>.

Go to: [Surface Water Data Viewer](#).

1. Use either the Find Location tab followed by the Find Location tool, or the Zoom In tool to go to the project area.
2. Once in the project area, click on the Show Layers tool and select the following layers as needed to complete your application:
  - a. Base Maps > cities, roads & boundaries; surface water; air photos; and digital topographic maps
  - b. Surface Water > 24K Hydrography
  - c. Watershed Boundaries > Hydrologic Units > 12 digit HUCs
  - d. Assessments & Impairments > 303(d) listed Impaired waters
  - e. Priority Navigable Waterways > Areas of Special Natural Resource Interest
  - f. Clean Water Act Standards & Uses > O/ERW Waters
  - g. Permits & Determinations > Navigability determinations (not all streams have been assessed)
  - h. Wetlands & Soils > Wetland Inventory; Wetland Indicators (use both)
3. Use the Point Identify tool to get attribute information related to the site for each map layer open. Click on the Identify button and then on the map location you are interested in to view information about that point.
4. The results will appear on the left side. You can scroll to see all of the data or choose to print it. If you do not see the necessary information on the left of the screen, you probably need to zoom in more.
5. To find the associated latitude and longitude of a point, click on the map; to the far right on the tools bar the coordinates of the clicked location appear.

## ATTACHMENT B: RECOMMENDED COMPONENTS OF A WATERSHED PLAN OR STRATEGY RECOGNIZED BY THE DNR

Non-TMDL Large-Scale TRM projects must be consistent with the water resource management goals included in a watershed plan or strategy recognized by the DNR. For example, a watershed plan that includes each of the components listed below would be recognized by the DNR as meeting this requirement.

1. The watershed plan identifies the causes and sources of pollution that need to be controlled to achieve the load reductions estimated in the watershed plan (#6), and to achieve any other watershed goals identified in the plan. Sources of pollution that need to be controlled must be identified at the significant subcategory level (e.g., number of feedlots needing upgrades, number streambank erosion sites and/or linear feet of eroded streambank needing bank stabilization, acres of row crops needing improved nutrient management or sediment control using one or more soil health practices; number or linear feet/gullies needing stabilization).
2. The watershed plan estimates the extent (e.g., acreage and locations) that each pollution source subcategory identified in #1 is present in the watershed. If the plan does not include an estimate of the extent of every pollution source subcategory, at a minimum the plan must estimate the extent of those pollution source subcategories that the applicant proposes to address in the large-scale TRM project.
3. The watershed plan includes an **estimate** of the existing pollutant load (e.g., tons of sediment or lbs/P or N /yr).
4. The watershed plan describes management measures that will be implemented to achieve load reductions.
5. The watershed plan identifies - using a map or a description - the critical areas where management measures are needed to implement the plan.
6. The watershed plan includes an estimate of anticipated load reductions that will be achieved by the management measures described in #4 at the critical areas identified in #5.
7. The watershed plan estimates the amounts of technical and financial assistance needed to implement the plan.
8. The watershed plan identifies the relevant authorities needed to implement the plan.
9. The watershed plan includes an information and education component related to controlling nonpoint sources of the pollutant(s) addressed by the project.
10. The plan includes either a project schedule OR prioritizes the order and importance of management measures at critical areas needed to implement the plan.

## ATTACHMENT C: ADDITIONAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) INFORMATION

**Disclaimer:** This attachment contains a summary of the administrative rule requirements. Where discrepancies exist the provisions of the rule will govern.

The following BMPs are eligible for cost sharing under the Large-Scale Agricultural TRM grant project categories:

<b>BMP Code</b>	<b>BMP Name</b>	<b>NR Code Reference</b>
R1	Access Roads & Cattle Crossings	NR 154.04(6)
R2	Animal Trails and Walkways	NR 154.04(7)
R3	Barnyard Runoff Control Systems	NR 154.04(5)
R4	Contour Farming	NR 154.04(8)
R5	Cover Crop	NR 154.04(9)
R6	Critical Area Stabilization	NR 154.04(10)
R7	Diversions	NR 154.04(11)
R8	Field Windbreaks	NR 154.04(12)
R9	Filter Strips	NR 154.04(13)
R10	Grade Stabilization	NR 154.04(14)
R11	Diversions	NR 154.04(10)
R13	Livestock Fencing	NR 154.04(17)
R14	Livestock Watering Facilities	NR 154.04(18)
R15	Manure Storage System Closure	NR 154.04(4)
R16	Manure Storage Systems	NR 154.04(3)
R17	Milking Center Waste Control Systems	NR 154.04(19) & NRCS 629
	Other Process Wastewater	NR 154.04(19) & NRCS 629
R18	Nutrient Management	NR 154.04(20)
R19	Pesticide Management	NR 154.04(21)
R20	Prescribed Grazing	NR 154.04(22)
R21	Relocate or Abandon Animal Feeding Ops.	NR 154.04(23)
R22	Residue Management	NR 154.04(24)
R23	Riparian Buffers	NR 154.04(25)
R24	Roof Runoff Systems	NR 154.04(27)
R25	Roofs	NR 154.04(26)
R26	Sediment Basins	NR 154.04(28)

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

<b>BMP Code</b>	<b>BMP Name</b>	<b>NR Code Reference</b>
R28	Sinkhole Treatment	NR 154.04(30)
R30	Subsurface Drains	NR 154.04(33)
R31	Terrace Systems	NR 154.04(34)
R32	Underground Outlets	NR 154.04(35)
R33	Waste Transfer Systems	NR 154.04(36)
R34	Wastewater Treatment Strips	NR 154.04(37)
R35	Water and Sediment Control Basins	NR 154.04(38)
R36	Waterway Systems	NR 154.04(39)
R37	Well Decommissioning	NR 154.04(40)
R38	Wetland Development or Restoration	NR 154.04(41)
R39C	Streambank/Shoreline Protection: Stream Crossing	NR 154.03(31)
R39S	Streambank/Shoreline Protection: Shaping & Seeding	NR 154.03(31)
R39F	Streambank/Shoreline Protection: Fencing	NR 154.03(31)
R39O	Other Stream bank/Shoreline Protection	NR 154.03(31)
R39R	Streambank/Shoreline Protection: Rip-rapping	NR 154.03(31)
R52	Feed Storage Runoff Control System	ATCP 50.705

### Reimbursement of Engineering Services Performed by Governmental Unit Staff (Force Account)

Engineering services provided by governmental unit staff – such as project planning, design, construction, construction-related activities, inspection, repair, or improvement to a BMP – required for the installation of agricultural or urban BMPs are eligible for cost sharing under TRM grants. These services, however, may only be cost shared following practice installation. Services that do not result in the installation of a cost-shared BMP are not eligible for reimbursement. Subject to the limitations and restrictions below, the cost-share rate for these services is up to 70%. Because these activities are funded by tax-exempt state bonds, additional conditions govern reimbursement for force account work.

**Note:** Technical services performed by a private contractor are eligible for cost sharing and are not subject to these restrictions.

The following provisions apply when determining the eligibility of governmental unit employee hours for cost sharing:

1. Provision of Services by Governmental Unit Staff on Private Land:
  - a. Engineering services by the governmental unit must lead to the direct installation or implementation of a BMP listed on a signed cost-share agreement or a Runoff Management grant. The services can only be reimbursed once the BMP is installed and certified as constructed according to engineering specifications.
  - b. The governmental unit must have a written contract with the landowner or operator for the provision of engineering services. This written agreement must indicate services to be provided, a deadline for the product, and the cost of those services. Both parties must sign. The written agreement must be separate from the cost-share agreement but reference the cost-share agreement by number.
  - c. The governmental unit and technician must have local authority to perform the work.
  - d. The governmental unit must comply with cost-containment procedures to assure that the design costs charged by the local government are reasonable and competitive. In some cases, this may mean that the governmental unit must submit a bid to the landowner.
  - e. DNR reimbursement may not exceed 70% of actual total design and construction costs paid by the landowner (unless the CSA establishes hardship cost-sharing). Force account costs will be limited to the actual number of hours documented as spent on the cost-shared practice times the hourly rate (salary plus applicable benefits) of the technician directly working on the project.

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If the governmental unit is a county, and the county is also receiving funds from Wis. Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) under s. 92.14, Wis. Stats., and ch. ATP 50, the county must demonstrate through staff time reimbursement requests submitted to DATCP that the same staff time is not being repaid by both the DNR and the DATCP

- f. As part of its reimbursement request, the governmental unit will also submit to the DNR the *Force Account Certification* request. This documentation will be provided with the final reimbursement request for that practice.
- g. The DNR reimbursement must be structured so that the amount calculated for engineering services does not exceed 5% of the total state reimbursement for that practice.

### 2. Provision of Services by Governmental Unit Staff on Public Land:

All the provisions listed above will apply with one modification. A TRM Grant Agreement between the DNR and the governmental unit will take the place of a cost-share agreement. Additional provisions of s. NR 153.27(4), Force Account Work, also apply.

### State & Local Permit Fees

State and local permit fees are not reimbursable as part of the BMP construction cost.

### Projects Requiring Permits Under Chapters 30 and 31 Wis. Stats.

There are projects that will require a Chapter 30 permit, or a Chapter 31 permit or plan review, from the DNR. These include projects that may result in grading along a navigable water, that may result in drainage to a non-navigable wetland or that may require construction of a dam. Although you may submit your application for these types of projects prior to obtaining your permit, the DNR reserves the right to deny consideration or funding if it believes the permitting process might significantly delay your project beyond the allowable project period. If this is the case, the DNR will request that you re-submit your application during a subsequent application cycle.

To avoid unanticipated problems during the grant award process, it is suggested that you contact the DNR Water Management Specialist for your area to discuss whether serious delays are likely to occur during the permitting or plan review process and whether changes to the project might make the process easier.

Information about permits and plan review requirements under chs. 30 and 31, Wis. Stats., can be found on the DNR's website at: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Waterways/>.

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

The contacts for Regional Water Management Specialists are on the DNR website at:

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Waterways/contacts.html>.

Water management contact names are also available from the Regional NPS Coordinators at:

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html>.

### Sizing BMPs for TRM Grants

To ensure proper utilization of state cost-share funds, the DNR needs to verify projects meet certain criteria for cost-effectiveness. Cost-sharing will be provided to BMPs sized to meet water quality standards (NR 151 agricultural performance standards and prohibitions) for current and insignificant growth in AUs (cost-share eligibility requirement). The applicant must provide supporting information or documentation for the size of the proposed BMPs (e.g., barn yards, roofs, feed storage pads, manure storage, etc.) to assure proper utilization of state cost-share funds to achieve water quality goals.

### Proposing Manure Storage Facilities

It has generally been assumed that 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. However, in certain parts of the state, depending on the number of acres the landowner operates, additional storage may be necessary to properly apply manure and minimize risks to surface waters and groundwater. In limited instances we may consider cost-sharing up to two additional months. When evaluating the proposed size of manure storage for cost-effectiveness, information including the current and proposed animal units at the facility, volume of manure and process wastewater to be collected, and nutrient management planning should be reviewed to accurately determine the size and months of storage needed to properly address the farm's manure management issues. This information should be included in the application materials and narratives to support proposed storage volumes greater than six months, as well as the site history in terms of weather, site conditions, and geology. If a landowner wishes to construct manure storage beyond what is needed to address their animal units, waste generation and nutrient management needs, that portion of the storage would be covered at the owner's expense.

### Significant Expansions of Livestock Operations and TRM Grants

Significant expansions of livestock operations are ineligible for cost-share funds through the TRM Program. Calculate animal units according to the worksheet available at:

<https://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/forms/3400/3400-025A.pdf>)

- For operations with a [base livestock population](#) of less than 250 animal units, a significant expansion would be that portion of a proposed expansion where the livestock population size exceeds 300 animal units.
- 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 would be that portion of the expansion that exceeds 20% of the [base livestock population](#).
- If a proposed expansion causes the operation to exceed 1,000 animal units at any time, the entire project is ineligible for state cost-share funds and should apply for a WPDES permit in accordance with NR 243.

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

- For operations with a [base livestock population](#) greater than 1,000 animal units at any time, the operation is ineligible for state cost-share funds and should apply for a WPDES permit in accordance with NR 243.

If a landowner wishes to construct a BMP beyond that is needed to address current and insignificant growth in AUs, that portion of the construction beyond the eligible expansion would be at the landowner's expense.

### **WPDES Permits and TRM Grants**

All WPDES permit 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.

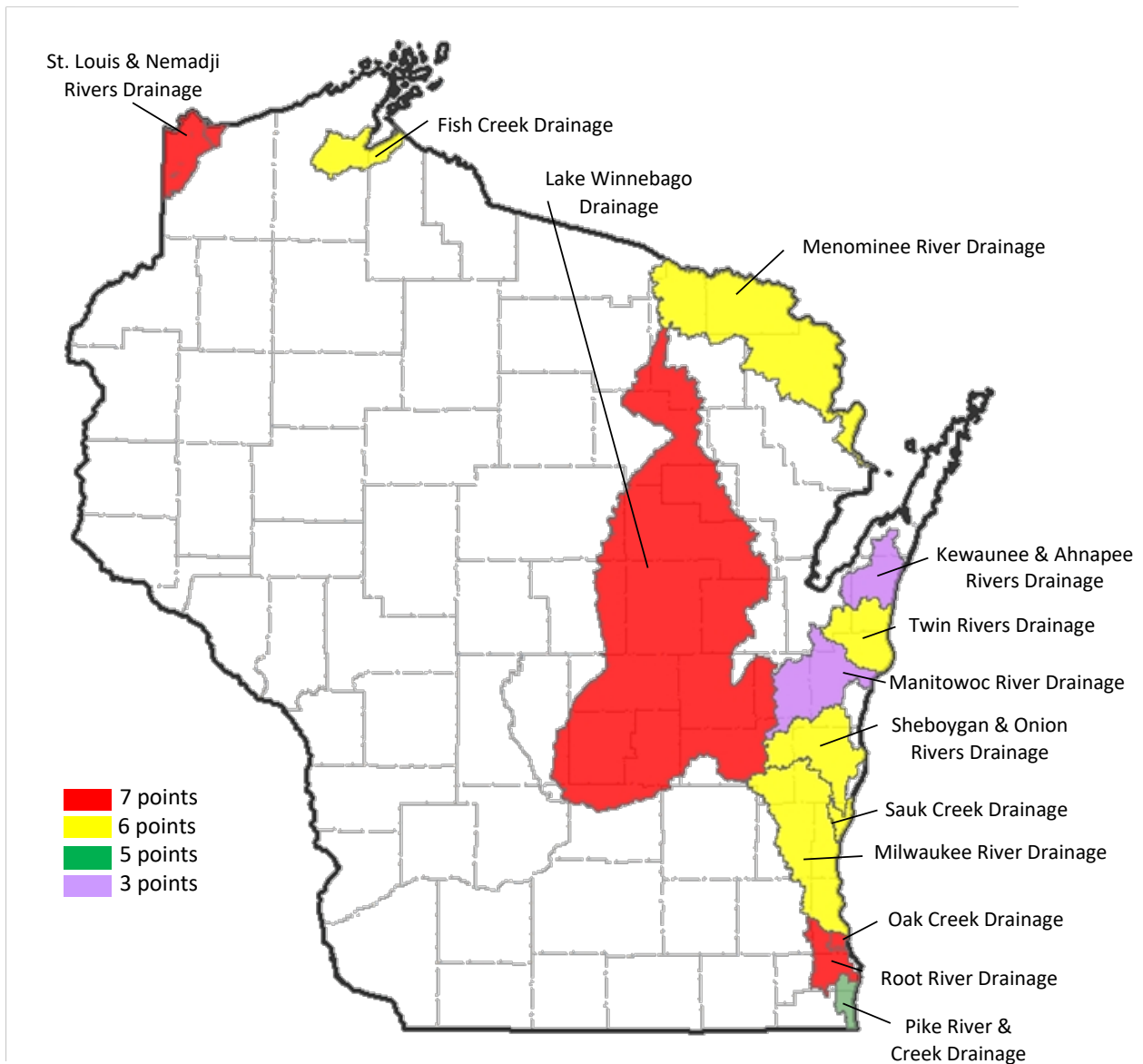
Livestock operations that have or will have within 12 months at least 1,000 animal units are required to apply for a WPDES permit and are ineligible for state cost-share funds. If an operation receives funds and then expands within this 12-month time frame, the operation is required to repay all state cost-share funds received for the project.

Cropland included in a CAFO nutrient management plan is not eligible for cost-share funds.



## ATTACHMENT D: PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY BONUS POINTS

### Point Designations of Source Water Assessment Areas for Public Drinking Water Supplies



## ATTACHMENT E: GROUNDWATER SUSCEPTIBILITY

Groundwater protection projects are those that reduce pollution to groundwater coming from storm water runoff. This includes projects designed to attenuate storm water flows into [karst features](#) or to reduce or eliminate storm water infiltration in areas with a high public health risk or in areas that contain inadequate soil profiles to properly attenuate pollutants.

An **agricultural site** that is susceptible to groundwater contamination according to s. NR 151.015(18), under s. 281.16(1)(g), Wis. Stats., means any one of the following:

1. An area within 250 feet of a private well.
2. An area within 1,000 feet of a municipal well.
3. An area within 300 feet upslope or 100 feet downslope of [a direct conduit to groundwater](#).
4. A channel that flows to [a direct conduit to groundwater](#).
5. An area where the soil depth to groundwater or bedrock is less than two feet.
6. An area where the soil does not exhibit one of the following soil characteristics:
  - a. At least a two-foot soil layer with 40% fines or greater above groundwater and bedrock.
  - b. At least a three-foot soil layer with 20% fines or greater above groundwater and bedrock.
  - c. At least a five-foot soil layer with 10% fines, or greater above groundwater and bedrock.

**Urban areas** where the DNR has identified storm water infiltration poses an environmental threat to groundwater are listed in s. NR 151.12(5)(c)5. These include runoff from the following areas:

1. Areas associated with tier 1 industrial facilities identified in s. NR 216.21 (2) (a), including storage, loading, rooftop and parking.
2. Storage and loading areas of tier 2 industrial facilities identified in s. NR 216.21 (2) (b), except that runoff from tier 2 parking and rooftop areas can be infiltrated but may require pretreatment.
3. Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas.
4. Infiltration in areas within 1,000 feet upgradient or within 100 feet down- gradient of karst features.
5. Areas with less than 3 feet separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock, except roof runoff.
6. Areas of industrial, commercial and institutional parking lots and roads and residential arterial roads into soils with less than 5 feet separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock.
7. Areas within 400 feet of a community water system well as specified in s. NR 811.16 (4) or within 100 feet of a private well as specified in s. NR 812.08 (4) for runoff infiltrated from commercial, industrial and institutional land uses or regional devices for residential development.
8. Areas where contaminants of concern, as defined in s. NR (2), are present in the soil through which infiltration will occur.
9. Areas where the soil does not exhibit one of the following characteristics between the bottom of the infiltration system and the seasonal high groundwater and top of bedrock: at least a 3-foot soil layer with 20% fines or greater; or at least a 5-foot soil layer with 10% fines or greater. **Note:**

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

This does not apply where the soil medium within the infiltration system provides an equivalent level of protection and does not include infiltration of roof runoff.

## ATTACHMENT F: INTER-GOVERNMENTAL (INTER-MUNICIPAL) AGREEMENT TEMPLATE

### INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS

**Background:** Chapters NR 153 and 155, Wis. Adm. Code, allow local units of government to jointly apply for grant funding through the DNR's Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) and Urban Nonpoint Source Pollution & Storm Water Management Grant Programs. A joint application will not be considered unless the application includes a **draft** cooperative agreement amongst the participating local units of government. The purpose of the cooperative agreement is to clearly identify authorities, roles and responsibilities of each member for important things such as: entering into the grant agreement with the DNR; fulfilling obligations under the grant for product development and product delivery; financial processing, including provision of local share requirements; record keeping; and reporting.

If the project is selected for funding, the draft agreement must be finalized, signed, dated, by an [authorized representative of each participating governmental unit](#), and submitted to the DNR, before the DNR will issue the grant award. If there is no end date to the agreement, then only a starting date needs to be mentioned. If there is an end date, the end date cannot conclude before the end of the grant agreement. Be sure that the printed name, signature, and title of representatives authorized under s. 66.0301, Wis. Stats., are included. Also show the date on which each signature was affixed. All signatures and dates must be on the same page to ensure a legally binding agreement. You do **not** have a legally valid cooperative agreement if only one party's authorized representative has signed the document.

### REQUIRED CONTENT OF A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

At a minimum, the agreement must address the elements listed below. Your city, town, village or county may require you to include other provisions or terms in your cooperative agreement.

1. **Agreement Title**
2. **Agreement Purpose** (Must include reference to the project name and grant application).
3. **Names of Participating Local Units of Government (LUG)**
4. **Assignment of the Following Responsibilities** (This list may be expanded as appropriate):
  - a. Sign the Runoff Management Grant Agreement with the DNR (*Only one LUG may be selected to enter into the grant agreement with the DNR*).
  - b. Establish the grant account (*Only one LUG may be selected to establish the grant account to which the DNR will issue reimbursements*).
  - c. Negotiate, sign, and oversee any professional services contracts.
  - d. Local development, approval and submittal to the DNR of grant products, and final report.
  - e. Manage grant account including invoices, payments, and reimbursements. (*Must include responsibility for local share contribution by each partner, generation of funds for paying bills, bill payment procedures, procedures for submitting DNR reimbursement requests and for handling DNR reimbursement*).
  - f. Project records retention as required by sec. NR 153.29, Wis. Adm. Code.

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

ATTACHMENT G: GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY RESOLUTION (GRR)

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** The DNR expects the individual in the position authorized by this resolution to become familiar with the applicable grant program's procedures for the purpose of taking the necessary actions to undertake, direct, and complete the approved project. This includes acting as the primary contact for the project, submitting required materials for a complete grant application, fulfilling the requirements of the grant agreement, carrying out acquisition or development project (e.g., obtaining required permits, noticing, bidding, following acquisition guidelines, etc.), and closing the grant project (e.g., grant reimbursement forms and documentation, and organization of project files for future monitoring of compliance).

**SAMPLE GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY RESOLUTION FOR RUNOFF MANAGEMENT GRANTS**

WHEREAS, \_\_\_\_\_ is interested in acquiring a  
(governmental unit applicant)

Grant from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for the purpose of implementing measures to control agricultural or urban storm water runoff pollution sources (as described in the application and pursuant to ss. 281.65 or 281.66, Wis. Stats., and chs. NR 151, 153 and 155); and

WHEREAS, a cost-sharing grant is required to carry out the project

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that \_\_\_\_\_  
(applicant)

HEREBY AUTHORIZES \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ to act on  
(position title) (department)

behalf of \_\_\_\_\_ to:  
(applicant)

- Sign and submit an application to the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for any financial aid that may be available;
- Sign a grant agreement between the local government (applicant) and the Department of Natural Resources;
- Enter into cost-share agreements with landowner/operator to install BMPs;
- Make cost-share payment to landowner/operator after payment is requested, evidence of contractor payment by landowner/operator has been received, and grantee has verified proper BMP installation;
- Sign and submit reimbursement claims along with necessary supporting documentation;
- Sign and submit an Environment Hazards Assessment Form, if required; and
- Take necessary action to undertake, direct and complete the approved project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that \_\_\_\_\_ shall comply with all state  
(applicant)

and federal laws, regulations and permit requirements pertaining to implementation of this project and to fulfillment of the grant document provisions.

Adopted this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by \_\_\_\_\_ at a legal meeting on \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_.

**Authorized Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Title:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of the governmental unit's executive officer, for example, Village President, City Mayor, County Board Chair, etc.)