

# Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) & Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water (UNPS&SW) Management Grant Programs



## Who can apply for these grants?

Cities, villages, towns, counties, regional planning commissions, tribal governments, and special purpose districts such as lake, sewerage and sanitary districts are eligible to apply for (a) TRM grants in an agricultural or urban area, or (b) UNPS&SW grants to fund projects in urban areas.

## Application Deadline

To be considered for funding, applications must be submitted electronically no later than April 15 (unless April 15 falls on a weekend). Projects may begin on January 1 of the following year. Both programs are reimbursement programs. Applicants pay 100% of project costs and then request reimbursement from the DNR for a portion of eligible costs.

## Project Selection

Completed applications are scored based on factors such as fiscal accountability and cost-effectiveness, water quality, extent of pollutant control, extent of local support and likelihood of project success. The score will be increased if there is a comprehensive implementation or enforcement program in effect in the project area. Each grant type is competitive. The level of available funding will be determined in the mid summer-late fall through the state's biennial budget process. Highest priority in selecting projects under these grant programs will be given to projects that implement performance standards and prohibitions contained in ch. NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code, and/or that address waterbodies in a EPA-Approved TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load), those that exceed groundwater enforcement standards.

## Responsibilities of Grant Recipients

Successful applicants enter into a contractual agreement with the DNR. Grant recipients must comply with program conditions, provide the local portion of the project costs, install all best management practices (BMPs) constructed under these programs and maintain them for 10 years. If applicants are providing these grant funds to private landowners, a similar contractual agreement is required between the applicant and the landowner.

## How do I get an application or request additional information?



[dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/TargetedRunoff.html](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/TargetedRunoff.html)

[dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/UrbanNonpoint.html](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/UrbanNonpoint.html)

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Regional Nonpoint Source Coordinators ([dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/NPScontacts.html](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/NPScontacts.html)) are the local contacts and manage grants in specific areas. They are available to answer questions about the grant applications, process, and project implementation.

The DNR administers these competitive grant programs under chs. NR 153, 154 and 155, Wis. Adm. Code.

## What are Targeted Runoff Management Grants?

Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) grants are provided to control nonpoint source pollution from both agricultural and urban sites. The grants are targeted at high-priority resource problems. Small-Scale TRM grants are site-specific and serve areas generally smaller in size than a subwatershed. The grant period is 2 years with a state funding cap of \$225,000. Large-Scale TRM grant project areas cover a subwatershed. These have a grant period of 3 years and a state funding cap of \$600,000. The maximum cost-share rate available to TRM grant recipients is 70 percent of eligible costs or 90% in cases of economic hardship.

### How can TRM grant money be used?

TRM grants can fund the construction of agricultural and urban BMPs to control nonpoint source pollution. In some cases, TRM grants can also fund design of BMPs as part of a construction project. Design services provided by the private sector are cost-shared by the state at the same rate as the BMP installation. Reimbursement by the state for force account work performed by municipal employees may be no more than 5% of the total project reimbursement. Land acquisition and design can be reimbursed provided the design and parcel appraisal are approved by DNR regional staff and the construction project is selected for funding.

Some examples of eligible BMPs include livestock waste and process wastewater management practices, cropland protection, and stream bank restoration projects. These and other practices eligible for funding are listed in ch. NR 153 and s. NR 154.04, Wis. Adm. Code.

## What are Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management Grants?

Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management (UNPS&SW) grant funds are used to control polluted runoff in existing urban project areas as defined in s. NR 155.12(31), Wis Adm code. Funds are typically awarded for either construction or planning projects. The grant period is 2 years. Projects funded by these grants are site-specific, serve areas generally smaller in size than a subwatershed, and are targeted to address high-priority problems. The construction and planning applications are offered on alternate years. Construction and planning projects are cost shared at 50 percent. The cap on total state share for a construction project is \$150,000, with a potential grant of an additional \$50,000 for land acquisition where needed. The cap on total state share for a planning project is \$85,000.

### How can UNPS&SW construction grant money be used?

The UNPS&SW construction grants can be used to pay for construction of best management practices such as infiltration basins, wet detention ponds, and permeable pavement to control storm water pollutants from existing urban areas. The proposed construction may be used to meet the performance standards identified in s. NR 151.13, Wis. Adm. Code, and enforced through subchapter I of ch. NR 216, Wis. Adm. Code.

### How can UNPS&SW planning grant money be used?

UNPS&SW planning grants can be used to pay for a variety of planning activities such as stormwater management planning for existing or new development, related information and education activities, ordinance and utility district development and enforcement. The area served by the project must be an existing urban area or an area projected to be urban within 20 years.