

2023

DNR SURFACE WATER GRANT APPLICANT GUIDE



SEPT 15: PRE-APPLICATION DEADLINE

NOV 15: FINAL APPLICATION DEADLINE

Trouble opening our forms? On a desktop or laptop computer right-click the form link and select “Save as,” “Download” or “Save target as.” Set the download location. After the file downloads, navigate to and right-click the filename. Select “Open with...” then “Adobe Reader”.

Bureau of Water Quality

**Bureau of Community Financial
Assistance**

**Wisconsin Department of Natural
Resources**

7/5/2023

Summary of Changes to Policy in FY24 (June 2023)

UPDATED SCORING CRITERIA - THE SCORING CRITERIA FOR THE FOLLOWING SUBPROGRAMS HAVE BEEN AMENDED ([SEE APPENDIX A](#)).

- Education Grants
- County Lake Grants
- AIS Supplemental Prevention Grants
- Management Plan Implementation/Restoration Grants

DONATED VOLUNTEER LABOR RATE INCREASED TO \$15.00/HOUR

The value of donated labor has been increased from \$12.00/hour to \$15.00/hour.

FINANCIAL PLAN REQUIRED FOR MULTI-PHASED IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

For multi-phased implementation projects that will require activities or funding beyond the scope of the current grant proposal to meet the objectives, in order to [maximize ranking points](#), it is recommended that you provide a [financial plan](#) with your application. For example, if you are requesting state cost-share for the first of several planned alum treatments you must demonstrate that you have the means to fund the entire prescribed series of alum applications in absence of future grants.

QUALIFIED PRODUCER-LED GROUPS NOW ELIGIBLE TO APPLY

Per Wisconsin Act 5, producer-led groups are eligible to apply for Surface Water Grants. A producer-led group must meet all of the following criteria:

- The producer-led group includes at least five agricultural producers, each of whom operates an eligible farm within the same watershed project area. *An eligible farm means a farm that produced at least \$6,000 in gross farm revenues during the taxable year or a total of at least \$18,000 in gross farm revenues during the preceding three years.*
- Have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with at least one of the following:
 - A county land conservation department
 - The University of Wisconsin-Division of Extension
 - Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
 - A non-profit conservation organization
- The group assists themselves and other agricultural producers in the watershed to voluntarily conduct nonpoint source water pollution abatement activities.
- Demonstrate incorporation under ch. 181. Confirm status on the State of Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions [website](#). Alternatively, the collaborator may apply on their behalf. Confirm eligibility of the collaborator.

TIP:

To find **NEW POLICY** within this document, search for ****NEW**** using:

- “CTRL F” Function,
- Find/Magnifying Glass button
- Or Look for ****NEW****

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SURFACE WATER GRANT PROGRAM GUIDANCE

SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

Purpose

The Surface Water Grant Program supports surface water management from start to finish. Whether your organization is looking for help with outreach, assessments and surveys, planning, project design, or management, there may be a grant program that can help you. Funds can be used for a wide variety of projects related to surface water, under one of two general categories:

(1) **EDUCATION & PLANNING PROJECTS** help communities understand surface water conditions, determine management goals, and develop strategic management plans.

(2) **MANAGEMENT PROJECTS** protect and improve water quality and aquatic habitat and prevent and control aquatic invasive species (AIS). Some projects require an approved recommendation in a management plan to be eligible for funding.

For more details on the projects the Surface Water Grant Program supports, see [Section 3. Grant Project Types](#).

Who can apply?

AUTOMATICALLY ELIGIBLE (NO ORGANIZATIONAL ELIGIBILITY APPLICATION REQUIRED):

- Counties
- Municipalities
- Other local units of government
- Inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts
- Natural resource agencies
- Tribal governing bodies
- Town sanitary districts
- Accredited colleges, universities, technical schools

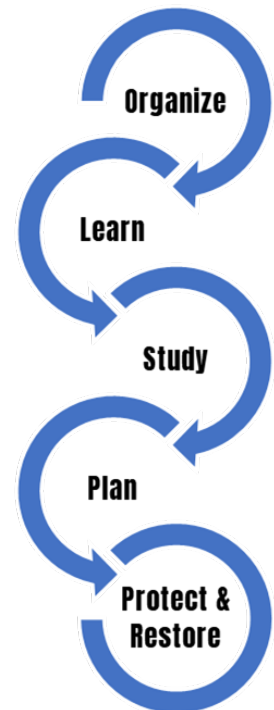
MUST APPLY TO BE AN ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATION ([REFER TO APPENDIX K FOR QUALIFICATIONS](#)):

- Qualified Lake Associations
- Nonprofit Conservation Organizations
- Qualified School Districts
- Qualified Surface Water Management Organizations
- Qualified River Management Organizations
- ****NEW**** Qualified Producer-Led Groups

The department can help you determine whether your organization is eligible, see “Steps to securing a grant award” in this section. If you have not received written confirmation of your organization’s eligibility within the past 10 years or if you have made changes to your organization’s bylaws, you must submit a organization eligibility application prior to the final application deadline.

Funding

The Surface Water Grant Program provides over \$6 million annually for eligible projects. Funding comes from the Water Resources Account of the Conservation Fund, drawing from boat gas tax revenues.



Most grants are required by state statute to be cost-shared, that is, grantees must contribute a percentage of the project’s total costs. The portion paid by the grantee is called **grantee match**, while the department’s contribution is called the **DNR cost share**. All planning grants provide a 67% cost share, while all management grants are shared at a rate of 75%.

Section 1, Table 1. Surface water grants and project types, showing funding caps, cost share rates, maximum grant terms, public access requirements and application deadlines, organized by “Planning” versus “Management” category.

| Grant Category | Project Type | Funding Cap | DNR Cost Share | Maximum Grant Term (yrs) | Public Access Required | Application Deadline |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Education & Planning | Surface Water Education | \$5,000 | 67% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | Lake, River & AIS Planning | \$10,000 | 67% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | Comprehensive Management Planning for Lakes & Watersheds | \$25,000 | 67% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | County Lake Grants | \$50,000 | 67% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| Management | Healthy Lakes & Rivers | \$25,000 | 75% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | Surface Water Restoration (Lakes) | \$50,000 | 75% | 3 | Project-specific | Nov. 15 |
| | Surface Water Restoration (Rivers) | \$25,000 | 75% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | Lake & Watershed Management Plan Implementation | \$200,000 | 75% | 3 | Project-specific | Nov. 15 |
| | River Management Plan Implementation | \$50,000 | 75% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | Ordinance Development | \$50,000 | 75% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | AIS Prevention & Clean Boats, Clean Waters (CBCW) | \$24,000 | 75% | CBCW - 1 Other - 4 | Project-specific* | Nov. 15 |
| | AIS Early Detection & Response | \$25,000 | 75% | 4 | Project-specific | Year-round |
| | AIS Large-scale Population Management | \$150,000 | 75% | 3 | Yes | Nov. 15 |
| | AIS Small-scale Population Management | \$50,000 | 75% | 3 | Yes | Nov. 15 |
| | AIS Research & Demonstration (annually) | \$500,000 | 75% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | Lake Fee Simple or Conservation Easement Land Acquisition | \$200,000 | 75% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | River Fee Simple or Conservation Easement Land Acquisition | \$50,000 | 75% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | Wetland Restoration Incentives | \$10,000 | 100% | 3 | No | Nov. 15 |
| | Lake Monitoring & Protection Network | Allocation by County | 100% | 1 | No | Nov. 15 |

*Public access is not required for AIS prevention projects addressing verified species listed as prohibited under ch. NR40.

An applicant may seek multiple grant awards in a single cycle. There is a \$50,000 combined annual limit for education & planning per waterbody or per applicant.

Lake funding is for inland waterbodies only, and wetlands eligible for lake funding must be connected to a lake ecosystem.

Public access

To ensure your application will be deemed eligible, it is imperative that you determine whether or not your waterbody of interest meets the minimum public boating access standards. If at any point prior to the grant agreement being fully executed it is discovered that the waterbody does not meet the requirements necessary to be eligible for the activities for which financial support is being sought, the application will be deemed ineligible.

Resource enhancement services cannot be supported with a Surface Water Grant on waterbodies that do not meet the minimum boating access standards per [NR 1.91](#). "Resources enhancement services" means funding or activities that increase the recreational or environmental values of a waterway. This includes habitat development, the removal or other fish population management, aquatic plant management and any other services that increase the recreational or environmental values of a waterway.

Resource protection services can be supported with a Surface Water Grant on waterbodies that do not meet the minimum boating access standards per [NR 1.91](#). However, lakes with public access will receive funding priority over those that do not. Resource protection services are activities that protect surface water and aquatic ecosystems, including nonpoint source water pollution management, lake planning, and certain lake management activities.

During the pre-application phase you must determine whether or not your waterbody of interest meets the minimum public access requirements. [NR 1.91\(4\)\(d\)](#) defines the minimum boating access standards required. Please refer to the code. If you are interested in pursuing financial support for enhancement activities and you suspect that the waterbody does not meet the minimum standards contact your regional biologist as soon as possible.

Grant cycle timeline

Section 1, Table 2. Surface water grant cycle timeline.

| Date | Action |
|---------------------------|---|
| May 1 | If applicable, confirm organization's eligibility to apply by contacting your local environmental grants specialist. Determine whether or not your waterbody meets the minimum boating access requirements. |
| July 1 | Updated guidance and forms published on the Surface Water Grant webpage |
| June - September | Identify project goals, objectives activities and methods Develop a budget. Independently draft the pre-application |
| September 15 | Deadline: Submit your pre-application to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@Wisconsin.gov . Your biologist will determine whether a pre-application meeting is required. |
| September - October | Work with your regional biologist to refine and finalize the application. Complete application and attach all supporting documentation (e.g. Authorizing resolution, project maps, letters of support, lab forms, etc.) |
| November 15 | Deadline: Grant application signed and submitted by the authorized representative is due to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@Wisconsin.gov . |
| February 15 (approximate) | Grant awards announced |
| March 15 | Start of grant period |

Steps to securing a grant award



Section 1, Figure 1. Seven steps to securing a Surface Water Grant

STEP 1: DETERMINE IF YOU ARE ELIGIBLE AND THE WATERBODY MEETS PUBLIC ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

Organizational Eligibility

This section does not apply to [automatically eligible organizations](#).

If your organization does not have written confirmation of organizational eligibility dated within the past 10 years or if it has changed its bylaws, you must submit a grant eligibility application before the Nov. 15 grant application deadline to confirm your eligibility for grant funding. It is strongly recommended that you do so by May. To request an eligibility determination, submit the [Grant Eligibility Application \(Form 8700-380\)](#) and supporting documentation listed on the form to your local environmental grants specialist.

Opening forms: On a desktop or laptop computer (not mobile device) right-click the form link and select “Save as,” “Download” or “Save target as.” Set the download location. After the file downloads, navigate to and right-click the filename. Select “Open with...” then “Adobe Reader”. Start filling out the form to display new sections. More help is available here: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/site/pdf>

If you are a county or county-designated agent participating in the Lake Monitoring & Protection Network, your program is different, please refer to [Section 4: Lake Monitoring & Protection Network](#).

Public Access Requirements

Confirm that your waterbody meets the minimum requirements for [public access](#), which is required by some grant subprograms.

Step 2: IDENTIFY PARTNERS

Collaboration is key to many good projects. Familiarize yourself with the surface water grant program and begin discussing your ideas with other stakeholders to gather ideas. The best projects are usually group efforts, so it pays to begin building relationships early. When you are sure you want to proceed and think you have the support of some key partners, proceed to step 3.

STEP 3: OUTLINE YOUR PROJECT

Next, start to develop your project. Grant programs are available to support a wide range of activities, for more information, see [Section 2: Which Grant is Right for Me?](#) Competitive projects will make important contributions to our natural legacy with a clear and compelling plan to protect or restore surface waters. If you want to take steps to improve a waterbody, but truly don't know where to start, this guidance document can help. You can also contact your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) for some ideas of where to start.

STEP 4: SUBMIT A PRE-APPLICATION

A pre-application is a rough draft of the contact, budget and project narrative sections of your final application. See [Section 5: Developing a Project](#), for more information on the pre-application. Your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) will have limited time to assist prior to the Sept. 15 pre-

application deadline. The pre-application is used to connect you to local support; it is not considered during ranking, so do your best with the information you have available. Submit your pre-application by 11:59 p.m. on Sept. 15 to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@Wisconsin.gov.

AIS Research and Development applicants will submit a pre-proposal in lieu of a pre-application. If you have received a Clean Boats Clean Waters grant in the past, you are not required to submit a Clean Boats Clean Waters pre-application. If you have received a Healthy Lakes and Rivers grant in the past, you are not required to submit a Healthy Lakes and Rivers pre-application. If you have received a LMPN grant in the past, you are not required to submit a LMPN pre-application. Returning LMPN applicants must simply notify their AIS biologist that they intend to apply by September 15th.

STEP 5: APPLY



The next step is to apply. First, prepare your budget: consider cost containment, how you will match to meet the cost-share requirements, and whether you will contract with a professional service provider. Details may be found in [Section 6: Developing a budget](#). Next, fill out the application by completing [Form 8700-284](#) (or, for Clean Boats, Clean Waters grants, [Form 8700-337](#)). If you are a county or a county-designated agent seeking to participate in the Lake Protection and Monitoring Network, refer to instructions in [Section 4: Lake Monitoring & Protection Network](#). If you are a researcher seeking to apply for an AIS Research and Demonstration Grant, refer to the information in [Section 3: Grant Project Types](#).

Submit your application by 11:59 p.m. on Nov. 15 to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@Wisconsin.gov. The department will review each application for completeness and eligibility. Eligible applications will move on to be evaluated for funding merit. Projects that align with the program's funding priorities are likely to receive funding. See [Section 7: Preparing Your Application](#) for more information.

STEP 6: APPLICATION RANKING



Your application will be reviewed and scored by an independent and anonymous group of experts. Three different people will review your application, note its strengths and weaknesses, and score the project using criteria established by grant type. See [Section 8: Application Review & Ranking](#) for more information. The scoring criteria used to determine funding priority vary by project and can be found in [Appendix A: Application Ranking Sheets](#).

STEP 7: RECEIVE AWARD, ADMINISTER GRANT




If you are awarded a grant, your organization will enter into an agreement with the department. Your local biologist will write a scope statement referencing the activities and deliverables from your application and may include additional conditions. The grant start date will be March 15th. No costs may be incurred prior to that date. Be sure to keep good records. You should also maintain good communication with the department on project status and any changes. You will also need to manage your costs incurred, report on deliverables, and submit requests for reimbursements. See [Section 9: Grant award process and project management](#).

A NOTE ON PARTNERSHIP

A key component of the surface water grant program is cooperation and partnership among grant recipients, the department, and other entities. Each plays an important role in meeting the conservation needs of Wisconsin. All partners and funding sources should be identified in final project products—let's build and strengthen our collaborative network!


SECTION 2: WHICH GRANT IS RIGHT FOR ME?

BEST FOR FIRST-TIME APPLICANTS



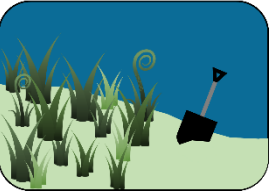
Greater knowledge and understanding is the first step toward effective surface water management. [Education grants](#) are available for education projects, up to \$5,000 per project. Education grants may be used to communicate information about surface water and biological populations. These grants can also be used for training, skill development, or to enhance your organization's capacity to carry out management projects.

BEST FOR GENERAL LAKE PROTECTION



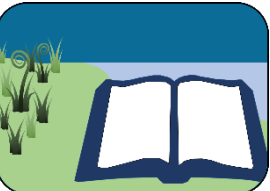
If you want to take action but are not sure where to start, [Healthy Lakes & Rivers](#) might be the program for you. These projects protect and restore habitat and reduce runoff. Choose from a menu of five simple best practices and receive up to \$1,000 per installation. Landowners can ask their lake association or county staff to sponsor an application. Recruit more participants to make healthy lakes and rivers!

BEST FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO JUMP RIGHT INTO IMPLEMENTATION



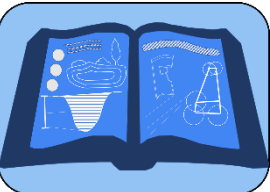
When you've decided you want to take action, [Surface Water Restoration grants](#) are a shortcut to implementation: they are limited to a list of shoreland, wetland, and in-water practices and require a project design plan. Projects must follow standards established by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the department. \$50K per project is available for lakes, and \$25K for rivers.

BEST FOR COLLECTING DATA OR DESIGNING PROJECTS



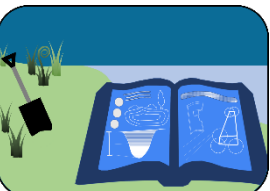
[Surface water planning grants](#) can be used to support data collection, ecological assessments, and focused planning efforts. A planning grant for up to \$10K per project can help you collect basic information on a waterbody when it is needed. These grants can also help you write focused management plans when a comprehensive plan is not necessary. Alternatively, if you have an idea for an implementation project but need to fill in the design or construction details before you begin, this program can help too.

BEST FOR THOSE WHO NEED A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



When management challenges are complex, a strategic plan can help. A [Comprehensive Management Planning project](#) will take a hard look at a waterbody or watershed and assess the ecological condition and threats. The plan will assess your community and its goals and determine how best to accomplish them. \$25K is available per project, and particularly large or complex challenges may be completed in phases.

BEST FOR THOSE WHO ALREADY HAVE A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

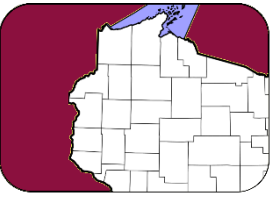


If you already have a management plan, then it's time to put it into practice. A [Management Plan Implementation grant](#) can help you fund shovel-ready restoration and protection projects. \$200K per project is available for projects that benefit lakes, while \$50K per project is available for rivers. These grants can also be used to develop protective ordinances.



BEST FOR PERMANENT LAND PROTECTION

Acquiring land and putting it into permanent conservation status is a good way to protect surface water quality and maintain critical habitat for biological communities. A [Land Easement & Acquisition grant](#) can help purchase land or a conservation easement that will protect the water quality and integrity of surface water ecosystems. \$200K is available lakes, and \$50K is available for rivers.



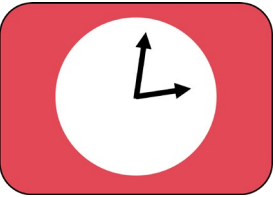
BEST FOR COUNTIES WHO WANT TO PLAN AND IMPLEMENT A LAKE PROTECTION PROGRAM

[County Lake grants](#) support the planning and implementation of lake protection activities. \$50K is available per project. In addition, county or tribal governments or their designated agents can also participate in the [Lake Monitoring & Protection Network](#), which provides funding with no cost share required to support coordinating services for AIS prevention and lake monitoring.



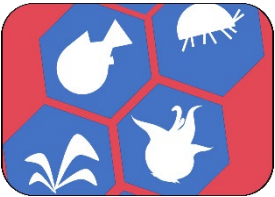
BEST FOR AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES PREVENTION

Education is key to preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species. Almost anyone can volunteer or be paid to serve as a [Clean Boats, Clean Waters](#) educator. \$4k is available to cost-share CBCW activities at each landing or a pair of landings. Participants will receive training on how to organize and conduct a boater education program in their community. Up to \$24K may be available for supplemental prevention activities under this program as approved by the department.



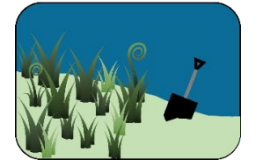
BEST FOR EARLY RESPONSE TO A NEWLY DISCOVERED AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

When a new invasive species is detected within a waterbody, it's a good idea to learn more about the population and consider planning a response. One [Early Detection & Response grant](#) is available for pioneering populations of [ch. NR40 classified](#) restricted invasive species. Multiple grants in succession are available for a classified prohibited species. Funding is capped at \$20K per project.



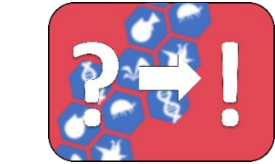
BEST FOR AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL

If established populations of aquatic invasive species are having adverse effects on a lake, river or wetland, funding is available for control. \$50K is available for [AIS Small-Scale Population Management projects](#) and \$150K for [AIS Large-Scale Population Management](#). Managing aquatic invasive species while protecting non-target species to our best abilities can be challenging, but integrated pest management can help. Grants require an approved recommendation in an aquatic plant management plan.



BEST FOR RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

A knowledge-generating approach to natural resources management can improve management outcomes. There are two separate knowledge-based programs: one for applied management and restoration, and one for controlling aquatic invasive species. Up to \$200K per project is available for [Applied Management Studies](#). Projects should have the goals of increasing knowledge while implementing an approved recommendation in a management plan, often in collaboration with community groups. For [AIS Research & Demonstration projects](#), \$500K is available per year to support research related to controlling AIS.



SECTION 3: GRANT PROJECT TYPES

Surface Water Education



Education projects reach people with information about how surface waters work, their importance, and how we can protect them. Eligible projects might focus on the quality of aquatic ecosystems, their beneficial uses, ecological condition, and the threats or challenges they face. Projects often contribute data and other products to planning efforts. Funding is available for lakes, rivers, wetlands, and watersheds. In addition, funding is available to support the formation and development of river management organizations.

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization

Applicants must submit their pre-application by Sept. 15, final applications are due Nov. 15.

FUNDING

Grants may be awarded for up to 67% of total project costs, up to \$5,000.

The maximum annual total of education and planning grants per waterbody or grantee is \$50,000.

REIMBURSEMENTS

One grant advance is available for up to 75% of the total grant award.

25% of the grant award is retained until approval of deliverables and reimbursement.

EXAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE EDUCATION GRANT PROJECTS

Surface Water Information & Education projects collect data to better understand waterbody condition and disseminate that information to broaden public understanding. Projects may also focus on surface water condition, quality, protection, and restoration.

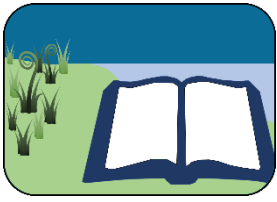
Aquatic Invasive Species Information & Education projects focus on AIS education & outreach. Grantees may collect data on AIS populations, focus on AIS identification, communicate information about threats and effects, and explain how to prevent spread or control existing populations.

Training & Skill Development projects can help a grantee fund workshops or other training programs for volunteers or other participants involved in another lake or river planning or management project.

Organization Development projects help an organization develop the capacity to carry out planning or management work. An organization may build capacity by growing its membership, enhancing relationships with partners, and building skills and resources. Projects may also assist an organization to formulate goals and objectives for other surface water planning or management projects.

River Management Organization Formation projects can be used to provide programs and materials to assist in forming a river management organization. Eligible activities include training, facilitated planning programs and workshops, development, printing and dissemination of information, surveys or other materials designed to understand or attract members.

Surface Water Planning



Surface water planning grants can be used to assess surface water quality or to create a plan outlining future management actions for the benefit of surface water. Planning projects must lay the groundwork to protect or improve surface water, prevent pollution, prevent aquatic invasive species, or protect or improve aquatic ecosystems, including biological populations and habitat. For more details, see [Appendix B: Management Planning](#).

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization

Applicants must submit their pre-application by Sept. 15, final applications are due Nov. 15.

FUNDING

Grants may be awarded for up to 67% of total project costs, up to \$10,000.

No more than 20% of the funding for a planning project may support education and outreach.

The maximum annual total of education and planning grants per waterbody or grantee is \$50,000.

Lakes exceeding 475 littoral acres are eligible for more than one Surface Water Planning grant if necessary to accomplish planning goals.

REIMBURSEMENTS

One grant advance is available for up to 75% of the total grant award.

25% of the grant award is retained until approval of deliverables and reimbursement.

EXAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE SURFACE WATER PLANNING PROJECTS

Preparing to Plan projects can help take the first steps toward a comprehensive management plan. Eligible projects are various. Projects might identify data gaps, collect new data, assess condition following the [Wisconsin Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology](#) (WisCALM), identify management challenges, assess historical management and outline planning needs before starting.

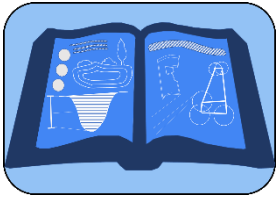
Management Plans & Plan Update projects will write a focused management plan to address a specific management challenge or will update any management plan when necessary. Example challenges appropriate for a focused plan include aquatic plant management projects that don't require a large-scale approach, or lake protection plans for small lakes with healthy watersheds. Updates to management plans that have been implemented will have priority over those that have not. See the list of required elements for management plans in [Appendix B: Management Planning](#).

Organization & Community Assessment projects focus on the social dimensions of collaborative planning projects. See [Appendix C: Social Science Tools](#). Projects may identify stakeholders, determine a community's capacity to carry out a project, identify values or define management goals or objectives.

Water Quality, Watershed, or Aquatic Life Assessment projects attempt to understand ecological condition and contribute to planning and management. These projects often collect or assemble and analyze data on waterbodies, biological populations, or watersheds. Eligible projects might conduct WisCALM assessments, conduct field surveys, inventory stressors, or predict (model) the outcome of management actions.

Pre-Implementation projects provide a transition between planning and implementation. Design work may be required before a project is "shovel-ready". A pre-implementation project might result in engineering plans, site assessments, modelling or design plans. Projects should contribute to the implementation of projects that will benefit surface water. Projects related to dredging feasibility must focus on evaluating alternatives, determining sources, and finding long-term solutions.

Comprehensive Management Planning for Lakes & Watersheds



A strategic plan can lay the foundation for good management decisions for years to come. A comprehensive management planning project will take a hard look at a waterbody or watershed to determine condition and quality. It will identify threats, problems, and causes, while providing strategic direction and timeline for implementation of management objectives. The plan will strive to understand your community, its goals, and suggest actions to accomplish them. Funding is available for writing new plans and updating existing plans. For more details, see [Appendix B: Management Planning](#).

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization

Applicants must submit their pre-application by Sept. 15, final applications are due Nov. 15.

FUNDING

Grants may be awarded for up to 67% of total project costs, up to \$25,000.

Phased planning projects may be undertaken simultaneously or in succession.

No more than 20% of the funding for a planning project may support education and outreach.

The maximum annual total of education and planning grants per waterbody or grantee is \$50,000.

REIMBURSEMENTS

One grant advance is available for up to 75% of the total grant award.

25% of the grant award is retained until approval of deliverables and reimbursement.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Comprehensive Management Planning projects will result in a new or updated comprehensive management plan. A management plan is a dynamic document that presents baseline information, explores management challenges, defines management goals and objectives, and provides strategic direction for selecting management actions and planning activities to accomplish plan objectives. The plan should present a set of recommended management actions, and include a plan for implementation, progress assessment, and future updates. Comprehensive plans will address in-water, shoreline, and watershed conditions. See [Appendix B: Management Planning](#).

CONDITIONS

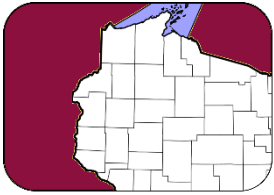
A description of the public review process, a summary of comments, and the steps the grantee will take to adopt the plan must be submitted along with the plan at the same time the grantee requests final payment for the planning project.

Plans must contain the core elements identified in [Appendix B: Management Planning](#).

The department will review submitted plans and may require modifications prior to final payment.

Plan recommendations must be approved to be eligible for implementation under the surface water management grant program. A grantee may request a determination of eligibility of one or more recommendations for a management grant at the time the grantee requests final payment on the planning grant.

County Lake Grants



Lakes are complex and working to prevent degradation in the first place is easier than restoration. County lake grants help counties and tribes carry out a lake protection planning and implementation program. Counties should first apply for a grant to design a lake protection strategy. Subsequent grants can be used to implement the protection plan.

PREREQUISITES

Applicants limited to county governments and tribes

Applicants must submit their pre-application by Sept. 15, applications are due Nov. 15.

FUNDING

A grant may be awarded for up to 67% of total project costs, up to \$50,000.

REIMBURSEMENTS

One grant advance is available for up to 75% of the total grant award.

25% of the grant award is retained until approval of deliverables and reimbursement.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Funds support developing a **county lake protection plan**, which includes the following elements:

-
- Accurate and up-to-date basic lake information, including: size, depth, morphometry, watershed size, water quality, WISCALM assessments, public access description, AIS presence. Data need not be recollected if conditions have not changed.
 - A list of priority protection lakes (e.g. those that attain state eutrophication water quality standards).
 - The subset of priority protection lakes that are vulnerable to degradation, considering
 - Use and potential for overuse.
 - Current or projected future land use and development.
 - Emerging or future nonpoint source pollution.
 - Condition of biological communities and the extent and quality of habitat.
 - Presence or risk of aquatic invasive species.
 - A list of proposed protection activities and strategy for their implementation.
-

Funds can also be used to **implement** the county lake protection plan. Activities eligible for funding are those that were identified in the county lake protection plan, limited to activities that are consistent with the goals of the surface water grant program. Planning and management actions that are fundable under any of the other surface water grant categories would likely be fundable as a county lake grant if the action is included in the protection plan.

In addition, the DNRs [Healthy Watersheds, High-Quality Waters Action Plan](#) provides additional groundwork for statewide protection action. In 2021, the WDNR published a list of [High-Quality Waters](#) that represent our state's current priorities for protection activity.

Healthy Lakes & Rivers



Healthy Lakes & Rivers is a subprogram of the Surface Water Management grant program that focuses on shoreland landowners that want to install practices on their property to improve habitat and water quality. Healthy Lakes & Rivers grants support five simple and inexpensive best practices that may be installed in the littoral, transition/buffer, and upland zones of shoreland properties. Practices must follow department guidelines published in the Healthy Lakes and Rivers Action Plan and supporting technical guidance. See [Appendix D: Healthy Lakes & Rivers](#). Detailed information is available on the [Healthy Lakes & Rivers website](#).

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization

First-time Healthy Lakes and Rivers applicants submit a pre-application by Sept. 15, returning customers need not pre-apply.

Final applications are due Nov. 15.

First-time applicants must provide design plans for approval before implementation.

FUNDING

Grants may be awarded for up to 75% of total project costs, up to \$25,000. \$1,000 in state cost-share is available per practice. At least 90% of the DNR cost share of a project must be spent on implementation. Tangential costs like project management or technical assistance may make up no more than 10% of the state cost share, calculated on a per project basis.

REIMBURSEMENTS

One grant advance is available for up to 25% of the total grant award.

A grantee may request up to four partial payments overall, no more frequently than one per year. 10% of the grant award is retained until approval of deliverables and reimbursement.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Best practices that may be supported under a Healthy Lakes & Rivers grant include fish sticks, native plantings, diversions, rain gardens and rock infiltration projects. Fish sticks are not eligible for rivers.

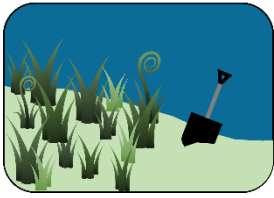
CONDITIONS

Operation and maintenance requirements are prescribed by the department and must be followed. A signed conservation contract indicating a commitment to operate and maintain the practices' function for at least 10 years must be obtained for all participating landowners.

Locations limited to within 1,000 ft of a lake ordinary high-water mark, a wetland that is part of an aquatic ecosystem, or the greater distance of 300 ft to a river or the landward side of a floodplain.

Grantees may request a one-time cost amendment to add projects to an existing grant by submitting the Healthy Lakes and Rivers Grant Amendment Request ([Form 8700-381](#)). Total award cannot exceed \$25,000.

Surface Water Restoration



Surface water restoration grants help implement protection and restoration actions. Unlike plan implementation grants, these projects *don't* require a management plan, however, projects shall follow the appropriate NRCS standards published in Appendix E: Surface Water Restoration. Applications shall be submitted with a project design plan.

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization; see exceptions pertaining to Wetland Incentives below.

Applicants must submit their pre-application by Sept. 15, applications are due Nov. 15.

Restoration projects shall be submitted with a project design plan.

Ordinance development projects require a letter of support from the adopting unit of government

A recorded land use agreement or property manager's letter of intent, if the property is state-owned

Public access is required for projects that enhance in-water habitat.

FUNDING

Grants cover up to 75% of total project costs, \$50,000 for lakes, \$25,000 for rivers.

Wetland incentives are also available: these are not cost-shared; each incentive grant is \$10,000.

REIMBURSEMENTS

One grant advance is available for up to 25% of the total grant award.

A grantee may request up to 4 partial payments overall, no more frequently than one per year.

10% of the grant award is retained until approval of deliverables and reimbursement.

EXAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE SURFACE WATER RESTORATION PROJECTS

Shoreland protection projects must follow applicable standards of [s. ATCP 50](#) and published in the NRCS [Field Office Technical Guide](#) for Wisconsin, Section IV. We included direct links for each practice in [Appendix E: Surface Water Restoration Practice Standards](#).

- Critical area stabilization
- Diversions
- Filter strips
- Grade stabilization structures on artificial or non-navigable watercourses
- Riparian buffers
- Water bar diversion
- Sediment and water basins
- Pervious pavement
- Rain gardens
- Vegetation planting
- Urban pollution and runoff control
- Streambank or shoreline protection
- Impervious area removal within 35 feet of the ordinary high-water mark

In-Water Management projects protect or improve in-water conditions. Eligible activities include the installation of department-approved habitat structures, culvert or road crossing removal or modification and aquatic re-vegetation. For connectivity projects, see [Appendix F: Surface Water Connectivity](#). Other projects are subject to department approval.

Wetland Restoration projects will help restore or enhance a prior converted or existing wetland. Projects must occur on hydric soils and implement the best practices for wetland restoration or enhancement. Projects must follow the [NRCS standards](#) for either [Wetland Restoration \(657\)](#) or [Wetland Enhancement \(659\)](#). Eligible activities included drainage tile disablement, ditch plugs and fills, water level manipulation or vegetation enhancement, but these activities cannot be necessary to achieve mitigation standards. Projects that enhance a lake ecosystem are capped at \$50,000, while projects to benefit rivers are capped at \$25,000.

Wetland Incentives amounting to up to \$10,000 each, with no cost-share required, are available for grantees who have completed a comprehensive land use plan that includes a recommendation for

wetland enhancement or restoration. Activities are the same as those for Wetland Restoration projects, above. **Note:** Comprehensive land use plans are defined by Wisconsin state statute, s. 66.1001 (1) (a). Qualified Surface Water Management Organizations and Nonprofit Conservation Organizations are not eligible for Wetland Incentives.

Ordinance Development projects create local regulations to benefit surface waters. They relate to topics like boating, AIS prevention, wetlands, shorelands, erosion control and others. Eligible activities include development, legal work, facility rental, training for compliance and enforcement, outreach, and assessment of administrative and enforcement capacity. Applications must include a letter of support from the unit of government most likely to implement the ordinance.

CONDITIONS

Locations limited to within 1,000 ft of a lake ordinary high-water mark, a wetland that is part of an aquatic ecosystem, or the greater distance of 300 ft to a river or the landward side of a floodplain.

The grantee shall have control of the property through ownership, easements, deed restrictions, or contracts such that the sites being restored with grant funds remain in conservation use for 20 years. If the project has an operation and maintenance period of more than 10 years and is on land not owned by the grantee, the grantee must enter into a land use agreement with the landowner and record the cost-share agreement at the register of deeds office in the county where the property is located. If property is state-owned, the applicant must have a recorded land use agreement or a letter of intent from the property manager at the time of application.

Streambank or shoreline protection projects may contain structural practices (e.g. rip rap) where the site assessment determines bioengineering and vegetation management will not control erosion. Structural practices must include shoreland habitat restoration following the NRCS [shoreland habitat standard 643A](#). Planting dimensions shall be a minimum of 35 feet deep with an exception for principal structures, extending the entire length of the project or property, save an optional viewing and access corridor, and shall include structurally diverse plantings.

****NEW**** For multi-phased implementation projects that will require activities or funding beyond the scope of the current grant proposal to meet the objectives, in order to maximize ranking [points](#), it is recommended that you provide a [financial plan](#) with your application.

PROJECT DESIGN PLAN

Surface water restoration projects do not require a comprehensive management plan, but they must be appropriate and designed for the site. Be sure to reference relevant NRCS standards in your application. With your application, you must also submit a **project design plan that includes the following elements:**

Project implementation timeline

Establish goals and objectives for the project and outline tasks to accomplish them. Organize the tasks on a schedule, include a timeline indicating start, end, and who will accomplish the task.

Maintenance plan

Describe how the project will be managed to maintain conservation value for a period of 20 years.

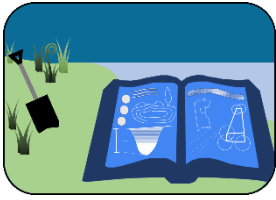
Site map

Indicate the location and bounds of the project. "Before" photos of the site are strongly encouraged.

Additional supporting documents (if applicable)

Many of the projects fundable under this section require design; some of them require engineering. You may include additional materials that will help biologists understand what the project will accomplish. Consider including schematics, site plans, a monitoring plan and schedule, landscape designs or vegetation planting lists as appropriate for the project.

Management Plan Implementation



Management plan implementation projects will always implement an approved recommendation found in a surface water management plan. Projects will improve or protect surface water or aquatic ecosystems. Eligible activities include the actions necessary to implement the recommendation. Detailed instructions related to management plans and their required elements, and how to go about getting recommendation and implementation projects approved can be found in [Appendix B: Management Planning](#).

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization

Applicants must submit their pre-application by Sept. 15, applications are due Nov. 15.

Applicants must request a determination of project eligibility by Sept. 15 (See *Conditions*).

Public access is required when projects enhance in-water habitat (e.g., aeration, habitat work).

If property is state-owned, the applicant must have a recorded land use agreement or a letter of intent from the property manager.

FUNDING

Grants cover up to 75% of total project costs, \$200,000 for lakes and wetlands, \$50,000 for rivers.

REIMBURSEMENTS

One grant advance is available for up to 25% of the total grant award, not to exceed \$25,000.

A grantee may request up to four partial payments overall, no more frequently than one per year.

10% of the grant award is retained until approval of deliverables and reimbursement documentation.

EXAMPLE ELIGIBLE MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

Management plan implementation grants support a broad range of projects, some examples are below:

Nonpoint Source Pollution Control projects reduce the loading of nutrients and sediment into the waterbody. A wide range of best management practices are available depending on the pollution source and location. For additional examples, see the list of practices outlined under s. NR 154.04. Applications should be specific as to the BMPs proposed and their location.

Habitat Restoration projects improve the shoreline, nearshore or upland habitat in a way that will significantly improve the ecological condition of surface water or aquatic life.

Water Quality projects address problems related to water quality that remain after best management practices have controlled nonpoint source pollution. Activities include alum treatments or other solutions that support a return to the natural characteristics of a lake, wetland, or river.

Management Staffing grants provide funding for implementation and support. The project must result in the implementation of one or more approved recommendations in one or more management plans. Applications must be submitted with a position description, including goals, objectives and tasks, and the percentage of time assigned to each activity. For grants of over 1,000 hours, the department may require semi-annual performance reviews.

Applied Management studies employ a research-based approach to increase understanding of surface water management. Projects must implement an approved recommendation from a management plan; some will involve close collaboration with community groups. Projects will employ innovative approaches, experiments, or otherwise increase understanding waterbody protection and restoration.

Landowner Incentives encourage the implementation of an approved management plan recommendation. Payments may provide incentive for installing conservation best practices, participating in program-approved initiatives, or taking agricultural land out of production. Landowner incentive costs do not include the cost of implementation of the best management practice. Applications must include a justification, a description of the payment and documentation process, and expected outcomes. Incentive payments may make up no more than 10% of total grant award. One-time or annual incentive payments should include compensation for a period no greater than 3 years or the duration of the grant period.

CONDITIONS

Implementation projects must be consistent with an approved recommendation in a management plan. A grantee must request a determination of eligibility for one or more recommendations in a current management plan at least 60 days prior to the final application deadline. The request must include 1) a cover letter with a brief description of the activities proposed for grant funding, 2) The citation of the supporting recommendation(s) in the plan, 3) a complete copy of the management plan, and 4) a summary of any public comments received.

Management plans establish project eligibility. Plans must supply enough information for a biologist to evaluate the recommendation. Biologists will consider ecological condition, management goals, recommendations and alternatives, management history, and stakeholder views. A plan funded with a Surface Water Planning Grant will provide this information. Other plans (e.g. Nine Key Element Plans, Total Maximum Daily Load implementation plans, county land and water plans, aquatic plant management plans) may also provide the necessary information to establish project eligibility. For more information, see the section on eligibility determinations at the end of [Appendix B: Management Planning](#).

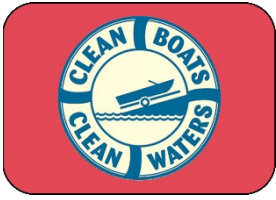
External sources or causative factors that create adverse conditions must be controlled to the best practical extent possible before a project is eligible under this section. It is better to treat the ultimate cause of a problem rather than repeatedly treating the symptoms. Eligible projects must be likely to meet the management objectives or achieve state water quality standards.

The grantee shall have control of the property through ownership, easements, deed restrictions, or contracts such that the sites being restored with grant funds remain in conservation use for 20 years. If the project has an operation and maintenance period of more than 10 years and is on land not owned by the grantee, the grantee must enter into a land use agreement with the landowner and record the cost-share agreement at the register of deeds office in the county where the property is located. If property is state-owned, the applicant must have a recorded land use agreement or a letter of intent from the property manager at the time of application.

Eligible plans have a completion date of no more than 10 years prior to the year in which an implementation grant application is submitted. The department may determine a longer lifespan is appropriate if the applicant can demonstrate a plan has been actively implemented and updated during its lifespan.

****NEW**** For multi-phased implementation projects that will require activities or funding beyond the scope of the current grant proposal to meet the objectives, in order to [maximize ranking points](#), it is recommended that you provide a [financial plan](#) with your application. For example, if you are requesting state costshare for the first of several planned alum treatments you must demonstrate that you have the means to fund the entire prescribed series of alum applications in absence of future grants.

Clean Boats, Clean Waters



Clean Boats, Clean Waters (CBCW) is a streamlined aquatic invasive species grant through which volunteer or paid staff conduct boat and trailer inspections and educate boaters on how to prevent the spread of AIS at waterbody access points. Additional details on the CBCW program appear in [Appendix G: Clean Boats, Clean Waters](#).

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization

First-time applicants submit a pre-application by Sept. 15, returning customers need not pre-apply.

Final applications are due Nov. 15.

FUNDING

Grants cover up to 75% of total project costs.

Up to \$24,000 is available per CBCW grant project (\$4,000 per landing or pair of landings).

REIMBURSEMENTS

A 25% advance on the total grant award is available, with one partial payment allowed per year.

10% of the grant award is retained until approval of final deliverables and reimbursement.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Clean Boats, Clean Waters projects focus on boater education and AIS prevention.

CONDITIONS

CBCW inspectors must attend an approved training workshop prior to conducting inspections.

Responsibilities include conducting inspections, collecting data, user education, reporting aquatic invasive species, and uploading data to the [Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System \(SWIMS\) database](#). Inspectors must accumulate a minimum of 200 inspection hours per landing or pair of landings as listed in the grant application and agreement. Grantees must prioritize high-use events such as holidays, weekends, and fishing tournaments.

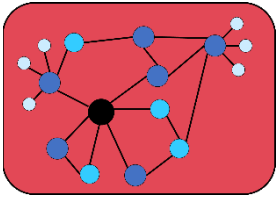
WHAT ARE ELIGIBLE COSTS?

Each 200-hour block of inspection time may be recorded at one landing *or* spread across a pair of landings. Landings can be on the same lake or on different lakes. The maximum award for one grant is \$24,000. Therefore, a single application may target up to 12 landings with a total inspection time of 1,200 hours. For larger grants, each single landing or pair of landings as listed in the grant application must meet at least 200 inspection hours. Eligible expenses are strictly limited to the following:

- Payment to inspectors or in-kind donation of volunteer inspector hours
- Time spent on the administration of the program or entering hours into [Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System \(SWIMS\) database](#)
- Time spent at CBCW workshops or training
- CBCW clothing or supplies from Extension Lakes

Note: Mileage, signage, trash management, port-a-potties, association dues, conference attendance, and supplies for decontamination are not eligible expenses and cannot be used as match.

Aquatic Invasive Species Supplemental Prevention



Aquatic invasive species are not all equally damaging, but most are impossible to eradicate once they are established. Prevention is key. Clean Boats, Clean Waters is the department's flagship prevention program, but other supplemental work that focuses on waterbodies and species with a high priority for prevention work can enhance our prevention efforts. See [Appendix H: Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention](#) for more details.

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization

Applicants must submit their pre-application by Sept. 15, applications are due Nov. 15.

FUNDING

Grants cover up to 75% of total project costs.

Up to \$24,000 is available for supplemental prevention projects approved by the department.

REIMBURSEMENTS

A 25% advance on the total grant award is available

A grantee may request up to four partial payments overall, no more frequently than one per year.

10% of the grant award is retained until approval of final deliverables and reimbursement.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Supplemental Prevention projects reduce the spread or risk of introduction of AIS. Smaller grants of up to \$4,000 per waterbody access point are available to all applicants who completed a CBCW project the prior year and plan to continue their CBCW program.

Larger prevention grants of up to \$24,000 are available for department-approved prevention projects when one or more of the following conditions are met (in order of decreasing priority):

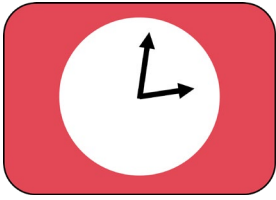
- Proposes regional (multi-county) coordination of department-approved prevention programs.
- Contains a verified NR40 prohibited species or shields a waterbody within 15 miles of a prohibited population.
- Addresses one of the top 300 waterbodies for AIS Prevention (list in Appendix H)
- Contains the spread of an isolated AIS population with low prevalence in the geographic region.
- Prevents introduction to on a waterbody within 15 miles of a verified AIS population.

Unless approved by the department, supplemental prevention projects must be conducted alongside a Clean Boats, Clean Waters program. Activities must be different from the list of [LMPN cooperative services](#). See [Appendix H: Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention](#) for more details.

CONDITIONS

If a conservation practice or capital asset is to be installed on property utilizing grant funds, the grantee shall have control over the property through ownership, easements, deed restrictions or recorded contracts. If property is state-owned, the applicant must have a recorded land use agreement or a letter of intent from the property manager at the time of application.

Aquatic Invasive Species Control – Early Detection & Response



When invasive species are newly introduced, it's a good idea to learn more about the population and start planning; some applicants may not want to wait for the next annual grant cycle to secure funding. Early detection and response grants can give eligible applicants a jump-start into planning and management. Because projects occur without the guidance of a management plan, projects must be conducted in coordination with the department.

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization. Individual land holders may apply for grants for [prohibited species](#). Populations of [restricted species](#) must be *pioneering* populations.

FUNDING

Grants may cover up to 75% of total project costs. Up to \$25,000 is available per project.

REIMBURSEMENTS

One grant advance is available for up to 25% of the total grant award. A grantee may request up to four partial payments overall, no more frequently than one per year. 10% of the grant award is retained until approval of deliverables and reimbursement.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Early Detection & Response projects should focus on education, population monitoring and early planning steps for any population of ch. NR40 classified [prohibited species](#), or pioneering populations of ch. NR40 [restricted species](#). Control actions may be appropriate when they are likely to result in population removal or limitation of a population to small size. Control actions must be developed in coordination with the department and are subject to department approval.

CONDITIONS

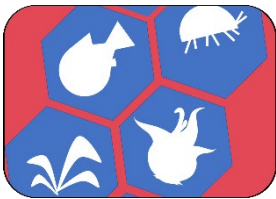
One grant is available for *pioneering* populations of restricted invasive species. Multiple grants sought in succession are available for prohibited species.

Pioneering populations are in the early stages of colonization. The department may use best professional judgement, considering the population extent, abundance, and spatial distribution to determine whether the population may be qualified as a pioneer population.

For rooted aquatic plant species, a pioneering population covers a small area, is typically sparse, and will have been verified during the preceding 5 years. A pioneering population will cover an area that is less than 3 acres in size or has colonized less than 3% of the habitable area of the lake, stream reach, or wetland, whichever is greater.

The department may specify control measures and require monitoring and reporting activities for projects funded in part with early detection and response dollars.

Aquatic Invasive Species Control – Large or Small-Scale Population Management



When an established population of aquatic invasive species is having adverse effects on a waterbody or wetland, funding is available for control activities. Managing aquatic invasive species can be challenging, but adaptive and integrated pest management can help. For more information, see [Appendix I: Integrated Pest Management](#). Participation in the large- or small-scale control program requires an approved recommendation in an aquatic plant or aquatic invasive species management plan. Eligible projects will implement one or

more of the resulting recommendations.

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization. For control of prohibited species only, individual land holders may also apply. Applicants must submit their pre-application by Sept. 15, applications are due Nov. 15.

Applicants must request a determination of project eligibility by Sept. 15 (see *Conditions*, below).

Public access, unless controlling a population of ch. NR40 [prohibited species](#)

FUNDING

Grants may cover up to 75% of total project costs.

Up to \$50,000 is available for small-scale projects and \$150,000 is available for large-scale projects.

REIMBURSEMENTS

One grant advance is available for up to 25% of the total grant award.

A grantee may request up to four partial payments overall, no more frequently than one per year.

10% of the grant award is retained until approval of deliverables and reimbursement.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Large-Scale Population Management projects will result in long-term, multi-season suppression of one or more established populations of aquatic invasive species. Projects are large in scale, affecting a substantial portion of a lake, stream reach, or wetland.

Projects that address multiple populations across a region should employ a strategic approach to managing multiple populations, prioritizing control actions in a way that ensures wise spending of grant funds. For example, a regional wetland control project might focus on populations that threaten high-functioning natural wetlands or focus on small, more easily controlled populations. For Phragmites-focused projects seeking AIS planning and control grant funds, please see the [Phragmites Statewide Management Strategy](#) for more specific guidance.

Small-Scale Population Management projects will maintain a low abundance of one or more aquatic invasive species populations or further reduce their size. Projects should implement management activities with the goal of continued suppression of the target species where the actions are unlikely to affect the entire lake, stream reach or wetland. Projects should be designed to result in long-term, multi-season suppression of one or more established populations of the target species.

CONDITIONS

All projects must employ an integrated pest management approach, focusing on long-term suppression of pests or their damage, considering all the available pest control practices. Integrated pest management projects will be informed by current, comprehensive information on pest life cycles and the interactions among pests and the environment. Integrated pest management will include more than one management practice. See Appendix I: Integrated pest management.

Most control actions will have non-target impacts. Pesticide applications may be approved when other pest control methods are considered, and when pesticide applications are conducted with the goal of removing only the target species.

Practices eligible for inclusion in an integrated pest management strategy include:

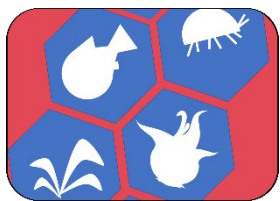
- Prevention
- Biological control
- Biomanipulation
- Nutrient management
- Habitat manipulation
- Modification of cultural practices
- Pesticide application
- Water level manipulation
- Mechanical removal
- Population monitoring
- Other approved methods

AIS control projects must be consistent with an approved recommendation in a management plan. An applicant must request a determination of eligibility for one or more recommendations in a current management plan at least 60 days prior to the application deadline. The request must include 1) a cover letter with a brief description of the activities proposed for grant funding, 2) The citation of the supporting recommendation(s) in the plan, 3) a complete copy of the management plan, and 4) a summary of any public comments received. For more information, see the section on eligibility determinations at the end of [Appendix B: Management Planning](#).

For AIS control projects, a current plan has a completion date of no more than 5 years prior to submittal of the recommendation for approval. The department may determine that a longer lifespan is appropriate for a given management plan if the applicant can demonstrate it has been actively implemented and updated during its lifespan. However, a point-intercept survey of the aquatic plant community conducted within 5 years of the year an applicant applies for a grant is required. The department may also determine a survey more recent than 5 years is necessary.

Monitoring and assessment are an integral part of adaptive management and critical for making good decisions. All AIS Control projects must include monitoring and evaluation, employing department-approved methods where they exist. Projects that include prevention activities are likely to fare better during application review and ranking. For more information, see [Section 6: Developing a Budget](#), which contains cost containment measures and a list of department-approved methods.

Aquatic Invasive Species Control – Research & Demonstration



It is often helpful to take a knowledge-generating approach to natural resources management. Aquatic invasive species research and development projects should have the goal of increasing scientific understanding of the ecological and economic implications of AIS and management, and to assess innovative techniques for prevention, containment, and control. Projects should be cooperative activities between a grantee and the department.

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization

Submission of a pre-proposal (this satisfies the requirement for a pre-application)

Invitation to submit a formal application

FUNDING

Grants may cover up to 75% of total project costs.

Up to \$500,000 is available annually.

REIMBURSEMENTS

One grant advance is available for up to 25% of the total grant award.

A grantee may request up to four partial payments overall, no more frequently than one per year.

10% of the grant award is retained until approval of deliverables and reimbursement.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

AIS Research & Demonstration projects should focus on increasing scientific understanding of the ecological and economic implications of AIS, AIS control and management, and prevention and control within a socio-ecological context. Projects may assess experimental and innovative techniques for the prevention, containment, and control of AIS.

PRE-PROPOSAL

Pre-proposals must be submitted to the department by Sept. 15 each year to be considered for funding. Applicants are not required to submit Form 8700-274 with their preproposal. Send pre-proposal to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov. Pre-proposals are different from pre-applications and shall include:

- Research question
- Project goals and objectives
- Research methods
- Estimated costs
- Project timeline

Pre-proposals received will undergo an internal review to identify high priority projects based on current scientific needs. Successful pre-proposals will be invited to submit a full final grant proposal application, which must be received by no later than Nov. 15 of each year. An AIS Research & Demonstration Grant specific application form will be sent those invited to submit a final application.

Land Acquisition & Conservation Easements



Grants under this subprogram provide funding for permanent protection of land associated with lakes and rivers. Grants may be used for the acquisition of property or some property rights (also called easements) to protect lakes, rivers, and their ecosystems in perpetuity. Land acquisition projects are reviewed and processed by [environmental grants specialists](#).

PREREQUISITES

Eligible organization

Applicants must submit their pre-application by Sept. 15, applications are due Nov. 15.

Pre-application meeting with the DNR Appraisal Reviewer and your [local environmental grants specialist](#). It is recommended that your appraiser participates in the meeting.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Fee simple acquisition

Purchase of perpetual conservation easement

INELIGIBLE PROJECTS

- Land acquisition of any property that is subject to reversionary rights or has restrictions or covenants that would prevent the property from being managed for purposes consistent with the grant program.
- Land acquisition through condemnation.
- Land acquisition where negotiations were not conducted as willing seller, willing buyer
- Acquisition of land on which a dam is located.
- Land acquired more than one year before a land acquisition grant application was submitted.
- Projects that do not provide public access to the property, unless the department determines restricting public access is necessary to protect wild animals, plants, or other natural features.

FUNDING

Grants may cover 75% of eligible project costs.

Up to \$200,000 per project is available to purchase land to protect a lake, \$50,000 for rivers.

ELIGIBLE COSTS

- Fair market value of property documented by an appraisal prepared to Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) and DNR Standards, and accepted for grant purposes
- Appraisal costs
- Building demolition (except lead paint and asbestos remediation)
- Legal fees associated with closing, up to a maximum cost-share of \$1,000
- Land survey fees
- Title insurance and gap insurance
- Title company closing costs
- Recording fees
- Historical and cultural assessments (if required by the department)
- Environmental inspections and audits
- Baseline documentation required for conservation easements

INELIGIBLE COSTS

- Environmental clean-up costs

- Property management plan
- Brokerage fees paid by the buyer
- Real estate transfer taxes
- Relocation payments
- Any other cost not identified as eligible above

REQUIRED APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

1. Application ([Form 8700-284](#))
2. Appraisal that meets the Uniform Standards of Professional Practice (USPAP) that has been ordered by the buyer. Must be a full narrative appraisal completed by a Certified General appraiser. [List of Wisconsin contract appraisers.](#)
3. Title commitment
4. Property management plan (draft) for fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition projects
5. Environmental Hazards Assessment ([Form 1800-001](#))
6. Conservation easement projects require draft DNR model easement <http://dnr.wi.gov/Aid/easements.html>
7. Other documents may be required depending on the nature of the project. Discuss the project with your [local environmental grants specialist](#) to determine any additional document needs

REIMBURSEMENTS

No advance available

Up to 100% of the state cost-share of the land purchase price may be deposited to a non-interest-bearing escrow account

USE OF AN ESCROW ACCOUNT

The grantee may request that the department disburse 100% of the state cost-share of the land purchase price, up to the entire grant award amount, for fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition to a private firm that maintains a non-interest-bearing escrow account for such purposes, subject to a department -approved title insurance commitment for each property. Funds in an escrow account will be released to the seller upon completion of an insured closing and conveyance of the property to the buyer. If the property closing has not occurred within 15 days from the time the funds are disbursed to the escrow account, the DNR may request that the funds in the escrow account to be returned to the department.

LAND WITH A MORTGAGE OR LAND CONTRACT

The DNR will only award a grant for property on which a mortgage or land contract exists if the holder of the mortgage or land contract will subordinate their rights to the DNR's interests. This is required because the department is not able to subordinate the state's interests to the prior interests of a mortgage holder. Discuss this situation with your [local environmental grants specialist](#) as early in the process as possible.

APPRAISAL AND TITLE COMMITMENT REQUIREMENT

Your application will not be considered complete unless it includes a real estate appraisal for the subject property. The appraisal must have been ordered by the applicant, not by the seller, and must be less than 12 months old as of the grant application deadline. DNR's Appraisal Reviewer will review the appraisal to ensure it adheres to industry standards.

Grants will be calculated on value of an acceptable appraisal. If two appraisals are needed, the DNR will order the second appraisal, and the DNR will base the grant award on the lower of the two acceptable appraisals.

The DNR will require a title commitment with copies of any recorded encumbrances (easements, restrictive covenants, judgements, etc.) before the appraisal reviewer will evaluate the appraisal. The DNR Appraisal Reviewer must evaluate and accept the appraisal and establish value for the parcel before the DNR may issue a grant contract. Contact your [local environmental grants specialist](#) for appraisal guidelines.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN

All applications for fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition must include a draft land management plan that describes the site, how the project will protect the lake and its ecosystem, and how the property will be managed and maintained over the long term. The level of detail in the plan will depend upon the size and condition of the property. Application review decisions are based, in part, on information in the plan. The plan also serves as a long-range planning tool for the project.

Please submit the plan as a separate “stand alone” document. The DNR may recommend revisions to the draft plan before final adoption; the final plan will become part of the grant contract should the project receive funding. Attach project site maps as an appendix.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

The following topics should be addressed in your narrative and property management plan:

- Description of existing conditions. Describe and/or show on a map or good quality low altitude aerial photograph of appropriate scale:
 - Land cover conditions, vegetation, wetlands, farm fields, etc.
 - Structures such as roads, buildings, etc.
 - Drainage patterns, general topography, etc.
 - Adjacent land uses
 - Problem sites, e.g. dumping areas, active erosion, barnyards, etc.
 - Site photos
- Description of proposed conditions. Describe and/or show on a map how the site will change and be maintained.
 - Include how the site will be used and who will use it, and any plans to restrict public access.
 - Include a description of how the public will access the land, e.g. public roadway, through existing public lands, by water.
 - Include plans to transfer, gift, or sell the property rights to any other organization.
 - Include who will manage and maintain the site.
 - Include how the property will be maintained, e.g. trees planted, mowed
 - Note: An undisturbed vegetated buffer extending a minimum of 35 feet from the ordinary high-water mark of the lake and any streams or wetlands is required on all plans.
 - Specify and attach any third-party management agreements.
 - Include as attachments other documents or previously prepared management plans.
 - Use active and binding terms, such as will and shall, rather than passive terms such as may and should.

- If the site is "natural" and no development or land-altering management activities are planned, then a map or current aerial photo and a short descriptive narrative will suffice.
- If development (soil stabilization, vegetation restoration, or the installation of public improvements such as trails or parking lots) is being proposed, the plan will need to be more detailed and include:
 - A map showing proposed conditions and any interim construction phases.
 - A description and schedule or sequence of activities (How/when buildings will be removed, plantings done, riprap installed, paths located, etc.)
 - If roads, piers, or grading are contemplated, a topographic survey and specific locations and design cross-sections are required.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS ASSESSMENT

No grant for fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition may be awarded prior to receipt of an environmental hazards assessment ([Form 1800-001](#)) showing the property contains no undesirable environmental conditions or liabilities or potential liability or hazards that are unacceptable to the DNR. The environmental hazards assessment report must be approved by the DNR.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The DNR will check resource inventories for known archaeological sites and/or historic buildings on the property proposed for fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition. If any are present, the DNR will advise the applicant what, if any, additional steps must be taken for compliance with state historic preservation laws before a grant award can be made.

LAND ACQUISITION CONDITIONS

When an applicant signs a grant contract accepting surface water grant funds, the applicant accepts responsibility for complying with all program requirements. These requirements are spelled out in the grant contract and in ch. NR 193, Wis. Admin. Code. All obligations, terms, conditions, and restrictions of the grant contract are limitations on the use of the property in perpetuity. Your [local environmental grants specialist](#) is available to review the program's grant conditions with you.

GRANT CONTRACTS

All projects for fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition require creation of a grant contract before the applicant will receive grant payment. The grant contract, between the grantee and the DNR, details how lands acquired with grant funds will be managed. The contract will contain, but is not limited to, provisions which:

- Provide for long-term management of the property.
- Prohibit using the property as security for any debt unless the DNR previously approves in writing the incurring of the debt.
- Prohibit closing the purchased property to the public except where the DNR has determined that closure is necessary to protect wild animals, plants, or other natural features.
- Prohibit the conversion of property to any use other than that specified in the land management plan or easement.
- Require that any subsequent sale or transfer of the property to a third party is subject to prior written approval by the DNR and that the new owner is subject to all requirements contained in the initial grant contract.
- Require that the instrument conveying the property to any subsequent owner state the interest of the State of Wisconsin and be recorded together with the grant contract in the office of register of deeds of each county in which the property is located.

- Require that, should the recipient violate any essential provision of the grant contract, interest in or title to the acquired property shall vest in the State of Wisconsin, without necessity of re-entry.

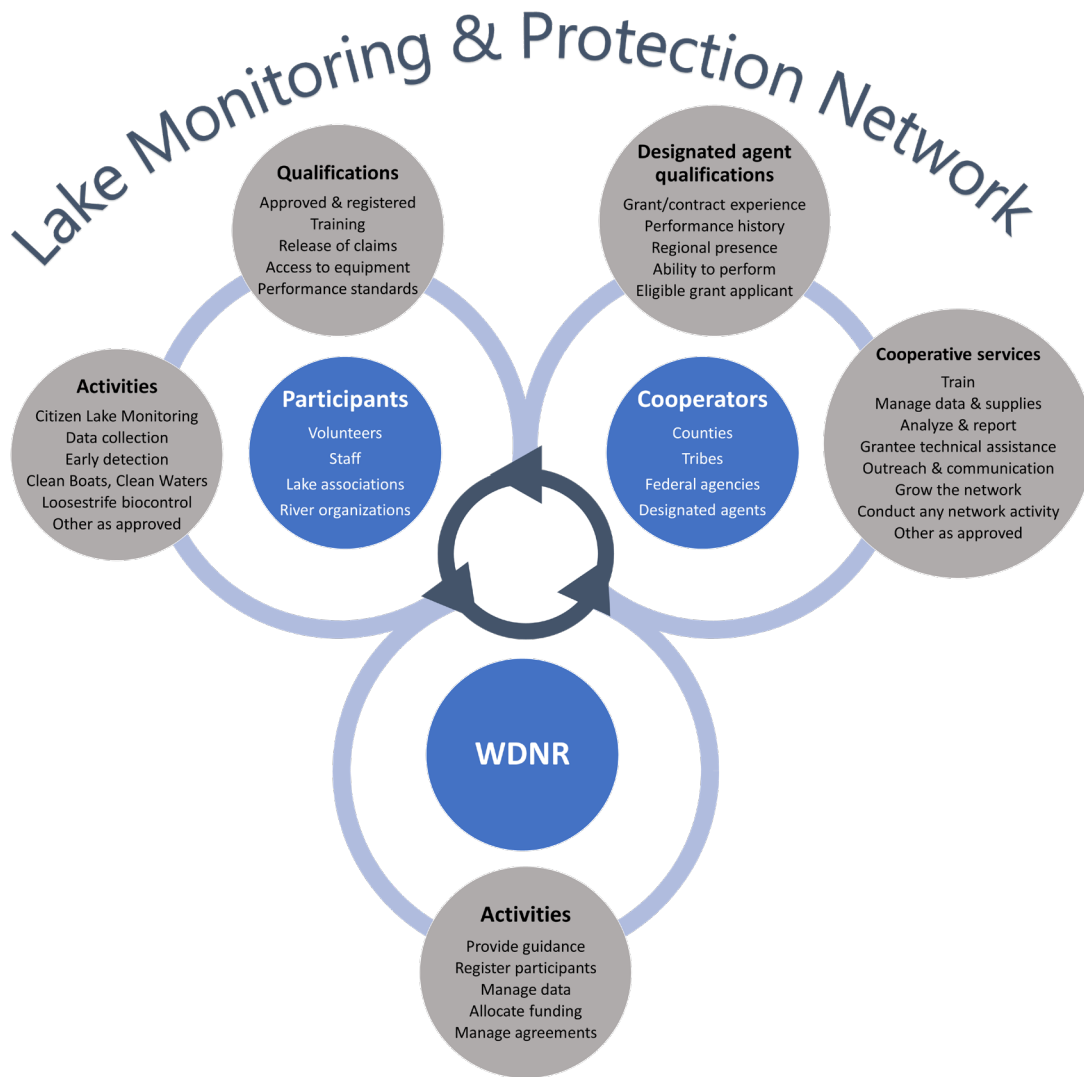
CONVERSIONS

A conversion is when the grantee converts property acquired with grant funds to a use that is not approved by the department. When this occurs, the grantee has six months from written department notification to return the property to a use consistent with the grant contract. Alternatively, the grantee may replace the property with land of at least equal value, acreage, and benefit consistent with the Surface Water Grant Program for which funding was originally approved. Contact your [local environmental grants specialist](#) for detailed procedures before acquiring replacement land.

SECTION 4: LAKE MONITORING & PROTECTION NETWORK

Purpose

The Lake Monitoring & Protection Network provides annual support to **network cooperators** for lake monitoring and AIS prevention activities. The info graphic below displays who participates in the network and what their roles are. Essentially: **Network cooperators** perform **network cooperative services** to assist **network participants** to accomplish **network activities**. Eligible network cooperators include counties, federal agencies, tribal governing bodies, and cooperative agents designated by a county.

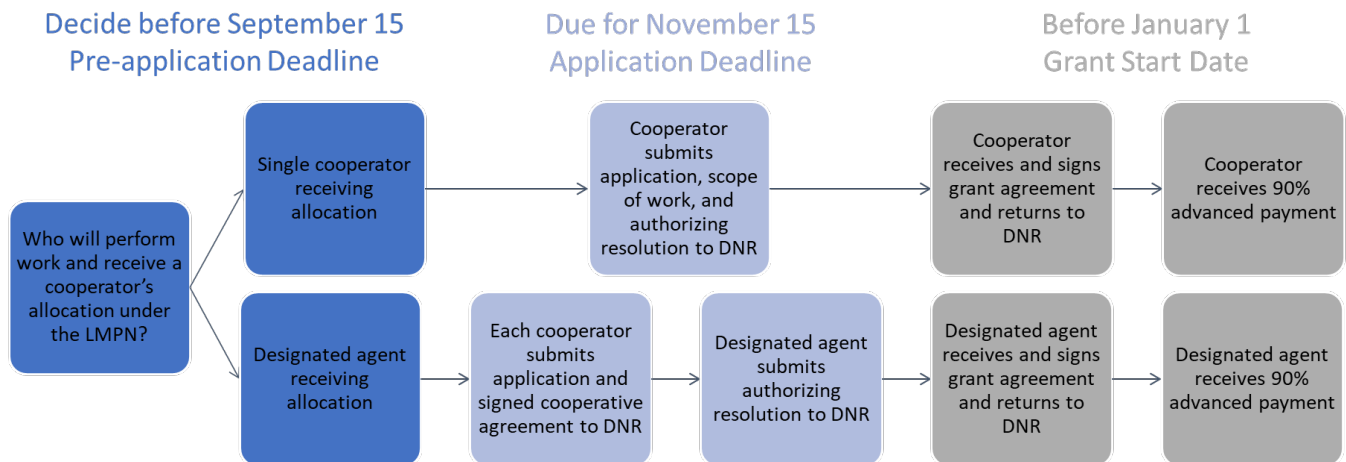


Section 4, Figure 1. The entities, their qualifications, and activities of the lake monitoring & protection network.

Network entities and activities

NETWORK COOPERATORS

All cooperators (e.g. counties, tribes & designated agents) must notify program staff they intend to participate in the network by Sept. 15 of each year. New cooperators must submit a pre-application with a draft scope of work by Sept. 15. Tribal governing bodies wishing to participate in the network without a county partner should contact the department for an updated allocation plan on or before June 1 for the following grant cycle. There are two options for participation outlined below in Figure 2. First, cooperators may apply to directly receive their allocated funding and enter into an agreement with the department to conduct network cooperative services. Second, cooperators may choose to designate an agent to act in their stead as the network cooperator. In the second case, the cooperator desires their allocated funding be given to the designated agent in return for the provision of network cooperative services in their county. Multiple cooperators within a geographic region may coordinate and select the same designated agent. The designated agent shall enter into an agreement with each of the cooperators to carry out the cooperative services. The cooperator (i.e. county or tribe) shall then apply for funding *and* a copy of the cooperative agreement to the department by Nov. 15 of each year. Thereafter, the designated cooperative agent will execute the agreement, report to the department, and apply for and conditionally receive reimbursement.



Section 4, Figure 2. Two options for participating in the Lake Monitoring & Protection Network for single cooperators or using a designated agent. The pre-application deadline only applies to new LMPN grant applicants.

Designated agents must meet qualifications for eligibility, to be reviewed by the cooperating county:

1. Experience with successful grant or contract administration in the last 10 years
2. History of satisfactory performance under prior grant agreements or contracts.
3. Able to provide evidence of their ability to competently perform network cooperative services
4. Eligible to apply for a surface water grant (see [Section 1: Overview](#), *Who is eligible?*)

A designated agent's experience and history may be demonstrated through participation in grant programs other than the Surface Water Grant Program. Would-be designated agents that lack experience or performance history are encouraged to apply under one of the other Surface Water Grant Programs outlined in this guidance document.

NETWORK COOPERATIVE SERVICES

Network cooperative services to be provided under an agreement created under this program include one or more of the following activities:

- Training network participants and coordinating lake monitoring, aquatic invasive species monitoring, watercraft inspection, aquatic invasive species prevention programs, and entry of data into the department's statewide SWIMS database.
- Managing and distributing supplies and equipment necessary for network activities.
- Providing shipping and handling of samples and specimens.
- Entering data in SWIMS, using software, or conducting other data management tasks necessary for managing network participants or tracking and reporting network activities.
- Analyzing, reporting, and disseminating reports and results.
- Providing technical assistance to a grantee or grant applicant for aquatic invasive species prevention and/or control.
- Coordinating communication among network participants.
- Increasing network coverage through education and outreach and expanding the capacity of network participants to conduct network activities.
- Conducting any network activity, described below.
- Providing other services approved by the department.

NETWORK ACTIVITIES

Network participants will implement established lake monitoring and protection programs or employ other program-approved protocols to monitor and protect lake ecosystems. Network activities include any of the following:

- Participating in the Citizen Lake Monitoring Network (CLMN).
- Collecting and reporting other chemical, biological, or physical data on lakes and lake ecosystems, including data on water levels, lake ice extent and duration, aquatic life, and shoreline habitat conditions.
- Early detection monitoring for aquatic invasive species.
- Participating in a department-approved watercraft inspection program.
- Participating in the purple loosestrife biocontrol program.
- Participating in other aquatic invasive species prevention campaigns and lake protection activities as approved by the department.

AIS PREVENTION PRIORITIES

AIS prevention strategies generally employ two complementary strategies: containing AIS to locations they already occur and shielding lakes that are vulnerable but aren't yet colonized. The department publishes a list of lakes that are considered high priority for containment or shielding. For more information on the containment vs. shielding framework, strategies that are compatible with each approach, and the list of high-priority lakes, see [Appendix H: Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention](#).

NETWORK PARTICIPANTS

Network participants include groups and individuals from the community that have completed approved training to carry out network activities. Network participants will be provided access to equipment through the network cooperator to carry out these activities while maintaining performance standards.

DESIGNATING AN AGENT

Agents are designated through a cooperative agreement between the cooperator and eligible designated agent. A template cooperative agreement is available on the Surface Water Grants website and can be edited as needed.

DNR COORDINATORS

DNR program staff are available to coordinate the establishment and support of the Lake Monitoring & Protection Network.

Funding allocation

Annual funding is allocated to each cooperator (hereafter: county) based on variables associated with the need for network cooperative services. To generate the final allocation model, we scaled and centered each variable and grouped them into important categories. Next, we extracted principal components representing major axes of variation from each category to generate a smaller number of “resource scores” (Table 1). We examined the relationship between variables and resource scores to interpret their meaning.

Section 4, Table 1. Variable categories, resulting resource scores and the contributing variables.

| Categories | Resource Scores | Contributing Variables |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Resource quantity | Inland water resources | Wetland area Stream length Lake area |
| | Great lakes coast | Great lakes coastline length |
| Resource condition | Invasions | Invaded waterbodies Invaded stream length |
| | Outstanding and Exceptional Resources | Number of OERW lakes and flowages OERW stream length |
| Network activity | Access and volunteers | Many water access points Number of CLMN volunteers in SWIMS, 2018 - present Number of CBCW volunteers in SWIMS, 2018 - present |
| | Accessible lakes | Road density near lentic waterbodies over 1ha in size |
| People and economy | Population | Population Housing units Population density Housing density |
| | Visitor spending | Visitor spending per capita Median household income (-) |

The total funding amount is determined by the proportion that represents each county’s share of the grand total of all resource scores. The funding allocation score F for county y , in an allocation model that considers n resources, is calculated by summing the county’s resource scores, where r_{iy} is the score for resource i for county y .

$$F_y = \sum_{i=1}^n r_{iy}$$

The monitoring and AIS prevention network funding allocation A , in dollars, for county y is then determined by calculating the proportion that county y 's funding allocation score represents of the total of all county funding allocation scores.

$$A_y = \$1,000,000 * \frac{F_y}{\sum_{y=1}^{72} F_y}$$

Application for network funding

A county will apply for network funding from the department using [Form 8700-284L](#) which is available on the Surface Water Grants website. Counties must reapply each year. Because there are set allocations by county, the grants will not need to go through a ranking process and are considered non-competitive.

PRE-APPLICATION MEETING

All entities intending to participate in the LMPN program should communicate their intent to apply for a grant to their [regional AIS biologist](#) before Sept. 15 of each year. First-time applicants to the program must also submit a pre-application and a draft of either the scope of work or cooperative agreement by Sept. 15. After Sept. 15, your regional AIS biologist will decide whether to call a pre-application meeting to discuss the scope of work or past project progress.

Returning grantees in the LMPN program do not need to submit a pre-application, but they should outline any major changes proposed to the scope of work when they notify their AIS biologist of their intent to participate prior to Sept. 15. The AIS biologist may request a follow-up meeting and draft scope of before proceeding to final application review on Nov. 15. If there are major changes such as the addition or removal of a county participating with a designated agent, you should inform your DNR program contact as soon as possible to discuss the proposed changes.

APPLICATION

A county must apply and request funding annually if they will be performing the network services. An application is required whether the work will be conducted through force account or the county chooses to designate an agent to carry out the work.

If a county chooses to carry out the project, the county will submit an application, scope of work, and an authorizing resolution or substantially similar document demonstrating the approval of the governing board. An authorizing resolution from a committee of the county board will be accepted if written proof that the county board has approved the resolution is also provided. Authorizing resolutions for multiple years may be accepted. The multi-year resolution must state that it is for multiple years and cannot be for more than 5 years.

Please provide a draft of the authorizing resolution to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@Wisconsin.gov in advance of the board's consideration if you would like a review before approval.

If a county chooses to designate an agent, the county will also need to include the following attachments:

- A cooperative agreement between the county and designated agent including a budget. The designated agent may be contacted for more detailed budget information, particularly when providing services for more than one county or the budget includes equipment costs.
- An authorizing resolution will be requested from the designated agent.

A template for the scope of work and cooperative agreement may be found on the Surface Water Grants website. It is imperative that the most current version of the scope of work and cooperative agreement are used as they will be updated annually. Both template documents contain the same language for activities as part of the grant but differ based on if the county or a designated agent will be completing the grant activities.

AWARDS

Applications will be reviewed for program compliance prior to issuing an agreement to the county applicant or county’s designated agent. If more than one county designated the same agent, the combined funding allocation will be reflected in a single agreement to the designated agent. Allocations are intended to fund one year of work and may be pro-rated for shorter terms if necessary.

REPORTING

Semi-annual progress reports shall be submitted to the counties involved and DNR staff. DNR staff can require more frequent reporting if deemed necessary. An optional reporting template is available for use and is located in the LMPN toolbox on Box. All related data collected as part of the LMPN grants should be entered into SWIMS by the end of the grant period on Dec. 31. See [Section 9: Grant Award Process and Project Management](#).

PAYMENTS

A 90% advance will be issued to the county or their designated agent upon receipt of a fully executed agreement. 10% of the grant award is retained for final payment.

The county or designated agent must submit for final reimbursement within 60 days of the agreement end date using the Grant Payment Request and Worksheet, [Form 8700-001](#), available on the Surface Water Grants website. The completed form should be submitted to the DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@Wisconsin.gov inbox with supporting documentation further described in [Section 10: Reimbursements & Closure](#).

Estimated Timeline and Deadlines

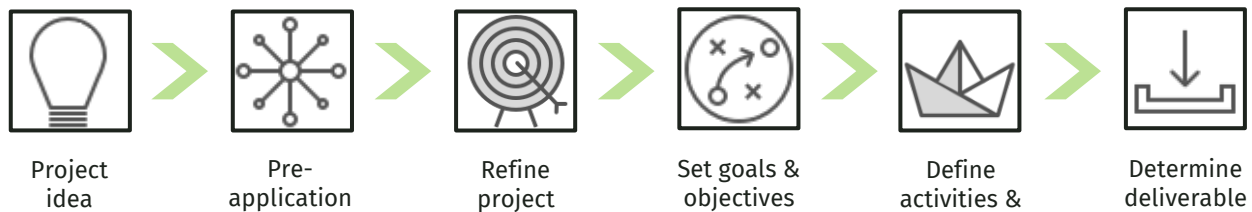
The table below lists the general timeline for the LMPN grants based on whether a county is receiving their own allocation, or a designated agent is receiving the allocation.

Section 4, Table 2. LMPN timeline based on receiving allocation.

| Timeline | Single County receiving allocation | Designated agent receiving allocation |
|--|--|---|
| May 1 | No actions required. | Ensure designated agent is eligible for Surface Water grants. |
| June 1 | Allocation amounts for each county are made available for the upcoming year’s grant applications and published on the DNR Surface Water Grants website. | |
| June-Sept. 15 | Start thinking about what activities you would like to include in the grant application. Get started working on the application and editing the scope of work template . | Designated agents can reach out to County staff if interested in working together on the LMPN. Get started on working on the application and editing the cooperative agreement template . |
| Sept. 15 (required deadline for new LMPN) | County submits pre-application including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact information fully filled out • Correct allocation listed for the county | Designated agent submits pre-application including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County and designated agent contact information fully filled out |

| Timeline | Single County receiving allocation | Designated agent receiving allocation |
|--|--|---|
| applicants, optional for returning applicants) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated budget Draft scope of work template filled out as much as possible with grant activities – it is okay if not everything is completely figured out yet! Do the best you can. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct allocation listed for the county(ies) Draft cooperative agreement template that includes an estimated budget – it is okay if not everything is completely figured out yet! Do the best you can. |
| Nov. 15 | County submits annually: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed grant application Signed scope of work document Authorizing resolution | County submits annually: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed grant application Signed cooperative agreement Designated agent submits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorizing resolution |
| Late December- Early January | Grant agreement sent to County with 30 days to return signed agreement | Grant agreement sent to designated agent with 30 days to return signed agreement |
| Jan. 1 (or start date on agreement) | Grant period begins on date listed on grant agreement. All eligible expenses can be incurred on or after this date for grant. | |
| Late January- February | Signed grant agreements are returned to DNR. You will have 30 days to sign the agreement after it has been sent out to you by DNR. | |
| Late January- February | 90% advanced payment sent to County | 90% advanced payment sent to designated agent |
| Mid-year | Progress report(s) sent to DNR contact. Frequency of reporting is listed in grant agreement. | Progress report(s) sent to DNR contact and County contacts. Frequency of reporting is listed in grant agreement. |
| Dec. 31 | End of grant period. All eligible expenses on the grant must be incurred on or before this date. Enter all related data into SWIMS by this date. | |
| Feb. 28 | Final report sent to DNR contact. Grant Payment Request & Worksheet Form 8700-001 and corresponding documentation submitted to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov | Final report sent to DNR contact and County Contacts. Grant Payment Request & Worksheet Form 8700-001 and corresponding documentation submitted to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov |
| ASAP after approved final report | Remaining 10% of grant award sent to County | Remaining 10% of grant award sent to designated agent |

SECTION 5: DEVELOPING A PROJECT



Section 5, Figure 1. Developing a project for grant funding

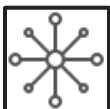
Getting started



The Surface Water Grant Program funds a great diversity of projects. If you are looking for ideas, be sure to read [Section 2: Which Grant is Right for Me?](#) and [Section 3: Grant project types](#) for more information. Your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) can help if you are not sure where to start. In addition, consulting firms, colleges and universities, regional RC&D councils, and the UW-Extension also available to help you plan and manage a project.

As a first step, you should discuss your reasons for seeking funding with your community prior to preparing an application. Invite your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#), University of Wisconsin-Extension lake specialist, county resource agent, Wisconsin Lakes or the River Alliance of Wisconsin to attend your meeting, facilitate a goal-setting public session, or provide other technical assistance.

Pre-application



Most applicants must submit one pre-application for each grant sought by Sept. 15. If you have received a Clean Boats Clean Waters grant in the past, you are not required to submit a Clean Boats Clean Waters pre-application. If you have received a Healthy Lakes and Rivers grant in the past, you are not required to submit a Healthy Lakes and Rivers pre-application. If you have received a LMPN grant in the past, you are not required to submit a LMPN pre-application; however, returning LMPN applicants need to notify their regional AIS biologist of their intent to participate in the program again.

WHERE TO FIND APPLICATIONS

The pre-application and the final application use the same form. The Surface Water Grant application ([Form 8700-284](#)) and the Clean Boats, Clean Waters application ([Form 8700-337](#)) can be found on the [Surface Water Grants website](#). It is important to use a current version. Surface Water Grant Applicants should fill out the sections marked “Pre-application” in red. CBCW applicants should submit a form completed to the best of their ability.

PREPARING YOUR PRE-APPLICATION

One of the Surface Water Grant Program’s goals is to help you design the best project you can, and pre-applications help us do that. Do not worry too much about the quality of your pre-application. Include all the detail you have to improve the quality of your feedback, but know that the primary purpose of the pre-application is to give your local biologist and environmental grant specialist a basic idea of what you are looking to accomplish. This will help them help you as you work toward the final grant application deadline of Nov. 15.

Biologists are busy during the field season and won’t have time to supply a lot of feedback on your first draft, so do the best you can before you submit by Sept. 15. Be assured that the pre-application and the final application are completely independent; rankers who review your final application will

not see what you submitted for the pre-application, but see the [project design tips](#) in the next section, for some initial guidance in designing your project.

COMPLETING THE PRE-APPLICATION FORM

The pre-application is a rough draft of main application Sections 1, 2a, 5 and 8. For Section 1, select the ecosystem type your project will benefit. For Section 2, indicate the grant type you think is the best fit for your work and supply your contact information. In Section 5, include as many details in the budget as you have available. Section 8 is the project description—supply a first draft of your project summary, problem statement, and your goals and objectives. *You may not have all the required information in place yet* and that is okay. Just provide enough information for your local biologist to provide direction and feedback on project design and eligibility.

SUBMITTING THE PRE-APPLICATION

Submit your pre-application via email to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov. In the subject line of the e-mail, enter the type of grant you are applying for, the county where the project is located and the applicant's name (e.g., Surface Water Planning Grant, Oneida Co., Eagle River Lake Association). All application materials should be saved in PDF format and should not exceed 15 megabytes (MB) in size. If e-mail size (including attachments) exceeds 15 MB, send documents in multiple e-mails. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure the application has been submitted by the deadline. The applicant will receive a confirmation email when the application has been received or if any additional materials are required.

DEADLINE

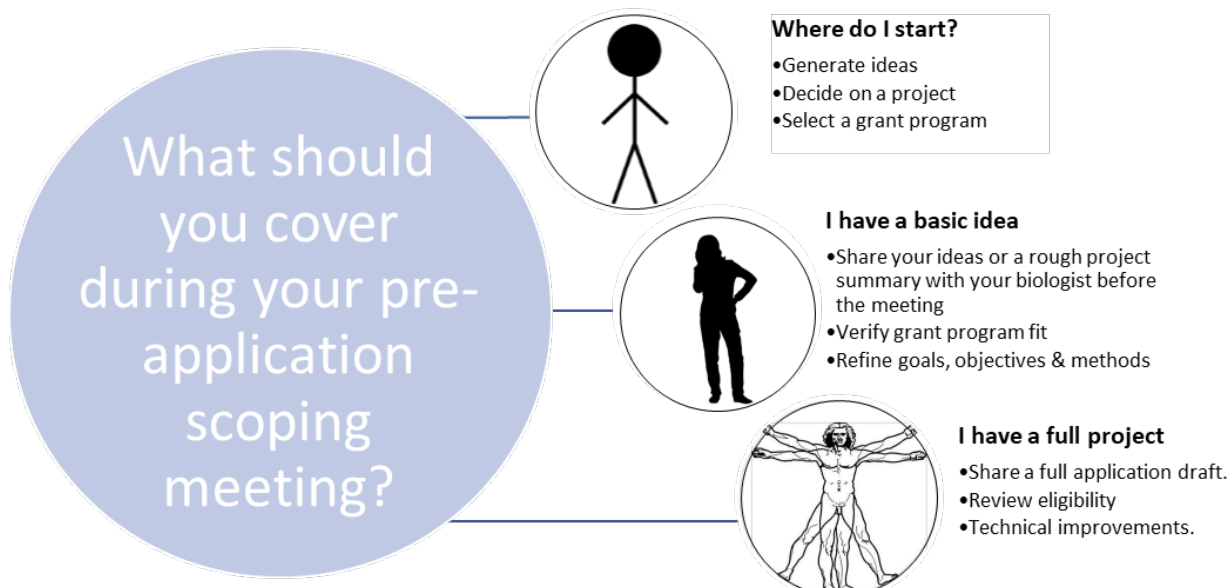
All emailed pre-applications must be sent to the department by 11:59:59 p.m. on Sept. 15. Mailed applications must be postmarked by Sept. 15. If an application is received after the deadline, the application will be deemed ineligible and will not be considered for funding. If Nov. 15 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the deadline will fall on the following Monday.

Refine your project

PRE-APPLICATION MEETINGS



After Sept. 15, your biologist will determine whether a pre-application scoping meeting is required and reach out to you to schedule it. The goal of the pre-application scoping meeting will be to discuss project eligibility and provide an opportunity for feedback prior to the Nov. 15 final application deadline. You should take advantage of the feedback and technical assistance provided, as it is likely to improve your application.



Section 5, Figure 2. The pre-application meeting will help you receive technical assistance and develop a strong project. What you choose to focus on depends on where you are in your own project development process

PROJECT DESIGN TIPS

Understanding funding priorities will help you design a project that meets the conditions and stipulations set out in statute, administrative code, and program guidance. Projects that align well with established program priorities are more likely to receive funding. Some programs (e.g. Healthy Lakes & Rivers and Clean Boats, Clean Waters) have goals and objectives already determined for you. For more complex projects, you should review the ranking worksheets to assess how your project will compete for funding. Funded projects will score well in one or more (but not necessarily all) of the ranking criteria. Review [Section 8: Application Review & Ranking](#), and the applicable ranking sheets in [Appendix A](#). Following a grant cycle, you can always request a copy of the ranking forms to understand how your project scored and review feedback from the grant review team. You can then work with your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) to improve your application for the next grant cycle, which is a key step toward successfully securing funding.

AVOID PROPOSING INELIGIBLE PROJECTS

While the program strives to fund innovative projects that make progress for surface water protection and restoration, there are some projects that we will not fund. Review this list of ineligible projects to be sure you avoid them.

INELIGIBLE PROJECTS

- Projects necessary to comply with a regulatory action (e.g., wetland restoration to compensate for adverse impacts to other wetlands or shoreline habitats; credits from a mitigation bank).

Monitoring, design, or planning efforts required by a state or federal agency to implement a proposed project (e.g. dam removal, chemical treatment, restoration) are not considered regulatory action.

- Shoreland mitigation projects
- Installation of sanitary sewers
- Dredging for enhancing navigation or recreation
- Maintenance and operation of:
 - Aeration systems
 - Stormwater detention ponds
 - Dams
 - Sanitary sewers
 - Private onsite waste disposal systems
 - Mechanical devices used to suppress aquatic plant growth
- Management of aquatic plants for seasonal nuisance relief only
- Management activities that are not expected to result in effective control of the target species
- Management activities with significant risk to human health, nontarget organisms, environment
- Management projects that are inconsistent with integrated pest management ([Appendix I](#)).
- Ineligible [land acquisitions](#) enumerated in Section 3 of this document.

IF YOU CHOOSE TO HIRE A CONSULTANT OR CONTRACTOR

A grant agreement is a contract between the DNR and the grantee. The grantee is responsible for managing the project and meeting deliverables. Grantees may seek grant assistance from consultants or professional service providers. The process of selecting a service provider for a lake, river, or wetland is not unlike selecting a one for landscaping or a home construction project: you should conduct background research, ask questions, and compare qualifications. A list of businesses, without endorsement, can be found via the [UW-Extension webpage](#). You can also review their tips on [hiring a lake consultant](#).

All work to be reimbursed must take place *after* the start of the grant period. Some consultants will help with the grant application, though application preparation is not eligible for reimbursement. Before you submit the application to the department, it is a good idea to review the information provided by the service provider. Additional details on application completeness can be found in [Section 7: Preparing Your Application](#).

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENTS

If you chose to work with a consultant or third-party service provider and the service costs exceed \$5,000, you must complete a Professional Service Agreement [Form 8700-379](#) or provide a contract that is substantially similar prior to starting work. If using a substantially similar agreement, it is recommended that the grantee ensure that it meets the requirements of the program prior to the work commencing. Your environmental grants specialist may assist you. The purpose of the professional service agreement is to ensure that both parties understand the scope of services and costs associated with the project. The agreement should define an invoice schedule based upon the estimated completion of tasks outlined in the agreement. It should also state that no payment for altered or additional work will be made unless first approved in writing by the department and the grantee, and that the parties have agreed upon the appropriate adjustment to the payment schedule and maximum payment amount. This section does not apply to counties, cities, towns, villages, and Wisconsin Tribes.

A variance to NR 193.08 and NR 193.16 will be automatically granted to all Clean Boats, Clean Waters and Healthy Lakes and Rivers grantees eliminating the requirements for a Professional Service Agreement and additional cost containment methods.

Permits

Projects with activities that disturb the ground usually require a permit. Aquatic plant management, stormwater, and waterway and wetland permits are common in the Surface Water Grant Program. Local permits and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations may also apply. You should contact your local zoning office, your [regional U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office](#), and your department [waterways](#) or [aquatic plant management](#) permitting staff. Grant and permit review processes are separate. Application funding status does not affect permit review; a grant is not a tacit approval of a permit.

For more information, visit <https://dnr.wi.gov/permits/water/>

Grant writing tips

The surface water grant program is highly competitive, but we are proud to support grassroots community organizations as well as professional entities. Grant writing is a skill that can take years to develop. That said, our program managers have identified four primary reasons applications often fall short.

- Misalignment with program or funding priorities
 - Authentically strive to match projects to program priorities.
 - Some projects might be valuable, but not a good fit for *this* program.
 - Review the ranking sheets to better understand funding priorities.
- Specificity & details
 - Grant writing is like technical storytelling.
 - Write SMART goals & objectives: Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-Based.
 - When you read over your application's final draft, but sure you covered the "Ws": Ensure that "Who, What, When, Where, How and Why" are clear.
- Being concise
 - Walking the line between being specific and being concise is your central challenge as a grant writer.
 - Good writing isn't wordy. Strive to be clear and pointed, don't present "a wall of words."
 - Rankers have a lot of applications to review and not a lot of time to do it. Strive to make it easy for them to see your project's strengths.
- Assuming rankers are familiar with your work
 - You shouldn't assume rankers know your project, your preceding work, or have read your management plan.
 - The people ranking your project are different from the staff who helped develop and guide it.
 - Assume rankers have a professional background in water resources but have no specific knowledge of your project or waterbody.

EXAMPLE SECTIONS: PROJECT SUMMARY & PROBLEM STATEMENT

A project summary is a concise description of the work you want to accomplish and its justification. A clear and concise project summary is a strong statement of the project's purpose and intended outcome. The project summary should be around 2-3 sentences long. Consider including:

1. **The central purpose of the project (i.e., its overarching goal).**
2. **1-2 primary objectives necessary to accomplish the goal.**
3. **The anticipated outcome or benefit of the project.**

Two example project summaries:

(1) This project will **result in a comprehensive management plan for Minna Jewel Lake.** MJPD will **summarize existing baseline data, describe historical management actions, identify stakeholder values and goals, model nutrient loads (PRESTO) and identify sources of stressors and threats** to ultimately **recommend activities that will protect and restore Minna Jewel Lake.**

(2) MJPD will reduce the frequency of occurrence of EWM in Minna Jewel Lake from 20% to under 10% **using an integrated pest management strategy combining CBCW, volunteer surveillance, hand pulling, and small-scale chemical treatment with a fast-acting herbicide. We will employ the DNR pre/post-treatment evaluation protocol and quantify biomass removed. This strategy will reduce the population below nuisance levels and limit non-target impacts as much as possible.**

A **problem statement** is a clear and concise description of the problem the project will address. You should clearly describe the problem or issue at hand, referencing any evidence or documentation of the conditions (e.g. WisCALM assessment, documented trends). Outline why the proposed work is important. You should have a strong justification for why the project is a good use of limited surface water funding. After you explain the challenge, briefly discuss how the project intends to address it. This section should provide a compelling “big picture” look at the relevant surface water challenges and how your project will rise to meet them.

SET GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Next, set your goals and objectives. Think of the main things you want your project to accomplish. Focus on goals that are likely to result in a positive outcome for surface water. Each goal should have a clear relationship to improving water quality, protecting aquatic ecosystems, controlling invasive species, building organizational capacity, or some other purpose that is consistent with the Surface Water Grant program.

Goals capture the project’s “desired results.” They should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time oriented. They often answer the question: “what positive effect are we trying to have?”

Objectives identify how goals will be achieved. Objectives will often employ some unit of measure (e.g., acres, pounds of phosphorus reduced, number of people reached) or other specific outcome.

EXAMPLE GOALS

Q: What positive effect are we trying to have?

G1: Reduce phosphorus loading from the watershed into Minna Jewel Lake by 20%.

G2: Lake property owners understand the connection between shoreline practices and lake health.



EXAMPLE OBJECTIVES

Q: What things will I do to accomplish the goal?

O1: Install stormwater management practices to reduce nutrient & sediment load from priority catchment 1a identified on page 54 of the Minna Jewel Lake Management Plan. June 2021 installation of two diversions, one critical area planting, one detention basin to remove 55lbs of Phosphorus per year (20% annual load to lake).

O2: Develop in 2022 a June newsletter with call to action and info on native plantings, natural erosion control, diverting runoff, responsible pesticide, and fertilizer use. Hold 2-hour shoreline best practices workshop for property owners on July 15 weekend. Follow up with healthy lakes brochures to all property owners in August, obtain list of committed participants.



DEFINE ACTIVITIES AND METHODS

Next, focus on the methods and activities you will use. Each objective should have one or more activities that will satisfy the objective and contribute to achieving the goal. When you start to prepare your application, you will need to provide details on methods, data, deliverables, and other information. **Remember:** Be specific! Site methods by name and include a timeframe. For certain activities, you must use one of the program-approved protocols in Table 1, below. Citing the method by name will help reviewers rank your application.

Applications that answer “Who” “What” “When” “Where” and “How” are more likely to be funded. Application reviewers will ask whether the activities presented are likely to accomplish the goal and whether the goal is consistent with program priorities. You should strive to be concise and specific.

Program-approved protocols

Certain activities paid for with grant dollars must follow a set procedure or protocol. The tables below list common grant-funded activities and the methods that must be employed. Be sure to cite the name of the protocol in the Methods sections of your application. There are many activities that don’t have a set protocol, but that doesn’t mean they’re not worthwhile! Contact your local biologist if you are having trouble with determining a protocol to use for a particular purpose.

Section 5, Table 1. Program approved protocols, links to manuals, resources, and training.

DECONTAMINATION

| Category | Protocol or method title | Information | Link to protocol | Additional resources | Contact for more information | Training required? |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Decontamination (Aquatic Invasive Species) | Boat, Gear and Equipment Decontamination and Disinfection (2016) | Disinfection website | Manual code 9183.1 | Video | Local AIS biologists | |

CITIZEN MONITORING

| Category | Protocol or method title | Information | Link to protocol | Additional resources | Contact for more information | Training required? |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Stream Citizen Monitoring | Water Action Volunteers (WAV): Baseline Monitoring Methods. | Baseline Monitoring Methods | Citizen Monit. Biotic Index (2015) Dissolved Oxygen (2018) Habitat Assessment (2015) Guide to Habitat Assessment (2018) Streamflow (2015) Temperature (2010) Transparency (2010) | Videos | Water Action Volunteers wav@extension.wisc.edu | Yes |
| Stream Citizen Monitoring | WAV: Special Projects Monitoring | WAV Special Projects | Total Phosphorus (2018) Status & Trends (2020) | Videos | Water Action Volunteers wav@extension.wisc.edu | Yes |
| Lake Citizen Monitoring | Wisconsin Citizen Lake Monitoring Network Training Manual (Secchi Disk Procedures), 3 rd Ed. | CLMN Website - Clarity | CLMN Secchi Disk Procedures (3rd Edition) | Video | Local CLMN coordinators | Yes |
| Lake Citizen Monitoring | Wisconsin Citizen Lake Monitoring Network Training Manual (Chemistry Procedures), 3 rd Ed. | CLMN Website - Chemistry | CLMN Chemistry Procedures (3rd Edition) | Video | Local CLMN coordinators | Yes |
| AIS Citizen Monitoring | Wisconsin Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detector Handbook (2022) | CLMN Website - AIS | CLMN Early Detector Monitor Handbook (2022) | Video | Local CLMN coordinators | Yes |
| AIS Citizen Monitoring | Riverine Early Detectors Manual – qualitative monitoring | River Alliance Website | Project RED Manual (2020) | | Local CLMN coordinators | Yes |
| AIS Citizen Monitoring | Clean Boats, Clean Waters Watercraft Inspector Handbook | CBCW Website | Watercraft Inspector Handbook (2022) | Videos | Training schedule | Yes |
| AIS Citizen Monitoring | AIS Snapshot Day | WAV Events Page | Snapshot day 2022 | Data form | Water Action Volunteers wav@extension.wisc.edu | |
| AIS Citizen Monitoring | WAV Baseline Monitoring: Aquatic Invasive Species (2019) | WAV website | Aquatic Invasive Species Water Action Volunteers Baseline Monitoring (2019) | | Water Action Volunteers Program wav@extension.wisc.edu | Yes |
| AIS Citizen Monitoring | WAV Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring Methods (2018) | WAV Special Projects | Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring Methods (2018) | | Water Action Volunteers wav@extension.wisc.edu | Yes |

GENERAL LAKE, RIVER AND STREAM MONITORING

| Category | Protocol or method title | Information | Link to protocol | Additional resources | Contact for more information | Training required? |
|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Lake shoreland condition | Lake Shoreland Condition Assessment Protocol (2020) | | Lake Shoreland & Shallows Habitat Monitoring Field Protocol | | Local lakes biologists | |
| Lake aquatic plant communities | Baseline Monitoring of Aquatic Plants in Wisconsin (Point-Intercept) (2010) | UW-Extension APM Website | Aquatic Plant Baseline Aquatic Plant Monitoring Protocol (PUB-SS-1068 2010) | | Paul Skawinski, UW Extension Lakes Paul.Skawinski@uwsp.edu | Yes |
| Lake aquatic plant communities | Aquatic Plant Treatment Evaluation Protocol (2018) | DNR APM Research Website | Aquatic Plant Treatment Evaluation Protocol | | Local AIS biologists | |
| Lake herbicide concentration monitoring | Herbicide Concentration Monitoring for Whole-Lake Herbicide Treatments (2016) | DNR APM Research Website | Herbicide Concentration Monitoring for Whole-Lake Heicide Treatments | | Local AIS biologists | |
| Barrier herbicide concentration monitoring | Herbicide Concentration Monitoring for Limno Barriers (2016) | | Herbicide Concentration Monitoring for Limno Barriers | | Local lakes biologists | |
| Water quality assessment | Wisconsin Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (WisCALM) (2021) | DNR Assessment Website | WisCALM Methodology | DNR WisCALM website | Local lakes biologists | |
| Stream connectivity | Road stream crossing inventory instructions (2020) | DNR Road Crossing Factsheet | Road Stream Crossing Inventory | MI DNR Website | Contact your local DNR Transportation Liaison | |
| Stream fish integrated biotic index (IBI) | Guidelines for Assessing Fish Communities of Wadable Streams in Wisconsin v.2.0 (2018) | DNR Surface Water Impairments | Stream Fish Community Assessment | | Local streams biologists | |
| River macroinvertebrate IBI | Large River Macroinvertebrate Sampling v.2.0 (2015) | DNR Surface Water Impairments | Large River Macroinvertebrate Sampling | | Local streams biologists | |
| Stream macroinvertebrate IBI | Guidelines for the Standard Collection of Macroinvertebrate Samples from Wadable Streams v.2.0 (2017) | DNR Surface Water Impairments | Wadable Streams Macroinvertebrate Sampling | | Local streams biologists | |
| Wetland floristic quality | Timed-meander Sampling Protocol for Wetland Floristic Quality Assessment (2017) | DNR Wetland Monitoring Webpage | Timed-Meander Survey for Wetland FOA | Presentation | Local lakes biologists | |

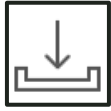
AIS MONITORING

| Category | Protocol or method title | Information | Link to protocol | Additional resources | Contact for more information | Training required? |
|---|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) detection in lakes | DNR protocol for AIS early detection monitoring | DNR AIS Monitoring Webpage | Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detection Monitoring in Lakes | Webinar Monitoring form | Local AIS biologists | Yes |
| AIS detection in streams | Early Detection Monitoring on Streams | DNR AIS Monitoring Webpage | Streams & Rivers Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detection Monitoring | Monitoring form | Local AIS biologists | |
| Aquatic invasive species | AIS Early Detection Monitoring on Wetlands | DNR AIS Monitoring Webpage | Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detection Monitoring in Wetlands | Monitoring form | Local AIS biologists | Yes |
| AIS reporting | Photographing Aquatic and Wetland Invasive Species | DNR AIS Reporting Webpage | Photographing AIS and Wetland Invasive Species Protocol | Video | Local AIS biologists | |
| AIS reporting | Reporting Aquatic Shoreline and Wetland Invasive Species | DNR AIS Monitoring Webpage | | Incident report form | Local AIS biologists | |
| Genetic testing for biological populations | Procedures and policies for genetic identification of water milfoil | DNR AIS Monitoring Webpage | Milfoil genetic monitoring | | Local AIS biologists | |
| Mussel Veliger Sampling | Veliger tow sampling protocol | DNR AIS Monitoring Webpage | Veliger sampling protocol | | Local AIS biologists | |
| Spiny water flea populations | Water flea sampling protocol | DNR AIS Monitoring Webpage | Water flea Sampling Protocol | Incident report form | Local AIS biologists | |
| Environmental DNA | eDNA sampling protocol | DNR AIS Monitoring Webpage | eDNA Sampling Protocol | | Local AIS biologists | |
| Purple loosestrife Biological Control | See Cella Chow! Purple Loosestrife Biological Control Activities for Educators | DNR Purple Loosestrife Biological Control Webpage | | | Local AIS biologists | Yes |

MODELLING

| Category | Protocol or method title | Information | Link to protocol | Additional resources | Contact for more information | Training required? |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Erosion Vulnerability | Erosion Vulnerability Assessment for Agricultural Lands (EVAAL) Methods Documentation v.1.0 (2014) | DNR EVAAL Webpage | EVAAL Tutorial | EVAAL Fact Sheet | | |
| Phosphorus loading | PRESTO-Lite (Web-based application) | DNR PRESTO Webpage | PRESTO-Lite User Manual | DNR Watershed Restoration Viewer | | |
| Phosphorus loading | PRESTO: Pollutant Load Ratio Estimation Tool User Manual v.1.1 (2013) | DNR PRESTO Webpage | Presto User Manual | PRESTO Fact sheet | | |
| Loading reductions for BMPs | STEPL – Spreadsheet tool for estimating pollutant loads (2020) | DNR STEPL Webpage | STEPL 4.4b Training Webinar | EPA STEPL Site | | |
| Water quality modelling | General Information | DNR Water Quality Modelling Website | | | | |
| In-lake phosphorus concentration | Wisconsin In-Lake Modelling Suite (WiLMS) v.3.3 (2003) | DNR WiLMS Webpage | WiLMS documentation | | | |

Project deliverables



Finally, specify the deliverables resulting from the successful administration of your project. The table below highlights some of the more common program deliverables. For the work specified below, please submit the deliverables in the specified format.

Section 5, Table 2. Activities and their deliverable and deliverable formatting requirements.

| Activity | Deliverable format |
|---|--|
| Aquatic invasive species (AIS) monitoring | Enter data directly into the department's Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System (SWIMS) database. |
| AIS occurrences | Follow guidance: https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/invasives/report.html . Document new populations with photographs and notify a regional DNR AIS biologist . |
| AIS prevention activities (Signs, bait shop initiative, etc.) | Enter data directly into SWIMS. |
| Purple loosestrife biocontrol | Beetle releases, site revisits, enter data directly into SWIMS. |
| Aquatic plant surveys | Use the point-intercept excel template . (Appendix C on Aquatic Plant Management website). Submit the electronic file. |
| Aquatic plant quality assurance | No deliverable required at this time. The year following when in-person workshops resume, aquatic plant surveys will require an aquatic plant taxonomic assurance certificate and list of vouchered and verified specimens. |
| Clean Boats, Clean Waters | Enter data directly into SWIMS. |
| Final reports, annual summaries, and management plans | Submit PDF that may be copy/pasted and which is suitable for public display (remove any sensitive or personally identifiable information). |
| Spatially-explicit data and maps (e.g. Aquatic plant point-intercept survey, Shoreland survey, biological population mapping) | Provide electronic files for data that is usefully interpreted spatially as a geodatabase (preferred) or shapefile. Include metadata containing a summary of the project, the projection or coordinate system, collection method, collection date, data collector first and last name(s), and collection tool. |
| Maps | Electronic map images (e.g., PDF, jpeg). |
| Bathymetric maps | Vector bathymetry data in a geodatabase or shapefile. Include metadata containing the projection or coordinate system, collection method, collection date, collector first and last name, and collection tool. |
| Photos | Photographs of your project with resolution for display in small-format print. Ensure credit is attached. For large groups of photographs, list the file name and attribution information in a separate document. |
| Water level data | Enter data directly into SWIMS. |
| Water quality data: field data | Enter data directly into SWIMS. |
| Water quality data: lab results | If State Lab of Hygiene analyzes samples, use standard DNR lab slips. If using another lab, they must upload data to SWIMS. |
| Miscellaneous (e.g., news releases, articles, position descriptions.) | Provide a PDF along with a description of the document. |
| Surveys (outreach / education) | PDF of the survey and results. |
| Meetings / Workshops | PDF of meeting agenda and notes, with organizer, date, time, and location. |
| Lake shoreland habitat parcel data | Enter data into the provided excel template. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Lake woody habitat data | Enter data into the provided excel template. |
| Lake shoreland habitat photos – when a photo survey is conducted | GPS-referenced photos. |
| Other documents or data | Digital format (e.g., Word, Excel, PDF, etc.). |

If submitting data as part of a grant deliverable, you will likely upload it to the [Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System \(SWIMS\) database](#). SWIMS is used by department staff, citizen volunteers, and grantees to store and share monitoring results for lakes, streams, and wetlands. If you have any questions on setting up an account or using the database, visit the [SWIMS help website](#).

SECTION 6: DEVELOPING A BUDGET

Once you have defined your activities and methods, you may begin to develop your budget. Your budget will be reviewed by both your [local environmental grants specialist](#) and your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) to ensure that your costs are reasonable and necessary for the implementation of the project.

Prior to drafting a budget, be familiar with the funding cap and the list of [eligible](#) and [ineligible](#) expenses for the grant program for which you are applying. Note that Healthy

Lakes & Rivers, Clean Boats Clean Waters (CBCW), and Land Acquisition grants have unique eligible expenses. Also, be aware of spending caps on certain expenses (e.g., only 10% of the state share (i.e. award amount) may be spent on direct administrative costs; no more than 20% of a planning grant's total project costs may be spent on education activities). Reimbursement of administrative costs will be held until the final reimbursements. See [eligible expenses](#) for more information.

Costs must be incurred between the start and end date on your grant agreement to be eligible for reimbursement or grantee match. Rare exceptions do exist; please consult with your [local environmental grants specialist](#) if you think these exceptions apply. The grant start date for most grants will be March 15. Refer to Section 1, [Table 1](#) for grant terms.

There are two additional policies to be aware while you draft your budget. These policies exist to ensure that we maximize the potential of our limited funding to the benefit of Wisconsin's water resources. First, only the [proportional share of costs](#) for items that are only partially used for implementation may be included in the budget. Second, a grantee shall implement [cost containment measures](#) for all capital assets and any supply, service, or equipment item purchased by a grantee for projects funded with a grant if the cost exceeds \$2,500. You will learn more about both requirements later in this Section.

A Professional Service Agreement ([Form 8700-379](#)) is required if you hire a consultant or third-party service provider at a cost in excess of \$5,000. This form is required prior to the commencement of work, not at time of application. However, it can be used as a tool to capture costs from consultants when preparing your budget. The purpose of the professional service agreement is to ensure that both parties understand the scope of services and costs associated with the project.

Finally, ensure that you include ALL costs (cash and in-kind) that you anticipate within your application. Costs (both cash and in-kind) not included within the project budget at the time the grant award has been executed will not be considered eligible without prior written approval from your [local environmental grants specialist](#) (refer to [the paragraph on cost amendments](#) in this section for more information).

Eligible costs

Refer to Section 3 for information on eligible projects and expenses associated with your specific grant program of interest. Please consult with your [local environmental grants specialist](#) if you are unsure whether or not a cost is eligible prior to submitting an application. If costs are deemed

Consider the following for each line item within your budget, whether it is purchased or donated.

- ✓ Is the cost necessary to meet goals and objectives?
- ✓ Is the cost eligible?
- ✓ Will the cost be incurred during the grant period?
- ✓ What is the proportional share of the cost?
- ✓ What cost containment measures will you apply?
- ✓ Do you need a Professional Service Agreement?

ineligible after the application is submitted, the cost will be stricken from the budget prior to award. Eligible costs include any of the following:

- Labor and fringe benefits specific to project activities
- Direct administrative costs are limited to 10% of the grant award amount. Direct administrative costs are the actual salary or hourly wages and fringe benefits incurred by immediate supervisors and support staff that can be tracked, charged directly to, and accounted for by the project. Supervisors and support staff are understood not to be involved in the day to day implementation of the project. Reimbursement of administrative costs are held until the final reimbursement to insure they represent no more than 10% of the state cost-share.
- Supply and service costs including the following:
 - Reasonable planning, engineering, and design costs necessary to complete a regulatory permit application required to implement a project if the costs are incurred within 12 months prior to the grant application submittal deadline
 - Permitting fees (federal, state, or local permits)
 - Engineering landscape architecture design, construction, consulting, or other professional services
 - Sampling, monitoring, resource assessments and other field work and data collection costs
 - Analyses performed by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene or another facility approved in writing by the department
 - Rental or lease of equipment and facilities
 - Website design and maintenance costs associated with the project (proportional share)
 - Advertising media costs
 - Required financial and compliance audits for the project
 - Training for grantee staff or volunteers, including registration costs, lodging, meals, transportation, mileage, and other costs as approved by the department
 - Development, editing and distribution of informational or educational programs and materials, reports, management plans and other project documents and deliverables
 - Installation of equipment and supplies, limited to the initial cost of installation
 - Legal costs
 - Shipping costs necessary to carry out the project
- Equipment and capital asset costs – all equipment and capital assets purchased with grant funds must be approved in advance by the department. Please note equipment and capital assets shall conform to the procedures for maintenance and disposition of assets, in [Section 10](#).

For more information on eligible expenses specific to project types:

- Land acquisition and conservation easement projects ([Section 3](#)).
- Healthy Lakes & Rivers financial administration factsheet ([Appendix D](#)).
- Clean Boats, Clean Waters factsheet ([Appendix G](#)).



Ineligible costs

Costs not directly associated with or necessary for the implementation of the project, as determined by the department, are ineligible for reimbursement. Other ineligible costs include:

- Fines or penalties incurred due to a violation of, or failure to comply with, federal, state, or local laws and regulations.
- Ordinary operation expenses of a grantee, such as salaries and expenses of public officials that are not directly related to the project.
- Purchase of aquatic plant harvesters, boats, motor vehicles, or office furniture.
- Dredging for enhancing navigation or recreation.
- Dam maintenance, repair, and operation.
- Liability insurance.
- Water safety patrols.
- Routine operation and maintenance costs of equipment or facilities, including pumps, aerators, plant harvesters, or sedimentation basins.
- Indirect costs not directly assignable to a grant, program, or project.
- Food or beverages at grantee events.
- Clothing, except that provided under the department-approved watercraft inspection program and other authorized department activities.
- Consulting costs for preparing an application for a grant awarded under this chapter.
- Costs associated with fundraising.
- Aquatic invasive species signage not consistent with department messaging and branding.
- Capital improvements (ex. rain gutters, pavement, or asphalt).

Ineligible costs specific to Surface Water Management Grants (e.g. Surface Water Restoration, Management Plan Implementation):

- Shoreland mitigation projects that implement the restoration, enhancement, or creation of wetlands or shoreline habitat to compensate for permitted adverse impacts to other wetlands or shoreline habitats.
- AIS control and aquatic plant management projects.
- Installation of sanitary sewers.
- Maintenance and operation of boat landing monitoring systems, decontamination units, aeration systems, stormwater detention ponds and facilities, dams, sanitary sewers, or private onsite waste disposal systems.
- Aeration for sediment translocation. Other aeration projects are eligible if they address dissolved oxygen levels below water quality standards and have a design with adequate supply.

Ineligible costs specific to Aquatic Invasive Species Control:

- Chemical treatment or mechanical harvesting of aquatic plants for the purpose of seasonal nuisance relief unless employed as part of an IPM approach.
- Management techniques that are not expected to result in effective control of the target species.
- Maintenance and operation of aeration systems or mechanical devices used to suppress aquatic plant growth.

Ineligible costs specific to Land Acquisition:

- Environmental clean-up.

Determining proportional shares

The proportional share of an item or service only partially used for implementation of a project funded with a grant may be considered an eligible expense. Items that typically fall within this category include website design and maintenance, newsletter, or advertising, and required financial and compliance audits.

Example: Suppose that an approved grant application included costs for annual rental of a multi-function machine for the office. Suppose further that there are six staff in that office, each working on different projects. The proportional share of the annual rental of the multi-function machine that can be assigned to a grant awarded under this chapter would be no more than one-sixth of the annual cost.

Cost containment

This section does not apply to Healthy Lakes & Rivers or Clean Boats, Clean Waters grants.

A grantee must implement cost containment measures if the cost of a project expense exceeds \$2,500. The department may request that the grantee submit proof of cost containment procedures used in an application. The grantee should identify the cost containment procedure used when requesting reimbursement. Note: cost-containment procedures do not apply to fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition; cost will be determined by appraisal approved by the department.

Grantees must use one or more of the following cost containment procedures:

Section 6, Table 1. Cost containment procedures.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Average cost | Using cost information obtained within the 12 months prior to the start date of the grant agreement, determine an average cost per unit of material or labor for the implementation of activities. The grantee may use information obtained from the department, other departments, or other sources to determine average costs. Under this option, eligible project costs may not exceed the average cost. The finding of average costs lies with the applicant NOT a consultant. Most average costs will be derived from governmental sources (DNR, DATCP, NRCS, etc.). It is recommended that the grantee seek approval from their EGS for all average cost determinations prior to incurring the cost. |
| Competitive bidding | Following the requirements under ch. 16, Stats. , a grantee may request bids from contractors for the implementation of practices listed in a grant agreement. The grantee shall identify criteria for determining acceptable qualifications and publish these with the bid notice. Bids should be solicited from 3 or more vendors. Price quotations may be solicited from less than 3 suppliers if the grantee documents that 3 suppliers do not exist in proximity. The grantee shall consider competitive pricing and make the award to the lowest <i>responsible</i> bidder, that is, the supplier judged best able to supply. The lowest responsible bidder* does not have to have the lowest bid. Documentation of all bidding transactions is required, including justification when award is not given to the apparent low bidder, and when bidding is waived. Acceptable justification includes consideration of the scope of services proposed, scheduling and timing, the ability of a provider to continue work |

into the future, and consideration of past history, project or system knowledge. Grantees do not need to seek multiple bids for consecutive years of a service to be completed under a single grant when an hourly rate is provided in the original bids. **Note:** Applicants may wish to review the [Procurement Guide for Local Governments](#) available on the Surface Water Grant Program website.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Flat rate | The department may establish flat rates for eligible costs. An applicant or grantee may choose to use the department’s flat rate as one means of cost containment. Cost containment for services provided by a sub-unit of a local government may use one or more of the flat rates chosen by that sub-unit of local government. The grantee may use data obtained from the department, other departments, or from other sources to determine a flat rate. Note: Flat rates can be found below. |
| Force account | A grantee may assign its employees to implement a practice. |
| Alternative measures | A grantee may propose an alternative cost containment procedure if the alternative is determined to be more effective than the cost containment procedures above. The grantee must identify the alternative in the grant application it submits for review and approval by the department. Contracting with a government agency may be one example of an alternative measure if sound justification can be provided. |

*“Responsible bidder” means a person who, in the judgment of the town board, is financially responsible and has the capacity and competence to faithfully and responsibly comply with the terms of the contract.

Flat rates for eligible costs

Below are the flat rates available for one of the possible methods of cost containment. Low- and high-end cost rates were calculated using budgeted cost data submitted to the program. Where good relationships could be found, an equation relating unit to total cost is provided. If there are site-specific reasons why these flat rates are not appropriate, you may select a different method of cost containment.

Section 6, Table 2. Flat rates for certain eligible costs.

| Practice | Activity | Average cost |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| AIS early detection | Early detection survey | \$72 per km of shoreline |
| Shoreland assessment | Shoreland Habitat Assessment | \$345 base + \$146 per km of shoreline |
| Aquatic plant monitoring | Point-intercept or pre/post survey | \$1,753 base + \$5.73 per littoral point |
| APM monitoring | Aquatic Herbicide Concentration Monitoring (Lab work & analysis) | \$2,487/project |
| APM monitoring | Early-season or Late-season AIS Survey (recon and mapping) | \$1,153 base + \$89.50 per km of shoreline |
| AIS control | 2,4-D Application | \$3,866 base + \$131 per treated acre |
| AIS control | Purple Loosestrife | \$500/year |
| Planning | Social Survey | \$585/survey effort |

Flat rates for field surveys include costs related to fieldwork, but not analysis and reporting (e.g. setup, travel, proportional equipment costs, sample collection, time.)

Flat rates for NRCS practices

The USDA publishes flat rates for activities related to their technical standards, including those eligible under the Surface Water Restoration subprogram. In particular, the rates for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program will be useful as you work to develop your project's budget. The payment schedules for Wisconsin can be found here:

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/financial/?cid=nrcseprd1328422>

Depreciation

When a grantee buys equipment with a useful life of greater than one year and cost of \$5,000 or more per unit, the total cost of that equipment is not counted as an immediate expense. Rather, the cost is spread out over several years based on the life of the equipment. This process is known as depreciation.

Example: Grantee builds a decontamination unit for AIS prevention at a cost of \$8,800. The life of the decontamination unit is 10 years. Therefore, the amount that can be claimed each year in reimbursement requests for the decontamination unit is \$880 (\$8,800 divided by 10 years = \$880 each year). If the life of the grant is 3 years, under this scenario, the grantee would be eligible to claim a total of \$2,640 (\$880/year x 3 years = \$2,640) towards the purchase of the decontamination unit.

Depreciation applies in the following cases:

- If the grantee receives a donated piece of equipment that has a value of \$5,000 or more.
- If one unit of equipment is purchased at a cost of \$5,000 or more.
- If the total cost of components of a customized piece of equipment is \$5,000 or more. [effective as of the Dec. 10, 2018 (Fiscal Year 2019) grant cycle]

For equipment with a value of more than \$1,000 but less than \$5,000, the grantee must maintain documentation (invoice or receipt) in their file and make that documentation available to the department upon request.

Grantee match

Grantee or local match is a resource commitment by the grantee to help implement the project. The minimum percentage of the total project costs required as grantee match is determined by the grant category. For example, SWE Grants have a 33% grantee match requirement. To be eligible to receive a \$5,000 SWE Grant award, the total project costs must be \$7,462.69 (= \$5,000/33%). The state share is the \$5,000 grant and the local share is \$2,462.69 (= \$7,462.69 - \$5,000) as grantee match.

Section 6, Table 3. Grantee match requirements.

| Grant Category | Minimum Grantee Match Requirement |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Education & Planning | 33% |
| Management | 25% |

All sources of grantee match, including donations, must be identified in the grant application. Eligible grantee match may include:

- [Eligible costs](#) paid with funds generated by local, non-DNR state or federal agencies, foundations, businesses, private individuals, or nonprofit organizations.
- Donated [eligible costs](#) (e.g., donated equipment, volunteer labor, supplies or construction materials, professional labor, etc.).

DONATED VOLUNTEER LABOR

The maximum value of donated, nonprofessional labor is \$15/hour, and all volunteers must be at least 14 years old. The volunteer hours can be recorded on the Donated Volunteer Labor Worksheet and Summary ([Form 8700-349A](#)). The signature or contact information of the volunteer is required for each volunteer. Grantees must comply with [DWD 270.18, Wis. Code](#) which outlines Wisconsin rules regarding volunteer service.

An exception will be made for volunteer labor associated with the Citizen Lake Monitoring Network and Water Action Volunteers. Citizen monitoring efforts receive a standard credit for an average level of effort at \$15 per hour (e.g. CLMN Secchi monitoring flat rate is calculated for 8 monitoring events at 1 hour per event plus one hour of annual training). CLMN and WAV volunteers do not need to submit a Donated Volunteer Labor Worksheet for these activities. These activities, the name of the volunteer, and the rates can be noted directly on the reimbursement request worksheet ([Form 8700-001](#)).

Section 6, Table 4. Citizen Lake Monitoring Network and Water Action Volunteer Donated Labor

| Volunteer Program | Activity | Donated Value |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Citizen lake monitoring | CLMN: Secchi | \$135 |
| Citizen lake monitoring | CLMN: Chemistry | \$240 |
| Citizen lake monitoring | CLMN: AIS landing/property monitoring + meander survey | \$240 |
| Citizen lake monitoring | AIS Snapshot | \$120 |
| Water action volunteers | Basic monitoring | \$180 |
| Water action volunteers | Special projects: nutrient monitoring | \$120 |
| Water action volunteers | Special projects: AIS level 1 | \$60 |

Volunteer hours spent attending meetings or trainings may not be eligible. Volunteer activities must be identified in your project budget at the time of application. Please review the following table for eligible and ineligible hours pertaining to trainings and meetings.

Section 6, Table 5. Eligibility of training and meeting-related volunteer hours.

| Eligible Match? | Topic | Situation |
|-----------------|----------|---|
| Yes | Training | Time spent by grantee volunteers (minimum age for a volunteer is 14) and staff attending training where training prepares attendees to conduct activities approved within project scope and budget. Documentation must clearly describe the training objective, the qualification of the trainer, and intended results. |
| No | Training | Time spent by volunteers training other volunteers. |
| Yes | Training | Time spent by grantee staff providing instruction to students. The training must be an element of the scope in the project and approved for grant funding. Documentation must clearly describe the training objective, the qualification of the trainer, and intended results. Student's time is not allowed as grant match unless preapproved. |
| Yes | Training | Time spent by grantee staff providing instruction at training sessions. The training must be an element of the scope in the project and approved for grant funding. Documentation must clearly describe the training objective, the qualification of the trainer, and intended results. |

| | | |
|------------|----------|--|
| No | Meetings | Time spent by meeting attendees where the purpose is general community education. |
| Yes | Meetings | Time spent by grantee volunteers and staff participating in one start-up meeting and one wrap-up meeting where plan development or post-project evaluations are deliverables. See note regarding virtual meetings below. |
| No | Meetings | Time spent by local officials at meetings where local governing board approvals are sought for project activities. |
| Yes | Travel | Time and travel expenses of grantee staff or volunteers making presentations on projects to school classes or other organizations IF approved in the project scope and budget. |

VIRTUAL MEETINGS AND TRAININGS

Attendance to virtual meetings and trainings may be considered eligible. Adequate and accurate documentation of attendance, along with a summary that includes the meeting date and meeting run time specific to discussing the grant project must be submitted for approval. Time spent not discussing the grant should not be included. Attendance must be documented in one of the following ways, unless previously approved by the environmental grants specialist:

1. Export participant list from platform (acceptable if recognizable as generated by the platform);
2. Utilize chat function to record name+email address/phone number for all attendees;
3. Take a screenshot of participant list taken from platform during the meeting.

DONATED EQUIPMENT

Donated equipment is an eligible expense. The equipment’s hourly value should be determined by the WisDOT’s Classified Equipment Rates and Non-Standard Rates for highway equipment. An applicant shall use the version of the WisDOT’s Classified Equipment Rates Standard and Special Rated Units for highway equipment in effect in the year in which the equipment usage occurred. If the item donated does not appear on the WisDOT’s [Classified Equipment Rates](#) or [Non-Standard Equipment Rates](#) found in the Highway Maintenance Manual, the applicant shall determine the value of donations using one of the following methods:

- a. By choosing the closest equipment equivalent from WisDOT’s Classified Equipment Rates and Non-Standard Rates for highway equipment. Where the WisDOT’s Classified Equipment Rates Standard and Special Rated Units for highway equipment lists “rate set locally,” the department may determine a rate as published in the Surface Water Grant Program Guidance.
- b. By determining the current market value using at least three estimates for purchase of equipment from vendors within the vicinity of the project. The lowest estimate will be used to establish the value of donated equipment. The applicant shall submit copies of all estimates with the grant application and the grantee shall maintain copies of estimates in the grantee’s project file.
- c. By determining the daily market rental rate at the time of application. The applicant shall establish the daily market rental rate using at least three estimates for the daily rental rate of equipment from vendors within the vicinity of the project. The lowest estimate will be used to establish the value of donated equipment use, prorated to reflect the number of hours of actual use. Copies of estimates received must be submitted with the grant application to document market analysis.

Example: Presume the daily market rate for renting a trailer is \$60 every 8 hours, and the project requires 2 hours of use. The donated value for the trailer rental would amount to \$15.

$$\left(\frac{\$60}{8 \text{ hours}}\right) = \$7.50$$

$$\$7.50 \times 2 \text{ hours} = \$15$$

Section 6, Table 6. Rates for donated motorized and non-motorized boats.

| Surface Water Grant Donated Boat Use Rates | Rate |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Motorized boats (including pontoon boats) | \$80/Day prorated to \$10/hr. |
| Non-motorized boats | \$17.36/Day (not prorated) |

DONATED PROFESSIONAL LABOR

The maximum value of donated professional labor may not exceed the prevailing local market wage for equivalent work. Donated professional services used as grant match should be documented on [Form 8700-350](#). This form must be signed by the donor. Also acceptable: an invoice from donor identifying the project name, name of the donor, his/her professional title, dates services were performed, nature of services, number of hours multiplied by professional wage/benefit rate, and total value of the donation with signature of donor; or, invoice from donor with the information listed above, and a signed statement from the donor indicating the value of the services is donated to the project.

****NEW** Financial Plan (Multi-phased implementation projects only)**

For multi-phased implementation projects that will require activities or funding beyond the scope of the current grant proposal to meet the objectives, in order to maximize ranking points, it is recommended that you provide a financial plan with your application. For example, if you are seeking funding for the first of several alum treatments.

A financial plan provides proof that your organization has the financial capacity to complete the project if future Surface Water Grants are unavailable. A financial plan must be accompanied by supporting documentation. Examples of supporting documents include: most recent IRS filing and year-end financial statements, copy of most recent audit or balance sheets, grant award letters, loan note/approval from a bank, etc. Identifying potential future funding sources (eg. grants that you intend to apply for) will not be accepted.

SECTION 7: SUBMITTING YOUR APPLICATION

Application information and instructions

WHERE TO FIND APPLICATIONS

The Surface Water grant application ([Form 8700-284](#)) and the Clean Boats, Clean Waters application ([Form 8700-337](#)) can be found on the [Surface Water Grants website](#). It is important to use the most current version of the application as the form may be updated year to year. The most current version of the form will be located on the website and will be posted at the same time as the program's annually updated guidance document, usually during the summer before the deadline.

DEADLINES

All emailed grant applications must be sent to the department by 11:59:59 p.m. on Nov. 15. Mailed applications must be postmarked by Nov. 15. If an application is received after the deadline, the application will be deemed ineligible and will not be considered for funding. If Nov. 15 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the deadline will fall on the following Monday.

APPLICATION SUBMITTAL

The preferred method of application submittal is via email to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov. In the subject line of the e-mail, enter the type of grant you are applying for, the county where the project is located and the applicant's name (e.g., Surface Water Planning Grant, Oneida Co., Eagle River Lake Association). All application materials should be saved in PDF format and should not exceed 15 megabytes (MB) in size. If e-mail size (including attachments) exceeds 15 MB, send documents in multiple e-mails. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure the application has been submitted by the deadline. The applicant will receive a confirmation email when the application has been received or if any additional materials are required.

If using the electronic signature option when submitting the application, the authorized representative must be the person to email in the application. If sending in an application with a wet/handwritten signature (scanned or hard copy), any representative of the organization can submit the application.

If you are not able to apply by email, you may send the application to the address below. Application must be postmarked on or before Nov. 15.

DNR Surface Water Grants – WY/3
101 S. Webster St., PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

Supplemental materials included with required documents **will not** be considered by those giving ranking scores to applications. Supplemental materials may consist of documents other than what is listed as a required document in Section 6 of the application form (e.g., past newsletters, other outreach materials, and application cover letters). It is in your best interest to present important information concisely in section 8 of the application form.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND RANKING SHEETS

Tips on filling out the application appear right in the form. Additional application instructions can be displayed by clicking on the grey boxes with blue text within the application (image below).

[Click here for Sections 1-7 application instructions](#)

It is also important to review the corresponding ranking sheet in [Appendix A: Application Ranking Sheets](#). The ranking sheets reflect department priorities for projects. A strong project that makes a difference for surface water is likely to score well. Additional details on scoring and ranking may be found in [Section 8: Application Review and Ranking](#).

Required application materials

REQUIRED APPLICATION MATERIALS

The following application materials are required when applying for a surface water grant:

1. Grant application ([Form 8700-284](#))
2. Authorizing resolution ([Form 8700-388](#) or a substantially similar document) signed by a member of the governing body who is NOT recognized as an authorized representative within the resolution.
3. Map of project location, public access, public land and other use and access features
4. Completed current Project Lab Costs Form ([Form 8700-360](#)) (if applicable). This form is updated annually. Please ensure that you are using the most recent form.
5. Letters of commitment or support (if applicable)
6. For projects on public land: a land use agreement or a letter of intent from the property manager
7. For surface water restoration projects: project design plan
8. For land acquisitions: Environmental Hazards Assessment ([Form 1800-001](#)), appraisal, land management plan, and title insurance
9. **** NEW **** For multi-phased implementation projects that will require activities or funding beyond the scope of the current grant proposal to meet the objectives (Recommended): Financial Plan with Supporting Documentation demonstrating how the subsequent phases will be funded if future Surface Water Grants are unattainable. Examples of supporting documents: most recent IRS filing and year-end financial statements, copy of most recent audit or balance sheets, grant award letters, loan note/approval from a bank, etc.

AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION OR SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR DOCUMENT

An authorizing resolution designates a representative of an organization to sign and submit the grant application, sign a grant agreement between the applicant and the department, submit quarterly and/or final reports to the department to satisfy the grant agreement, submit grant reimbursement requests to the department, and sign and submit other required documentation. The authorized representative must be a member, employee, commissioner or board member for the sponsoring governing body or organization. A consultant hired by the applicant cannot be named as authorized representative for the project.

The resolution must be passed by the governing board of the organization applying for funding. An authorizing resolution from a sub-committee will be accepted if written proof that the board has approved the resolution is also provided. Sample authorizing resolutions may be found in [Appendix J](#). If applying as a school district, you must use the [school district authorizing resolution form](#). A substantially similar document demonstrating the approval of the governing board of an organization may be accepted. Please provide a draft of the document to your [local environmental grants specialist](#) in advance of the board's consideration.

If an authorizing resolution is signed only by the authorized representative, a copy of the meeting minutes from the meeting where the board granted the authority to that individual must be submitted with the authorizing resolution.

We strongly recommend that applicants show title of position in the authorizing resolution, rather than name of employee. Employees have been known to retire or change jobs in the middle of a grant, rendering the resolution ineffective. If your organization requires that a person be named in an authorizing resolution, then the resolution should also include contact information for the individual named.

MAP OF PROJECT LOCATION

A map should be attached with application materials that shows the project area with public access points indicated clearly as described below. Regional and county-wide projects should include a map showing the entire project area, indicating the waterbodies to be addressed by the project and which of those have public access.

You may choose to use the [Surface Water Data Viewer](#) to create your map. The map should identify public and private boat launch facilities, parks, public swimming beaches, public fishing piers, platted access sites, road right-of-ways reaching the water's edge, and publicly owned lakeshore.



The surface water data viewer has a boat access, parking lot and shore fishing layer that can be accessed by clicking on the “Show Layers” tool. Click on the “Boat Landings & Access” layer when you have zoomed into a view of the project waterbody. To add extra access points or parks, you can right-click on the map and “Draw a Point” and

“Add Some Text”. You can print your map from the Surface Water Data Viewer using the Print icon on the right near the top of the page.

GRANTS WITH LABORATORY SAMPLES

If your project includes any samples that will be analyzed in a lab, you will need to fill out the Surface Water Grant Project Lab Costs [Form 8700-360](#). This form is updated every year to account for any changes in costs of samples from the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH). The most current version of the form should be used to accurately list any laboratory sample costs which will then be included in the project budget.

All Surface Water Grant applicants are required to use the WSLH for sample analysis. Alternative labs may be used but careful consideration and approval by the department is required. Contact your [local lakes or streams biologist](#) for approval. Acceptable justifications for using an alternative lab include providing a service that is not available through the WSLH, the provision of additional collaborative research support and other project efficiencies beyond simple cost savings. When using the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene to analyze water samples, the data will be automatically uploaded to [Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System \(SWIMS\) database](#). If using labs other than the WSLH to analyze samples, additional work will be required by the grantee and the approved alternative lab to format the results for upload to department systems and SWIMS.

SpeeDee Delivery has committed to providing next-day delivery service for shipments occurring anywhere within the state of Wisconsin.

LETTERS OF COMMITMENT OR SUPPORT

Letters of commitment are written by partner organizations or local government units and include either a commitment of monetary or volunteer support for the project. The letters should outline a dollar amount in donated time, donated equipment, and/or cash donation that will contribute to the completion of the project and must be written on the organization's letterhead.

Letters of support are written by partner organizations and indicate the general support of project activities as outlined in the grant application. These letters can come from local landowners, partner

organizations, local government units, etc. Letters of support are not required but may positively influence the ranking score of the project depending on the grant type and ranking sheet.

Some grant ranking sheets assess the degree of support from partner organizations, so including letters of commitment or support with application materials may increase ranking scores. Review [Appendix A: Application Ranking Sheets](#) to review by grant type if letters of support or commitment may impact ranking score. All letters of commitment or support must be received before the grant application deadline to be considered during the ranking process.

LAND USE AGREEMENTS

Per [NR 193.52\(3\)](#) All management grants require that the grantee shall have control of the property, through ownership, easements, deed restrictions, or contract such that the sites being restored with grant funds remain in conservation use for 20 years.

Per [NR 193.15](#), if the project has an operation and maintenance period of more than 10 years and is on land not owned by the grantee, the grantee must enter into a land use agreement with the landowner and record the cost-share agreement at the register of deeds office in the county where the property is located. Note: Healthy Lakes and Rivers landowner contracts do not have to be recorded. In general, landowner cost-share agreements/contract are not required at the time of application.

Applicants proposing projects that will occur on state-owned property must enter into a land use agreement with the state agency no later than the date on which the department issues the grant agreement. A fully executed land use agreement or a letter of intent to enter into a land use agreement from the property manager must be submitted with the grant application.

All land use agreements must be submitted to your [local environmental grants specialist](#) to become part of the official grant file.

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

Design specifications are required for some management grants and are detailed descriptions of how a project will be implemented. This can be created by the project engineer and shows exactly how a project was designed. For example, a stormwater detention pond project would include the design specifications for the project which would show exactly where the project takes place, the size and depth of the pond, and any other pertinent information for the implementation of the project.

ADDITIONAL LAND ACQUISITION REQUIRED FORMS

See detailed [Land acquisition](#) material requirements in Section 3.

Frequently asked questions

I'M HAVING TROUBLE OPENING THE SURFACE WATER GRANT APPLICATION OR FORMS.

If you get a "Please wait..." error when opening a PDF document in Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, or another internet browser:

1. From a desktop or laptop computer (not a mobile device), download or save the PDF form to your computer (right click on the document, then select "Save as" or "Download").
2. Make a note of where the document is saved on the computer and navigate there.
3. *Right-click* on the file, select "Open with" and choose Adobe Reader.
4. More help is available at <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/site/pdf>

If Adobe Reader is not already installed on your computer:

- Download Adobe Reader for free: <https://get.adobe.com/reader/> (Works for Windows and Mac)
- This link defaults to the download for Windows 10 users, but if you use Mac or an older version of Windows, click on “Do you have a different language or operating system?” and choose the options for your computer.

Additional PDF help directions can be found here: <https://dnr.wi.gov/site/pdf.html>.

CAN I ACCESS APPLICATION MATERIALS WITH A MAC COMPUTER?

Yes. Application materials should be accessible by both Windows and Mac computers. If you come across any issues with opening the application forms, follow the instructions above to download Adobe Reader. It is a free program available for use on Mac computers and is needed to open reactive, fillable forms.

WHAT ADDRESS SHOULD BE LISTED ON THE APPLICATION?

The address on the application should be where you wish to receive payments. This should be the mailbox of the organization and preferably not a personal address of the authorized representative. It is beneficial to list an organization address to avoid filling out additional forms each year before being able to receive checks. You may be contacted by your [local environmental grants specialist](#) if your organization’s address needs an update for the department’s financial information database.

WHO CAN SIGN THE APPLICATION?

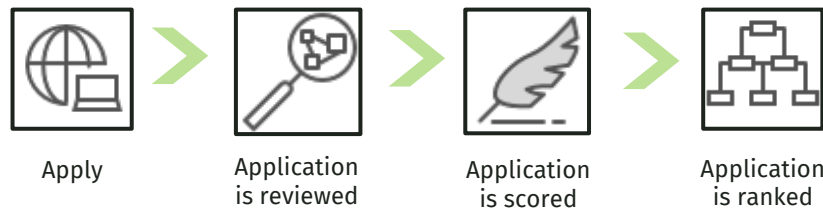
Only an applicant’s authorized representative may sign the grant application or a grant agreement on behalf of the organization. See [authorizing resolution](#) information.

WHO DO I CONTACT WITH QUESTIONS?

Your [local lakes, streams or AIS biologist and local environmental grants specialist](#) are available to answer questions you have during the application process.

- For financial or grant administration related questions, contact your [local environmental grants specialist](#).
- For technical questions relating to lake, river, or aquatic invasive species planning or management, contact your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#).
- If you do not know who to contact, send an email with your question to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov and you will be connected with someone who may be able to help.

SECTION 8: APPLICATION REVIEW & RANKING



Section 8, Figure 1. Application review and ranking process.

Application Submittal and Review

APPLICATION SUBMITTAL

Submit all application materials to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov. Alternately, you may send a printout of the electronically-completed form via mail to DNR Central Office (DNR Surface Water Grants – WY/3, 101 S. Webster St., PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921). The authorized representative will receive an email confirming that the application has been received by department staff shortly after submittal. Applications that are incomplete or received after the deadline are considered ineligible for funding.

APPLICATION REVIEW

All applications will then be reviewed by your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) and [local environmental grants specialist](#) for application completeness and project eligibility. If any documents or needed signatures are missing from the application materials, they will be requested. Any questionable project expenses will be discussed with the applicant, and ineligible expenses will be removed from the budget.

If an application is determined to be ineligible, an explanation for the determination will be sent to the applicant. This may happen if the project application is not complete, contains ineligible activities, does not follow prerequisites or requirements set for that grant program in guidance, or is unlikely to improve surface water planning or management. If an application is ineligible, it will not move on to be scored and ranked with the other applications.

Application scoring and ranking

APPLICATION SCORING

After all applications are reviewed for completeness and eligibility, they will be scored and ranked to produce a funding priority list. Each application will be scored by at least two anonymous experts using the relevant ranking form. Ranking forms specific for each grant subprogram can be found in [Appendix A: Application and Ranking Sheets](#). The rankers will provide commentary to explain the application scores. Final application scores will be calculated as the average of the ranking scores submitted by all members of the ranking team.

Funding priorities vary depending on the grant type. In general, strong projects will be specific, well-thought out, and include specific details. You should strive to describe your project richly, but concisely. As you develop your project, be sure to consider the appropriate ranking sheet of your grant type.

RANKING AND PROJECT FUNDING PRIORITY LIST

Using the final application score, each application is ranked within each grant program to create the project priority list. Projects will be funded in ranking order, starting with the highest scoring project until all available funds are exhausted in each grant program. The project funding priority list along

with final ranking scores will be posted on the Surface Water Grants website after grants have been awarded.

If you would like to see the ranking sheets for your application, you can request those through email from DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov after grant awards have been announced. If your project does not get funded, knowing how your project scored and using the constructive feedback provided in the ranking sheets will provide useful information for creating a grant application for the next year's grant cycle.

EXAMPLE GRANT SCORING

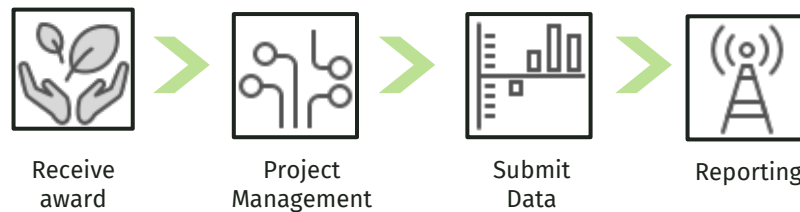
Imagine a grant application is scored over four separate sections: 1. Project impact, 2. Habitat improvement, 3. Complementary management, 4. Likelihood of success. Each reviewer will read the application, reflect on the content provided, and provide a score for each section, as in the table below.

Section 8, Table 1. Example grant ranking scores.

| | 1. Project impact | 2. Habitat improvement | 3. Complementary Management | 4. Likelihood of Success | Total Score |
|----------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Ranker 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 12 |
| Ranker 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| Ranker 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 11 |


The final score is the average of the ranker's scores. For this example, the final score is an 11. Once all applications for a grant type have scores, they are placed in order from highest to lowest final score. Applicants are offered funding in that order until it is exhausted. Applicants may be offered partial funding if there is not enough money left to support the full grant project.

SECTION 9: GRANT AWARD PROCESS & PROJECT MANAGEMENT



Section 9, Figure 1. Grant award and project management.

Receiving a grant award



Applications are submitted Nov. 15 for all surface water grants except AIS Early Detection and Response projects (which may be submitted year-round). Because numerous applications are submitted for one deadline, it may take up to 4 months to receive news of grant award or funding denial. Each application must go through the intake, review, and ranking process outlined in [Section 8: Application Review & Ranking](#).

What if we receive an award that is less than requested?


While unfortunate, this may happen if funding for the grant category runs out and only of a portion of the requested grant award is available for the project. The grant applicant will be contacted to discuss the possibility of accepting a grant award that is less than that submitted on the grant application.

GRANT AGREEMENT

If awarded, the authorized representative identified on the application will receive a grant agreement from the department by email. Read the form and accompanying cover letter upon receipt. The agreement form, application, and all materials that were submitted with the application constitute your grant agreement. A grant agreement is a contract between the grantee and the department detailing the project scope, budget, timeline, DNR cost share, deliverables, reimbursement process, and conditions that restrict the actions of the grantee during the life of the project and during the operation and maintenance phase once the final payment has been issued by the department. Your authorized representative must sign this grant agreement and return it to your [local environmental grants specialist](#) within 30 days of receipt from the department.

If you are a first-time grant recipient or if the address on the application does not match the address that the department has on file for your organization, you will be required to submit a [W-9](#) and/or a Supplier Address Change Form (DOA-6457). You will need to know the employer identification number (EIN) for your organization, even if you do not employ persons. If you do not know your organization's EIN, contact the Internal Revenue Service's Business Helpline at 800-829-4933 for assistance in retrieving your organization's EIN.

Project management



Once you receive a grant award, there is much work to be done to ensure project success and that you are eligible to receive reimbursement. You must ensure that you:

- Attain Professional Service Agreements for all services requiring more than \$5,000 of grant funding (Does not apply to Healthy Lakes & Rivers or Clean Boats, Clean Waters grants)
- Adhere to all generally accepted accounting principles
- Maintain all necessary records for 6 years after final payment

- Seek approval from your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist and local environmental grants specialist](#) PRIOR to implementing changes to your costs, timeline, or scope
- Notify your [local environmental grants specialist](#) if your contact information or Authorized Representative changes.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENTS

This requirement does not apply to Healthy Lakes & Rivers or Clean Boats, Clean Waters grants.

A grantee who subcontracts or hires an agent to undertake any portion of a project requiring more than \$5,000 of grant funding awarded under this chapter must enter into a professional service agreement with the contractor or agent prior to the commencement of any contracted work. Grantees may use [Form 8700-379](#) or a substantially similar form. Agents include professional service providers, consultants, contractors, engineers, designers, attorneys, information technology specialists, planners, educators, and other professionals carrying out activities funded with a grant awarded under this chapter. A grantee who subcontracts or hires an agent should comply with the cost-containment provisions, refer to [Section 6: Developing a Budget](#) for more information.

Submit all fully executed professional service agreements with your request for final payment.

While it is not required, a grantee who subcontracts or hires an agent to undertake any portion of a project requiring less than \$5,000 of grant funding awarded is encouraged to enter into a professional service agreement.

Exception: If the grantee is a county, city, town, village, or tribe, they do not have to enter into professional service agreements or submit proof of contracts with service providers to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Accounting procedures and fiscal controls used to record project costs and state grant receipts must be based on generally accepted accounting principles. If the grantee does not comply with the requirements below, the department may withhold payment, require repayment in part or in full, or terminate the grant.

Grantees must:

- Maintain all financial records related to the project for the required timeframe (at least 6 years unless otherwise noted within your agreement). Land acquisition or easement files must be retained forever. Financial records include:
 - published public notice and bid summaries;
 - records showing volunteer time, donated professional services, supplies and equipment;
 - invoices and receipts;
 - canceled checks, bank or credit card statements, and records of earned interest;
 - documentation regarding the life and depreciation of supplies, equipment, and capital assets purchased with grant funds awarded under this chapter;
 - records related to earned interest, the collection of fees and any other documents that support project costs claimed by the grantee;
 - Any other documents that support project costs claimed by the grantee or required by your [local environmental grants specialist](#) as part of a payment request.
- Maintain payroll vouchers for salaries and wages. If payroll vouchers are not used, a statement must be prepared at the end of each pay period showing:
 - the names of employees,

- the number of hours spent on the project,
- project activities undertaken during the pay period, and
- the gross amount of salary earned by each employee working on the project.

The statement must be verified by the official responsible for the project and approved by the appropriate authority. All time associated with the project needs to be clearly documented.

- Document all project expenditures in sufficient detail to indicate the exact nature of the expenditure.
- All supporting documentation must be labeled with the grant project number (e.g., AEPP36817, LPL148417, RP24317 – the grant project number is listed on the grant agreement to the right of the grantee name).
- Comply with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations regarding cost containment, bidding, contract awards, wage, and labor rates.
- Report expenditures using the Grant Payment Request Worksheet ([Form 8700-001](#)).

COST, TIME AND SCOPE AMENDMENTS

Any changes to the grant agreement activities (scope), time period, or budget must be requested in writing and submitted to your [local environmental grants specialist](#) **before** the grant agreement end date, and before incurring expenses not previously approved. To increase the likelihood of a successful amendment request, it is recommended that the grantee submit the request at least 2 weeks prior to the end date of the grant agreement.

Exception: Healthy Lakes and River grants may receive a one-time cost amendment. Amendments to Healthy Lakes and Rivers Grants should be requested using the Healthy Lakes and Rivers Cost Amendment Request form ([Form 8700-381](#)).

Changes to the Project Activities (Scope) – Requests for an amendment to the scope of the project must be consistent with the project activity outlined in the original grant agreement. Changes in the agreement will not be considered if it will substantially alter the scope of the project. Changes in the scope that increase the amount of cost sharing are subject to availability of funds and may not exceed the funding cap of a grant category shown in [Section 1, Table 1](#).

Changes to the Project Costs – In rare circumstances, requests to amend project costs may be approved when project activity costs are higher than estimated or when a work activity is expanded. An increase in cost amendment consideration is based on available program funds. Cost sharing shall not exceed the funding cap of a grant category shown in [Section 1, Table 1](#). Contact your [local environmental grants specialist](#) to discuss your situation before submitting a request to increase your grant amount.

Changes to the Grant Agreement Time Period - Projects must be completed prior to the end date indicated in the grant agreement. If there is the possibility that a project won't be completed by the end date, we recommend that you request a one-year extension. Requests to extend the term of the grant agreement must be made prior to the project end date listed on the agreement. Time extensions are not available for Clean Boats, Clean Waters Grants.

If the requested change is approved, the grantee will receive an amendment to the original grant agreement signed by the department. The grantee must sign and return Project Scope and Project Cost amendments to their [local environmental grants specialist](#).

CHANGING MAILING ADDRESS OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Grantees must contact their [local environmental grants specialist](#) if there is a change in their contact information, including: mailing address or authorized representative. To change an authorized representative, a grantee must resubmit an updated authorizing resolution. See [Appendix J](#) for sample authorizing resolutions.

Reporting data and submitting deliverables



Depending on the project, various types of data will be collected, or reports may be written as part of grant project activities. In order to receive a partial or final payment, your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) must review project deliverables. Common project activities and the format for deliverables are listed in [Section 5: Developing a Project](#).

HOW TO SUBMIT DATA AND INFORMATION

If you are submitting data as part of a grant deliverable, you most likely will be uploading data to the [Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System \(SWIMS\) database](#). SWIMS can hold data on chemistry (e.g., water, sediment), lake morphometry (e.g. surface area, depth), biological populations (e.g., aquatic invasive species locations), and more. It is used by department staff, citizen volunteers, and grantees to store and share monitoring results for lakes, streams, and wetlands. If you have any questions on setting up an account or using the database, visit the [SWIMS help website](#).

Grantees should use the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene (WSLH) to analyze water samples wherever possible. The data will be automatically uploaded to SWIMS this way. Use of an alternate lab requires program approval and strong justification (beyond cost savings). The use of an alternate lab will require additional work from the lab and the grantee to format the results to be compatible with department data systems and SWIMS.

For submitting other file types, contact your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#). Larger files, such as GIS maps, may require submittal on a storage media, but it is best to contact your regional grants coordinator first to determine their preference. PDF is the preferred format for written reports or document submittal.

WHAT IS A PROGRESS REPORT?

A progress report provides details on completed or in-progress. It may contain project accomplishments, setbacks, photos, or a written description of project activities. If you have any questions about what should be included in the report, contact your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) who will be reviewing the report. This report serves as proof of advancement of grant project activities and is generally submitted with a partial payment request. The grant coordinator may request additional progress reports, up to four times per year.

NON-POINT SOURCE (NPS) REDUCTION REPORTING

Reporting pollution load reductions is useful for projects that employ non-point source reduction practices. The department may decide to link certain eligible projects to federal 319 support, which invokes a set of special conditions, including reporting. All projects linked to federal 319 funding must include the following with each reimbursement request:

1. List and describe the NPS best management practices installed during the period for which you are seeking reimbursement.
 - a. For each practice, include date installed, cost and estimated load reductions (N, P and Sediment lb/yr).
 - b. Contact department staff if you need technical assistance.

2. A 1-2 paragraph project status update. Describe any in-progress installations. Include project milestones, accomplishments, and any roadblocks encountered. Include before and/or after photos or new or finalized design documents if relevant.

WHAT IS A FINAL REPORT?


A final report is required as part of a final payment request. It will detail all project activities that have been completed as part of the grant. Reports may also include notable milestones, outcomes, other measurables and next steps when applicable. In addition to the final report, you should also submit all deliverables referenced in the grant application. You will submit the final report to your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) for review prior to reimbursement

Grantees under the Clean Boats, Clean Waters program do not need to submit a final report in addition to the data they report through SWIMS. Grantees under the Healthy Lakes & Rivers program should follow the program's final report template, see [Appendix D](#).

SECTION 10: REIMBURSEMENTS & CLOSURE

Once you have submitted your progress or final report and deliverables, you may submit a claim for payment. Claims for payment of project expenditures are made on a reimbursement basis (possible exception: escrow closing fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition). To be eligible for reimbursement, adhere to the following requirements:

- The grantee must adhere to the following [generally accepted accounting principles](#).
- All costs must be [eligible costs](#) incurred by the grantee named on the grant agreement within the project time period shown in the grant agreement. If the grantee is ‘pass through’ funds to a third-party partner, the grantee must have paid the third-party partner fully before seeking reimbursement from the department.
- **All costs must be assignable and directly related to the project that is summarized in the grant agreement and detailed in the application approved to receive grant funding.** This includes actual salary or hourly wages and fringe benefits incurred by immediate supervisors and support staff that can be tracked, charged directly to, and accounted for by the project.
- Requested amount cannot exceed the total amount of state aid shown in the grant agreement.
- Requested amount cannot exceed the total cash costs spent by the grantee.
- The grantee must submit all required documentation to the [local environmental grants specialist and local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#).
- Reimbursement requests must be submitted within 6 months of the end date on the grant agreement or related amendments.



PRIOR TO SUBMITTING A REIMBURSEMENT REQUEST, REFER TO THE BUDGET IN YOUR GRANT APPLICATION AND [SECTION 6](#) FOR INFORMATION ON WHAT QUALIFIES AS A REIMBURSABLE EXPENSE.

Section 10, Table 1. Project cost-share and reimbursement table.

| Grant category | Grant type | Advance payments | Partial payments allowed | Partial payment frequency | Max. # of partial payments | % Retained for final payment |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Education & Planning | All Grants | 75% | No | N/A | N/A | 25% |
| Management | Fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition | N/A | No | N/A | N/A | Remaining costs |
| | Wetland Restoration Incentives | N/A | No | N/A | N/A | 0% |
| | All other grants | 25% (\$25,000 max) | Yes | 1 per year | 4 | 10% |

Submitting payment requests

Eligibility for advance payments, partial payments, the maximum frequency of payments, the maximum number of partial payments allowed during the life of a grant, and the percentage of the grant award that is required to be retained for final payment vary depending upon the type of grant you received.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS

Advance payments are processed after the grantee returns a signed copy of the grant agreement to the [local environmental grants specialist](#) indicating they wish to receive an advance payment. Planning & education grant recipients are eligible for a 75% advance payment. Management grant recipients are eligible for a 25% Advance Payment (\$25,000 maximum). Interest earned on the grant advance must be used for the project. If they are not, the department may require the earned interest to be submitted to the department.

PARTIAL PAYMENTS AND FINAL PAYMENTS

Partial and final payment requests must be submitted to your [local environmental grants specialist](#) AFTER you have submitted a progress or final report to your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#). Final reimbursement requests must be submitted no later than 6 months after the end of the grant agreement. When submitting a partial reimbursement, 10% total grant award is withheld until the completion of the project. To receive a partial or final reimbursement request, submit the following documents to your [local environmental grants specialist](#) Include the grant number on all documents.

Section 10, Table 2. Payment reimbursement checklist.

| Documents | Required Information |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Progress or Final Report Submitted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submit report to biologist prior to submitting reimbursement requests to your local environmental grants specialist. Deliverables must be approved by the biologist prior to reimbursement. - Refer to your grant agreement and application for required grant deliverables |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Payment Request Form and Worksheet Form 8700-001 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grant payment request form must be completed and signed by individual identified in your Authorizing Resolution. - All approved project expenses (cash, donated, or in-kind) must be included on the worksheet. Expenses not previously identified within the budget submitted to the department will not be considered. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of Purchase for all purchased services, supplies or equipment | <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - photocopies of the vendor invoices for services or materials - receipts for project materials - invoices and checks combining costs for multiple grants must be explained so that the specific cost associated with each grant are properly identified. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Donated Volunteer Labor Worksheet and Summary Form 8700-349A and Form 8700-349C or Equivalent Documentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volunteer name - Dates and nature of work performed in relation to the project - Number of hours donated - Total value of the donation (\$15 multiplied by the number of hours donated) - Volunteer signature or contact information (i.e. telephone number, email and/or address) must be provided |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Donated Equipment or Equipment Usage Worksheet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name of the operator - Type of equipment used - Date and nature of work performed in relation to project - Number of hours multiplied by the determined hourly rate. |

| Documents | Required Information |
|---|--|
| Form 8700-362 or Equivalent Documentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Alternatively, an invoice from the donor with the information listed above, and a signed statement from the donor indicating the value of the services donated to the project will be accepted. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Donated Professional Services Used as Grant Match Form 8700-350 OR Invoice from the Donor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Name of the donor and professional title – Dates and nature of services performed – Number of hours multiplied by professional wage/benefit rate – Total value of the donation – Signature of donor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Service Agreements Form 8700-379 OR substantially similar agreement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Required if a grantee subcontracts or hires an agent to undertake any portion of a project requiring more than \$5,000 of grant funding – Agents include professional service providers, consultants, contractors, engineers, designers, attorneys, information technology specialists, planners, educators, and other professionals carrying out activities funded with a grant awarded under this chapter – Submit all signed professional service agreements with your request for final payment. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Land Use Agreement with Operation and Maintenance Plan (if applicable) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Required if the grantee is implementing construction projects on property they do not own (e.g. stormwater best management practices, installed boat landing monitoring systems, etc.) – Submit signed agreements with your request for reimbursement, if it was not previously submitted with your grant application |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cost Containment Supporting Documentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If the cost of a project expense exceeds \$2,500, a grantee must implement one of the cost containment measures identified in guidance (e.g. average cost, competitive bidding, flat rate, etc.) – As an attachment to the reimbursement form, identify and describe the cost containment measures used for all expenses in excess of \$2,500 when seeking reimbursement. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Depreciation of Equipment Supporting Documentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Required if the grantee receives a donated piece of equipment that has a value of \$5,000 or more, if one unit of equipment is purchased at a cost of \$5,000 or more, or if the total cost of components of a customized piece of equipment is \$5,000 or more. – Provide the useful life of the equipment and how this was determined. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proportional Share of Costs Supporting Documentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Required if an item or service is only partially used for implementation of a project funded with a grant (Examples: website design and maintenance, newsletter, or advertising) – Provide proof of purchase, the total cost of the item, and a detailed explanation of the proportion of that item used for the implementation of the project. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Refer to your Grant Agreement for additional requirements (e.g. land and conservation easement acquisition projects) |

Proof of payment documentation does NOT need to be submitted when requesting reimbursement. However, it must be maintained within the grantee’s files in the event of an audit. Examples include: photocopies of canceled checks (front and back) issued for payment of all services and materials, bank statements, invoices marked “paid in full” with initials of the responsible party and date, and credit card statement showing charged item was paid in full; for local government grants, copies of municipal ledgers showing payments made. As these records will be subject to open records law, please be sure to redact (blacken out) bank or credit card account numbers.

APPROVAL AND PAYMENT PROCESS

After receiving your reimbursement request, the [local environmental grants specialist](#) will confirm that the [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) has received and approved your partial/final report. The [local environmental grants specialist](#) will review the reimbursement request to ensure all costs, including donated services and equipment, are eligible and that all necessary documentation has been submitted. The Grant Specialist may request further clarification or additional supporting documentation. You will receive notification when the payment has been processed. Once the final reimbursement has been processed, the grant will be automatically closed.

Alternatively, if upon review of your final reimbursement request, the eligible state-share is less than the advance payment, you will receive an invoice from your [local environmental grants specialist](#).

Grant termination

If the department finds that a project has not been satisfactorily completed by the expiration date of the grant agreement, the grantee has violated a term of the grant agreement, or the grantee makes changes to the project without receiving a formal project scope or budget amendment, the department may terminate the grant. The department will notify the grantee not in compliance, in writing, and allow 30 days for the grantee to pursue corrective action. If corrective action does not address department concerns, the department will issue a final termination letter to the grantee, including the reason for termination. Upon termination of a grant agreement, the department may require the grantee to reimburse the department for any grant funds the department deems appropriate.

Audit

The state has the right to audit or examine all books, papers, accounts, documents, or other records of the grantee as they relate to the project for which the specific grant program funds were granted. The purpose of an audit is to check compliance with the terms of the grant agreement and verify that project expenditures were properly incurred and qualify for reimbursement or payment.

The grantee must retain all project records for 6 years following the issuance of the final payment unless longer retention is directed by the department in writing. In the case of an audit, the grantee must retain all project records until final disposition of audit findings.

Maintenance and disposition of assets

A grantee may purchase supplies, equipment, or capital assets with a grant consistent with limitations for each subprogram and federal guidelines, if applicable. The grantee should adhere to the following maintenance and disposition procedures for supplies, equipment, and capital assets purchased with grant funds:

- (1) Supplies. The grantee may retain, sell, or dispose of project supplies after the term of the grant agreement and may retain sale proceeds.
- (2) Equipment. (a) The grantee shall maintain equipment purchased with a grant awarded under this chapter in good working order during the term of the grant agreement, including use of proper fuel, routine maintenance, and fresh batteries.
(b) Equipment purchased with a grant awarded under this chapter may not be sold or donated during the term of the grant agreement.
(c) After the term of a grant agreement the grantee may retain, sell, or donate equipment purchased with a grant under this chapter and may retain sale proceeds. Sales to state of Wisconsin employees

are prohibited unless items are sold at announced public sales or auctions. Acceptable methods for sale or donation include any of the following:

1. Competitive bid.
2. Public auction.
3. Open negotiated and documented sale.
4. Offer to the public at a fixed sale price.
5. Donation, transfer, or sale to another grantee qualified to receive a grant under this chapter.
6. Sale for salvage value.
7. Donation to a scrap yard or business when the equipment has no or limited value.

(3) Capital assets. The grantee shall retain capital assets purchased with grant funds awarded under this chapter in good working order during the term of the grant agreement, including use of proper fuel, routine maintenance, and fresh batteries. Other conditions pertaining to capital assets include the following:

(a) Capital assets purchased with grant funds awarded under this chapter may not be sold or donated during the term of the grant agreement.

(b) Capital asset costs are depreciated over the useful life of the item and prorated for the length of the grant period.

Example: Suppose water sampling equipment costs \$6,000 to purchase. Since the value is greater than \$5,000 the equipment is considered a capital asset and shall be depreciated for grant purposes. Suppose further that the water sampling equipment has a useful life of 10 years. For a planning grant award with a 3-year term and 67% DNR cost share rate, the maximum amount that can be paid with grant funds awarded under this chapter is \$1,206.

$$\left(\frac{\$6,000}{10 \text{ years}} \right) \times 3 \text{ years} = \$1,800 \times 67\% = \$1,206$$

(c) All of the following disposition procedures apply to capital assets purchased with grant funds awarded under this chapter:

1. If the per-unit fair market value of the capital asset at the end of the grant project is less than \$5,000, the grantee may retain, sell, or donate the capital asset and may retain sale proceeds. Sales to state of Wisconsin employees are prohibited unless items are sold at announced public sales or auctions. Acceptable methods for sale or donation are the same as for equipment, as described sub (2) (c). For purposes of this subdivision, "fair market value" means the price agreed upon between a willing buyer and a willing seller, with neither being required to act, and both having reasonable knowledge about the make, model, age, condition, maintenance history, and other relevant facts about the capital asset.

2. If the per-unit fair market value of the capital asset at the end of the grant project is \$5,000 or more, repayment may be owed to the department if the capital asset is to be sold or donated to another party and the department provided cost-shared funding for the entire cost of the capital asset. Acceptable methods for sale or donation of capital assets after the life of the grant agreement are the same as described for equipment under sub. (2) (c).

3. If a grantee purchased a capital asset in part with federal funding, the capital asset is subject to federal law for purposes of asset disposal.

(4) Disposition. A grantee shall retain records relating to disposition of the equipment, and capital assets as a condition of the grant agreement and make such records available to the department upon request for a period of 6 years after the date of final sale.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: APPLICATION RANKING SHEETS

The ranking sheets in Appendix A present the criteria ranking teams will use to assign funding priority to the applications submitted for consideration for a Surface Water Grant.

SURFACE WATER EDUCATION

\$5,000

Applicant Name:

PROJECT SCORE

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>Applicant Name</i> | 0 |
| <i>Project Title</i> | |
| <i>Ranker ID</i> | |

1. Project Impact (40%)

The degree to which a project will enhance knowledge and understanding of surface water, aquatic ecosystems or AIS.

Additional tips:

- Higher scoring projects will share specific and targeted information designed to increase engagement or change behavior (e.g. efforts to reduce erosion, establish native plants).
- Education is linked to intended outcomes, e.g. behavior change or ecosystem benefits.
- Describes performance measures to evaluate the reach, utility, or other aspect of the educational effort.
- Effort should employ existing program-approved communication tools if they exist (e.g. AIS signage).
- Projects that do not describe intended behavior change or ecosystem benefit should score low.
- Projects that lack details on educational activities and content should score low.

Comments: **0-7 points**

2. Project Design (20%)

The degree to which a project will provide engaging, in-person education or outreach.

Additional tips:

- Projects without an in-person education component should score zero, or 1 if they have a strong justification for not hosting in person education.
- Consider number of people targeted, breadth of audience, quality of the effort.
- Describes and considers the target audience in the design of messaging.

Comments: **0-4 points**

3. Capacity Focus (20%)

The degree to which a project will build an organizations' capacity to carry out planning and management projects.

Additional tips:

- Minimally, the project should explicitly address membership, relationships, partnership building, or skills and training.
- Higher scoring projects will measure and report how capacity increased with this project.
- Higher-scoring projects will describe how the organization will build upon this education project to implement a planning or management project.
- Projects should score low if they don't specifically address membership, relationships, partnership building, skill or training for the organization
- Projects may develop materials designed to attract members to a river management organization.

Comments: **0-4 points**

4. Broader Impacts (20%)

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| The degree to which a project's broader impacts relate to a diverse audience. | |
| Additional tips: Projects, including regional or county-wide, that are not specifically designed to target a diverse audience should score zero Project promotes equal engagement and access or includes activities intended to benefit historically marginalized communities. Project proposed by an organization that represents or serves historically marginalized communities | |
| Comments: | 0-4 points |
| | |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 5. Other | |
| Was biologist's feedback incorporated? | |
| YES, project incorporated feedback provided during project development (0) | |
| NO, the project DID NOT incorporate feedback provided during project development (-3) | |
| NA, no feedback provided (0) | |
| OVERALL TOTAL: | 0 |
| TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE: | 19 |

Additional Comments:

| |
|--|
| Strengths: |
| |
| Weaknesses: |
| |
| Technical comments: |
| |
| Were goals and objectives clear? (No, Somewhat, Yes) |
| |
| Issues to address prior to award, if any: |
| |
| Other comments: |
| |

SURFACE WATER PLANNING

\$10,000

Applicant Name:

PROJECT SCORE

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>Applicant Name</i> | 0 |
| Project Title: | |
| <i>Project Title</i> | |
| Waterbodies: | |
| <i>Waterbodies</i> | |
| Ranker ID: | |
| <i>Ranker ID</i> | |

1. Project Impact (30%)

The degree to which the proposed project will protect or restore water quality or an aquatic ecosystem’s quality, integrity or provision of services.

Determine project type (columns) then use tips to separate high, mid, and low-scoring projects (rows):

| | Technical projects and Pre-implementation designs | Assessments and planning |
|-----------|--|--|
| Low | <p>Projects is limited in scale or impact.</p> <p>Project provides temporary solutions but could be better directed to address ultimate drivers.</p> | <p>Collects “repeat” data but which is needed to establish a trend.</p> <p>Proposes to update a plan that has not been implemented.</p> <p>No points awarded when it is unclear how the data will be used.</p> <p>No points awarded for updates when the applicant has no history of implementing protection or restoration actions.</p> |
| Mid-range | <p>Design or specifications are critical for a specific implementation project</p> <p>Project will convey a clear benefit to one or more aquatic ecosystem(s).</p> | <p>Data collected will be the first effort for that waterbody.</p> <p>Data relevance to a future planning or management project is clear</p> |
| High | <p>Design work is critical for a project to proceed to implementation</p> <p>Project will convey an exceptional benefit to an aquatic ecosystem – for example, addressing a documented impairment.</p> <p>Project provides long-term or permanent solutions addressing ultimate, not proximate causes.</p> | <p>Problem statement identifies an important problem and clearly explains how and why the planning project will help</p> <p>Applicant specifies plans to fulfill one or more comprehensive planning requirements OR</p> <p>Data will be used for specific protection or restoration activities</p> |

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Comments: | 0-6 points |
| | |

2. Complementary Management (20%)

The degree to which the project will complement other management efforts and benefit multiple waterbodies.

Additional tips:

The highest-scoring projects include *active* collaboration with complementary restoration and protection efforts that are different from the applicant's own. (e.g. 9Key Element plans, county land & water plans, protection plans).

- More points may be awarded for More 'active' collaboration and engagement.
- Evidence of more active collaboration is more specific, demonstrating closer involvement and parallel work.

Higher-scoring design projects are consistent with a comprehensive management plan for a waterbody or watershed.

Comments: 0-5 points

3. External Support (15%)

The degree to which a project will build an organizations' capacity to carry out planning and management projects.

Additional tips:

Support is committed in writing by entities external to the project. These entities are not receiving grant funding for any work provided.

Higher scoring projects will include support from parties most affected by the project.

- For example, projects addressing watershed nutrient loading might demonstrate support from farmer groups, local government entities or other critical partners. Planning for protection might include support from a local land trust, local governments, or other entities.

- Collaborative agencies, departments or universities are providing guidance or other oversight documented in letters of support.

Consider the diversity of external partners contributing funding, time, or other resources, and the magnitude of contributions, as documented in letters of support.

Upweight projects when the total project cost is large relative to the requested award.

Comments: 0-4 points

4. Appropriateness and Need (30%)

The degree to which the proposed project is appropriate. The degree to which the work proposed is necessary and does not duplicate existing information without strong justification.

Additional tips:

Applicants should make a case as to why the work is appropriate and necessary for planning and implementing management and how the plan will address the unique needs of the waterbody or watershed.

The work is appropriate.

- Early-stage projects might focus on gathering data, performing WisCALM assessments, and planning management actions, later-stage projects might propose to further investigate specific pollution sources to develop management solutions.

- Comprehensive management plans are appropriate when a complex management challenge requires a holistic approach. The applicant should make a strong case for why a comprehensive management planning approach is necessary.

The work is necessary. All activities are justifiable and necessary to achieve objectives.

- For project design plans, appropriate experts are involved and project will result in a shovel-ready design plan.

- E.g. applicant does not propose to collect data that is already available (without strong justification) or re-run WiLMS with the same WisLand data.

Low-scoring projects propose to update plans that have never been implemented. No points should be awarded for updates when the plan has no history of implementation. (history may be demonstrated by participation in Healthy Lakes & Rivers or other protection or restoration actions.) Consult checklist.

Comments: 0-6 points

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | |
| 5. Other | |
| New Waterbody? | |
| YES, first-time management project for the waterbody (0.5) | |
| NO, not the first management project for the waterbody (0) | |
| New Applicant? | |
| YES, first-time management project for the applicant (0.5) | |
| NO, not the first management project for the applicant (0) | |
| Was Feedback Incorporated? | |
| YES, project incorporated feedback provided during project development (0) | |
| NO, the project DID NOT incorporate feedback provided during project development (-3) | |
| NA, no feedback provided (0) | |
| Public access? | |
| NO, Public boating access does not meet 1.91 minimum standards and does not meet public demand (0) | |
| YES, Public boating access satisfies s. NR 1.91 by meeting access standards or public demand, or is a regional or river project (24) | |
| YES, Public boating access meets and exceeds 1.91 minimum standards (1) | |
| TOTAL: | 0 |
| TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS: | 50 |

Additional Comments:

| |
|---|
| Strengths: |
| |
| Weaknesses: |
| |
| Technical comments: |
| |
| Were goals and objectives clear? (No, Somewhat, Yes) |
| |
| Issues to address prior to award, if any: |
| |
| Other comments: |
| |

COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

\$10,000 (Rivers) \$25,000 (Lakes)

Applicant Name:

PROJECT SCORE

| | |
|--|----------|
| <i>Applicant Name</i> | 0 |
| Project Title: <i>Project Title</i> | |
| Waterbodies: <i>Waterbodies</i> | |
| Ranker ID: <i>Ranker ID</i> | |

1. Project Impact (15%)

The degree to which the proposed project will protect or restore water quality or an aquatic ecosystem’s quality, integrity or provision of services.

The highest-scoring projects will score well in both the following areas:

| | Plan design | Stakeholder involvement |
|------------------|--|---|
| Low | Unclear why or how planning process will support protection and restoration. Preconceived management solution is driving the planning effort. | No objectives for communication, outreach or stakeholder involvement. |
| Mid-range | Problem statement identifies a problem. Objectives are clear, milestones may be lacking. | Proposes collaborative planning, but partners may not be clearly identified. |
| High | Problem statement identifies an important problem and clearly explains how and why the planning project will help. Project outlines planning timepoints and milestones. | Project plans to enhance an organization’s capacity, and thus effectiveness. Includes a diverse committee or advisory group that will collaborate in the planning process. Project includes capacity assessment to guide capacity recommendations |

Comments: 0-5 points

2. Connection to Implementation (12.5%)

The degree to which the planning project is likely to result in implementation.

Additional tips:

The highest-scoring projects specify a commitment to implement the resulting plan.

-Evidence may be supplied via past history, letters of support, volunteer engagement, or other evidence demonstrating ability and willingness to engage in implementation.

Higher-scoring projects will include support from critical implementation partners.

-For example, a 9-key element watershed plan might demonstrate support from farmer groups, local government entities and other critical partners. A protection plan might include support from a local land trust, local governments, or other entities.

Higher-scoring projects may also plan to build the capacity for implementation where lacking.

Lower-scoring projects have a weak connection to implementation, the applicant demonstrates no history or commitment to implement the resulting plan recommendations.

For plan updates:

-Lower-scoring projects propose to update a plan that has not yet been implemented.

-No points should be awarded for plan updates when the applicant has no history of implementation (history may be demonstrated through plan implementation, Healthy Lakes & Rivers or other protection and restoration actions). Consult checklist.

Comments: 0-4 points

3. Watershed Planning (10%)

The degree to which the project will assess watershed or ground watershed conditions that affect the aquatic ecosystem, resulting in protection or restoration recommendations that address management challenges.

Additional tips:

Proposes to develop a comprehensive management plan with a protection and/or restoration strategy appropriate for the degree of waterbody impairment or disturbance in the watershed

High-scoring projects may emphasize protection, restoration, or focus equally on both.

| | Protection | Restoration |
|------|--|--|
| Low | <p>Limited in scale or impact.</p> <p>Do not award points for unnecessary work (e.g. tributary monitoring and source determination in pristine watershed)</p> <p>Limited consideration of watershed drivers</p> | <p>Limited in scale or impact.</p> <p>Lacks clear understanding of where work is needed and where there is support for implementation.</p> <p>Projects with a large-scale AIS focus that do not work to understand and ultimately improve watershed conditions.</p> |
| High | <p>Proposes to inventory condition and threats to prioritize protection (e.g. focus on protecting vulnerable areas like steep slopes, critical habitat, developable land).</p> <p>Will recommend protection or prevention strategies relevant to inventoried threats.</p> <p>Projects with a strong AIS component will also contain or shield vulnerable sites from population spread.</p> | <p>Addresses documented impairment or other important issue.</p> <p>Proposes sensible monitoring & modelling strategy to determine pollution sources or other impairments.</p> <p>Will recommend activities or strategies to prioritize and address identified pollution sources or impairments.</p> <p>Will include recommendations to enhance implementation, build partnerships and enhance capacity.</p> |

Comments: 0-3 points

4. In-water Planning (10%)**The degree to which the project will address surface water quality, in-water conditions, connectivity, ecosystem quality and/or habitat, resulting in in-water protection or restoration recommendations.**

Additional tips:

Projects include a plan to assess in-water condition and identify management recommendations that will protect or restore it.

The highest-scoring projects intend to generate long-term solutions that address documented in-water impairments or will work to protect in-water attributes that are vulnerable to degradation.

-In-water conditions include water quality, AIS, habitat, connectivity, oxygen, biological populations.

Higher-scoring projects that collect data will indicate how it will be used to support restoration or protection.

Comments:

0-3 points**5. Shoreland Planning (10%)****The degree to which the proposed project will address shoreland quality, conditions, ecosystem quality and/or habitat, resulting in shoreland protection or restoration recommendations.**

Additional tips:

Projects include a plan to assess shoreland condition and identify management recommendations that will protect or restore it. Plans may be directed toward improving habitat, preventing erosion and runoff, AIS prevention, or other factors.

The highest-scoring projects will address documented issues and generate solutions. For example, plans propose to understand and address trends in shoreland development or may focus on protection actions for vulnerable shorelines in pristine condition.

Higher-scoring projects that collect baseline shoreland assessments will specify how data will be used to support implementation.

Comments:

0-3 points**6. Complementary Management (15%)****The degree to which the project will complement other management efforts and benefit multiple waterbodies.**

Additional tips:

The highest-scoring projects are better-connected to and include active collaboration with complementary restoration and protection efforts that are different from the applicant's own. (e.g. 9Key Element plans, county land & water plans, protection plans).

-More points may be awarded for More 'active' collaboration and engagement.

-Evidence of more active collaboration is more specific, demonstrating closer involvement and parallel work.

Where larger water quality plans do not exist, projects that contribute a new watershed-based plan for the region should receive a high score.

Comments:

0-5 points**7. External Support (12.5%)****The degree to which the project builds public or partner support, makes efficient use of resources and leverages additional funding.**

Additional tips:

Support is committed in writing by entities external to the project. These entities are not receiving grant funding for any work provided.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| -Collaborative agencies, departments or universities are providing guidance or other oversight documented in letters of support. Consider the diversity of external partners contributing funding, time, or other resources, and the magnitude of contributions, as documented in letters of support. The grantee brings substantial external funding to the table to support the project (at least 10% of the required match amount, more points may be awarded for larger match). | 0-3 points |
| Comments: | |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 8. Appropriateness & Need (15%) | |
| The degree to which the proposed project is appropriate considering the management challenge. | |
| The degree to which the work proposed is necessary and does not duplicate existing information without strong justification. | |
| Additional tips: Applicants should make a case as to why the work is appropriate and necessary for planning and implementing management and how the plan will address the unique needs of the waterbody or watershed. The work is appropriate -Early-stage projects might focus on gathering data, performing WisCALM assessments, and planning management actions, later-stage projects might propose to further investigate specific pollution sources to refine management solutions. -Comprehensive management plans are appropriate when a complex management challenge requires a holistic approach. The Applicant should make a strong case for why the proposed comprehensive management planning approach is appropriate. The work is necessary -E.g. applicant does not propose to collect data that is already available (without strong justification) or re-run WiLMS -Provides a necessary update to a comprehensive management plan. -Plan is more than 10 years old or conditions in the watershed have recently changed (e.g. due to landuse change or BMP implementation). Low-scoring projects propose to update plans that have never been implemented. No points should be awarded for updates when the plan has no history of implementation (history may be demonstrated by participation in Healthy Lakes & Rivers or other protection or restoration actions.) Consult checklist. | |
| Comments: | 0-5 points |

| | |
|--|--|
| 9. Other | |
| New Waterbody? | |
| YES, first-time management project for the waterbody (0.5) | |
| NO, not the first management project for the waterbody (0) | |
| New Applicant? | |
| YES, first-time management project for the applicant (0.5) | |
| NO, not the first management project for the applicant (0) | |
| Was Feedback Incorporated? | |
| YES, project incorporated feedback provided during project development (0) | |
| NO, the project DID NOT incorporate feedback provided during project development (-3) | |
| NA, no feedback provided (0) | |
| Public access? | |
| NO, Public boating access does not meet 1.91 minimum standards and does not meet public demand (0) | |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| YES, Public boating access satisfies s. NR 1.91 by meeting access standards or public demand, or is a regional or river project (33) | |
| YES, Public boating access meets and exceeds 1.91 minimum standards (1) | |
| TOTAL: | 0 |
| TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS: | 66 |

Additional Comments:

| |
|--|
| Strengths: |
| |
| Weaknesses: |
| |
| Technical comments: |
| |
| Were goals and objectives clear? (No, Somewhat, Yes) |
| |
| Issues to address prior to award, if any: |
| |
| Other comments: |
| |

COUNTY LAKE GRANTS

\$50,000

Applicant Name:

PROJECT SCORE

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>Applicant Name</i> | 0 |
| Project Title: | |
| <i>Project Title</i> | |
| Ranker ID: | |
| <i>Ranker ID</i> | |

1. Project Impact (25%)

The degree to which the proposed project will protect water quality or aquatic habitat including the surrounding watershed.

The highest-scoring projects will score well in more than one of the following areas:

- Projects that use the HWHQW modeling and assessment results, watershed protection priorities, and strategies identified in the Action Plan.
- Projects that clearly identify or proposes to identify within county protection priorities.
- Planning projects that identify waters and resources most vulnerable to degradation from lake or shoreland use and recommend remedies. Preference will be given to projects that build on the HWHQW modeling and assessment results, including the vulnerability modeling.
- Planning projects that identify opportunities and barriers to protection implementation. For example, projects may conduct an institutional assessment, identifying authorities, partners, and jurisdictional boundaries related to the achievement of protection goals.
- Project-implements protection activities for high-priority lakes or implements high priority projects identified in the county land & water plan or applicable region-wide protection plan, watershed or lake protection plan. Standards and criteria for protection prioritization are clearly specified.
- Implementation projects will develop ordinances or other activities to assist in preventing lake and shoreland use from degrading ecosystem health, littoral areas, wild rice and otherwise protecting healthy waters.

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Comments: | 0-6 points |
| | SCORE |

2. Project Design (25%)

Provides aid to ecosystems that are high quality and have critical protection needs and that complement other management actions.

The highest-scoring projects will score well in more than one of the following areas:

- Projects that implement protection strategies described in the HWHQW Action Plan, county land & water plan, regional, Projects that implement forested watershed conservation, permanent land protection, or natural flood management strategies to protect watersheds and high-quality waters.
- Projects that consider climate change adaptation and environmental justice initiatives.
- Projects that require participant recruitment or outreach in order for implementation to proceed should be upweighted *when they provide evidence that past recruitment efforts successfully resulted in implementation.*
- Projects that result in lasting protection to the waterbody, shorelands, wetlands, or other critical habitat.
- Projects that implement non-regulatory programs (other than information and education) that will specifically address water quality protection. (e.g. buffer incentive programs, shoreland restoration assistance, voluntary conservancies or deed restrictions)

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Comments: | 0-6 points |
|-----------|-------------------|

| | |
|--|--------------|
| | SCORE |
|--|--------------|

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 3. External Support (20%) | |
| Makes efficient use of resources or leverage additional funding. | |
| <p>The highest-scoring projects will score well in more than one of the following areas:</p> <p>If implementation partners are not yet in place, the project proposes to make significant progress to remove barriers to implementation.</p> <p>Cash or in-kind support is committed in writing by entities external to the project. These entities are not receiving grant funding for any work provided.</p> <p>Projects that consider the diversity of external partners contributing funding, time, or other resources, and the magnitude of The grantee brings substantial external funding to the table to support the project (at least 10% of the required match amount, more points may be awarded for larger match).</p> <p>Projects that include a diverse committee or advisory group (e.g. lake residents, contractors, realtors and lake users) has formed and will help guide the project.</p> | |
| Comments: | 0-5 points |
| | SCORE |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 4. Appropriateness and Need (10%) | |
| Project proposes activities that are necessary to advance countywide lake protection goals; builds capacity and implements a management plan. | |
| <p>The highest-scoring projects will score well in more than one of the following areas:</p> <p>Applicant clearly demonstrates why the work is necessary to advance countywide lake protection.</p> <p>Applicant proposes to compile existing data or collect additional data only where necessary (older than 5 years) and provides justification. For example, the project proposes to collect first-time monitoring data on waterbodies in a HWHQW watershed protection priority or otherwise fills a critical data need.</p> <p>Project emphasis is exclusively focused on high-quality water and watershed protection.</p> | |
| Comments: | 0-3 points |
| | SCORE |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 5. Likelihood of Success (20%) | |
| The degree to which the applicant is likely to successfully meet project objectives and accomplish project goals; the project outlines or plans to develop progress goals and milestones. | |
| <p>Applicant demonstrates history of past successful implementation.</p> <p>Application sets or plans to establish explicit targets and milestones for progress.</p> <p>Applicant demonstrates history of success implementation.</p> <p>Demonstrate organization’s capacity, volunteer commitment or other attribute that predicts an ability to successfully complete projects.</p> | |
| Comments: | 0-5 points |
| | SCORE |

| 6. Bonus | |
|--|-----------|
| New Applicant? | |
| YES, first-time county lake grant project for the applicant (1) | |
| NO, not the first county lake grant project for the applicant (0) | |
| Was Feedback Incorporated? | |
| YES, project incorporated feedback provided during project development (0) | |
| NO, the project DID NOT incorporate feedback provided during project development (-3) | |
| NA, no feedback provided (0) | |
| Public access? | |
| NO, Public boating access does not meet 1.91 minimum standards and does not meet public demand (0) | |
| YES, Public boating access satisfies s. NR 1.91 by meeting access standards or public demand, or is a regional or river project. <i>This should be the default for all countywide projects. (26)</i> | |
| YES, Public boating access meets and exceeds 1.91 minimum standards (1) | |
| TOTAL: | 0 |
| TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS: | 52 |

Additional Comments:

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|--|
| Strengths: |
| |
| Weaknesses: |
| |
| Technical comments: |
| |
| Were goals and objectives clear? (No, Somewhat, Yes) |
| |
| Issues to address prior to award, if any: |
| |
| Other comments: |
| |

ORDINANCE DEVELOPMENT

\$50,000

Applicant Name:

PROJECT SCORE

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>Applicant Name</i> | 0 |
| Project Title: | |
| <i>Project Title</i> | |
| Ranker ID: | |
| <i>Ranker ID</i> | |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Water Quality Improvement (65%) | |
| The degree to which the proposed project will protect or restore water quality or an aquatic ecosystem’s quality, integrity or provision of services. | |
| Additional tips: | |
| <p>Proposes one or more new regulations that meet or exceed state minimums for water quality protection such as: stormwater management; construction site soil erosion and sediment control; increasing building setbacks requirements or eliminate setback averaging; minimizing impervious surface; etc.</p> <p>The applicant has adopted a comprehensive plan consistent with ss. 66.1001 Stats. and has a natural resources section that incorporates shoreland protections.</p> <p>The county where the project is located has never completed a protective ordinance. The county, or town has an adoption process and proposes to adopt the resulting ordinance.</p> <p>The applicant is a Green Tier or Clean Waters charter member. Consult checklist.</p> <p>The project proposes developing a protective ordinance for one of Wisconsin’s identified High-Quality Waters.</p> | |
| Comments: | 0-10 points |
| | |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| 2. External Support (35%) | |
| The degree to which the project builds public or partner support and makes efficient use of resources and leverages additional funding. | |
| Additional tips: | |
| <p>Support is committed in writing by entities external to the project. These entities are not receiving grant funding for any work provided.</p> <p>Consider the diversity of external partners contributing funding, time, or other resources, and the magnitude of contributions, as documented in letters of support.</p> <p>Higher scoring projects will include support from parties most affected by the project.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">E.g. projects addressing watershed nutrient loading demonstrate support from farmer groups, local government entities or other critical partners. Planning for protection might include support from a local land trust, local governments, or other entities.</p> <p>The grantee brings substantial external funding to the table to support the project (at least 10% of the required match amount, more points may be awarded for larger match).</p> <p>Includes a diverse committee or advisory group (e.g. residents, contractors, realtors, lake users)</p> <p>Has an information and education plan including 3 or more public outreach events (not public hearings) to provide information, discuss ordinance changes and gather public input.</p> | |
| Comments: | 0 -5 points |
| | |

| | |
|--|--|
| 3. Other | |
| Was biologist's feedback incorporated? | |
| YES, project incorporated feedback provided during project development (0) | |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| NO, the project DID NOT incorporate feedback provided during project development (-3) | |
| NA, no feedback provided (0) | |
| Public access? | |
| NO, Public boating access does not meet 1.91 minimum standards and does not meet public demand (0) | |
| YES, Public boating access satisfies s. NR 1.91 by meeting access standards or public demand, or is a regional or river project (16) | |
| Yes, Public boating access meets and exceeds 1.91 minimum standards (1) | |
| OVERALL TOTAL: | 0 |
| TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE: | 32 |

Additional Comments:

| |
|--|
| Strengths: |
| Weaknesses: |
| Technical comments: |
| Were goals and objectives clear? (No, Somewhat, Yes) |
| Issues to address prior to award, if any. |
| Other comments: |

HEALTHY LAKES AND RIVERS

\$25,000

Applicant Name:

PROJECT SCORE

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>Applicant Name</i> | 0 |
| Project Title: | |
| <i>Project Title</i> | |
| Ranker ID: | |
| <i>Ranker ID</i> | |

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Project Impact | |
| The degree to which the proposed project will protect or restore water quality or an aquatic ecosystem's quality, integrity or provision of services. | |
| Outstanding/Exceptional Resource Water Identified High-Quality Water in Wisconsin Impaired water listed on 303(d) list (improvement) Other justification provided in application | |
| Comments: | 0-3 points |
| | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| 2. Habitat Improvement | |
| The degree to which the project is likely to protect or restore habitat quality, integrity or resilience. | |
| Adjacent to sensitive area (see checklist), walleye or other documented fish spawning habitat, wildlife area, adjacent to state natural area, park, etc. Other justification provided in application. | |
| Comments: | 0-3 points |
| | |

| | |
|---|------------|
| 3. Complementary Management | |
| The degree to which the proposed project complements other lake and watershed planning or management efforts. | |
| Project is aligned with local or regional comprehensive plans Project has support from other affected management units or organizations. | |
| Comments: | 0-2 points |
| | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| 4. Likelihood of Success | |
| The likelihood of the project to successfully meet the stated project objectives and 2-year timeline and the degree of detail in the application. | |
| The majority of site visits and design plans are complete All project participants have signed commitment pledges Adjacent properties are participants or have participated in the past Completed lakeshore habitat assessment or similar inventory Long-term monitoring and/or compliance strategy described Above and beyond with education and outreach efforts, including demonstration sites | |
| Comments: | 0-5 points |
| | |
| TOTAL: | 0 |
| TOTAL POSSIBLE: | 13 |

**MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
SURFACE WATER RESTORATION**

**\$50,000 (Rivers) \$200,000 (Lakes)
\$25,000 (Rivers) \$50,000 (Lakes)**

Applicant Name:

PROJECT SCORE

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>Applicant Name</i> | 0 |
| Project Title: | |
| <i>Project Title</i> | |
| Waterbodies: | |
| <i>Waterbodies</i> | |
| Ranker ID: | |
| <i>Ranker ID</i> | |

1. Project Impact (25%)

The degree to which the proposed project will protect or restore water quality or an aquatic ecosystem's quality, integrity or provision of services.

A project may fall into one or more of the following equally-weighted categories, project does not need to score all bullets in each category to achieve the highest score

| | Management Plan Implementation, Surface Water Restoration | Management Staffing | Applied Management Studies |
|-------------|--|---|---|
| Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project is limited in scale or impact. Project design lacks detail. Limited water quality benefit. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance measures not clear. Proposes to recruit for implementation without evidence of past success. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project is limited in scale or impact. Weak articulation of knowledge gap. No plan for communication. |
| High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale project. (e.g. for shorelands: ≥ 300 feet or contiguous properties.) Permanent land protection. Protects vulnerable wetlands or restores degraded wetlands likely to improve water quality. Substantial water quality benefit. Surface water restoration projects cite NRCS standards. Work has a high priority (e.g. addresses documented impairment or protects Wisconsin's Identified High-Quality Waters). Project builds on past success. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong focus on coordinating implementation of water quality improvements. ← Refer to criteria for Implementation Projects for additional considerations. Demonstrates compelling need for coordinator. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fills important knowledge gap. Will implement large or impactful protection or restoration action. Plans broad communication of findings. |
| Note | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest-scoring projects will <i>implement</i>: shovel-ready with participants committed in writing. Projects that <i>recruit</i> for implementation can be among the highest-scoring projects <i>when they provide evidence that past recruitment efforts were successful</i>. These projects do not propose "general" education but are specifically targeted to reach participants with a clear implementation strategy in mind. | | |

Comments: 0-6 points

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|--|

2. Habitat Improvement (20%)

The degree to which the project is likely to protect or restore habitat quality, integrity or resilience.

Higher scoring projects may:

- Significantly benefit multiple biological populations in perpetuity via direct or indirect effects.
- Directly benefit the habitat of a species with a special conservation status, or is in or adjacent to a [state natural area](#), O/ERW, sensitive area, critical habitat area, or another area of special natural resource interest.
- Directly benefit the habitat of an identified [High-Quality Water](#) in Wisconsin.
- Wetland or shoreland habitat projects consider movement and dispersal, e.g. corridors and connectivity.
- Wetland projects restore or protect ecosystem *function*.
- River connectivity projects will remove significant barriers to re-connect the hydrological network to directly benefit biological populations.

Comments: **0-5 points**

3. Complementary Management (15%)

The degree to which the project will complement other management efforts by protecting or restoring surface waters by working effectively at the watershed scale.

Additional tips:

- The highest-scoring projects are better-connected to and include active collaboration with complementary restoration and protection efforts that are different from the applicant’s own. (e.g. 9Key Element plans, county land & water plans, protection plans).
- More points may be awarded for more ‘active’ collaboration and engagement.
- Evidence of more active collaboration is usually more specific, demonstrating closer involvement and parallel work
- Higher-scoring projects may build on the accomplishments of previous management projects.
- The applicant is a Green Tier or Clean Waters charter member. **Consult checklist.**

Comments: **0-4 points**

4. External Support (15%)

The degree to which the project builds public or partner support, makes efficient use of resources and leverages additional funding.

Additional tips:

- Support is committed in writing by entities external to the project. These entities are not receiving grant funding for any work provided.
 - Consider the diversity of external partners contributing funding, time, or other resources, and the magnitude of contributions, as documented in letters of support.
- Higher-scoring projects will include support of critical partners.
 - Projects addressing watershed nutrient loading might demonstrate support from farmer groups, local government entities or other critical partners. protection projects might include support from a local land trust, units of government, or other entities.
 - Collaborative agencies, departments or universities are providing guidance or other oversight documented in letters of support.
- The grantee brings substantial external funding to the table to support the project (at least 10% of the required match amount, more points may be awarded for larger match).

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Total project cost is large relative to the requested award. The highest-scoring projects may have a project cost that is twice the amount requested. | |
| Comments: | 0-4 points |
| | |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 5. Likelihood of Success (20%) | |
| The degree to which the applicant is likely to successfully meet project objectives and accomplish project goals. | |
| Additional tips: | |
| Project objectives are clear, steps to implementation are sensible with a timeline. Lower-scoring projects are generic and lack detail. | |
| Applicant demonstrates capacity to carry out the proposed project. | |
| Higher-scoring implementation projects have participation commitments in writing from necessary property owners. | |
| Applicant proposing recruitment for implementation projects can also score well when they demonstrate a history of successful recruitment resulting in implementation. | |
| Project design plans necessary for surface water restoration projects are detailed and clear (these are not required for plan implementation projects). | |
| Comments: | 0-5 points |
| | |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 6. OTHER | |
| New Waterbody? | |
| YES, first-time management project for the waterbody (0.5) | |
| NO, not the first management project for the waterbody (0) | |
| New Applicant? | |
| YES, first-time management project for the applicant (0.5) | |
| NO, not the first management project for the applicant (0) | |
| Was Feedback Incorporated? | |
| YES, project incorporated feedback provided during project development (0) | |
| NO, the project DID NOT incorporate feedback provided during project development (-3) | |
| NA, no feedback provided (0) | |
| Public access? | |
| NO, Public boating access does not meet 1.91 minimum standards and does not meet public demand (0) | |
| YES, Public boating access satisfies s. NR 1.91 by meeting access standards or public demand, or is a regional or river project (26) | |
| YES, Public boating access meets and exceeds 1.91 minimum standards (1) | |
| Phased Project Requiring Future Grant Applications to Achieve Full Benefit? | |
| NO, all benefits will be achievable within the timeframe of the Grant (0) | |
| YES, applicant has provided a financial plan approved by the environmental grants specialists demonstrating the financial capacity to complete the subsequent phases required to achieve the benefit of the activities outlined within the grant (0) | |
| YES, it is a phased project and applicant <u>does not have a financial plan</u> outlining how they will fund future phases of the project that will be required to achieve the benefit of the activities outlined within the grant proposal (-30) | |
| TOTAL: | 0 |
| TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS: | 52 |

Additional Comments:

| |
|--|
| Strengths: |
| |
| Weaknesses: |
| |
| Technical comments: |
| |
| Were goals and objectives clear? (No, Somewhat, Yes) |
| |
| Issues to address prior to award, if any: |
| |
| Other comments: |
| |

LAND ACQUISITION

\$50,000 (Rivers) \$200,000 (Lakes)

Applicant Name:

PROJECT SCORE

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>Applicant Name</i> | 0 |
| Project Title: | |
| <i>Project Title</i> | |
| Ranker ID: | |
| <i>Ranker ID</i> | |

1. Project Impact (30%)

The degree to which the proposed project will protect or restore water quality or an aquatic ecosystem's quality, integrity or provision of services.

Additional tips:

- Implementation of land management plan will reduce nutrient loading to the waterbody.
- Parcel's land management plan requires a land use change such as 1) the removal of existing impervious surface of at least ¼ acre or 2) conversion of at least ¼ acre of exposed soil (farmland, industrial site) to a vegetated condition.
- The proposed site management plan calls for native/natural landscape management (no mowed or manicured landscaping) with no adverse or significant additions of impervious surfaces, or structures.
- Project parcel drains directly to a lake or river or is within 1,000 feet of the lake or river if draining to a tributary to a lake.
- Project parcel is located on an Exceptional or Outstanding Resource Water. **Consult checklist.**
- Project parcel is located on one of Wisconsin's identified [High-Quality Waters](#).
- Project parcel is > 10 acres

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Comments: | 0-6 points |
| | |

2. Habitat Improvement (30%)

The degree to which the project is likely to protect or restore habitat quality, integrity or resilience.

Additional tips:

- Project acquires at least 200 frontage feet of a waterbody.
- The project parcel contains frontage on at least 1 wild lake (defined as less than one structure per mile of shoreline) or a State or Federally designated wild river.
- Project parcel is adjacent to or within a DNR-designated Sensitive Area or comparable habitat assessment (e.g. DNR Critical Habitat Designation). **Consult checklist.**
- The site links to other habitat areas being managed for public benefit (e.g. public lands, NCO lands, or private lands under easements or enrolled in conservation programs).
- The project parcel contains a unique feature such as a bog, fen or springs.
- The project parcel contains at least ½ acre of wetlands.

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Comments: | 0-6 points |
| | |

3. Complimentary Management (5%)

The degree to which the proposed project complements other lake and watershed management efforts including comprehensive planning.

Additional tips:

- The project is specifically recommended in a plan other than the applicant's (e.g., in a basin plan, county land and water resource plan, local comprehensive plan)

The project continues or completes a previously started project in a DNR-approved plan or previously approved project that includes related resource goals and objectives.

The project has a written letter of commitment from a school, unit of government, civic group (scouts, church, etc.), adult education group or volunteer group to utilize the site for educational purposes at least 1 time a year.

The applicant is a Green Tier or Clean Waters charter member. Consult checklist.

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Comments: | 0-1 points |
| | |

4. External Support (10%)
The level of support for the project from other affected management units or organizations.

Additional tips:
 The project has the documented support from one other eligible management unit, which clearly describes how this management unit will assist the applicant’s ability to implement a successful project.
 The project has the written support from additional management units, or stakeholder groups committing significant financial support (>5% or \$10,000 of the total project costs).
 The applicant has the written commitment from the seller to sell the property as a bargain sale (donated value), donating greater than 5% of the total appraised value of the property.

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Comments: | 0-2 points |
| | |

5. Likelihood of Success (20%)
The likelihood of the project to successfully meet the stated project objectives.

Additional tips:
 Applicant has submitted a signed Offer to Purchase with the grant application.
 Applicant has had a pre-application grant scoping consultation with the DNR and the application is consistent with the results of those discussions.
 Applicant provides a project implementation plan, which clearly documents funding availability and capacity to complete a successful project (e.g., personnel, partnerships, technical expertise, and political and social support for the project).

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Comments: | 0-4 points |
| | |

6. Other
New waterbody?

YES, first-time management grant for this waterbody (1)

NO, not the first management grant for the waterbody (0)

Was feedback incorporated?

YES, project incorporated feedback provided during project development (0)

NO, the project DID NOT incorporate feedback provided during project development (-3)

NA, no feedback provided (0)

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| OVERALL TOTAL: | 0 |
| TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE: | 20 |

Additional Comments:

| |
|-------------|
| Strengths: |
| |
| Weaknesses: |
| |

| |
|--|
| |
| Technical comments: |
| |
| Were goals and objectives clear? (No, Somewhat, Yes) |
| |
| Issues to address prior to award, if any: |
| |
| Other comments: |
| |

AIS SUPPLEMENTAL PREVENTION

\$24,000

Applicant Name:

PROJECT SCORE

Applicant Name

0

Project Title:

Project Title

Ranker ID:

Ranker ID

1. Prevention Priority (25%)

The degree to which the proposed project will reduce the spread or risk of introduction of AIS.

Projects proposing \$24,000 supplemental prevention activities must be approved by the department.

Score one row only, assigning the highest value that is appropriate, do not accumulate points across rows.

| Points | Criteria |
|----------|--|
| 1 Point | Prevents introduction of a species with a source population located within 15 miles of the target waterbody |
| 2 Points | Contains spread of an isolated high-priority AIS population having low prevalence in geographic region or HUC-12 watershed (high priority should be expressed by biologist on checklist). Prevents spread of NR40 prohibited species (either containment or shielding) to a waterbody within 15 mile of verified population. |
| 3 Points | On department's priority water body list. |
| 4 Points | Efforts that are larger in scope working on a multi-county or geographic region level. |

Comments:

0-4 points

SCORE

2. Project Design (50%)

Project clearly defines a goal and objectives

Project follows department approved protocols when possible OR methods have been proven effective by other entities

Project is measurable, proposing metrics to track project outcomes

Include Measure Of Progress (MOPs) or have a plan to develop MOPs that will help to understand whether projects are working and where they can be improved

Have a plan for sharing out the findings; including successful and unsuccessful interventions

A pilot developed in collaboration with department staff with the intention to broaden efforts regionally or statewide if successful

Proposes regional (multi-county) coordination of department-approved prevention programs that COMPLIMENTS LMPN does not duplicate

Pathways and Social Science Based Points

A high ranking grant might include:

Focuses on a pathway or subpathway listed in the WI AIS Management Plan, rather than a specific species

Utilize a CBSM (community-based social marketing) strategy

Have a budget that provides line items for participant compensation, data analysis, processing, and reporting

Use a phased approach (i.e. research/inventory/survey/learn, then implement)

Propose to work with an Evaluation Unit or some other professional social scientist contractor

References lessons learned, findings, etc. from social science publications dealing with natural resource management issues

Include a work group/advisory group

Comments:

0-10 points

SCORE

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 3. Complimentary Prevention/Management (15%) | |
| Approach is a priority within a statewide, regional, or local management plan Applicant (or non-State entity providing financial contribution) to the project are actively implementing complimentary approaches to preventing the spread of AIS | |
| Comments: | 0-3 points |
| | SCORE |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 4. External Support (10%) | |
| Have a letter of support from a natural resource manager, extensions staff or someone with an interest in social science Collaborative agencies, departments or universities are providing guidance or other oversight documented in letters of support Consider the diversity of external partners contributing funding, time, or other resources, and the magnitude of contributions, as documented in letters of support | |
| Comments: | 0-2 points |
| | SCORE |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 5. Other | |
| Was Feedback Incorporated? | |
| YES, project incorporated feedback provided during project development (0) | |
| NO, the project DID NOT incorporate feedback provided during project development (-3) | |
| NA, no feedback provided (0) | |
| TOTAL: | 0 |
| TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS: | 19 |

AIS POPULATION MANAGEMENT

\$50,000 (Small-scale) \$150,000 (Large-scale)

Applicant Name:

PROJECT SCORE

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>Applicant Name</i> | 0 |
| Project Title: | |
| <i>Project Title</i> | |
| Ranker ID: | |
| <i>Ranker ID</i> | |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Prevention (10%) | |
| The degree to which the project implements a strategic prevention strategy for an AIS population. | |
| Additional tips: Waterbody has a high priority for prevention or is a regionally isolated population. A prevention strategy is in place Participation in Clean Boats, Clean Waters, support for disinfection and decontamination, early detection monitoring, participation in other department-approved AIS prevention initiatives. | |
| Comments: | 0-3 points |
| | |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 2. Strategy & Decision-making (20%) | |
| The degree to which the project implements a strategic control strategy for an AIS population. | |
| Additional tips: All projects must follow a management plan, but higher-scoring projects cite action triggers, strategies, and objectives from the plan. The applicant has analyzed the efficacy of past control efforts and proposes to evaluate the efficacy and non-target effects of the proposed control project. The applicant has demonstrated willingness to change their management strategy as a result of new information (e.g. species characteristics, control efficacy, habitat composition, water quality, non-target effects). Higher-scoring projects identify the decision-making process guiding their efforts (e.g. adaptive management or scenario planning) | |
| Comments: | 0-6 points |
| | |

| | |
|---|--|
| 3. Ecosystem Benefit (20%) | |
| The degree to which the project protects or restores the aquatic ecosystem’s quality, integrity, diversity, or provision of services. | |
| Additional tips: The applicant has taken steps to protect or improve the quality of the waterbody or watershed through planning and implementation in <i>addition</i> to work on AIS. Higher-scoring projects are explicitly designed to maintain habitat quality, functional value, or other beneficial characteristics of the ecosystem. Target population has documented adverse impacts in the specific project area. Low-scoring projects will fail to provide evidence of adverse effects. The project will improve conditions on a high-quality system. E.g. state natural area , O/ERW, sensitive area, critical habitat area, or an area of special natural resource interest. Projects must provide specific justification of how the management will prevent damage to native communities or reduce the risk of damage. Higher-scoring large-scale projects prioritize control efforts | |

E.g. starting with areas of greatest vulnerability, populations most tractably controlled, or other approach to maximize efficacy or benefit.

Higher-scoring projects will have larger beneficial effects.

Lower-scoring projects may make non-specific or generic mention of selective control activities.

Comments: 0-6 points

4. Population Extent (10%)

The degree to which the scale of the control activities is appropriate given the extent of the target population.

Additional tips:

The extent of the target population is clearly stated in the application, and the project intends to use current information on population extent to plan control activities.

Proposed control activities are scale-appropriate.

Project builds on successful past interventions to successively reduce population size. For example:

A small-scale project is proposed within 2 years of an early detection and response project.

A small-scale project proposed to control a small-scale population attained after a large-scale control effort.

Comments: 0-3 points

5. External Support (5%)

The degree to which the project builds public or partner support, makes efficient use of resources and leverages additional funding.

Additional tips:

Support is committed in writing by entities external to the project. These entities are not receiving grant funding for any work provided.

Higher scoring projects will include written support from parties most affected by the project.

-Projects requiring landowner permission will include written support from landowners.

The grantee brings substantial external funding to the table to support the project (at least 10% of the required match amount, more points may be awarded for larger match).

The applicant conducted AIS control consistent with their department-approved plan in the previous season without financial assistance from the state.

Comments: 0-2 points

6. Probability of Successful Implementation (15%)

The degree to which the applicant is likely to successfully meet project objectives and accomplish project goals.

Additional tips:

Project objectives are clear, with activities associated with a date of implementation. Lower-scoring projects are generic with implementation plans that lack detail.

Applicant demonstrates a level of capacity appropriate for the scale of the project or has identified technical assistance resources to ensure successful implementation.

Applicant has a history of satisfactory performance under grant agreements or contracts, or otherwise provides evidence of their ability to successfully implement projects of a similar scale.

Comments: 0-5 points

7. Complementary Management (10%)

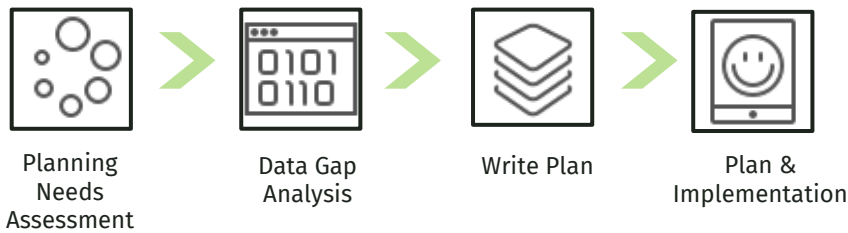
| | |
|---|-------------------|
| The degree to which the project will complement other management efforts by protecting or restoring surface waters by working effectively at the watershed scale. | |
| Additional tips: | |
| Higher-scoring projects will complement and be well-connected to a planning or implementation effort that is larger than the grantee's own (TMDL, adaptive management plan, 9Key Element plan, County Land and Water Resource Management Plan) conducted by the department, a local unit of government, or other partner. | |
| Higher-scoring applicants will demonstrate a commitment to ecosystem protection and restoration. They will have implemented or significantly participated in one or more projects having broader beneficial effects on the ecosystems within the past 5 years. | |
| Shoreland or wetland restoration | |
| Healthy Lakes & Rivers | |
| Sediment and nutrient loading reduction | |
| Implementation of department-approved recommendations from a management plan to protect and restore surface waters, unrelated to AIS control | |
| Comments: | 0-3 points |
| | |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 8. OTHER | |
| First-time AIS population management grant for the species and waterbody? | |
| YES, first-time AIS population management grant for the species and waterbody (1) | |
| NO, not the first AIS population management grant for the species and waterbody (0) | |
| Was biologist's feedback incorporated? | |
| YES, project incorporated feedback provided during project development (0) | |
| NO, the project DID NOT incorporate feedback provided during project development (-3) | |
| NA, no feedback provided (0) | |
| Public access? | |
| Public boating access satisfies s. NR 1.91 by meeting access standards or public demand, or is a regional or river project (0) | |
| Public boating access meets and exceeds 1.91 minimum standards (1) | |
| Participant in DNR-sponsored research and demonstration project? | |
| Yes, applicant is a participant in a DNR-sponsored research and demonstration project (1) | |
| No, applicant is not a participant in a DNR-sponsored research and demonstration project (0) | |
| OVERALL TOTAL: | 0 |
| TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE: | 31 |

Additional Comments:

| |
|--|
| Strengths: |
| |
| Weaknesses: |
| |
| Technical comments: |
| |
| Were goals and objectives clear? (No, Somewhat, Yes) |
| |
| Issues to address prior to award, if any: |
| |
| Other comments: |


APPENDIX B: MANAGEMENT PLANNING



Appendix B, Figure 1. Comprehensive management planning for lakes and watersheds.

Planning is something most of us do every day—big projects require a specific, well-thought-out plan, and ecosystem management is no exception. The steps outlined below are flexible and should be tailored to your management challenge. Work with your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) to scope a plan that suits the needs of your watershed or waterbody.

Planning Needs Assessment



A good plan is appropriate, necessary, and targeted to the specific needs of the waterbody or watershed. Before you begin planning, you should decide whether a plan is needed, how it will be organized and what it will cover. A plan that addresses a simple and straightforward management challenge will not be as long and complex as one that addresses a more complex problem.

DO YOU NEED A PLAN? IF SO, WHAT KIND?

Waterbodies with complex management challenges need a **comprehensive management plan** and a process that engages diverse stakeholders to focus on collaborative solutions. Waterbodies in this category include those in large watersheds dominated by agriculture and urban development, especially when impairments originate in the watershed. Comprehensive management plans will consider the watershed, shoreland, and in-water environments, assessing waterbody condition and recommending actions for restoration and protection. They will lay the groundwork for partners to collaboratively manage the ecosystem for years to come. Comprehensive planning grants are available for \$25K for lakes, and \$10K for rivers. Projects may combine multiple grants or be written in phases. There is a \$50K annual limit for education and planning grants per waterbody or grantee.

When a management challenge doesn't require extensive watershed work or other collaborative activities, a **focused management plan** may be more appropriate. A smaller surface water planning grant for up to \$10,000 can help write a focused management plan. Example challenges appropriate for a focused plan include aquatic plant management projects that don't require a large-scale approach, or lake protection plans for small, seepage lakes with healthy watersheds. Larger lakes wanting to write a focused plan, but which exceed 475 littoral acres are automatically eligible for more than one Surface Water Planning grant if it is necessary to accomplish planning goals.

Find the minimum required elements for comprehensive or focused management plans in Figure 2.

However, you may not need a plan at all! The Surface Water Grant program supports a diverse range of protection and restoration activities that do not require a plan for implementation. [Surface Water Restoration](#) grants provide up to \$50,000 per project to prevent and control runoff, restore shorelines, and other activities occurring in the nearshore area. You can accomplish a lot of good work to protect and restore a waterbody without a management plan.

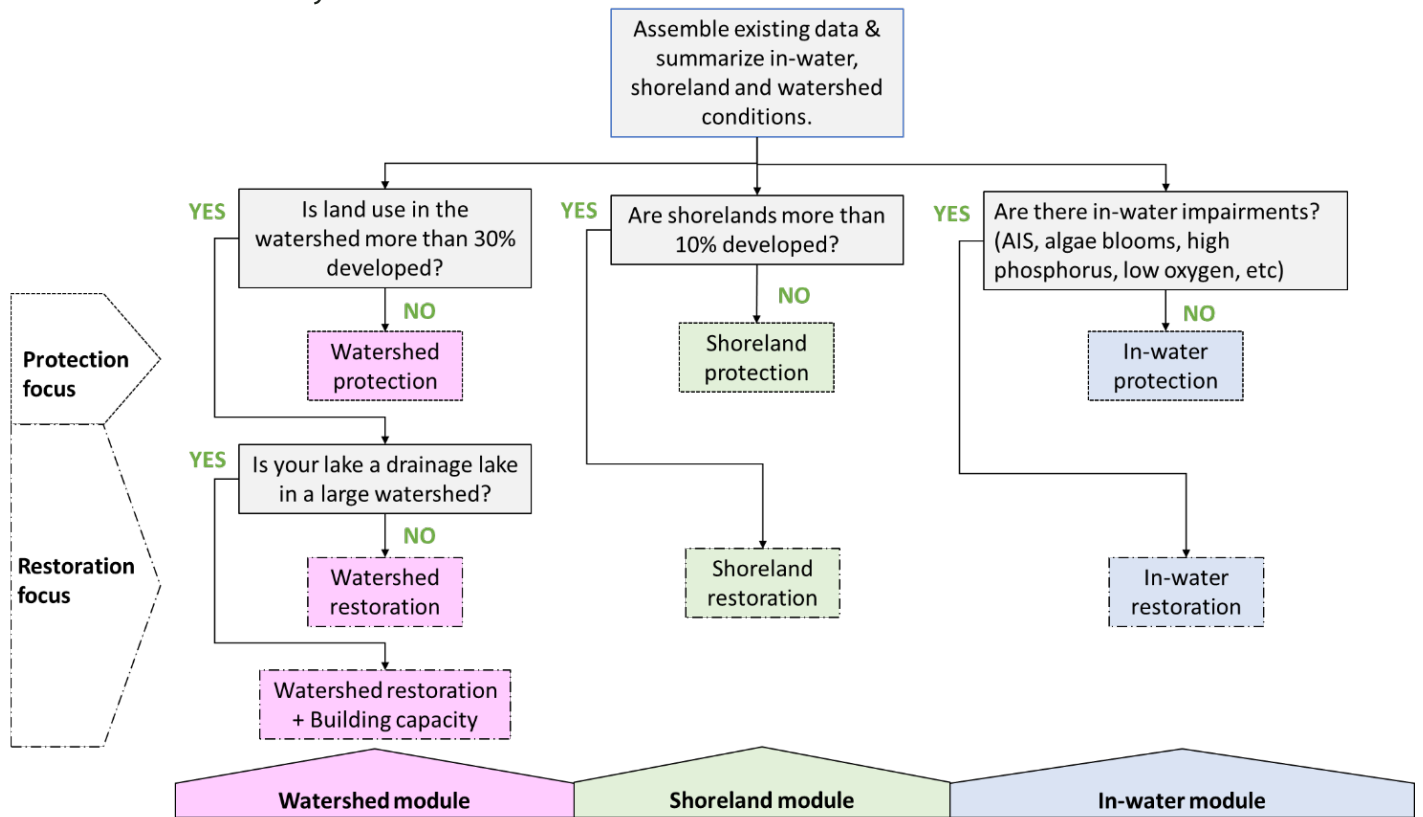
SHOULD YOUR MANAGEMENT PLAN EMPHASIZE PROTECTION OR RESTORATION?

If you determine a comprehensive management plan is necessary, you should think about whether you need to focus on protection, restoration, or both. The mix of protection and restoration activities depends on the condition of the waterbody and shoreland.

Protection-oriented plans are appropriate for a pristine watershed—they might inventory future threats and recommend protective actions like permanent land protection. Protection plans might identify sensitive or vulnerable shoreland areas and recommend actions to prevent future degradation. WDNR’s [Healthy Watersheds, High-Quality Waters Action Plan](#) provides the groundwork for statewide protection action. To further encourage protection action, the WDNR publishes a list of [High-Quality Waters](#) prioritized for protection action.

Restoration-oriented plans focus on improving degraded conditions. Restoration-focused plans might identify the sources of waterbody impairments and suggest actions that can be taken to restore the waterbody to its former condition. Plans that focus on restoration in the watershed will often combine water quality monitoring data and a modelling effort to determine the highest-priority sources, then suggest best management practices that will help. Plans may lean strongly toward protection, strongly toward restoration, or contain a mix of both.

The following flow chart can help you decide what the focus of your plan should be for the watershed, shoreland, and in-water environment. It is ALWAYS a good idea to plan for both protection and restoration actions but emphasizing protection or restoration can help focus effort and reduce unnecessary work.



Appendix B, Figure 2. Comprehensive management planning: protection or restoration?

Management planning data



Good plans employ data, assessments, and other waterbody-specific information to set the backdrop and provide context for management goals and decision making. Fortunately, statewide data repositories and large-scale modelling efforts have generated a lot of the required information. A good first step in writing a plan is to assemble the available data. Below are the data considered necessary for a comprehensive management plan:

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING DATA

1. Physical data; see the [Lakes](#) and [Waters](#) websites or this [Excel table](#).
 - a. Lake, reservoir, or impounded flowing water?
 - b. Hydrology & [water residence time](#)
 - c. Surface area
 - d. Depth (mean and maximum)
 - e. Stratification behavior
 - f. Lake area : Watershed area (see the [Watershed characteristics](#) tool)
2. [Baseline chemistry, all available years](#)
 - a. Satellite-derived water clarity, Secchi depth, temperature, DO, conductivity, pH, alkalinity, TP, TKN, NO₂+NO₃, chl *a*
3. Land use
 - a. Watershed
 - i. General: [Waters database](#) (“Ecosystem Challenges” tab)
 - ii. Lake-specific: [Watershed characteristics](#) spreadsheet
 - b. [Shoreland % developed](#)
4. [WisCALM assessments](#)
 - a. Total phosphorus
 - b. Chlorophyll *a*
 - c. Aquatic plants
5. Aquatic plant point intercept data
6. [Aquatic Invasive Species](#)
 - a. Presence
 - b. Verification date
 - c. Life cycle and habitat preferences
 - d. Likely impacts of target species
7. Riparian land ownership
8. Lake shoreland habitat assessment
9. Related management plans
 - a. Citation (title and completion date)
 - b. Expiration date for 9KE plans
10. Modelling
 - a. Phosphorus loading (PRESTO, for drainage lakes; see [Watershed characteristics](#) tool)
 - b. Summarize any prior modelling (e.g. EVAAL, PRETSO, WiLMS)
11. Fisheries data
 - a. [Lake fish classification](#)
 - b. Fish species present
 - c. Fishing regulations
 - d. Fisheries monitoring plans
12. Public information
 - a. Public access – boat launches, beaches
 - b. Ordinances
 - c. [Previous grants or projects](#)

Assemble planning data and plan to fill the gaps

Once you know what you have, it is time to fill in the information gaps. A planning grant can help you do this. If recent data is available, there is no need to repeat data collection for a plan update unless conditions on the landscape have changed. Your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) can help you determine what is necessary for your planning project. A good benchmark is that if data is less than 5 years old, it does not need to be collected again unless the goal is to establish water quality trends in a rapidly changing system. Data with an even longer lifespan might be appropriate if little is changing in the lake or watershed.

MANAGEMENT PLAN ELEMENTS



Once the data is assembled, then the real thinking begins. Below is a detailed breakdown of management planning modules and their individual elements. See figure 2, further below, for a shorter checklist of the minimum elements for a management plan funded under the surface water grant program. Remember that planning is not a one-size-fits-all process. What is included for each plan element will scale with the complexity or magnitude of the management challenge.

1. Baseline data and assessment module

- **Waterbody assessment**
Summarize current and historical data: Lake type, land use, biological, chemical), WisCALM assessments, shoreline condition, watershed land use, and historical management actions.
- **Institutional assessment**
Identify authorities, jurisdictional boundaries, and regulatory constraints.
- **Social assessment**
Identify stakeholders, partners and big-picture management goals using Social Science tools in Appendix C. Summarize historical use patterns and recent changes. Complex watershed restoration projects should describe organizational capacity and readiness to plan.
- **Statement of need and purpose**
Describe the need for planning and management and the primary issues of concern.

2. Management module

- a. [Watershed management module \(see next page\)](#)
- b. [Shoreland management module \(see next page\)](#)
- c. [In-water management module \(see next page\)](#)

3. Alternatives & decision-making module

- **Alternatives analysis**
Discuss any management objectives that were considered but not recommended. Outline rationale. Include consideration of cost, expected outcomes and adverse effects.
- **Decision-making framework**
Outline decision-making framework for recommendations that will require selecting between viable management actions in the future.

4. Broader impacts module

- Describe collaborative process and stakeholder involvement.
- Describe the process that will provide the public the opportunity to comment on the plan.

5. Implementation module

- **Detailed implementation plan**
Identify high-priority projects for implementation
List technical, financial, or capacity needs, projected cost, and lead implementors.
Develop milestones with key deliveries, approvals, and markers to track progress
Outline implementation timeline
- **Monitor outcomes**
Define measurable outcomes for recommended activities, including a strategy for monitoring and assessing success.
- **Strategy and timeline for plan updates**
- **20-year maintenance plan for any recommended structural management practices.**

2. Watershed management module

Restoration elements

- a. Stressor inventory: Identify causes and sources of pollution that need to be controlled. Quantify pollutant loads.
- b. Required load reductions: Target load reductions to achieve through management.
- c. Restoration recommendations: Identify management goals, discuss adverse effects, prioritize recommendations.
- d. Capacity recommendations: Identify goals related to increasing organizational, relational, and programmatic capacity. Build and describe partnerships.

3. Riparian management module

Restoration elements

- a. Stressor inventory: Identify sources of impairment to water quality and habitat.
- b. Restoration recommendations: Identify management goals, discuss adverse effects, prioritize recommendations

4. Waterbody (In-water) management module

Restoration elements

- a. Stressor inventory: Identify sources of impairment to water quality and habitat. Consider: AIS, internal loading, oxygen, habitat, connectivity.
- b. Restoration recommendations: Identify management goals, discuss adverse effects, prioritize recommendations. If aquatic plant management is recommended, outline an integrated pest management plan.

Protection elements

- a. Threat inventory: Identify current and future threats to water quality.
- b. Protection recommendations: Identify protection goals, prioritize recommendations, set target outcomes.
- c. Capacity recommendations: Identify goals for permanent land protection.

Protection elements

- a. Threat inventory: Identify current and future threats to the riparian zone.
- b. Protection recommendations: Identify protection goals, prioritize recommendations, specify desired outcomes.

Protection elements

- a. Threat inventory: Identify current and future threats to waterbody condition, habitat, biological populations, and water quality.
- b. Protection recommendations: Identify protection goals, prioritize recommendations, specify desired outcomes.

The core elements of a comprehensive management were designed to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency's [nine key element watershed plans](#). Nine Key plans open a lot of additional funding for a watershed. If you intend to write a plan with a significant watershed restoration focus, you should contact your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) early on in the process. The department can provide expertise and resources to help you along the way. For example, check out the [EPA's quick guide for developing nine key element plans](#).

| | | Management Plan Elements | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Module | | Comprehensive Plan | | Focused Plan | | |
| Baseline data & assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Summarize all baseline data and WisCALM assessments. | | Summarize focal baseline data & WisCALM assessments | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Summarize historical management actions | | Summarize focal historical management actions | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Identify stakeholders, partners, and management goals. Consider social science tools outlined in Appendix C. | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Institutional assessment of organizations, jurisdictions and ordinances likely to affect management decisions | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Assess organizational capacity and readiness to plan | | | | |
| Management | <input type="checkbox"/> | Watershed Identify watershed stressors & | Shoreland Identify shoreland stressors & threats | In-water Identify in-water stressors & threats | Identify focal stressors and threats | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Identify & prioritize sources of point & nonpoint pollution | | | Summarize basic information on the watershed, shoreland & in-water conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Set target load reductions | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Set goals and recommendations for building capacity | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Set management goals & recommendations for restoration | | Set management goals and recommendations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Set management goals & recommendations for protection | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Discuss potential adverse effects of each management recommendation | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Alternatives analysis: Discuss any management objectives that were considered but not recommended. Outline rationale, include consideration of cost and expected outcomes or adverse effects | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Alternatives & decisions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>For APM or other ongoing management challenges:</i> Outline decision-making framework that will help select among viable management alternatives in the future | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | | | |
| Broader impacts | <input type="checkbox"/> | Describe collaborative process and stakeholder involvement | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Describe the process used to give the broader public opportunity to review the plan and provide comments | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Summarize public comments received and actions taken or proposed to adopt plan | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Implementation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Identify high-priority management projects for implementation | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | List technical, financial, or capacity needs, projected costs, lead implementors | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Implementation timeline | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Key deliveries, approvals and markers to track progress | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Measureable outcomes and strategy for monitoring, assessing and tracking success | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Plan update strategy | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20-year operation and maintenance plan for any structural management practices | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Appendix B, Figure 3. Minimum elements for management plans.

Management plan approval and eligibility determination



Plans are written to be implemented! Those supported by Surface Water Grant Funding will be reviewed by department prior to reimbursement. The department may require modifications to expand, edit, or otherwise improve the plan prior to final payment. Modifications may range from minor improvements and editorial changes, to the addition of new sections or considerations identified to be important for ecosystem or waterbody protection or restoration. Final payment is dependent on the plan's ability to meet the criteria for approval. When seeking approval for payment of a management planning grant, the grantee must submit to the department:

- The plan document, in an electronic format able to be excerpted and copied and which is suitable for public use and display.
- A summary of public comments received.
- An outline of the steps the grantee has taken or intends to take to formally adopt the plan.
- Optional:* Request for an eligibility determination to prepare for an implementation or AIS control grant. See the section on [eligibility determination](#), below.

Minimum plan requirements

Comprehensive management plans written following the guidance in [Appendix B: Management Planning](#) are likely to meet the requirements for plan approval. More focused plans will have a subset of these components. Approvable plans shall contain the elements listed in Appendix B, Figure 3, above.

Requirements for public review and comment

The public shall be given an opportunity to review and comment on the plan before it is adopted. Grantees may follow the procedure below to satisfy this requirement.

- 1) The grantee posts a copy of the plan along with a call for comments in a publicly accessible forum, ideally online, for a minimum of 21 days.
- 2) The grantee advertises the opening of the comment period and how to locate and review the plan to all affected management groups (e.g. lake districts, lake associations, sanitary district, friends' groups, townships, cities, villages) using one or more of the following media:
 - Direct email
 - Organization website
 - Local press
 - Social media
 - Organization newsletter
 - Radio
 - Public meeting to review and discuss the plan (online or in-person)
- 3) The grantee reviews public comments and modifies the plan accordingly. The grantee may choose to discuss with the department whether modification is necessary when they would like direction.

Eligibility for implementation grants

Plans are living documents that should be actively used and updated. All plans should contain a clear implementation plan that should be put to action after the plan is adopted. There are many ways to support implementation, but many successful organizations form subcommittees responsible for tackling each goal or management recommendation.

Implementation projects are sometimes expensive, but many management activities that are supported by a comprehensive management plan are likely to be eligible for additional funding. If you plan to apply for a surface water implementation grant, your organization must confirm eligibility before developing a project. Such a request for eligibility determination **must be made by**

at least 60 days prior to the final grant deadline, by Sept. 15. Send the request to your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#), preferably by email. The department will complete its review within 45 days of receiving the request for eligibility determination.

The request must include 1) a cover letter with a brief description of the activities proposed for grant funding, 2) The citation of the supporting recommendation(s) in the plan, 3) a complete copy of the management plan, and 4) a summary of any public comments received.

Department staff will review the request and determine project eligibility. Staff will consider the extent to which the recommended activities are likely to prevent pollution, protect surface water or aquatic ecosystems, or improve surface water or aquatic ecosystems. Staff will consider the extent to which the content in the plan supports the implementation of the recommended management activities. They will complete their review within 45 days and communicate the basis for denying eligibility, if applicable.

Management plan updates

Management plans are considered current for 10 years, except for APM plans, which are considered current for 5 years. The department may determine a longer lifespan is appropriate when the plan has been actively implemented and updated during its lifespan. Management plan updates must, at minimum, describe the management actions taken since the last plan update, evaluate management outcomes, and provide updated recommendations. Management plan updates need not re-collect the same data unless conditions have substantially changed and there is a compelling reason to do so.

For AIS control projects, a point-intercept survey of the aquatic plant community conducted within 5 years of the year an applicant applies for a grant is required. The department may also determine a survey more recent than 5 years is necessary.

Management planning is important, but implementation is key. Projects to update management plans that have been implemented are eligible to score ranking points not available for updates to plans that have never been implemented. Applicants in this situation may demonstrate other evidence they are able to implement protection and restoration actions, for example, through Healthy Lakes & Rivers, Surface Water Restoration Grants, or other comparable projects.

APPENDIX C: SOCIAL SCIENCE TOOLS

Social science research can be combined with traditional resource management to provide a more comprehensive picture of human-environment interactions. This section introduces some of the most common social science tools and methods to consider for your planning project.

Selecting the correct tools

The basic principles that underlie social science research include:

- A systematic process of identifying a question or problem,
- Setting forth a plan of action to answer the question or resolve the problem, and
- Rigorously collecting and analyzing data.

A range of approaches can be used to refine research questions and gather data. Understanding what these tools are and how they can be used is a first step in selecting the right tool(s).

Appendix C, Table 1. Social science tools for planning grants.

| Research Tool | What is it? | How can I use it? |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Stakeholder Analysis | Identifying and characterizing individuals and groups who have something to gain or lose as a result of management decisions. | To identify stakeholders and their relationship both to the resource and to each other. |
| Observation | Gathering information through direct observation of human behavior or the results of this behavior. | To identify types of use, use patterns, user behavior, and associated impacts. |
| Interviews | Gathering in-depth information, through direct contact, from individuals about a specific topic. | To better understand individuals' experiences, perspectives, feelings, and concerns, or to gather information unavailable through other means. |
| Demographic Analysis | Studying the characteristics and changes of human populations, such as age, gender, income, and education. | To highlight trends in population characteristics over time and space. |
| Focus Groups | Group discussion about a specific topic, typically involving around 10 people, focused on estimating a response of a larger group. | To identify opinions, attitudes, and perceptions about a specific idea, or to inform survey development. |
| Content Analysis | Analyzing interview transcripts, newspapers, books, manuscripts, or other documents to identify meanings, or quantify occurrences of key words or phrases. | To help identify patterns and trends in discussions about biological, social, and political phenomena. |
| Cost-benefit Analysis | Comparing the benefits and costs of proposed projects to identify net benefit (benefits minus costs). | To understand the social costs and benefits of project outcomes to stakeholders or to identify alternatives that are the most cost-effective. |
| Oral Histories | Systematically collecting living people's testimony about their own experiences. | To better understand individuals' experiences, perspectives, and feelings by capturing irretrievable information before it slips away. |
| Case Studies | Collecting in-depth information in a limited area or specific instance; | To determine the attitudes, perceptions, and beliefs of groups, as |

| Research Tool | What is it? | How can I use it? |
|----------------|--|---|
| | usually includes other social science tools such as surveys and demographic analysis. | well as describe the interactions among groups. |
| Surveys | Collecting data, via mail, telephone, or Internet, or in person, using a standardized list of questions. Must be approved by the DNRs Environmental Analysis Services Section. | To obtain information and opinions on specific issues from a representative sample of stakeholders. |

You can use social science to better understand specific:

- Attitudes, perceptions, and motivations
- Social organizations and structures
- History and culture
- Population and demographic characteristics
- Institutions and processes

It is critical to choose the right method and approach for the specific question/problem you wish to address. Different methods are used to answer different types of questions.

Appendix C, Table 2. Matching social questions and tools to answer them.

| Example Questions | Possible Tools and Methods |
|--|---|
| Who are the key stakeholders? | Stakeholder analysis, observation, demographic analysis |
| Who are the key decision makers? | Interviews, demographic analysis, focus groups |
| What are my community’s perceptions of the resource? | Content analysis, focus groups, surveys |
| How can I characterize the relationship between the community and resource? | Observation, content analysis, focus groups, surveys |
| How well are local traditions and culture understood? | Focus groups, demographic analysis, observation |
| What are the root causes of user conflicts? | Content analysis, interviews, focus groups, observation |
| How can I measure social impact of resource use? | Observation, interviews, focus groups |

Selecting the best approach for the research question helps ensure that your results will address the problem and will be valid and reliable. The department offers assistance with social science research, combining the expertise of in-house social scientists with a keen sense of how the department operates. Consultations early in your planning process can save you considerable time and expense. If you’re planning social science research and would like assistance choosing the right tools for your work, contact the [Analysis Services Section Chief](#).

APPENDIX D: HEALTHY LAKES AND RIVERS

A variety of technical and financial resources are available to assist Healthy Lakes & Rivers grant applicants and managers. All resources are available on the Healthy Lakes & Rivers website: <https://healthylakeswi.com/>.

Project planning

- [The 5 best practices](#) (Factsheets, Technical Guidance, and Photos)

Project management and reporting

- [Financial Administration Fact Sheet](#)
- Healthy Lakes and Rivers Amendment Request ([Form 8700-381](#))
- [Example Report \(download fillable Word document\)](#)

Requesting reimbursement

- Grant Payment Request and Worksheet ([Form 8700-001](#))
- Volunteer Labor Worksheet and Summary Used as Grant Match ([Form 8700-349A](#))
- Volunteer Labor Worksheet Used as Grant Match ([Form 8700-349B](#))
- Volunteer Labor Summary Used as Grant Match ([Form 8700-349C](#))
- Donated Professional Services Worksheet ([Form 8700-350](#))
- Donated Equipment or Equipment Usage Worksheet ([Form 8700-362](#))

APPENDIX E: SURFACE WATER RESTORATION PRACTICE STANDARDS

Shoreland protection projects must be constructed in accordance with the standards specified in [ATCP 50](#) (Wisconsin Administrative Code). ATCP Standards reference the NRCS Standards published in the [Field Office Technical Guide](#) for Wisconsin - Practice Standards and Specifications (Section IV of that guide). If there is not a technical standard outlined for that practice in s. ATCP 50, projects should use department technical standards. If technical standards do not exist, you will need to [Grant Application](#) work with your [local lake or stream biologist](#) on an appropriate project design plan. Links to the conservation practice standards (CPS) and supporting documents (including operation and maintenance plans) are listed below. These links are current as of May, 2022 and dates indicate the publication date for the CPS. Be sure to check for and use the most recent information published by the NRCS.

- Critical area stabilization
 1. NRCS technical guide [critical area planting standard 342](#) (January, 2018).
 2. NRCS technical guide [field border standard 386](#) (January, 2017).
 3. NRCS technical guide [mulching standard 484](#) (June, 2016).
 4. NRCS technical guide [tree/shrub establishment standard 612](#) (January, 2018).
 5. NRCS technical guide [sinkhole treatment standard 527](#) (September, 2021)
- Diversions
 1. NRCS technical guide [critical area planting standard 342](#) (January, 2018).
 2. NRCS technical guide [diversion standard 362](#) (August, 2016).
 3. NRCS technical guide [grassed waterway standard 412](#) (July, 2016).
 4. NRCS technical guide [lined waterway or outlet standard 468](#) (September, 2020).
 5. NRCS technical guide [obstruction removal standard 500](#) (June, 2021).
 6. NRCS technical guide [underground outlet standard 620](#) (June 2021).
 7. No technical standard for water bar diversions, design to be approved by department.
- Filter strips
 1. NRCS technical guide [critical area planting standard 342](#) (January, 2018).
 2. NRCS technical guide [field border standard 386](#) (January, 2017).
 3. NRCS technical guide [filter strip standard 393](#) (January, 2017).
 4. NRCS technical guide [mulching standard 484](#) (June, 2016).
 5. NRCS technical guide [riparian forest buffer standard 391](#) (January, 2013).
- Grade stabilization structures on artificial or non-navigable streams, channels, and gullies
 1. NRCS technical guide [critical area planting standard 342](#) (January, 2018).
 2. NRCS technical guide [sediment basin standards 350](#) (August, 2016).
 3. NRCS technical guide [diversion standard 362](#) (August, 2016).
 4. NRCS technical guide [obstruction removal standard 500](#) (June, 2021). NRCS technical guide [grade stabilization structure standard 410](#) (August 2021).
 5. NRCS technical guide [grassed waterway standard 412](#) (July, 2016).
 6. NRCS technical guide [lined waterway or outlet standard 468](#) (June 2021).
 7. NRCS technical guide [mulching standard 484](#) (June, 2016).
 8. NRCS technical guide [water and sediment control basin standard 638](#) (January, 2018).
- Riparian buffers
 1. NRCS technical guide [critical area planting standard 342](#) (January, 2018).
 2. NRCS technical guide [field border standard 386](#) (January, 2017).
 3. NRCS technical guide [filter strip standard 393](#) (January, 2017).
 4. NRCS technical guide [mulching standard 484](#) (June, 2016).
 5. NRCS technical guide [riparian forest buffer standard 391](#) (January, 2013).

- 6. NRCS technical guide [shoreland habitat standard 643A](#) (July, 2001).
- Streambank or shoreline protection with revegetation, soil bioengineering or upland erosion control
 - 1. NRCS technical guide [critical area planting standard 342](#) (January, 2018).
 - 2. NRCS technical guide [streambank and shoreline protection standard 580](#) (September 2021).
 - a. The use of rip rap requires a wind/wave analysis that conclude bioengineering and vegetation management won't control the erosion. If the site has active upland erosion, correcting that comes first.
 - 3. NRCS technical guide [tree/shrub establishment standard 612](#) (January, 2018).
 - 4. NRCS technical guide [heavy use area protection standard 561](#) (October, 2017).
 - 5. NRCS technical guide [filter strip standard 393](#) (January, 2017).
 - 6. NRCS technical guide [riparian forest buffer standard 391](#) (January, 2013).
 - 7. NRCS technical guide [shoreland habitat standard 643A](#) (July, 2001).
- Water bar diversion
 - 1. No NRCS technical standard, design to be approved by the department
- Sediment basins
 - 1. NRCS technical guide [critical area planting standard 342](#) (January, 2018).
 - 2. NRCS technical guide [sediment basin standards 350](#) (August, 2016).
 - 3. NRCS technical guide [heavy use area protection standard 561](#) (October, 2017).
 - 4. Wisconsin DNR [technical standard 1001, wet detention basin](#) (October, 2007).
- Water and sediment control basins
 - 1. NRCS technical guide [critical area planting standard 342](#) (January, 2018).
 - 2. NRCS technical guide [water and sediment control basin standard 638](#) (January, 2018).
- Pervious pavement
 - 1. Wisconsin DNR [technical standard 1008, permeable pavement](#) (February, 2016). With [Technical Note](#).
- Rain gardens
 - 1. Wisconsin DNR [technical standard 1009, rain garden](#) (September, 2018).
- Vegetation planting
 - 1. NRCS technical guide [critical area planting standard 342](#) (January, 2018).
 - 2. NRCS technical guide [field border standard 386](#) (January, 2017).
 - 3. NRCS technical guide [tree/shrub establishment standard 612](#) (January, 2018).
 - 4. NRCS technical guide [cover crop standard 340](#) (August 2015) ****NEW****
- Urban pollution and runoff control
 - 1. NRCS technical guide [stormwater runoff control 570](#), or other designs to be approved by the department.
- Impervious area removal within 35 feet of the ordinary high-water mark
 - 1. No NRCS technical standard, design to be approved by the department

APPENDIX F: SURFACE WATER CONNECTIVITY

Road stream crossings are the most common impediment to surface water connectivity. Improperly sized, maintained or installed culverts impede and sometimes prevent the movement of aquatic organisms, impact water quality by scouring bed and banks and can fail during flood events. If you are interested in pursuing funding to address concerns regarding aquatic connectivity relative to public roadway culverts and bridges, please contact your [DNR Transportation Liaison](#) and your local [rivers biologist](#) to discuss the scope of your project and to learn more about opportunities for collaboration. The department's Environmental Analysis and Sustainability program (EAS) maintains a [website](#) with a large number of resources for applicants interested in planning or implementation projects.

PLANNING

Road stream crossing inventories and assessments are eligible activities under the Lake and River Planning and Comprehensive Management Planning for Lakes & Watersheds grants. We strongly encourage you to incorporate such an inventory into your watershed, lake, and river planning efforts to identify road stream crossings that are prohibiting the movement of aquatic organisms or serving as sources of sediment.

[The Great Lakes Road Stream Crossing Inventory Instructions](#) is the preferred inventory and assessment protocol. Michigan DNR has a helpful website on the [Great Lakes Road Stream Crossing Inventory](#) as well. If you wish to use a different protocol, you are encouraged to gain the support of the local transportation liaison and provide sound reasoning why you are not using the program approved protocol. The department can also help with training volunteers.

Inventories and assessments can be used to develop a model for prioritizing road stream crossing replacements or abandonments. The [DNR Transportation Liaisons](#) can help with the prioritization modeling.

Also, please consider the potential impact increasing aquatic connectivity may have on aquatic invasive species management during your planning initiatives. Consult with your local [AIS Biologist](#).

MANAGEMENT

Road stream crossing replacements or abandonments are eligible projects with River Restoration, Lake & Watershed Plan Implementation, or River Plan Implementation grants.

Design Requirements

The USDA Forest Service's [Stream Simulation Design Approach](#) is the preferred design approach to ensure that aquatic organism passage is achieved. For lower grade systems (less than 1% grade), new structures should at a minimum span the bank full width of a reference reach and be set at the proper elevation to ensure connectivity and prevent scour. If the proposed structure does not span the bank full width, hydraulic and hydrologic models must be utilized to ensure that the structure will achieve the desired benefits. Designs and specifications should include construction best management practices to protect water quality.

Reporting Requirements

During your pre-application scoping meeting with your [River Grants Coordinator](#), discuss final reporting requirements.



APPENDIX G: CLEAN BOATS, CLEAN WATERS

Clean Boats, Clean Waters Factsheet

Clean Boats, Clean Waters (CBCW) is an aquatic invasive species (AIS) prevention subprogram through which volunteer or paid staff conduct boat and trailer inspections and educate boaters on how to prevent the spread of AIS at boat landings. CBCW grants provide funding to eligible sponsors to help with the cost of running a CBCW program that helps prevent the introduction of AIS in Wisconsin's surface waters or limits the spread of AIS that may already be present.

WHAT ARE ELIGIBLE COSTS?

Inspection time (200 hours) can be used at a pair of landings, either on the same lake or on two different lakes. Or you can spend the entire 200 hours of inspection time at one landing. One grant application can target up to 6 individual landings or up to six pairs of landings, or a combination of single and paired landings not to exceed 12 landings total. Eligible expenses are strictly limited to the following:

- Payment to inspectors or in-kind donation of volunteer inspector hours
- Time spent entering hours into [Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System \(SWIMS\) database](#)
- Time spent on the administration of the program
- Time spent at CBCW workshops or training
- CBCW clothing or supplies from Extension Lakes

Note: Mileage, signage, trash management, port-a-potties, association dues, conference attendance, and supplies for decontamination are not eligible expenses and cannot be used as match.

WHAT COST SHARING IS AVAILABLE?

A maximum of \$4,000 of state-cost share is available per boat landing or pair of landings, up to 75% of the total project cost. The remaining 25% of the total project costs must be from the grantee in the form of cash, donated labor or services, or "in-kind" items. These grants are reimbursement grants, meaning all costs must first be paid by grantee before reimbursement can be requested from the department. A 25% advance payment will be automatically provided to help get the project started.

WHO MAY APPLY?

Cities, towns, villages, counties, tribes, lake districts, qualified lake associations, qualified river management organizations, and qualified surface water management organizations are eligible to apply. Other eligible applicants include private and public colleges, universities, technical schools, and state and federal natural resource or land management agencies. If you would like to know if you are an eligible organization, please contact your regional [Environmental Grants Specialist](#).

WHEN ARE APPLICATIONS DUE?

Applications ([Form 8700-337](#)) are due Nov. 15. Repeat CBCW applicants do not need to a pre-application, but new CBCW grant applicants must notify DNR staff of intent to apply by Sept. 15. Incomplete applications will not be funded and will be returned to the applicant. Submit applications to:

Email (preferred method)

DNRCBCWGrants@wisconsin.gov

Postal Service (postmarked by Nov. 1)

Attn: CBCW Grant Manager – WY/3
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 S. Webster St., Madison, WI 53707

WHAT TIME PERIOD DO THE GRANTS COVER?

CBCW grants have a start date of Feb. 15 and end date of Dec. 31 of the same year. Project costs incurred prior to the start date or after the end date are not eligible for reimbursement.

HOW IT WORKS...PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

All the following activities are required to receive CBCW funding. (For more details, please review the [Watercraft Inspector Handbook](#)):

1. Inspectors attend a Clean Boats, Clean Waters training workshop and receive program materials.
2. Trained inspectors conduct inspections, collect and report data using the *Watercraft Inspection Report* form, provide boater education and report suspect aquatic invasive species at public boat launch sites.
3. Inspectors conduct a minimum of 200 annual hours of watercraft inspection per boat landing OR at two landings during weekends, holidays, fishing tournaments, or other high-traffic times occurring from May 1 to Oct. 30.
4. Grantee enters inspection data into the statewide [Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System \(SWIMS\) database](#) by December 31st and submits a final reimbursement request.
5. Maintain financial records for 6 years after final payment.

HOW IT WORKS...THE APPLICATION AND AWARD:

Your application also serves as your grant agreement. By signing page 2 of the *Clean Boats, Clean Waters Project Funding Request and Agreement* ([Form 8700-337](#)), you are both requesting funds and agreeing to grant conditions. The program is currently noncompetitive, and applications will be accepted for eligible applicants if they are received by the deadline. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure the application has been submitted by the deadline.

If your application is submitted correctly, the department will complete and sign the grant agreement. A copy of the completed grant agreement will be returned to you and an advance payment will automatically be processed and mailed to the address in the application.

HOW IT WORKS...FINAL REPORTING AND FINAL PAYMENT PROCESS:

When data entry into SWIMS is completed, the project grantee should complete a Grant Payment Request and Worksheet ([Form 8700-001](#)). All project expenses and any donations, including the total of all volunteer time, must be listed on the worksheet. The completed form is submitted to DNRCBCWGrants@wisconsin.gov. No additional invoices, check copies, or documentation is required to be submitted, but must be maintained in the grantee's file for 6 years after project completion.

DNR CBCW CONTACT

DNRCBCWGrants@wisconsin.gov

HELPFUL LINKS

<https://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/cbcw/>

<https://www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/UWEXLakes/Pages/programs/cbcw/default.aspx>

Clean Boats, Clean Waters Financial Administration Guide

The following information provides you with guidance to manage the financial assistance you are receiving and help in filling out forms for the Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Prevention Grant Program – Clean Boats, Clean Waters (CBCW) Grant.



PROJECT GRANT AWARDS

You have received a signed grant agreement from the Department outlining the approved project scope, time period and budget.

GRANT AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE DATES

All Clean Boats, Clean Waters grants have a start date of Feb. 15 and an end date of Dec. 31. All eligible project costs must be incurred during this time period. Costs incurred prior to the start date or after the end date will not be eligible for reimbursement or for use as match.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION DURING PROJECT (GRANTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES)

The accounting procedures and fiscal controls used to record project costs must be based on generally accepted accounting principles. You must:

- Establish a separate ledger account for project expenditures.
- Itemize all project expenditures in sufficient detail to indicate the exact nature of the expenditure and evidence of that expenditure.
- Maintain payroll vouchers for salaries and wages. If payroll voucher forms are not used, a statement must be prepared at the end of each pay period showing the names of employees, the hours spent on the project, tasks performed, and the gross amount of salary earned by each. The statement must be verified by the official responsible for the project and approved by appropriate authority.
- Maintain all financial records for a minimum of 6 years after the project is completed.
- Project expenditures must be itemized on the Grant Payment Worksheet ([Form 8700-001](#)).

ELIGIBLE EXPENSES

Eligible expenses are strictly limited to the following:

- Payment to inspectors or in-kind donation of volunteer inspector hours
- Time spent on the administration of the program or entering hours into the [Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System \(SWIMS\) database](#)
- Time spent at CBCW workshops or training
- CBCW clothing or supplies from Extension Lakes

Note: Mileage, signage, trash management, port-a-potties, association dues, conference attendance, and supplies for decontamination are not eligible expenses and cannot be used as match.

GRANTEE MATCH

The grantee must match the funding provided under the grant at a rate of 25% of the total project cost. Matching funds may include the substantiated value of donated materials, services, and labor subject to all the following:

- ****NEW**** The value of donated, non-professional labor shall be \$15.00 per hour.
- The value of donated materials and professional service shall conform to market rates.

CLAIMS FOR REIMBURSEMENT

Claims for payment of project expenditures are made on a reimbursement basis. To be eligible for reimbursement all costs must be:

- Incurred during the project time period shown in the grant agreement
- Fit within the scope of activity summarized in the grant agreement
- Reflect the grant award amount shown in the grant agreement

Claims for final payment shall be submitted within 6 months after the project ending date (June 30th) on forms provided by the Department. The department will not reimburse more money than the cash expenses incurred as part of grant activities, regardless of the amount of volunteer hours accrued by the end of the grant period.

All Clean Boats, Clean Waters grantees will automatically receive an advance payment of 25% of the grant award amount which is typically received prior to the grant start date.

FINAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

All watercraft inspection data must be entered into the SWIMS database by Dec. 31 of the grant agreement year. We encourage entering data as you go and not waiting until the end of summer to enter all data. The inspection data entered into SWIMS serves as your grant final deliverable and needs to be entered prior to requesting final reimbursement. No additional reporting is necessary.

SEND ALL CLAIMS FOR REIMBURSEMENT TO:

Email (preferred method)

DNRCBCWGrants@wisconsin.gov

Postal Service

Attn: CBCW Grant Manager – WY/3
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 S. Webster St., Madison, WI 53707

AUDITS

The state has the right to audit or examine all books, papers, accounts, documents, or other records of the Sponsor as they relate to the project for which the funds were granted. The grantee must retain all project records for a period of not less than 6 years after final payment or final disposition of audit findings. The purpose of an audit is to check compliance with the terms of the grant agreement and verify that project expenditures were properly incurred and qualify for reimbursement or payment.

WHEN A PROJECT IS NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE GRANT AGREEMENT

If the department finds that a project has not been satisfactorily completed by the expiration date of the grant agreement or that the Sponsor has violated a term of the grant agreement, the department may terminate the grant and seek reimbursement of the state share or a portion of the state share previously distributed to the Sponsor.

DNR CBCW CONTACT

DNRCBCWGrants@wisconsin.gov

Clean Boats, Clean Waters Frequently Asked Questions

The list of questions below are some of the most asked questions from CBCW grantees. If you have a question that isn't answered below, please send it to DNRCBCWGrants@wisconsin.gov.

I'M HAVING ISSUES OPENING DNR FORMS. HOW CAN I OPEN THEM?

If you are receiving a "Please wait..." message when trying to open a form, you must first save the file to your computer. Navigate back to where you have saved it, and then open with Adobe Reader. Computers are automatically set up to try to open up PDFs in internet browsers, but since the form is a little too complicated for Google Chrome or other browsers to handle, we need to make sure to open the form in the Adobe Reader program itself. Forms usually do not open on mobile devices, and it is recommended to open files on a laptop or computer. Additional help can be found here: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/site/pdf>.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I DON'T COMPLETE ALL THE REQUIRED HOURS ON THE GRANT?

If only some of the required hours are met, then a partial final payment will be calculated to reflect the hours that were completed. Generally, that is calculated by:

$$(\text{number of hours completed at a landing}) / (200 \text{ hours}) = \% \text{ of hours completed}$$

$$\% \text{ of hours completed} \times \text{original grant award} = \text{maximum reimbursement possible}$$

The percent of hours completed is multiplied by the original grant award to figure out the maximum award that can be paid out at the end of the grant. That way, you can still be reimbursed for most of the grant award even if you are only able to complete a portion of the hours. This does not impact future chances of getting a CBCW grant award or amount awarded for the next year at all.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I DON'T COMPLETE THE GRANT?

If the grant was never started or you need to cancel the grant, contact DNRCBCWGrants@wisconsin.gov as soon as possible to discuss your options. If it is decided that a grant cancellation is the best option, then you may be sent an invoice for the advanced payment as part of the grant cancellation process.

WHEN DO I GET THE ADVANCED PAYMENT ON THE GRANT?

Advanced payments will be sent prior to the grant start date of Feb. 15th. Advanced payments are sent out after you receive your grant award email usually between December-February.

WHAT IF WE CHANGE OUR MAILING ADDRESS OR CONTACT PERSON ON THE GRANT?

You must contact DNRCBCWGrants@wisconsin.gov to inform DNR of the change. If you have changed mailing address, you may need to work with DNR staff to get the new address officially added to the DNR financial database. DNR cannot send grant checks to a new address without officially having the new address in the financial database. This may involve submitting a new W9 and address update form and we are happy to walk you through this process when needed.

WHEN WOULD I NEED A GRANT AMENDMENT AND HOW DO I DO THAT?

A grant amendment is needed when there are changes to the landings or cost. Amendment requests must be received during the grant period prior to the end date of the grant of Dec. 31. An amendment request must be submitted in writing via email or a mailed letter and will include the reasoning behind requesting an amendment. A request for a grant amendment does not guarantee that it will be granted. If you think you may need a grant amendment, reach out to DNRCBCWGrants@wisconsin.gov as soon as possible to discuss your options.

WHERE DO I FIND MY GRANT NUMBER?

There are several places you can find your grant number including your grant award, grant award email, and SWIMS project where you enter your data. Each year’s grant will have a different number.

WHAT AMOUNT OF MONEY WAS AWARDED AS PART OF MY CBCW GRANT?

The grant award amount is listed in Section 4, line D of the application as the Grant Request Amount. A maximum of \$4,000 of state-cost share is available per single boat landing or pair of landings, up to 75% of the total project cost. The remaining 25% of the total project costs must be from the grantee in the form of cash, donated labor or services, or “in-kind” items. This is filled out by the applicant when applying for the grant.

| Section 4. Estimated Budget – complete boxes below. | | |
|---|------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Total # Single Landings = | 1 | maximum state share is \$4,000 each |
| B. Total # of Landing Pairs = | 0 | maximum state share is \$4,000/pair |
| C. Total Project Cost = | \$5,333.34 | |
| D. Grant Request Amount = | \$4,000.00 | |
| E. Local Share = | \$1,333.34 | |

Example budget for a CBCW grant in application.

I’M WONDERING IF AN EXPENSE IS ELIGIBLE. WHO DO I ASK TO SEE IF I CAN INCLUDE IT IN MY REIMBURSEMENT REQUEST?

Eligible expenses for CBCW grants are strictly limited to the following:

- Payment to inspectors or in-kind donation of volunteer inspector hours
- Time spent on the administration of the program or entering hours into the [Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System \(SWIMS\) database](#)
- Time spent at CBCW workshops or training
- CBCW clothing or supplies from Extension Lakes

Note: Mileage, signage, trash management, port-a-potties, association dues, conference attendance, and supplies for decontamination are not eligible expenses and cannot be used as match.

If you have questions on anything you may want to include on the final reimbursement form, please contact DNRCBCWGrants@wisconsin.gov PRIOR to incurring the expense to ensure it is eligible.

WHERE CAN I FIND CBCW RESOURCES OR ORDER CBCW SUPPLIES?

The [CBCW Watercraft Inspection website](#) has many resources available to you as you begin your inspection efforts. There are instructions on how to order CBCW t-shirts and other gear, video scenarios that provide examples of how to talk with boaters, lists of free AIS publications available for order, and more!

WHERE DO I GO TO FIND CBCW TRAININGS?

Your [local AIS biologist](#) may be able to share the dates of CBCW workshops happening in your region. AIS biologists also post their trainings on the [CBCW calendar](#). Most trainings are available April-June, and training attendance is required for new CBCW inspectors. For repeat inspectors, we recommend attending trainings every 2 years if possible.

WHEN SHOULD I SCHEDULE INSPECTORS AT THE LANDING?

Inspections should occur during weekends, holidays, fishing tournaments, or other high-traffic times from May 1 to Oct. 30. Weekends, holidays, and fishing tournaments are examples of when landings could be busier than normal and things to keep in mind when planning a schedule. Any inspection hours you do between May 1 to Oct. 30 will count towards the grant, and we leave scheduling decisions to your best judgement with emphasis on when you think the landing(s) will be busy.

WHAT PAY RATE SHOULD I PAY INSPECTORS?

CBCW inspector pay rates usually range somewhere between \$10-17/hour, but the DNR does not set the rate at which you pay inspectors as part of the grant. The pay rate is set by your organization, and you will record the exact amount paid to inspectors on the final reimbursement request.

HOW DO I ADVERTISE THAT WE ARE HIRING INSPECTORS?

It is a good idea to reach out to local colleges and high schools as you may be likely to encounter students who are looking for a summer job. You can also share the job posting online using social media such as a Facebook group for your organization, LinkedIn, etc. Posting the job on your organization's website is can help to share the opportunity with your members. Online job boards are also a great place to post job announcements.

DO I NEED WORKER'S COMPENSATION?

The DNR cannot advise on if an organization needs worker's compensation insurance. Typically, groups contract out CBCW inspections to another organization, have worker's compensation already, or buy insurance from a private insurance company. If you do need to purchase worker's compensation insurance, you can contact local private insurance companies to find an insurance agent to assist you in applying. It is an eligible expense for reimbursement on CBCW grants. The [Department of Workforce Development website](#) has Worker's Compensation information for Wisconsin.

CAN I STAFF MORE THAN ONE INSPECTOR AT A LANDING AT ONE TIME?

Yes, you can pay more than one inspector at the landing at a time, and there is no limit to the number of inspectors at a landing at one time. For example, if two people were at the same landing doing inspections at the same time for four hours, you would be able to pay both inspectors and record that on your reimbursement request. Those inspectors would combine the data they collect on their data sheets and enter it into SWIMS as one data entry for that landing during that time frame. View an example of how to enter data from multiple CBCW inspectors [here](#).

WHAT IS THE MIMUMUM AGE FOR AN INSPECTOR?

Inspectors must be at least 14 years old to be able to claim their time as volunteers or paid inspectors on the grant. Learn more about employment of minors on the [Department of Workforce Development website](#).

HOW DO I GET ACCESS TO SWIMS AND ENTER DATA?

Access SWIMS [here](#). Information on how to set up an account and submit CBCW data to SWIMS can be found on the [Extension Lakes CBCW website](#).

WHAT DATA GETS ENTERED INTO SWIMS?

Data collected on the Watercraft Inspection Report Form is entered into SWIMS. Time spent on project management, scheduling, filling out reimbursement requests, or attending a CBCW training does not get entered into SWIMS. That gets entered on the reimbursement request and should be tracked outside of SWIMS as you continue work on the grant project.

HOW DO I GET NEW INSPECTORS ADDED TO SWIMS?

Projects are typically set up in SWIMS by the end of April. Around that time, you should be able to log into SWIMS and check on CBCW project setup including associated landings and the list of inspectors. If you have updates or corrections for how the project is set up in SWIMS, email DNRLakeb@wisconsin.gov with your name, lake name, organization name, grant number, and the changes you would like made to the grant project.

APPENDIX H: AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES PREVENTION

Preventing the spread of invasive species is a top priority in Wisconsin's AIS management strategy. The Clean Boats, Clean Waters (CBCW) program along with state laws related to AIS transport (Inspect, Remove, Drain, Never Move) have helped limit the spread of AIS in the state. While the CBCW program is the department's flagship AIS prevention education program, there are additional ("supplemental") prevention efforts that can bolster this effort. This appendix addresses how to employ additional prevention efforts in addition to CBCW and the decontamination practices already required by state law.

Preventing the spread of AIS requires reducing the number of invasions. In planning AIS prevention, two different strategies emerge, which we shall call **containment** and **shielding** (think of these like a prevention coordinator's offensive and defensive teams¹). A **containment** approach will involve steps taken at a location that is already invaded. Containment strategies will focus on preventing AIS from leaving the site and being introduced to another location. A **shielding** approach will involve actions taken at an uninvaded location. The focus is on preventing the introduction of new AIS transported from other infected waterbodies.

Containment & Shielding

Containment strategies may reduce the risk of AIS spread by boaters. Containment strategies are appropriate for invaded waterbodies with popular boat launches, especially where boaters report they also visit uninvaded locations. Containment activities include boat landing invasive management systems (ex. decontamination stations, enhanced tools for AIS removal, and remote surveillance) and the removal/control of invasive species at the point of departure, waterbody outlet, or water access point.

On the other hand, when uninvaded waterbodies experience frequent boater arrivals from waterbodies containing AIS, prevention should take a shielding approach. Shielding activities include boat landing management systems (e.g. remote surveillance and decontamination stations) but prompts and activities should minimize the risk of introduction. For example, decontamination stations should be located away from the waterbody, with careful disposal that prevents unintentional introduction of propagules dislodged during cleaning. As another example, behavioral prompts should be sited appropriately. Reminders to decontaminate equipment should occur at a location that does not pose a risk to the waterbody if the user were to take action in that location.

On the following page, CBCW data was combined with information on AIS suitability drawn from the [Smart Prevention Tool 2.0](#) provided by the University of Wisconsin Center for Limnology. The data were used to define a list of priority lakes. Containment priority waterbodies are invaded and 'sending' boats to suitable uninvaded waters. Shielding priority waterbodies are uninvaded, but "receiving" boats from invaded waters. Some waterbodies need to consider both containment and shielding. The waterbodies on these lists, and those with verified populations of NR40 prohibited species are prioritized for AIS supplemental prevention projects, with up to \$24,000 of prevention funding available to support projects that will prevent or contain the spread of AIS.

¹ Drury, K. L. S. and J. D. Rothlisberger (2008). "Offense and defense in landscape-level invasion control." *Oikos* **117**(2): 182-190.

Top 300 AIS Prevention Priority Waterbodies

| Rank | WBIC | Waterbody | Rank | WBIC | Waterbody | Rank | WBIC | Waterbody | Rank | WBIC | Waterbody |
|------|---------|----------------------|------|---------|-----------------------|------|---------|----------------------|------|---------|---------------------|
| 1 | 20 | Lake Michigan | | | Douglas | | | Lincoln | | | Polk |
| 11 | 1179900 | Wisconsin River | 8 | 2865000 | Lake Nebagamon | 76 | 1516500 | Lake Nokomis | 63 | 2620600 | Balsam Lake |
| 32 | 88 | Sturgeon Bay | 19 | 2694000 | Whitefish Lake | 83 | 1515400 | Lake Mohawksin | 110 | 2628100 | Bone Lake |
| 61 | 609000 | Menominee River | 47 | 2747300 | Upper Saint Croix Lak | 104 | 1555900 | Lake Alice | 130 | 2619400 | Deer Lake |
| 183 | 92 | Little Sturgeon Bay | 57 | 2740700 | Eau Claire River | | | Manitowoc | 155 | 2615100 | Cedar Lake |
| 251 | 15000 | Milwaukee River | 58 | 2843800 | Saint Louis River | 189 | 64000 | Pigeon Lake | 163 | 2616100 | Church Pine Lake |
| 260 | 45100 | Cedar Lake | 115 | 2866200 | Lake Minnesuing | 214 | 68100 | English Lake | 173 | 2618000 | Wapogasset Lake |
| 288 | 36200 | Silver Lake | 131 | 2692900 | Minong Flowage | 289 | 67400 | Silver Lake | 187 | 2627400 | Big Round Lake |
| | | Adams | 195 | 2740300 | Saint Croix Flowage | | | Marathon | 218 | 2478200 | Long Lake |
| 192 | 1378100 | Camelot Lake | | | Florence | 69 | 1437500 | Lake Wausau | 219 | 2640500 | Long Trade Lake |
| 200 | 175700 | Mason Lake | 158 | 703000 | North Lake | 107 | 1412200 | Lake Du Bay | 233 | 2615900 | Big Lake |
| 217 | 1377700 | Lake Arrowhead | 240 | 672900 | Keyes Lake | 265 | 1412600 | Little Eau Pleine R. | 249 | 2630100 | Horseshoe Lake |
| 247 | 104000 | Jordan Lake | 253 | 702600 | Middle Lake | | | Marinette | 294 | 2624000 | Pike Lake |
| | | Barron | 291 | 650500 | Ellwood Lake | 40 | 540600 | High Falls Res. | | | Portage |
| 161 | 2081200 | Beaver Dam Lake | | | Fond du Lac | 132 | 525900 | Lake Noquebay | 81 | 1391300 | Buena Vista Creek |
| 234 | 2103900 | Rice Lake | 164 | 5562446 | Unnamed | | | Marquette | 103 | 189800 | Lake Emily |
| 277 | 1881100 | Silver Lake | 227 | 43900 | Kettle Moraine Lake | 184 | 168000 | Buffalo Lake | 271 | 1391200 | Wazeecha Lake |
| | | Bayfield | | | Forest | 264 | 117600 | Wood Lake | | | Racine |
| 2 | 2903100 | Twin Bear Lake | 28 | 692400 | Butternut Lake | | | Menominee | 36 | 5591525 | Unnamed |
| 4 | 2900200 | Lake Owen | 35 | 394400 | Metonga Lake | 138 | 339900 | Skice Lake | 56 | 750300 | Browns Lake |
| 7 | 2751220 | Lake Superior | 87 | 692900 | Franklin Lake | 244 | 341000 | Pywaosit Lake | 112 | 759800 | Eagle Lake |
| 14 | 2742100 | Middle Eau Claire L. | 97 | 406900 | Pine Lake | 280 | 340900 | Sapokesick Lake | 128 | 763600 | Tichigan Lake |
| 27 | 2742700 | Upper Eau Claire L. | 148 | 388100 | Pickerel Lake | | | Oconto | 135 | 761700 | Wind Lake |
| 55 | 2903800 | Buskey Bay | 174 | 396500 | Lake Lucerne | 98 | 440200 | Oconto River | 144 | 742500 | Fox River |
| 68 | 2732600 | Namekagon Lake | 191 | 378400 | Roberts Lake | 118 | 417400 | Archibald Lake | 292 | 750800 | Bohner Lake |
| 188 | 2901700 | Lake Delta | 221 | 703900 | Brule River | 134 | 545400 | Caldron Falls Res. | | | Rock |
| 243 | 2767100 | Long Lake | 239 | 515500 | Peshtigo River | 143 | 448200 | Machickanee Flow | 283 | 780300 | Storrs Lake |
| | | Brown | 252 | 388500 | Crane Lake | 215 | 446600 | Kelly Lake | | | Saint Croix |
| 133 | 410900 | Suamico River | 276 | 1614300 | Julia Lake | 238 | 418700 | Boot Lake | 29 | 2601400 | Saint Croix River |
| | | Burnett | | | Green Lake | 278 | 5534059 | Unnamed | 194 | 2601500 | Saint Croix River |
| 205 | 2706800 | McKenzie Lake | 9 | 117900 | Fox River | 281 | 462520 | Chute Pond | 204 | 2450500 | Bass Lake |
| 213 | 2706500 | Middle McKenzie L. | 22 | 146100 | Green Lake | 290 | 462000 | Crooked Lake | | | Sauk |
| 237 | 2461100 | Devils Lake | 166 | 162500 | Little Green Lake | | | Oneida | 180 | 1296000 | Mirror Lake |
| 295 | 2638700 | Big Trade Lake | 228 | 158700 | Puckaway Lake | 13 | 1542400 | Minocqua Lake | 212 | 1295400 | Lake Delton |
| 296 | 2675200 | Yellow Lake | | | Iowa | 45 | 1595300 | Rainbow Flowage | 235 | 1280400 | Lake Redstone |
| 297 | 2689500 | Namekagon River | 91 | 1246500 | Cox Hollow Lake | 48 | 1542700 | Tomahawk Lake | | | Sawyer |
| | | Calumet | 230 | 1239400 | Black Hawk Lake | 49 | 1579900 | Pelican Lake | 41 | 2395600 | Round Lake |
| 3 | 131100 | Lake Winnebago | | | Iron | 51 | 1569600 | George Lake | 46 | 2435800 | Clear Lake |
| 71 | 131500 | Mill Creek | 31 | 2294900 | Turtle Flambeau Flow | 79 | 1588200 | Two Sisters Lake | 66 | 2704200 | Nelson Lake |
| | | Chippewa | 250 | 2942300 | Gile Flowage | 80 | 1564200 | Crescent Lake | 67 | 2050000 | Chippewa River |
| 73 | 2184900 | Holcombe Flowage | | | Jefferson | 96 | 399200 | Upper Post Lake | 78 | 2725500 | Hayward Lake |
| 95 | 2152800 | Lake Wissota | 65 | 830700 | Rock Lake | 105 | 1612200 | Big Stone Lake | 84 | 2399700 | Lake Chippewa |
| 122 | 2351400 | Long Lake | 113 | 809600 | Lake Ripley | 137 | 1580200 | Boom Lake | 102 | 2432300 | Hay Creek |
| 162 | 2152600 | Chippewa Falls Flow | | | Juneau | 139 | 1528300 | Willow Flowage | 114 | 2390800 | Lac Courte Oreilles |
| | | Columbia | 176 | 1345700 | Castle Rock Lake | 146 | 1523600 | Bearskin Lake | 147 | 2393500 | Sissabagama Lake |
| 54 | 1260600 | Lake Wisconsin | | | Kenosha | 151 | 1542300 | Kawaguesaga L. | 159 | 2418600 | Lost Land Lake |
| | | Dane | 85 | 747900 | Silver Lake | 160 | 1542500 | Tomahawk Thor. | 178 | 2392000 | Whitefish Lake |
| 12 | 5588729 | Unnamed | 94 | 742800 | Elizabeth Lake | 165 | 1569900 | Lake Thompson | 199 | 2046600 | Windigo Lake |
| 16 | 805400 | Lake Mendota | 211 | 743000 | Lake Mary | 181 | 1596900 | Dam Lake | 209 | 2435700 | Spider Lake |
| 33 | 804600 | Lake Monona | 268 | 737900 | Paddock Lake | 223 | 1523500 | Little Bearskin L. | 225 | 2391200 | Grindstone Lake |
| 50 | 803700 | Lake Waubesa | | | Kewaunee | 224 | 1529500 | Willow Lake | 284 | 2275100 | Connors Lake |
| 125 | 808700 | Lake Koshkonong | 198 | 90700 | Kewaunee River | 231 | 1517900 | Hancock Lake | | | Shawano |
| 149 | 802600 | Lake Kegonsa | | | La Crosse | 232 | 1589300 | Gilmore Lake | 15 | 322800 | Shawano Lake |
| 168 | 805100 | Starkweather Ck. | 5 | 721000 | Mississippi River | 242 | 1588000 | Horsehead Lake | 124 | 299200 | Grass Lake |
| 229 | 985100 | Fish Lake | 117 | 727300 | Black River Channel | 245 | 1527800 | Bear Lake | 190 | 325800 | Pickerel Creek |
| 269 | 805000 | Lake Wingra | 216 | 728100 | Lake Onalaska | 246 | 1573800 | Moen Lake | 201 | 326400 | White Clay Lake |
| 286 | 798300 | Yahara River | | | Lafayette | 266 | 1613000 | Big Lake | 267 | 323800 | Loon Lake |
| | | Dodge | 220 | 903700 | Yellowstone Lake | 293 | 1515800 | Tomahawk River | | | Sheboygan |
| 88 | 788800 | Rock River | | | Langlade | | | Pierce | 116 | 38700 | Long Lake |
| 99 | 835800 | Fox Lake | 18 | 241300 | Wolf River | 52 | 731800 | Mississippi River | 127 | 59300 | Elkhart Lake |
| 150 | 835100 | Beaver Dam Lake | 169 | 1579700 | Enterprise Lake | | | Polk | 141 | 30300 | Random Lake |
| | | | 261 | 389300 | Rolling Stone Lake | 42 | 2490500 | Pipe Lake | | | |

| Rank | WBIC | Waterbody | Rank | WBIC | Waterbody |
|------------|---------|-----------------------|------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Trempeleau | | | Washburn | | |
| 273 | 1676700 | Black River | 23 | 2695800 | Gilmore Lake |
| | | Vilas | 111 | 2496300 | Shell Lake |
| 6 | 1591100 | Big Saint Germain L. | 126 | 2685200 | Spooner Lake |
| 10 | 1630100 | Black Oak Lake | 145 | 2696300 | Pokegama Lake |
| 11 | 1179900 | Wisconsin River | 153 | 2106800 | Long Lake |
| 17 | 1545300 | Little Arbor Vitae L. | 207 | 2453300 | Big Bass Lake |
| 25 | 1599500 | Eagle River | 258 | 1884100 | Stone Lake |
| 34 | 2323000 | Fence Lake | 298 | 2691500 | Lake Nancy |
| 39 | 1593100 | Star Lake | 299 | 2712000 | Trego Lake |
| 43 | 1592400 | Plum Lake | Washington | | |
| 53 | 2340700 | Ballard Lake | 37 | 858300 | Pike Lake |
| 59 | 716800 | Kentuck Lake | 74 | 25100 | Little Cedar Lake |
| 60 | 1545600 | Big Arbor Vitae Lake | 89 | 25300 | Cedar Lake |
| 62 | 1596300 | Little St Germain L. | 186 | 853200 | Friess Lake |
| 64 | 1623800 | Twin Lakes (North) | Waukesha | | |
| 70 | 1631900 | Lac Vieux Desert | 20 | 768600 | Eagle Spring Lake |
| 77 | 1602600 | Big Sand Lake | 21 | 772000 | Pewaukee Lake |
| 82 | 2324000 | L. Crawling Stone L. | 26 | 850300 | Okauchee Lake |
| 86 | 1600200 | Eagle Lake | 30 | 762700 | Little Muskego Lake |
| 93 | 1599600 | Yellow Birch Lake | 72 | 779800 | Silver Lake |
| 100 | 1602300 | Long Lake | 90 | 779200 | Pine Lake |
| 106 | 968800 | Anvil Lake | 119 | 828000 | Nagawicka Lake |
| 108 | 2329400 | Manitowish Lake | 136 | 849600 | Oconomowoc Lake |
| 109 | 2331600 | Trout Lake | 172 | 848800 | Lac La Belle |
| 120 | 1603700 | Catfish Lake | 175 | 762400 | Muskego Lake |
| 121 | 1539700 | Gunlock Lake | 182 | 775900 | Golden Lake |
| 129 | 1593800 | Found Lake | 241 | 852400 | Lake Keesus |
| 140 | 1835300 | Big Muskellunge L. | 248 | 766000 | Phantom Lake |
| 152 | 1593400 | Lost Lake | 255 | 822200 | Ottawa Lake |
| 154 | 2344000 | High Lake | 262 | 765800 | Lower Phantom Lake |
| 156 | 2334700 | Big Lake | 270 | 827000 | Lower Nemahbin L. |
| 157 | 1629500 | Big Portage Lake | Waupaca | | |
| 177 | 1541500 | Arrowhead Lake | 279 | 265300 | Rainbow Lake |
| 179 | 2321100 | White Sand Lake | Waushara | | |
| 196 | 2953500 | Crab Lake | 101 | 191100 | Long Lake |
| 197 | 1013800 | Razorback Lake | 222 | 1000800 | Long Lake |
| 202 | 1020300 | Stormy Lake | Winnebago | | |
| 203 | 2330800 | Upper Gresham L. | 38 | 242800 | Lake Poygan |
| 206 | 2962900 | Palmer Lake | 75 | 139900 | Lake Butte Des Morts |
| 208 | 2327500 | Rest Lake | 92 | 130300 | Menasha Channel |
| 210 | 1018300 | Smoky Lake | 123 | 241600 | Lake Winneconne |
| 226 | 1544800 | Carrol Lake | 142 | 129800 | L. L. Butte Des Morts |
| 236 | 1596600 | Muskellunge Lake | Wood | | |
| 256 | 1541300 | Brandy Lake | 170 | 1377100 | Petenwell Lake |
| 257 | 1621800 | Upper Buckatabon L | 193 | 1389800 | Nepco Lake |
| 263 | 2340900 | Irving Lake | | | |
| 272 | 1623700 | Twin Lakes | | | |
| 274 | 2321800 | Ike Walton Lake | | | |
| 285 | 2762200 | Forest Lake | | | |
| 287 | 1601300 | Deerskin Lake | | | |
| Walworth | | | | | |
| 24 | 758300 | Lake Geneva | | | |
| 44 | 793600 | Delavan Lake | | | |
| 167 | 766600 | Lake Beulah | | | |
| 171 | 816800 | Whitewater Lake | | | |
| 185 | 755600 | Mill Lake | | | |
| 254 | 795100 | Turtle Lake | | | |
| 275 | 753800 | Potter Lake | | | |
| 282 | 744200 | Powers Lake | | | |
| Washburn | | | | | |
| 23 | 2695800 | Gilmore Lake | | | |

Boat Landing Invasive Management Systems (BLIMS)

Boat Landing Invasive Management Systems (BLIMS) are technological and physical tools installed at recreational boat landings or other water access points to prevent the spread of AIS. Examples include enhanced tools for AIS removal, decontamination stations, remote surveillance units, and audio/video educational prompts. AIS Prevention grants may help cost-share such tools.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- A Clean Boats Clean Waters program must be implemented for the duration of the grant.
- A landuse agreement or a letter of intent from the property owner or manager must be included with the grant application (see details pertaining to state owned lands below).
- The maintenance and operation of equipment (e.g. all cellular/wireless connectivity, video/photo storage, software updates etc.) are not eligible expenses.

AVAILABLE FUNDING

Up to \$4,000 of state cost shared funding may be available to purchase and install BLIMS at landings where CBCW already takes place. Up to \$24,000 may be available for projects that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Proposes regional (multi-county) coordination of department-approved prevention programs.
- Contains a verified NR40 prohibited species or shields a waterbody within 15 miles of a prohibited population.
- Addresses one of the top 300 waterbodies for AIS Prevention (list in Appendix H)
- Contains an isolated AIS population with low prevalence in the geographic region
- Prevents introduction to on a waterbody within 15 miles of a verified AIS population.

DEPRECIATION

All capital assets must be depreciated and prorated for the length of the grant period. Capital assets are equipment or the sum of equipment components that cost more than \$5,000 and which have a useful life of more than one year)

Example: Grantee builds an AIS decontamination unit at a cost of \$8,800. The life of the unit is 10 years. The amount that can be claimed each year in reimbursement requests for the decontamination unit is \$880 (\$8,800 divided by 10 years = \$880 each year). If the life of the grant is 4 years, under this scenario, the grantee would be eligible to claim a total of \$3,520 (\$880/year x 4 years = \$3,520) towards the purchase of the decontamination unit.

INSTALLATION ON STATE OWNED PROPERTY

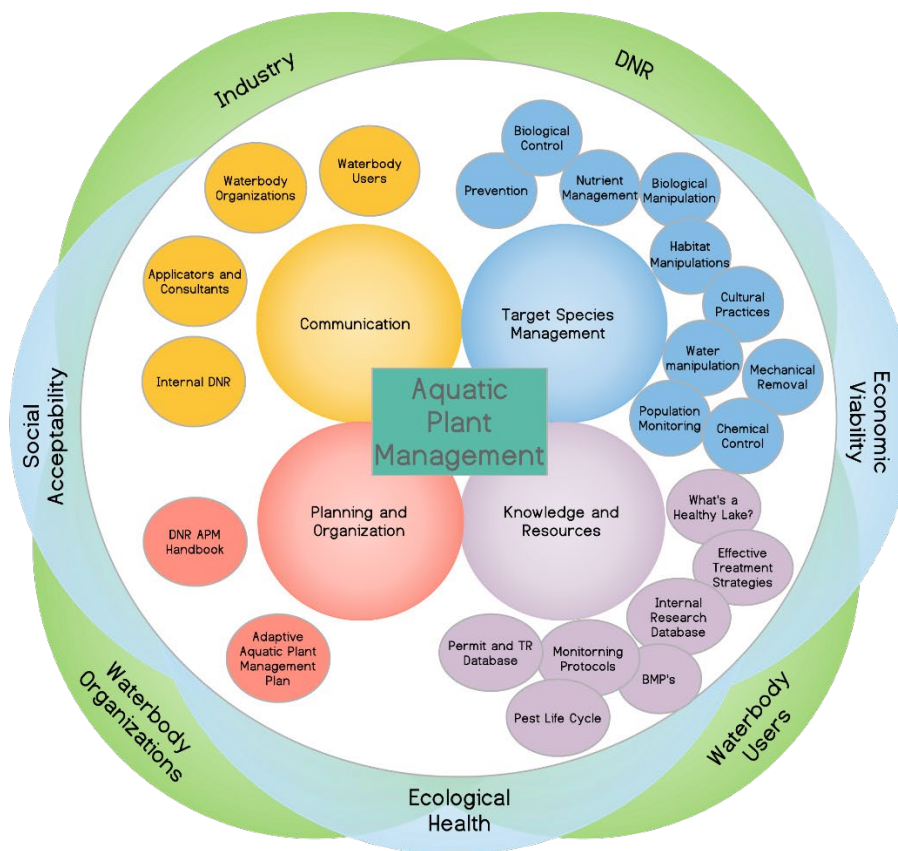
If proposing to install a BLIMS on state-owned land, an applicant must contact the property manager to inquire whether the installation of a BLIMS has been considered in the property's Annual Property Implementation Plan (APIP). The APIP process is a multi-program review of the BLIMS placement and includes a public input component. If a BLIMS installation is not already with the APIP, it will be considered at the annual planning meeting held each January. Public comment will be solicited the following March and/or April. Once the installation of a BLIMS is approved within the APIP, an applicant must complete a Use of State-Owned Land Application found at: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/fl/RealEstate/conveyed> to solicit a landuse agreement. A landuse agreement will be drafted by the property manager. The fully executed landuse agreement OR a letter of intent from the property manager must be included within the grant application. The signed LUA must be submitted prior to the grant award being issued (~March 15).

APPENDIX I: INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

What is Integrated Pest Management?

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an ecosystem-based management strategy that focuses on long-term prevention and/or control of species of concern or their damage. IPM considers all the available control practices such as: prevention, biological control, biomanipulation, nutrient management, habitat manipulation, substantial modification of cultural practices, pesticide application, water level manipulation, mechanical removal, and population monitoring. Integrated pest management projects should be informed by current, comprehensive information on pest life cycles and the interactions among pests and the environment.

Wisconsin Waterbodies - Integrated Pest Management



Appendix I, Figure 1. Integrated Pest Management

How does IPM work?

IPM FOCUSES ON LONG-TERM PREVENTION OF SPECIES OF CONCERN OR THEIR IMPACTS BY MANAGING THE ECOSYSTEM. Groups should focus their efforts to keep the species of concern from becoming a problem by looking into the environmental factors that affect the species and its ability to thrive. Once groups understand the species of concern, they can create conditions that are either unfavorable or less beneficial for it.

For example, if your waterbody (lake, river, wetland, or portion thereof) has water quality issues and the species of concern is tolerant of higher levels of disturbance and nutrient loading, the species could potentially outcompete other organisms. To address these concerns, your group should learn how your waterbody interacts with nearby waters, identify sources of nutrient loading, and determine the effects of everyone's behaviors. After this, your group should find the best strategies to reduce the factors contributing to the targets' favorable environment. Examples may include nutrient controls, shoreline restorations and prevention measures. In this scenario, it would also be important to understand the life cycle and behaviors of the non-target beings in and around the waterbody.

MONITORING AND ACCURATE SPECIES IDENTIFICATION CAN HELP YOU DECIDE WHETHER MANAGEMENT IS NEEDED. Monitoring means checking the waterbody to identify what species are present, how many there are and what their impacts are on each other and on water use. Correctly identifying the species of concern as well as all other species in the waterbody is key to knowing whether a species is likely to become a problem and determining the best management strategy.

After monitoring and considering the information about the target species' life cycle and environmental factors, groups can decide whether the species' impacts can be tolerated or whether those impacts warrant control. If control is needed, the data collected on the species and the waterbody will also help groups select the most effective management methods and the best time to use them.

For example, if there was a recent introduction of a species that has caused impacts on other waterbodies and your group is worried the same impacts will occur on your waterbody, the first step should be assessing the situation. You can do so by monitoring the water chemistry, plant community, fisheries, and any other relevant factors (consult with department staff to determine the appropriate factors to investigate). In addition, learn all you can about the life cycle and habitat preferences of the species of concern. If it turns out the species of concern is unlikely to have a broad impact on your waterbody, your strategy may be to continue monitoring. However, if the information you gathered on your waterbody indicates the life cycle and habitat preferences of the species of concern will cause harmful impacts to water use or the ecosystem, control may be warranted.

Talk with your local [AIS biologist](#) to learn more about species impacts on your waterbody.

IPM PROGRAMS COMBINE MANAGEMENT APPROACHES FOR GREATER EFFECTIVENESS. The most effective, long-term way to manage species of concern is by using a combination of methods that work better together than separately. Approaches for managing pests are often grouped in the following categories:

Assessment – is the use of learning tools and protocols to determine a waterbodies' biological, chemical, physical, and social properties and potential impacts. Examples include point-intercept (PI) surveys, water chemistry tests and boater usage surveys. This is the most important management strategy on every single waterbody.

Biological control – is the use of natural predators, parasites, pathogens, and competitors to control target species and their impacts. An example would be beetles for purple loosestrife control.

Cultural controls – are practices that reduce target species establishment, reproduction, dispersal, and survival. For example, a Clean Boats, Clean Waters program at boat launches can reduce the likelihood of the spread of species of concern.

Mechanical and physical controls – can kill a target species directly, block them out, or make the environment unsuitable for it. Mechanical harvesting, hand pulling, and diver assisted suction harvesting are all examples.

Chemical control – is the use of pesticides. In IPM, pesticides are used only when needed and in combination with other approaches for more effective, long-term control. Groups should use the most selective pesticide that will do the job and be the safest for other organisms and for air, soil, and water quality.

How should you use IPM Programs?

IPM isn't a single solution to your species of concern problems. It's a process that combines common-sense methods and practices to provide long-term, economical pest control. Over time, a good IPM program should adapt whenever new information is provided on the target species or monitoring shows changes in control effectiveness, habitat composition and/or water quality.

WHILE EACH SITUATION IS DIFFERENT, EIGHT MAJOR COMPONENTS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN YOUR GROUP'S IPM PROGRAM:

1. Identify and Understand the species of concern
2. Prevent the spread and introduction of the species of concern
3. Continually Monitor and Assess the species' impacts on the waterbody
4. Prevent species of concern impacts
5. Set Guidelines for when management action is needed
6. Use a combination of biological, cultural, physical/mechanical, and chemical management tools
7. Assess the effects of target species' management
8. Change the management strategy when the outcomes of a control strategy create long-term impacts that outweigh the value of target species control.

How will my grant be scored?

No two waterbodies are the same, and their IPM programs shouldn't be either. However, the Department will go through these five questions to determine whether your proposal meets the basic requirements for a grant proposal. Once the first round of questions is answered to determine base eligibility, the Department will review each proposal with the supplemental questions to determine which projects are outstanding IPM programs.

BASE ELIGIBILITY

Each question builds upon the others, if any of the questions is answered no, the grant is not eligible. Grant scorers will use best professional judgement when evaluating the degree to which grantees met the basic requirements.

1. Has the grantee demonstrated an understanding of the species of concern's life cycle and habitat preferences?
2. Has the grantee gathered baseline data on the water chemistry, plant communities, fisheries, and other relevant factors on their waterbody?

3. Has the grantee demonstrated an understanding of the most likely impacts caused by the species of concern on their waterbody?
4. Has the grantee set clear scenarios that warrant management based on the best available ecological information?
5. If management is warranted, has the grantee considered all options and designed a management strategy which uses more than one management strategy together?

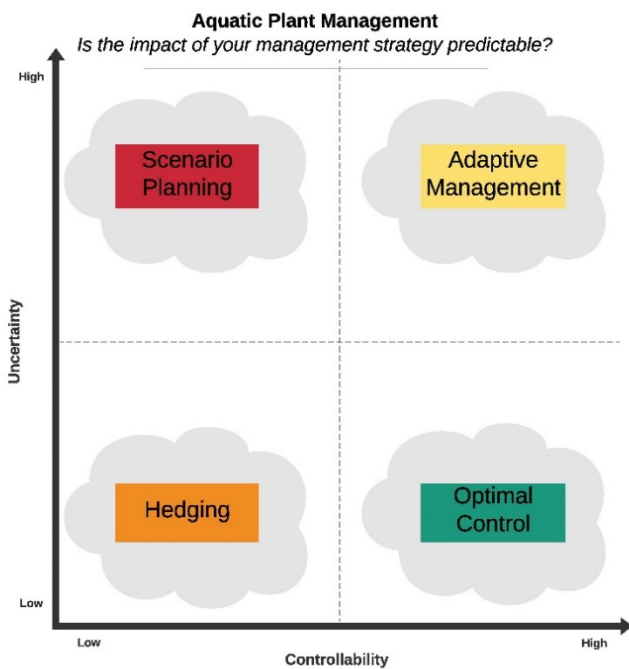
RANKING QUESTIONS: IF ALL ARE YES, THE PROJECT IS OUTSTANDING.

6. Has the grantee taken steps to prevent the spread of the species of concern from their waterbody?
7. Has the grantee taken steps to improve the health of their waterbody and/or watershed?
8. Has the grantee analyzed the efficacy of past control efforts?
9. Has the grantee ever changed their management strategy as a result of new information about the target species or significant impacts in control effectiveness, habitat composition and/or water quality?

What if we know very little about the species of concern or the management strategy?

When a species of concern is relatively new to the state or there isn't much information on its life cycle, habitat preferences and sensitivity to management, it's hard to determine the potential impacts to your waterbody. Additionally, when a new management strategy is proposed that doesn't have a lot of information surrounding its effectiveness and selectivity, it's difficult to determine the potential impacts on your waterbody. Without those understandings, developing an IPM program can be challenging. This section will go through different decision-making scenarios to highlight the steps necessary to develop a strategy when there is not enough information to make a well-informed decision.

EXAMPLE SCENARIOS



Appendix I, Figure 2. Aquatic plant management scenarios.

Scenario Planning - A lake has recently discovered a population of starry stonewort (SSW), a plant we are still working to understand. The lake decided to pursue a chemical control option. Someone suggests a chemical they heard works for control, but which hasn't been tested for SSW; its efficacy and non-target impacts are unknown. In this scenario, you have little control over the management variables (chemical treatment) and there is a lot of uncertainty about the species itself and what will happen after you chemically treat (unknown efficacy and impact). This is an example of scenario planning. Your first steps should be to assess the population to one: develop an understanding of the plants' life cycle and two: assess how SSW interacts with other plants and animals in your lake to determine if the populations' impacts warrant control. If the impacts warrant control, the group should design a treatment strategy that helps to understand exactly how the chemical you propose will impact SSW and all other beings in your waterbody. This

strategy will ensure your plan and management goals have room to grow and change with new information, so you are spending your money wisely.

Hedging - A lake has recently discovered a population of Eurasian water milfoil (EWM), a plant we have studied and understand. The lake group studied the impacts of EWM and determined the impacts on water use and other organisms in the waterbody warranted control. The lake group chose a chemical control option. Someone suggests a new chemical they heard works for control of milfoil but hasn't been tested for EWM; its efficacy and non-target impacts are unknown. In this scenario, you have little control over the outcome (unknown efficacy and impact) of the management strategy. However, you know the life cycle of milfoil and other organisms in your waterbody, so you can make some educated guesses as to how the new chemical will impact target and non-target species. This is an example of hedging your bets. We recommend you work with your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) to ensure you are making safe bet. Design a management strategy which ensures you learn all you can about efficacy and impacts of the new chemical to inform future decisions.

Optimal Control - A lake has a ring of plants in and around the littoral zone that can cause navigational impediments during peak season. The lake group uses a harvester and tracks the efficacy and impacts of the treatment annually. This is an example of optimal control. The lake group can control the timing of harvesting based on best available information on the fishery, plant life cycles and recreational use and the outcomes of control are well understood.

Adaptive Management - A lake has recently discovered a few small populations of Eurasian water milfoil (EWM) scattered around the littoral zone. The lake group studied the impacts of EWM and

determined the impacts on water use and other organisms in the waterbody warranted control. The lake group cannot decide between using a small-scale mechanical removal technology such as diver assisted suction harvesting (DASH), or small-scale spot treatments using a limno-barrier curtain. They haven't used either technique before and know very little about their impacts or efficacy. In both scenarios, you have a lot of control over the variables in the management strategy, but you aren't sure what the efficacy or long-term impacts will be. Both are examples of adaptive management, we recommend you work with your [local lake, stream or AIS biologist](#) and consultants to map out an Adaptive Management Plan before you implement any one treatment strategy.

What is Adaptive Management?

Adaptive management is a decision process that involves ongoing, real-time learning and knowledge creation that can be adjusted in the face of uncertainties as outcomes from management actions are better understood. Careful monitoring of these outcomes both advances scientific understanding and helps adjust future strategies as part of a learning process.

Adaptive management also recognizes the importance of natural variability in each waterbody ecosystem. It is not a 'trial and error' process, but rather emphasizes learning while doing. Adaptive management does not represent an end, but rather a means to more effective decisions and enhanced benefits. Its true measure is in how well it helps meet environmental, social, and economic goals, increases scientific knowledge, and reduces tensions among stakeholders.

Qualifying Questions for Adaptive Management

If any answer to the following questions is No, adaptive management may not be an appropriate decision-making framework for your project.

1. Have the grantee's assessments shown there is a management decision to be made?
2. Can all relevant stakeholders be engaged in the process?
3. Can the grantee clearly state management goals?
4. Is deciding on a management strategy complicated by uncertainty about potential impacts of the management?
5. Can the relationships in and around the waterbody and the management impacts be represented in models?
6. Can monitoring be designed to inform decision making?
7. Can progress be measured in achieving management goals?
8. Can management actions be adjusted in response to what has been learned?
9. Does the whole process comply with NR 107, 109 and NR 193?

Elements of Appendix I reference the University of California Agricultural and Natural Resources Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program, and Adaptive Management: The U.S. Department of the Interior Technical Guide.

APPENDIX J: SAMPLE AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION

Instructions: Each applicant must submit to the department an *Authorizing Resolution* that is approved by the governing body of the organization. The authorizing resolution must attest to the financial capacity of the grantee to carry out the project and that the grantee will follow all state/local/federal rules and regulations. The resolution must also indicate which officers or employees of the organization are authorized to do the following:

1. Sign and submit the grant application to the department
2. Sign a grant agreement between applicant and the department
3. Submit quarterly and/or final reports to the department to satisfy the grant agreement
4. Submit grant reimbursement request to the department
5. Sign and submit other required documentation

We strongly recommend that applicants show the title of a position (e.g., President, Secretary, County Conservationist, etc.) in the Authorizing Resolution, rather than name of employee or board member. Employees and board members have been known to retire or change jobs in the middle of a grant. Were this to happen, the resolution would be ineffective. If your organization requires that a person be named in an Authorizing Resolution, then the resolution should also include contact information for the individual named. If the authorized representative should change throughout the course of the grant, please notify your [local environmental grants specialist](#).

IMPORTANT: If the authorizing resolution is signed by the authorized representative, the applicant must also submit the meeting minutes documenting approval of the resolution. by the governing body.

School Districts must partner with another project applicant eligible to receive aquatic invasive species control grants to qualify for AIS control grants (see SAMPLE SCHOOL DISTRICT RESOLUTION). Eligible recipients, as defined in S. 281.68, Wisconsin Statutes, are counties, cities, towns, villages, town sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, qualified lake associations, nonprofit conservation organizations, or other local governmental units established for the purpose of lake management.

The **School District's representative** must be indicated by naming a position or a person who is either an official or employee of the School District. By naming a position instead of a specific person, a new resolution does not have to be submitted to the department if there is turnover in the position. A contracted consultant to the applicant cannot be the authorized representative. The resolution may not pass on grant responsibility to another group or organization.

Note: If applicant is required to submit a draft "intergovernmental agreement (IGA)" along with your grant application, an Authorizing Resolution is not a substitute for an IGA.

Sample authorizing resolution

WHEREAS, the _____ is interested in obtaining a cost-share grant from the
 (the applicant)

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for the purpose of _____

(as described in the application);

WHEREAS, the applicant attests to the validity and veracity of the statements and representations contained in the grant application;

WHEREAS, a grant agreement is requested to carry out the project; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the _____
 (the applicant)

will meet the financial obligations necessary to fully and satisfactorily complete the project and hereby authorizes and empowers the following officials or employees to submit the following documents to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for financial assistance that may be available:

| Task | Title of Authorized Representative | Email address and Phone Number |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sign and submit a grant application | | |
| Enter into a grant agreement with the DNR | | |
| Submit quarterly and/or final reports to the DNR to satisfy the grant agreement, as appropriate | | |
| Submit reimbursement request(s) to the DNR no later than the date specified in the grant agreement | | |
| Sign and submit _____ (name of other documents. Example: Admin Forms) | | |

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that applicant will comply with all local, state and federal rules, regulations and ordinances relating to this project and the cost-share agreement.

Adopted on _____ day of _____, 20____

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by _____ at a legal meeting held on day of _____, 20__

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| | |
| Signature (Not Authorized Representative) ↑ | Date Certified ↑ |
| Title ↑ | |

Sample school district resolution

Resolution # _____

RESOLUTION OF _____ County of _____
(School District)

WHEREAS, _____ is an important resource used by the
(Waterbody)

public for recreation and enjoyment of natural beauty; and

WHEREAS, public use and enjoyment of _____ is best served by
(Waterbody)

protection of _____ from population of aquatic invasive species; and
(Waterbody)

WHEREAS, we recognize the need to provide information or education about aquatic invasive species;
and

WHEREAS, we are qualified to carry out the responsibilities of the aquatic invasive species control
project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the _____ requests
(School District)

grant funding and assistance available from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under the
“Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant Program” and hereby authorizes the _____
to act on behalf of _____ to: (Title of School District Representative)
(School District)

1. submit an application to the State of Wisconsin for financial aid for aquatic invasive species control purposes;
2. sign documents;
3. take necessary action to undertake, direct, and complete an approved aquatic invasive species control grant; and
4. submit reimbursement claims along with necessary supporting documentation within six months of project completion date.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the _____ will meet the
(School District)
obligations of the aquatic invasive species control project including timely publication of the results and meet the financial obligations under this grant including the prompt payment of our 25% commitment to aquatic invasive species control project costs.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the _____ will partner with
(School District)
the _____ to accomplish the educational efforts of
(another project applicant eligible to receive aquatic invasive species control grants)

the Aquatic Invasive Species Control project. This partnership will be documented in the form of a written cooperative agreement and will be submitted to the DNR as proof that this program requirement has been satisfied.

| |
|---|
| Adopted this day ___ of _____, 20__ |
| By a vote of: ___ in favor ___ against ___ abstain |

By: _____
Secretary/Clerk
of _____
School District

APPENDIX K: ORGANIZATIONAL ELIGIBILITY

Six months prior to the grant application deadline, grant applicants should establish or confirm their eligibility for grant funding by contacting their local [environmental grants specialist](#).

Counties, municipalities, other local units of government, lake districts, natural resource agencies, tribal governing bodies, town sanitary districts and accredited colleges, universities and technical schools are automatically eligible. No eligibility application is required.

Other entities must seek a determination of eligibility ([Form 8700-380](#)) as a qualified surface water management organization, qualified lake association, qualified river management organization, nonprofit conservation organization, qualified producer-led group, or a qualified school district. Eligibility must be confirmed at least every 10 years.

Qualified surface water management organization

A qualified surface water management organization must:

- Demonstrate incorporation under ch. 181. Confirm status on the State of Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions [website](#). Alternatively, the organization must have an established presence in the state of Wisconsin as determined by the department.
- Demonstrate exemption from federal income tax under IRC s. 501(c)3 of the internal revenue code.
- Demonstrate its stated purpose or past actions are aligned with the purposes of NR193 and the Surface Water Grant Program.

Note: qualified surface water management organizations are not eligible for Wetland Incentive grants.

Qualified lake association

A qualified lake association must:

- Demonstrate incorporation under ch. [181](#). Confirm status on the State of Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions [website](#).
- Specify in its articles of incorporation or bylaws that a substantial purpose is to support the protection or improvement of one or more inland lakes for the benefit of the general public.
- Demonstrate that the substantial purpose of its past actions was to support the protection or improvement of one or more inland lakes for the benefit of the general public.
- Allow to be a member any individual who for at least one month each year resides on or within one mile of an inland lake for which the association was incorporated.
- Allow to be a member any individual who owns real estate on or within one mile of an inland lake for which the association was incorporated.
- Not have articles of incorporation or bylaws which limit or deny the right of any member or any class of members to vote as permitted under s. [181.0721 \(1\)](#).
- Demonstrate its existence for at least one year.
- Demonstrate it has at least 25 members.
- Require payment of an annual membership fee of not less than \$5 and not more than \$50.

Qualified river management organization

A qualified river management organization must:

- Demonstrate incorporation under ch. 181. Confirm status on the State of Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions [website](#). Alternatively, demonstrate that it is a chapter or legal affiliate of a nationally recognized nonprofit organization registered in another state.
- Specify in its articles of incorporation or bylaws that a substantial purpose of its being incorporated is to support the protection or improvement of one or more rivers or riverine ecosystems for the benefit of the general public or demonstrates that the substantial purpose of its recent past actions was to support the protection or improvement of one or more rivers for the benefit of the general public.
- Not limit membership or deny the right of any member or any class of members to vote.
- Require payment of an annual membership fee of not less than \$5 and not more than \$50.

Nonprofit conservation organization

A qualified nonprofit conservation organization must:

- Demonstrate its stated purposes include the acquisition of property for conservation purposes and that is described in section 501 (c) (3) of the internal revenue code.
- Demonstrate exemption from federal income tax under section 501 (a) of the internal revenue code.

Note: nonprofit conservation organizations are not eligible for Wetland Incentive grants.

Qualified school district

The board of a qualified school district must adopt a resolution to conduct a lake management planning project that will do all the following:

- Provides information or education on the use of lakes or natural lake ecosystems, on the quality of water in lakes, or on the quality of natural lake ecosystems.
- Allows another eligible recipient of grants under this section to cooperate with the school district in the project.

**** NEW**** Qualified producer-led group

Per Wisconsin Act 5, producer-led groups are eligible to apply for Surface Water Grants. A producer-led group must meet all of the following criteria:

- The producer-led group includes at least five agricultural producers, each of whom operates an eligible farm within the same watershed project area. *An eligible farm means a farm that produced at least \$6,000 in gross farm revenues during the taxable year or a total of at least \$18,000 in gross farm revenues during the preceding three years.*
- Have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with at least one of the following:
 - A county land conservation department
 - The University of Wisconsin-Division of Extension
 - Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
 - A non-profit conservation organization
- The group assists themselves and other agricultural producers in the watershed to voluntarily conduct nonpoint source water pollution abatement activities.
- Demonstrate incorporation under ch. 181. Confirm status on the State of Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions [website](#). Alternatively, the collaborator may apply on their behalf. Confirm eligibility of the collaborator.

APPENDIX L: LIST OF FORMS

If you have any questions regarding the need for forms listed below, please contact your [local environmental grants specialist](#) who should be able to answer any questions.

Organization eligibility forms

- Grant Eligibility Application ([Form 8700-380](#))
- [W-9 Form](#)
- New Supplier Information Form (DOA-6460) *REQUEST FROM YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL GRANT SPECIALIST*
- Address Update Form (DOA-6457) *REQUEST FROM YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL GRANT SPECIALIST*

Application forms

- Surface Water Grant Application ([Form 8700-284](#)) *UPDATED 06/2023*
- Clean Boats, Clean Waters Grant Application ([Form 8700-337](#)) *UPDATED 05/2023*
- Lake Monitoring & Protection Network Application ([Form 8700-284L](#))
- Healthy Lakes and Rivers Grant Amendment Request ([Form 8700-381](#)) *UPDATED 05/2023*
- Surface Water Grant Project Lab Costs ([Form 8700-360](#))
- [Sample Authorizing Resolution](#)
- Sample School District Authorizing Resolution ([Appendix J, Page 141](#))
- Environmental Hazards Assessment ([Form 1800-001](#))

Reimbursement forms

- [Reimbursement Request Checklist](#)
- Grant Payment Request and Worksheet ([Form 8700-001](#))
- Volunteer Labor Worksheet and Summary Used as Grant Match ([Form 8700-349A](#))
- Volunteer Labor Worksheet Used as Grant Match ([Form 8700-349B](#))
- Volunteer Labor Summary Used as Grant Match ([Form 8700-349C](#))
- Donated Professional Services Worksheet ([Form 8700-350](#))
- Donated Equipment or Equipment Usage Worksheet ([Form 8700-362](#))
- Surface Water Grant Professional Service Provider Agreement ([Form 8700-379](#))
- Grant Partner Financial Data Report ([Form 9300-230](#))
- Local Government Force Account Report ([Form 8700-352](#))
- Mileage Log ([Form 8700-012](#))

For assistance on opening PDFs, please refer to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/site/pdf>.

APPENDIX M: SURFACE WATER GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS (FORM 8700-284)

Additional details may be found in the [DNR Surface Water Grant Applicant Guide \[PDF\]](#).

GRANT CYCLE TIMELINE:

| Date | Action |
|---------------------|---|
| May 1 | Deadline: Confirm organization's eligibility to apply by contacting your local environmental grants specialist |
| July 1 | Updated guidance and forms published on the Surface Water Grant webpage |
| June – September | Identify project goals and objectives, define activities and methods, and develop a budget |
| Sept. 15 | Deadline: Submit a pre-application to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@Wisconsin.gov Your biologist will schedule a follow up meeting if necessary. |
| September - October | Meet with your biologist, finalize the application and attain all supporting documentation (e.g. Authorizing resolution, project maps, lab forms, etc.) |
| Nov. 15 | Deadline: Grant application deadline. |
| Feb. 15 | Grant awards announced (approximate) |
| March 15 | Start of grant period |

HELP OPENING FORMS

Many browsers cannot open DNR forms. Follow the instructions below to open them.

From a **desktop or laptop computer**, download the file. Right-click on the link, then select "Save link as..." "Save As..." or "Save target as..."

Make a note of the file location and file name so you can find the file later.

Do not double-click the file. Open the **Adobe Reader** software then select "File > Open" then browse to the PDF file you saved on your device.

The forms will react to the information you enter, displaying additional fields as you enter information. Always fill them out on a computer.

See the [PDF Help](#) page for more information.

IS YOUR ORGANIZATION ELIGIBLE TO APPLY FOR A GRANT?

Wisconsin Statutes identify counties, towns, cities, villages, WI tribes, sanitary districts, protection and rehabilitation districts, and school districts working with another eligible applicant as automatically eligible to apply for surface water grant funding.

Surface Water Management Organizations, Lake Associations, River Management Organizations, and some nonprofit organizations may be eligible recipients, too. If your organization is not automatically eligible and has not received written confirmation of eligibility from your environmental grants specialist within the past 10 years, you should submit a [Grant Eligibility Application \(form 8700-380\)](#) to the regional Environmental Grant Specialist no later than six months

before the application deadline. If you have any questions about your eligibility or how to submit your application for eligibility, contact your [environmental grant specialist](#).

PUBLIC ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

To ensure your application will be deemed eligible, it is imperative that you determine whether or not your waterbody of interest meets the minimum public boating access standards.

Resource enhancement services cannot be supported with a Surface Water Grant on waterbodies that do not meet the minimum boating access standards per [NR 1.91](#). "Resources enhancement services" means funding or activities that increase the recreational or environmental values of a waterway. This includes habitat development, the removal or other fish population management, aquatic plant management and any other services that increase the recreational or environmental values of a waterway.

Resource protection services can be supported with a Surface Water Grant on waterbodies that do not meet the minimum boating access standards per [NR 1.91](#). However, lakes with public access will receive funding priority over those that do not. Resource protection services are activities that protect surface water and aquatic ecosystems, including nonpoint source water pollution management, lake planning, and certain lake management activities.

DRAFT A PRE-APPLICATION

Most applicants must submit one pre-application for each grant sought by Sept. 15. Returning applicants in the Healthy Lakes & Rivers, LMPN, or Clean Boats, Clean Waters grant programs are the only exceptions; these applicants may skip the pre-application and simply submit a final application by Nov. 15.

One of the Surface Water Grant Program's goals is to help you design the best project you can, and pre-applications help us do that. Do not worry too much about the quality of your pre-application. Include all the detail you have to improve the quality of your feedback but know that the primary purpose of the pre-application is to give your local biologist and environmental grant specialist a basic idea of what you are looking to accomplish.

The pre-application uses the same form as the final application. It is simply a rough draft of application sections 1, 2a, 5 and 8. For section 1, select the ecosystem type your project will benefit. For section 2, indicate the program you think is the best fit for your work and supply your contact information. In section 5, include as many details in the budget as you have available. Section 8 is the project description—supply a first draft of your project summary, problem statement, and your goals and objectives. *You may not have all the required information in place yet* and that is okay. Just provide enough information for your local biologist to provide direction and feedback on project design and eligibility.

WORKING WITH THE APPLICATION FORM

The application is a reactive PDF form. This means that the questions presented are dependent upon your answers within previous sections. For this reason, you must complete Section 1 and Section 2 in order to view the subsequent sections.

Save the form locally to your computer prior to beginning. Save your application frequently throughout the process.

Submit your pre-application via email to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov. In the subject line of the e-mail, enter the type of grant you are applying for, the county where the project is located and the applicant's name (e.g., Surface Water Planning Grant, Oneida Co., Eagle River Lake Association). All application materials should be saved in PDF format and should not exceed 15 megabytes (MB) in size. If e-mail size (including attachments) exceeds 15 MB, send documents in multiple e-mails. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure the application has been submitted by the deadline. The applicant will receive a confirmation email when the application has been received or if any additional materials are required.

FINALIZE AND SUBMIT THE GRANT PRE-APPLICATION/APPLICATION

The process for submitting the pre-application and the application are the same. Finalize your application and submit it via email to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov. In the subject line of the e-mail, enter the type of grant you are applying for, the county where the project is located and the applicant's name (e.g., Surface Water Planning, Oneida Co., Eagle River Lake Association). All application materials should be saved in PDF format and should not exceed 15 megabytes (MB) in size. If e-mail size (including attachments) exceeds 15 MB, send documents in multiple e-mails. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure the application has been submitted by the deadline. The applicant will receive a confirmation email when the application has been received or if any additional materials are required.

If using the electronic signature option when submitting the application, the authorized representative must be the person to email in the application. If sending in an application with a wet/handwritten signature, any representative of the organization can submit the application.

Instructions for Emailing Surface Water Applications:

- **Step 1:** Open the [Surface Water Application](#).
- **Step 2:** Save the blank application to your computer.
- **Step 3:** Complete the application using [Adobe Acrobat reader](#).
- **Step 4:** Save the completed application to your computer.
- **Step 5:** Complete, print, sign, scan and save the [Authorizing Resolution](#) as a PDF.
- **Step 6:** Complete support documentation specified in Section 6 and save as scanned PDFs or Word files.
- **Step 7:** Open your email and create a new email to: DNRSURFACEWATERGRANTS@wisconsin.gov
- **Step 8:** In the Subject line of your email, enter the type of grant for which you are applying, the county where the project is located, and the applicant's name (reference section 1 of the application for grant name types). **Example:** (Surface Water Planning, Oneida Co., Eagle River Lake Association).
- **Step 9:** The application materials should be saved in PDF format, and not exceed 15 MB in size. Only the completed application form and materials specified in Section 6 will be considered during ranking. If email size (including attachments) exceeds 15 MB, send documents in multiple emails. Attach the completed application form and materials to the email.
- **Step 10:** Applications must be received on or before 11:59:59pm the day the application is due.

If you are not able to submit an application by email, you may send the application to: DNR Surface Water Grants – CF/2, 101 S. Webster St., PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921. If mailing, your completed application must be postmarked by the deadline date.

SECTION 1: ECOSYSTEM TYPE

Select the round radio button next to the ecosystem that your project will most benefit. The ecosystem type (the round radio buttons) will influence how much funding you are eligible to receive under certain application types.

SECTION 2A: APPLICATION TYPE

Check the box next to the grant project type for which you wish to apply. Refer to Section 3: Grant Project Types of the [DNR Surface Water Applicant Guide \[PDF\]](#) for information on each project type.

The Applicant Information section collects background and contact information for your organization. The information requested is mostly self-explanatory.

SECTION 2B: APPLICATION TYPE

PROJECT TITLE: Give a descriptive title for the project that includes the name of the waterbody and/or project area.

APPLICANT NAME: Enter the organization’s official name.

ORGANIZATION TYPE: Click on the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate organization type. Options are limited to county, city, village, town, tribal governing body, sanitary district, lake district, lake association, river management organization, surface water management organization, other local governmental unit as defined in s. 66.299, Wis. Stats., school district, or other.

ORGANIZATION ADDRESS – WHERE TO SEND CHECK: The address listed on the application should be the address of the organization and not a personal address. If the grant is awarded, this is the address where checks or any other grant related communications will be sent. If this address differs than the address on file at the Wisconsin Department of Administration, you will be contacted with instructions on formally changing the organization’s address with the State of Wisconsin.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (AR) NAME, TITLE AND CONTACT INFORMATION: All grant applications will include an authorizing resolution. The resolution authorizes the representative to file the surface water grant application on behalf of the organization. The Authorized Representative must be the person whose name or position appears on the authorizing resolution [authorizing resolution](#), and the resolution **must be approved by the applicant's governing body**. Applicants are encouraged to designate a position, such as “County Conservationist”, “Mayor”, or “Treasurer” as opposed to naming a specific individual. Using a position title eliminates the need to approve and submit a new resolution, should staff within the designated position change. The Authorized Representative typically performs the following duties on behalf of a successful grantee:

1. Signs and submits the grant application
2. Signs a grant agreement between applicant and the DNR

3. Submits quarterly and final reports to the DNR following the terms of the grant agreement
4. Submits grant payment requests to the DNR
5. Signs and submits other required documentation

The Authorized Representative must be a member, employee, commissioner or board member for the sponsoring governing body or organization. **A consultant hired by the applicant may not be named as authorized representative for the project.**

CONTACT REPRESENTATIVE NAME, TITLE AND CONTACT INFORMATION: The contact representative is the person the applicant designates to perform day-to-day management and coordination of the project. The contact representative may or may not be the same person as the authorized representative. The applicant may choose to designate a consultant as the contact representative.

HAS YOUR ORGANIZATION BEEN APPROVED AS AN ELIGIBLE APPLICANT? If applicable, indicate Yes or No if you have been approved as a qualified organization. If no, you must apply to become a qualified organization before applying for or receiving financial assistance from the Department of Natural Resources under ss. 30.92, 281.68 and 281.69 Wis. Stats. Submit a [Grant Eligibility Application \(form 8700-380\)](#) to the regional Environmental Grant Specialist no later than six months before the application deadline.

SECTION 3: PROJECT INFORMATION

PRE-APPLICATION SCOPING MEETING: After the pre-application deadline, your biologist will determine whether a pre-application scoping meeting is required. The goal of the pre-application scoping meeting will be to discuss project eligibility, review program funding priorities, and provide an opportunity for constructive feedback prior to the Nov. 15 application deadline. If applicable, note the date and with whom you met with during your pre-application scoping meeting.

PROJECT LOCATION:

For Healthy Lakes & Rivers, Surface Water Restoration, and Management Plan Implementation Grants: Check the appropriate box confirming that the project is located within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a lake and/or within 300 feet of a river or the landward side of the floodplain.

Waterbody Name: Provide the name of the waterbody where the project is located. If the project occurs on multiple, add additional rows clicking the plus sign on the right-hand side of the page. Do not lump waterbodies. Each waterbody must be on a separate line.

Waterbody ID (WBIC): Provide the WBIC associated with each waterbody if possible. WBICs can be found here: [Wisconsin Water Search - Find Rivers, Streams, Lakes, Bays and Harbors.](#)

Lake Acreage (if applicable): Provide the acreage of each waterbody which can be found here: [Wisconsin Water Search - Find Rivers, Streams, Lakes, Bays and Harbors](#)

Public Access: Note whether or not there is public access on the waterbody. If yes, provide the number of public access sites and the total number of public vehicle-trailer parking spaces available at these access sites. Note whether or not the above waterbodies meet the

minimum public boating access standards provided in [NR 1.91\(4\)](#). If they do not they are not eligible to receive funds for enhancement services.

Proposed Start Date: The start date is March 15 of the following year (ex. 2023).

Proposed Ending Date: The project end date must be December 31 of the year you plan to complete your project. Projects should take no longer than three years to complete. All expenditures must be completed by the project ending date. Final reports and payment requests with supporting documentation must be submitted within six months after the project end date.

Project to be implemented on state land: Please indicate if your project is to be implemented on state land. A land use agreement or letter of intent from the property manager will be required at time of application.

Regional project serving multiple waterbodies: Please indicate if your project serves multiple waterbodies.

County(ies): Enter the county where the project is located. If the project applies to more than one county, hold down the Ctrl key on the keyboard and right click on multiple counties. If the project is being conducted statewide, select “Statewide”.

State Assembly and State Senate District Number(s): Enter the State Assembly and State Senate District Number(s) for your project area. Refer to <http://maps.legis.wisconsin.gov/>

Practices (if applicable): To the best of your ability, list all of the practices to be implemented (ex. shoreline protection, buffer strips, culvert replacement etc.). Refer to the NRCS technical guide standard, if applicable. See Appendix E of the [DNR Surface Water Applicant Guide \[PDF\]](#) for examples. Provide location of each practice.

Regulatory Action: Indicate that none of the project activities identified within the application are necessary to comply with a regulatory action. Any such activities are not eligible.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS: Indicate **Yes** or **No** if your project will require laboratory samples. All Surface Water Grant applicants are required to use the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene (WSLH) for sample analysis. Alternative labs may be used but careful consideration and approval by the department is required. Contact your [local lakes or streams biologist](#) for approval. Acceptable justifications for using an alternative lab include providing a service that is not available through the WSLH, or other substantial project efficiencies. When using the WSLH to analyze water samples, the data will be automatically uploaded to [Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System \(SWIMS\) database](#). If using labs other than the WSLH to analyze samples, additional work will be required by the grantee and the approved alternative lab to format the results for upload to department systems and SWIMS.

If the samples will not be processed by the WSLH, please indicate the name of the laboratory next to “other.” All applications requesting laboratory sample analysis are required to fill out the Surface Water Grant Project Lab Costs Form ([8700-360](#)).

MANAGEMENT PLAN(S) (IF APPLICABLE): Management Plan Implementation and AIS Population Management projects must implement a management plan recommendation. If prompted, include the name and publication year of the management plan(s) that you are seeking to implement.

MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND AIS POPULATION MANAGEMENT (IF APPLICABLE): If applying for a Management Plan Implementation or an AIS Population Management grant, you must seek eligibility determination from your local lake, streams, or AIS biologist.

PERMITTING (IF APPLICABLE): Projects with activities that disturb the ground usually require a permit. Aquatic plant management, stormwater, and waterway and wetland permits are common in the Surface Water Grant Program. Local permits and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations may also apply. You should contact your local zoning office, your [regional U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office](#), and your department [waterways](#) or [aquatic plant management](#) permitting staff. Grant application and permit review processes are separate. Application funding status does not affect permit review; a grant is not a tacit approval of a permit. For more information, visit <https://dnr.wi.gov/permits/water/>. After completing due diligence, please indicate whether or not your project will require a permit(s). Identify the type of permit(s) the project will require, the permitting agency, the status of the permit(s), and the agency contact(s) with whom you have corresponded with regarding your project.

FEDERAL NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY (IF APPLICABLE): Surface Water Restoration, Management Plan Implementation, and Wetland Restoration Incentives may also be eligible for Federal Nonpoint Source Program (Clean Water Act Section 319) grant funds. To be eligible for these federal funds a project must meet **both** of the following requirements:

1. The project focuses on reducing nonpoint source pollution by implementing at least one of the best management practices mentioned in NR 154.04.
2. The project implements the goals and recommendations of an EPA-approved watershed-based plan that meets EPA's "9 key elements."

If your project falls within the area of a 9 Key Element plan, list the name of the plan and the year of expiration in the box provided. You can search for 9 Key Element plans and their expiration dates at: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Nonpoint/9keyElement/planMap.html>.

SECTION 4: EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

If your project has financial support from external organizations other than a subcontractor (e.g. school, town, county, nonprofit other management organization) list the supporting organization's name, and identify the type of support (e.g. volunteer labor, cash, donated equipment, etc.) they will be providing. Quantify or describe the amount of support they have pledged to provide. Each supporting contribution you list must come with a letter of support from the contributing entity verifying the nature and amount of support to be provided. Letters of support are required to receive full points during ranking for questions regarding external financial support/commitment.

SECTION 5: PROJECT BUDGET

Note: Healthy Lakes Applications –[Click here](#) to skip to instructions pertaining specifically to Healthy Lakes & Rivers grants. You will be entering budget information in Section 8 of the application first which will then fill out the budget table. Additional instructions specific to Healthy Lakes grant applications can be found on the [Healthy Lakes website](#). A Healthy Lakes Application Tutorial video is also available at that link.

A project budget is an estimated financial representation of the proposed statement of work. A proposal's budget should demonstrate how the applicant will achieve the project's objectives with an appropriate amount of resources. A budget should also demonstrate that the applicant's costs are fair and reasonable. When submitted, a budget represents the applicant's best estimate for the project's costs. If grant funding is awarded, the grantee will be required to adhere to the budget's structure for the life of the project. Therefore, the applicant must strive to make the project budget as accurate and complete as possible prior to submission. Once grant funding is awarded, the grantee may seek the Department's approval to revise a budget if the nature of the change does not significantly alter the scope of the project activity.

PART A – BUDGET: Provide a detailed budget of eligible costs including all wages, services, supplies and equipment necessary to accomplish the project. List each item, the activities it is related to in Section 8 of the application, the budget category it best fits, number of units (e.g. hours, plants, square feet, days, miles) and unit cost. Note whether the item is related to administration of the project. See Section 6: Developing a Budget of the Surface Water Grants Applicant Guide for more information.

Item Description: Describe the items within your budget in detail. If you do not provide adequate detail you will be asked to do so by your environmental grants specialist prior to award.

Activities in Section 8: Identify the activity the item relates to within Section 8 of the application.

Budget Category: Select a budget category from the drop-down menu.

1. **PERSONNEL:** Includes salaries and hourly wages paid by the applicant to its own employees for work directly related to the grant project and documented by time sheets and payroll records. It may also include donated labor to the project. ****NEW**** The value of such labor is limited to a maximum value of \$15.00 per hour.
2. **EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:** Includes benefits paid by the applicant to its own employees for work directly related to the grant project and documented by time sheets and payroll records.
3. **TRAVEL:** Costs associated with staff travel necessary for project implementation. Travel expenses include cost of transportation, cost of meals and lodging, meeting registration fees, etc. Mileage may be an eligible expense and is limited to Federal IRS business rates for the year mileage is incurred.
4. **EQUIPMENT:** This category includes all equipment and capital assets. Equipment is defined in NR193 as long-term items having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of less than \$5,000. Capital assets is defined in NR193 as long-term items having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or greater. Capital asset includes customized equipment where the sum of the components is equal or in excess of \$5,000.

Equipment with a useful life of greater than one year and cost of \$5,000 or more per unit, the item must be depreciated. The full cost of the equipment may not be an eligible expense. Refer to the [DNR Surface Water Applicant Guide](#) for additional information on depreciation.

All equipment and capital assets purchased with grant funds must be approved in advance by the department and must conform to the procedures for maintenance and disposition of assets.

5. **SUPPLIES & OPERATING EXPENSES:** Supplies include consumable items required for the project. The amount requested should be supported by descriptions of the items included and estimates of their costs.
6. **CONSULTANTS/CONTRACTUAL:** The full cost of the consulting contract(s) for the project. It may also include the value of donated professional consulting services valued at the rate the professional person receives for similar work performed for pay and documented by invoice or donated professional services worksheet.
7. **CONSTRUCTION:** Construction (i.e. restoration) expenses to be completed by the applicant and not by a contractor or third party
8. **OTHER:** List costs that are needed to implement the project but are not captured in the dropdown list.

Cash or Donation/Match: Cash costs are those costs the applicant expects to incur specifically for the project and will be paid in cash from the applicant's bank account. Donated values include the value of donated labor, services and goods that contribute directly to the progress of the project and the value of which will be documented by invoice or other reliable means.

Unit: If applicable, enter a unit of measure. Examples: miles, acres, hours, kilometers, etc.

of Units: Enter the number of units.

Unit Cost: Enter the cost of each unit.

Admin Cost? Check box next to a line item if it is an administrative cost. Administrative costs include actual salary or hourly wages and fringe benefits incurred by immediate supervisors and support staff that can be tracked, charged directly to and accounted for by the project. Supervisors and support staff are understood not to be involved in the day to day implementation of the project. Administration costs are limited to 10% of total grant award.

Total Project Cost Estimate (auto-populated): The total project cost includes all donated and cash costs identified within the budget.

Eligible State Share (auto-populated): The eligible state share is auto-calculated based upon the ecosystem type and project type selected in Section 1. These variables determine the maximum award amount and the required local share percentage. The eligible state share cannot exceed cash costs.

Grant Award Request: Enter the amount of state funding you are requesting. It cannot exceed the Eligible State Share.

PART B – COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY: This section will autofill based upon your entry in Part A. Please ensure all calculations are correct.

PART C – COST CONTAINMENT & PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENTS (REQUIRED):

A professional service agreement is required if the grantee subcontracts or hires an agent to undertake any portion of this project requiring more than \$5,000 of grant funding prior to the commencement of any contracted work. (Does not apply to counties, cities, towns, villages or Wisconsin tribes).

A grantee must implement cost containment measures if the cost of a project expense exceeds \$2,500. The department may request that the grantee submit proof of cost containment procedures used in an application. The grantee should identify the cost containment procedure used when requesting reimbursement. Note: cost-containment procedures do not apply to fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition; cost will be determined by appraisal approved by the department.

Exception: This section does not apply to Healthy Lakes and Rivers grants. A variance to ss. NR 193.08 and NR 193.16(1)(b), Wis. Adm. Code, to remove the cost containment and professional service agreement requirements for Healthy Lakes & Rivers grants will be issued to maintain the streamlined nature of the grant program as cost-efficient measures are already strictly defined in guidance.

SECTION 6: ATTACHMENTS

Include all required attachments with your application. Once you have completed sections 1 – 5, the application will indicate which attachments are required based upon the details of your project. Only attachments specified in Section 6 will be considered during application review. Supplemental materials will not be reviewed during ranking.

SECTION 7: CERTIFICATION

The Authorized Representative should review and sign this section.

If submitting this application via email, type your name on the signature line and select the date that the application was signed. Save the application to your computer and attach the application to an email addressed to: DNRSURFACEWATERGRANTS@wisconsin.gov.

All applications must be signed and dated by the representative authorized by resolution of the applicant’s governing body prior to submission to the DNR. See additional information under Section 2: Applicant Information, above.

SECTION 8: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

NOTE: [Click here for instructions pertaining specifically to Healthy Lakes & Rivers Grants](#)

Section 8 is where we learn the details of the work you propose for public funding. Outline the reasoning for your project, your goals, objectives, methods and deliverables. Each year there are many eligible projects, but section 8 is where you can highlight why *your* project merits the support of limited public funding. Your project will be assigned a funding priority using the program’s

ranking sheets, which are published annually in the [DNR Surface Water Grant Applicant Guide, Appendix A](#). Projects will be awarded in order of their funding priority until funds are exhausted.

We have provided instructions for all possible sections that appear under section 8. However, you may only see a few of these sections on *your* application form, depending on what program you are applying for. You will only need to fill out the sections that appear on your application. To populate the items under Section 8, you will first need to select an Ecosystem Type in Section 1 and grant type in Section 2a.

Section 8 has a total limit of 10 pages. Please note character limits, as well. Be specific with details that tell a rich technical story but be sure to write clearly and concisely so rankers can easily review and understand your project.

APPLICATION FORMS CHANGE BASED ON YOUR RESPONSES. SOME, BUT NOT ALL, OF THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS MAY BE PRESENT IN YOUR APPLICATION.

TYPE OF LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT: Select whether the project is a fee simple acquisition, conservation easement, or other easement. Then provide additional details on the size of the parcel in acres, if there is any water frontage in linear feet, and the parcel number(s) involved.

ARE YOU APPLYING FOR FUNDING TO CONTROL AN AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES? Select “Yes” if the project includes activities to control aquatic invasive species. A “Yes” response will make the following sections visible:

DESCRIPTION OF EXTENT OF AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES AND STRATEGY FOR CONTROL: Enter the name of the aquatic invasive species your project intends to control. If the project targets multiple species, click the “Add Species” button to include additional sections. For each species, include the first year it was verified in the project area and enter the names of the waterbodies in which control activities are proposed. From the waterbody management history, enter the approximate number of years of active management.

If you received an Early Detection & Response grant or an AIS Population Management grant to manage this species, list up to two most recent grant numbers and summarize the project status as either active (open) or closed.

INFORMATION ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT: Enter the year you intend to begin control under this grant-funded project. Estimate the number of acres of AIS targeted for direct control and the % of the total AIS population in the waterbody that is being targeted. Some management actions, such as large-scale chemical treatments, can often affect a larger area of the waterbody than that directly occupied by the invasive species; enter in the total number of waterbody acres to be managed.

POPULATION STATUS: Enter the number of acres of this AIS from the most recent bed mapping survey and the date the survey was completed. Also enter the littoral % frequency of occurrence of this AIS from the most recent lakewide point-intercept (PI) survey and the date the survey was completed.

CONTROL TECHNIQUE: Fill out one technique section for each control technique targeting the species. First, select the control technique proposed. Select “Other” if the technique is not listed and describe the technique in the subsequent box. For season and year, indicate the timeline for control, for example: “Spring 2022” or “June 2022, 2023” or “Spring 22-24”. Fill out the boxes that

appear when you select a control technique. These might include herbicide active ingredient and formulation, target concentrations, or number of hours allocated for mechanical or manual control. For herbicide target concentrations, indicate both rates and units (e.g. ppm or ppb).

BRIEF PROJECT SUMMARY: A **project summary** is a concise description of the work you want to accomplish and its justification. A clear and concise project summary is a strong statement of the project's purpose and intended outcome. The project summary should be around 2-3 sentences long. It may be used by the department for project scoping and promotional materials.

Consider including:

1. **The central purpose of the project (i.e., its overarching goal).**
2. **1-2 primary objectives necessary to accomplish the goal.**
3. **The anticipated outcome or benefit of the project.**

Two example project summaries:

(1) This project will **result in a comprehensive management plan for Minna Jewel Lake**. MJPD will **summarize existing baseline data, describe historical management actions, identify stakeholder values and goals, model nutrient loads (PRESTO) and identify sources of stressors and threats** to ultimately **recommend activities that will protect and restore Minna Jewel Lake**.

(2) MJPD will **reduce the frequency of occurrence of EWM in Minna Jewel Lake from 20% to under 10% using an integrated pest management strategy combining CBCW, volunteer surveillance, hand pulling, and small-scale chemical treatment with a fast-acting herbicide. We will employ the DNR pre/post-treatment evaluation protocol and quantify biomass removed. This strategy will reduce the population below nuisance levels and limit non-target impacts as much as possible.**

PROJECT AREA & PUBLIC ACCESS/USE: Describe where the project is located, including information on the waterbody or community served. For projects addressing waterbodies or watersheds, include physical characteristics like size, depth, hydrological type and land use. Describe public use and access features. For AIS projects, also briefly describe how the site and project will address priorities for AIS prevention.

For this section, consider including the following information:

- Site description (location, size, depth, type, name) of the waterbody and its watershed
 - For lakes, search for the associated [DNR lake page](#).
 - For rivers or other water bodies, use the [DNR WATERS database](#) and search the waterbody by name or Water Body ID Code (WBIC).
 - For watersheds use the [DNR WATERS database](#) and search by watershed name or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) number.
- Use the Department's [Surface Water Data Viewer](#) to determine if the waterbody is an Outstanding Resource Water/Exceptional Resource Water (ORW/ERW), Area of Special Natural Resource Interest (ASNRI), designated as 303(d) Impaired Water, or other classification.
- Identify whether your project will affect any rare species using the [Natural Heritage Inventory](#).
- Will the project take place in an area designated as [critical habitat](#)? Critical Habitat provides fills species unique habitat requirements, including that which fills different seasonal or life

state requirements, or that which offers water quality or erosion control benefits to surface water.

- Describe frequency, magnitude, or other aspects of the waterbody’s public use patterns.
- For AIS grant applications, briefly highlight the prevention priority for the location, refer to the section on Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention in Section 3 of the [DNR Surface Water Grant Applicant Guide \[PDF\]](#).

View AIS information for Wisconsin waters using the “Find Location” tool in the [Lakes and AIS Viewer](#). You may display invasive species data using the “Show Layers” function under the “Maps & Data” tab at the top of the page.

MAP ATTACHMENT: Because public funds are prioritized for waters with public access, you will need to attach a map of the waterbody(s) and project area. On the map, identify all public and private boat launch facilities, parks, public swimming beaches, public fishing piers, platted access sites, road right-of-ways reaching the water’s edge and publicly owned lakeshore.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: A **problem statement** is a clear and concise description of the problem the project will address. You should clearly describe the problem or issue at hand, referencing any evidence or documentation of the conditions (e.g. WisCALM assessment, documented trends). Use this opportunity to further describe the “reason” for the project. Outline why the proposed work is important. You should have a strong justification for why the project is a good use of limited surface water funding.

After you explain the challenge, briefly discuss how the project intends to address it. This section should provide a compelling “big picture” look at the relevant surface water challenges and how your project will rise to meet them.

For your problem statement, consider including some of the following approaches. A good application does not need to cover all of the points below.

- What is the fundamental issue(s) that this project will address?
 - Quantify the extent or magnitude of the problem wherever possible
 - For AIS control projects, describe the size, location or frequency of occurrence of the population of invasive to be controlled and the portion or percent of the waterbody impacted.
- Why is the project being proposed?
- What are the documented impacts on water quality or habitat?
- Are there specific fish, wildlife or plant species the project intends to benefit? Be sure to highlight those listed as rare, threatened or endangered or of special conservation concern.
- By what process was the problem identified and consensus reached that a grant was needed?
- Have there been other attempts to address the problem?
 - If prior attempts were successful, describe how this project builds on past successes.
 - If prior attempts were unsuccessful, how does this this project improve upon prior approaches?
- Is the project likely to improve current conditions? If so, how/how much?

PHASED PLANNING PROJECTS: Phased planning projects are appropriate when the scale of a project necessarily exceeds the relevant grant program cap. To ensure a phased project is ranked

considering all the work proposed, use this section to describe the project as a whole and how the activities described in this application will contribute.

- The maximum annual total of education and planning grants per waterbody or grantee is \$50,000.
- To be considered a phased project, activities in one grant application must directly relate to other phases so that completion of one phase is dependent on completion of the others
 - For example, an applicant submits 2 comprehensive planning grant applications to support a comprehensive management plan. The application for phase 1 might include all sample costs, surveys, and modeling, while Phase 2 includes data analysis, community involvement, and plan writing. This is a project with two inter-dependent phases, and the applicant should select “Yes” for this question on both applications.
 - Most focused management plan projects are eligible for one \$10,000 surface water planning grant. Lakes exceeding 475 littoral acres are eligible for more than one grant if required to accomplish planning goals.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND TIMELINE: Use this section to detail your project’s goals and objectives, its activities and methods, and the deliverables or outcomes that will result.

1. Goals and Objectives. **Goals** capture the project’s “desired results.” They should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time oriented. They often answer the question: “what positive effect are we trying to have?” **Objectives** identify how goals will be achieved. Objectives will often employ some unit of measure (e.g., acres, pounds of phosphorus reduced, number of people reached) or other specific outcome.

Each project will have at least one goal and objective. To add additional goals and objectives sections, click “Add Goal” to the right of the Goals and Objectives field, and the table will expand.

2. Activities. Next, focus on the methods and activities you will use. Each objective should have one or more activities that will satisfy the objective and contribute to achieving the goal. When you start to prepare your application, you will need to provide details on methods, data, deliverables, and other information.

Remember: Be specific! Site methods by name and include a timeframe. For certain activities, you must use one of the program-approved protocols in Table 1, below. Citing the method by name will help reviewers rank your application.

Applications that answer “Who” “What” “When” “Where” and “How” are more likely to be funded. Application reviewers will ask whether the activities presented are likely to accomplish the goal and whether the goal is consistent with program priorities. You should strive to be concise and specific.

- Describe the activities you intend to carry out to achieve the project’s objective(s) and accomplish its goal(s).
- Assign each activity a timeframe by briefly stating the month and year the activity is anticipated to occur
- Each activity should relate to one or more budget lines in Section 5.
- To enter additional activities, click “Add Activity” button to the right of the Deliverables and Outcomes field and the table will expand.

- Highlight the ecological relevance or outcomes expected from the activity, or how it is designed to achieve protection and restoration for surface waters.

3. Method and Data Collected. Methods are specific protocols or techniques employed in conducting an activity, and data is the qualitative or quantitative information that produced.

- Be specific; identify by name what program-approved protocol will be implemented. (refer to Section 5: Developing a Project in the [DNR Surface Water Grant Applicant Guide \[PDF\]](#).)
- If a program-approved method is not available, describe what method will be used.
- If prior approval for the alternate method was obtained from department staff, reference that approval here.
- Describe all data that will be collected as part of the project. This might include survey results, water quality data, herbicide concentrations, baseline aquatic plant point-intercept monitoring data.
- The Department may require a quality assurance plan to assure proper protocols will be followed.

4. Deliverables and Outcomes. Describe any deliverables not covered above. Potential deliverables include aquatic plant community maps, bathymetric maps, social survey results, newsletters, curricula, schematics, etc. For a more detailed list, see the Project deliverables paragraph in Section 5: Developing a Project in the [DNR Surface Water Grant Applicant Guide \[PDF\]](#).

- A final report detailing project activities and results is required for final payment.
- Periodic progress reports may be required for multi-year projects.
- All deliverables should be submitted in the format specified in program guidance

COMPLEMENTARY MANAGEMENT: This section captures how a project might fit into and complement others' work. How does this project connect to complementary planning or management efforts that other entities or groups are doing? Use this section to highlight the degree to which the proposed activities complement past, current or future work.

- Describe how the project complements other management efforts connected to but different from the applicant's own efforts.
- Consider parallel efforts to achieve protection and restoration of other parts of the resource that complement the proposed project. For example, shoreland restoration projects to restore habitat and reduce runoff might complements an AIS control project to achieve holistic restoration goals.
- Consider connections to County Land and Water Resources Management Plans, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation plans, 9 key element plans or other prevention or implementation efforts. Include the plan title, date and reference page number where relevant.
- Where complementary projects don't exist, projects that contribute a new watershed-based plan for the region are valuable. Detail how the new plan is intended to have broader impacts on protection and restoration for the region.

EXTERNAL SUPPORT: Describe collaboration with other organizations that will be providing support, along with the expected benefits of collaboration. Document support with letters and

submit with the application. Be sure to highlight support from partners that are critical to the project.

- Describe the partners' role and level of support.
- Buy-in from affected parties is important, but actual financial contributions or in-kind donations demonstrate more active engagement.
- Document partners contributing cash or services. List contributions in application Section 4 and document them with letters of support submitted with your application.
- Does the project proposal include a list of property owner(s) and address(es) that have agreed to participate in the grant project? If yes, list them or reference a list in an attachment.
- If relevant, describe how the project seeks to remove implementation barriers.
- Will the project improve the organization's relationship with other partners or the broader community? For example, the grant project may increase the capacity to achieve the mission/goals of the organization through a broader network of individuals.

APPROPRIATENESS AND NEED: Provide reasoning for why the project is appropriate and necessary. Describe how the project was scaled and scoped to effectively address the management challenge at hand.

- Make a case for why the work is unique and necessary, especially when there is any duplication of work occurring less than 5 years ago.
- Explain why the work is necessary to achieve broader protection and restoration goals.
- For management plan updates, priority will be given to updating plans that have been actively implemented. Discuss how this plan update is necessary to *continue* work on implementation.

BROADER IMPACTS: Describe how stakeholders will be involved in the project. Detail commitment and capacity to implement, if relevant. Include how project results will be shared with the broader community. Will there be public meetings, hearings, workshops, press releases?

- Describe how the project results will be shared with stakeholders, such as residents, local officials, and decision makers in the community.
- Will there be public meetings, hearings, workshops, newsletter, or a press release where the public can learn about what is happening?
- Does the project intend to assess and enhance an organization's capacity to do work?
- Does the project include a diverse advisory committee?
- How else will the project seek to extend or broaden its impact?

LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS: Describe a history of meeting or exceeding past grant or contract performance and accountability standards. For organizations that lack a performance history, provide evidence of organization capacity, volunteer commitment or other attribute that demonstrates an ability to successfully complete projects.

****NEW** PHASED PROJECT REQUIRING FUTURE FUNDING/ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE FULL BENEFIT (MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION OR RESTORATION PROJECTS ONLY):**

Note whether or not future funding will be needed to achieve the full benefit of the activities to be implemented under the grant. For multi-phased implementation projects that will require activities or funding beyond the scope of the current grant proposal to meet the objectives, in order to maximize ranking points, it is recommended that you provide a financial plan with your application. For example, if you are seeking funding for the first of several alum treatments.

If “yes,” please explain what future activities will be needed and why. Please differentiate between the immediate impacts of the activities to be accomplished under the grant versus the future anticipated impacts if subsequent steps are to be accomplished. Make sure that this is clear throughout section 8 of your application.

OTHER: Include any additional support information about the project that is not already covered in the application.

SECTION 8: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (HEALTHY LAKES & RIVERS)


More information on Healthy Lakes & Rivers best practices and an application tutorial video can be found on <https://healthylakeswi.com/>.

Within the Healthy Lakes & Rivers application, you must complete Section 8 before working on the budget in Section 5. The landowner name and financial information will automatically upload into the overall budget table contained in Section 5 of the grant application form. You will not be able to alter the landowner financial information in the budget table. Any corrections to the landowner practice financial information must be changed on the Practices to be Installed Costs Worksheet in Section 8 of the Surface Water Grant Application.

HEALTHY LAKES & RIVERS

Before filling out the majority of Section 8, you will need to check the box that confirms that none of the projects on the application are necessary to comply with a regulatory action per NR 193.54. If any project is necessary to comply with a regulatory action, then it is not eligible to receive Healthy Lakes & Rivers funding.

PROJECT AREA, LANDOWNER AND PRACTICE INFORMATION

Include the name of the lake on which practices will be installed. If more than one lake is involved,  complete the information requested for the first lake and all participating landowners on that lake, then click “Add Lake” to add more pages for additional lakes.

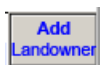
For each landowner participating in the project, provide the landowner name and parcel number. Answer “yes” or “no” to the question of whether the landowner has signed a Participation Pledge. The pledge indicates serious interest in completing a Healthy Lakes project; presence of the Pledge will be used to prioritize projects. Submit all signed Participation Pledges with application materials for consideration during ranking.

In the Practices to be Installed Cost Worksheet, enter the number of each practice(s) the landowner will be installing. Enter the cash costs per practice and the donated value per practice. The Cash Maximum column will auto-populate. This figure reflects the maximum amount of grant funding that can be provided for the practice(s). Grant funding per practice is limited to \$1,000. Any cash costs exceeding \$1,000 per practice will automatically be carried over to the Cash Overage column under the Donated Value section of the worksheet. The form will then calculate the cash and donated

value totals for the landowner. The Landowner Name, Cash Costs and Donated Value will automatically populate the project budget found on page 3 of the application.

For each of the practices to be installed, indicate the status of the site visits and the status of the corresponding implementation design. If more than one practice is to be installed on each property, identify the status of site visits and plan design for each of the practices by checking the appropriate box, then listing the corresponding practice after the checked box.

Respond to the question about healthy lake projects on adjacent properties. Provide a parcel map showing the property locations of all participating landowners.



If more than one landowner is participating, complete information requested for the first landowner, then click "Add Landowner" to open lines for additional landowners.

PRODUCTS AND DELIVERABLES

This section includes a list of project deliverables for a complete Healthy Lakes project. Grantees must complete and submit copies of signed 10-year landowner contracts with maintenance requirements for each landowner participating in the project. Pre and post project installation photographs should be submitted as well. These two boxes are automatically checked as a reminder that they are required.

In addition to required deliverables, you may choose to include additional educational and promotional activities as part of your project if desired. Check any of the additional boxes that represent other activities included in the project and provide a summary documenting those activities in the Other section.

DATA TO BE COLLECTED

Reports are required for all practices installed under the project using standardized data report parameters as defined in the Healthy Lakes & Rivers Reporting form:

<https://webhosting.cals.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/366/2018/10/Healthy-Lakes-Rivers-Example-Report.docx>

Specific data for each practice includes:

- Fish sticks – number of fish stick clusters with total number of trees
- Native plantings – report whether it is either a lakeshore edge, bird/butterfly, bare soil, low growing, deer resistant, or woodland planting and number of plants installed, the overall planted surface area (in square feet), and the length of lakeshore restored.
- Diversion project–drainage area diverted or captured by the diversion project(s)
- Rock infiltration project– dimensions of the project (in square feet) and drainage area captured.
- Rain garden – dimensions of the project (in square feet) and estimated drainage area captured

COMPLEMENTARY MANAGEMENT

List lake and watershed management efforts and plans that support a Healthy Lakes & Rivers project on the lake(s) involved with this project proposal. (Examples: Lake Management Plans; County Land & Water Management Plans, Nine Key Element Plans etc.)

Other information in support of projects not described above

Provide any additional information regarding the proposed Healthy Lakes project including any educational activities planned, project tours, or other promotional activities, etc.

Section 5: Project Budget (HEALTHY LAKES & RIVERS)

Before starting on the project budget in Section 5, complete Section 8 of the application first. Once all lakes and landowner information has been entered in Section 8, return to the overall budget table in Section 5. The budget will be locked and is based on data entered in Section 8.

Part A.

If your project includes project costs such as administration, technical assistance, or education and outreach, click on “Yes” to add 10% to the per practice state share total. If you do not need the additional 10%, you can select no. Please note that you must provide adequate local share to be eligible for the full 10% of additional administration funding (see example below).

You can then copy the dollar value of the Eligible State Share into the Grant Award Request box (highlighted blue below). This the amount of money requested from DNR for the grant.

| Item Description | Activity in Section 8 (ex. 1.a.) | Budget Category | Cash or Donation/ Match | Unit | # of Units | Unit Cost | Subtotal | Admin. Cost? |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Landowner 1 | | Healthy Lakes Practices | cash | | | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Landowner 1 | | Healthy Lakes Practices | donation | | | \$ 466.67 | \$ 466.67 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | | | 10% Administration | \$ 100.00 |
| | | | | | | | Subtotal | \$ 1,566.67 |
| | | | | | | | Total Project Cost Estimate | \$ 1,566.67 |
| State Share Requested cannot exceed Cash Cost Subtotal | | | | | | | Eligible State Share | \$ 1,100.00 |
| | | | | | | | Grant Award Request | \$ 1,100.00 |

Part B – Cost Estimate Summary. Summary of all costs from Part A.

| Cost Category | A. Cash Costs | B. Donated Value |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Healthy Lakes Practices | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 466.67 |
| Total Project Cost Estimate | \$ 1,566.67 | |
| Grant Award Request | \$ 1,100.00 | |
| Grantee Share | \$ 466.67 | |

Grantee Share Percent: 30%

[Refresh Budget](#)

Part B. Cost Estimate Summary

The Cost Estimate Summary should update automatically based on the Grant Award Request value you entered into Part A. Please ensure the calculations are correct.

Prior to finalizing and submitting your Healthy Lakes & Rivers Grant application, please ensure that [Section 6](#) and [Section 7](#) are complete.