DATE:	October 18, 2021
TO:	Land & Water Conservation Board
FROM:	Joanna Griffin, Runoff Management Grants Coordinator, WT/3
SUBJECT:	Summary of Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water (UNPS) Management Program Planning Grant Scores – 2022 Funding Year

Section NR 155.19(2)(b), Wis. Adm. Code, lists the required key project components for sub-scores: **a.** Fiscal accountability and cost-effectiveness.

b. Project evaluation and monitoring strategy.

c. Evidence of local support and involvement.

d. Consistency with department water basin priorities.

e. Water quality need.

f. Extent of pollutant control.

g. Consistency of project with other resource management plans.

h. Use of other funding sources.

i. Application of the project to storm water requirements for the city of Racine.

In accordance with administrative code, UNPS Planning Grant application scores are based on the following competitive elements:

	Max Points Available	(Max Points - Avg Points)/Total Points	Average Points 2022 Applications	Median Points 2022 Applications
1. Project Purpose				
2-5. Extent of Pollution Control	35	10%	18.6	25
Supporting Regulations (for new MS4s)	8	4.8%	0	0
6. Fiscal Accountability		9.9%		
A. Timeline and Source of Staff	10	1.1%	8.2	9
B. Financial Budget Table	10	1.7%	7.2	9
D. Points for Additional Funding	10	5.3%	1.3	0
E. Cost-Estimate Quality	10	1.8%	7.0	8
7. Project Evaluation		1.9%		
Project Evaluation Strategy - Impact	4	0.7%	2.8	3
Project Evaluation Strategy- Track Progress	6	1.2%	4.0	6
8. Water Quality Need	30	2.1%	26.6	30
9. Water Quality Need - Drinking Water Bonus	7	2.6%	2.7	1.8
10. Evidence of Local Support		4.3%		
A. Government	8	2.5%	3.9	4.3
B. Community	8	1.8%	5.0	6
11. Local Plan Consistency	3	0.7%	1.9	3
12. City of Racine	1	0.6%	0.0	0
Total (without multiplier)	150		91.2	94.6
Local Implementation Multiplier	15	8.1%	1.7	0.4
Total (with Multiplier)	165		92.9	95.0

Applicants may score lower in some components but may not have the ability to improve scores in those sections because of location or permit status. Water quality need is one of the highest scoring components, and impaired waters receive the most points. Within the impaired water quality category, TMDLs receive the highest score. This is because a TMDL analysis provides additional information and



helps target implementation. The application places equal importance on groundwater and surface water. Because the water quality need components are based on project location, applicants do not have the ability to modify those scores. See the Water Quality Need and the Drinking Water Bonus scoring tables below.

The MS4 questions are largely based on MS4 status, although scores can be improved by including more activities in the project scope. Most points (35) are awarded to new MS4 permittees, completing all planning activities needed to comply with their MS4 permit. Existing MS4 permittees in a TMDL area proposing to complete all activities required by their MS4 permit, including meeting TMDL requirements, are awarded 25 points. Within those categories, fewer points are awarded to MS4s that do not plan to complete all planning activities needed to comply with their permit. Applicants not covered by a MS4 permit and who voluntarily undertake one or more planning activities or applicants only completing a project categorized as "Information and Education" receive fewer points as well. Applicants can improve their scores by including all planning activities, not already in compliance, as part of the grant project or by completing all activities within the grant period. A summary of planning eligible planning activities is below.

There are other sections of the application form where applicants can provide better answers and improve their scores. The following components are areas of the application where many applicants have room to improve upon:

- Fiscal accountability
- Evidence of local support
- Local implementation multiplier

These areas have the largest percentage of the total (see table above). Increasing these scores will have a bigger impact than increasing the scores in other sections. In general, applicants should provide a clear and detailed budget. They can receive more points by asking for less than the funding cap (\$85,000) and less than the 50% cost-share rate. More points are awarded to projects if the local-share funds are already in an adopted budget. The timing of a municipal budget cycle does not always coincide with the grant cycle. Therefore, most applicants receive points for a proposed budget. Applicants will be awarded more points if they gathered letters of support from various types of stakeholders (citizen groups, community stakeholders, and municipal committees or councils).

The last part of the grant application provides an optional opportunity to obtain additional points based on program implementation. Permitted MS4s should already have these programs in place. Non-Permitted MS4s should provide documentation for those programs that are in place at the time of the application submittal date. Additional points will only be given if all activities (pollution prevention information and education program, tracking storm water construction and post-construction permitting activities, and nutrient management plan) are in effect and sufficient documentation was provided. We are proposing scoring clarifications in this section for the next cycle of UNPS planning grant applications.

Lastly, scores may increase or decrease, based on how the questions were answered. Some questions on the application forms require a narrative response and are more qualitative. Scores are based on the following: Was the question answered? To what extent was the question answered (i.e. how much detail was provided, were all components addressed, was the answer clear)?

WATER QUALITY NEED SCORING			
Surface Water Categories	Points		
EPA-Approved TMDL or DNR-approved TMDL and submitted to EPA			
Wisconsin Statewide Nutrient Reduction Strategy – Top Watershed for Phosphorus	30		
Vulnerable Healthy Watersheds	1		
TMDL in Development			
03(d)/Impaired water listed for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) or Total Phosphorus (TP), nused by nonpoint source pollution 25			
Outstanding & Exceptional Water Resources (ORW/ERW)			
303(d)/Impaired water listed for pollutant other than TSS/TP, caused by nonpoint source			
Other Areas of Special Natural Resource Interest (ASNRI)	20		
Surface Water Quality	10		
Groundwater Categories	Points		
Exceeds Groundwater Enforcement Standard (ES)	30		
Statewide Nutrient Reduction Strategy – Top Watershed for Nitrates	50		
Exceeds Groundwater Preventative Action Limit (PAL)	25		
Groundwater Susceptible to Contamination by Ag NPS Pollutants	10		

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

ELIGIBLE PLANNING ACTIVITIES & DELIVERABLES

Eligible Planning Activity	Urban Planning Deliverables
	Storm water quality management plan for meeting developed urban area performance standards or TMDL allocations
Urban Strom	Storm sewer system map
water/Erosion Plan	Planning and development of local programs for urban runoff control
	Municipal pollution prevention
	• Storm water utility creation, update, or feasibility study
Urban Stormwater Utility Formation	• Creation, update, or feasibility study of dedicated revenue source for storm water quality management program other than storm water utility.
Information &	Information and education plan development
Education	Information and education implementation
	Post-construction storm water management ordinance
	Erosion Control ordinance
Storm water/ Erosion Control Ordinances	IDDE Ordinance
	LID Ordinance
	Other ordinance impacting the quality of runoff from urban areas
Other Urban Planning Activities	• Eligible urban planning activities other than those listed in this above in this column