

Chapter 8: Implement and Monitor Progress – Menomonee River Watershed

8.1 Foundation and Priority Action Status

The following set of tables summarize the status of all of the various actions which have been recently completed (Table 8-1), Underway (Table 8-2), Initiated (Table 8-3) and Planned or Recommended (Table 8-4).

These tables are further explained as:

- Table 8-1: Actions/Projects completed since the completion of the SEWRPC Regional Plan
- Table 8-2: Actions/Projects that are underway and being completed at the time of this report (December 2009)
- Table 8-3: Actions/Projects that are being initiated at the time of this report (December 2009). Initiated is defined as the first five steps for new actions as defined in Table 8-6 have been completed
- Table 8-4: Actions/Projects that are being considered by the SWWT and other agencies and recommended in this report but none of the steps for new actions as defined in Table 8-6 have been completed

8.1.1 Committed Actions - Projects and Programs

**TABLE 8-1
RECENTLY COMPLETED**

Action	Participants	Results
1. Madison Park Stream Stabilization ¹	MMSD	Reduced erosion along the streambank in the Upper Grantosa Creek Watercourse
2. Hoyt Park Bank Stabilization ²	MMSD	a. Stabilized approximately 600 feet of riverbank and a headcut in the channel b. Improved the riparian margin
3. Hawley Road Bridge Removal ²	MMSD	Removed the Lower Hawley Road Bridge improving channel conveyance
4. Menomonee River Drop Structure Removal ²	MMSD	a. Removed approximately 1,000 linear feet of concrete and restored a more natural channel and gradient b. Provided fish passage upstream of the Soo Line Railroad Spur Bridge
5. Wisconsin Avenue Viaduct Wetland ²	City of Milwaukee	Created a half acre wetland on the right bank of the river north of the Wisconsin Avenue Viaduct
6. Menomonee Valley Shops Redevelopment ²	City of Milwaukee	a. Created a stormwater park and engineered wetland in the Menomonee Valley b. Completed bank widening and stabilization on the north bank immediately west of the 35 th Street Viaduct c. Improved public access
7. Miller Park River Bank Widening and Stabilization ²	Southeastern Wisconsin Professional Baseball Park District	a. Completed bank widening and stabilization on the east bank east of Miller Park b. Improved public access
8. Hart Park Flood Management Plan ²	MMSD	a. Reduce the risk of flooding to parcels Located along the Menomonee River in the vicinity of Hart Park in Wauwatosa b. Lowered 48 acres of floodplain c. Increased the riparian margin and stabilized the riverbank
9. Real Time Monitoring ²	USGS, MMSD, SWWT	a. Installed 4 real time continuous water quality monitoring sites

¹ MMSD RFPs

² Lower Menomonee River Status Report



**TABLE 8-2
UNDERWAY (ACTION IS FUNDED AND UNDERWAY)**

Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals	Status
All actions	1. Develop and Implement Watershed Restoration Plans ¹	Milwaukee Riverkeeper, Clean Wisconsin, River Alliance of Wisconsin, 1000 Friends of Wisconsin, River Revitalization Foundation, Sixteenth Street Community Health Center	Utilize non-governmental organization (NGO) expertise, capacity and constituent base to ensure that non-traditional and traditional participants are engaged in the Watershed Restoration Planning (WRP) process and that innovative, cost effective approaches are taken to improve water resources	Steps 1-4 of Table 8-5 are underway
All actions	2. Legal and Policy Implementation of the Watershed Restoration Plans ¹	Midwest Environmental Advocates, Sixteenth Street Community Health Center, Clean Wisconsin	a. Identify and advance effective and innovative policies and legal tools that will result in watershed restoration b. Engages key stakeholders through the SWWT Policy Committee in the Watershed Restoration Planning process and choose legal/policy approaches best suited to bringing about the improved water quality and water resources goals of the SWWT effort	Steps 1-4 of Table 8-5 are underway Steps 1-5 of Table 8-5 are underway
All actions	3. Develop an Outreach and Communications Strategy ¹	1000 Friends of Wisconsin, Clean Wisconsin, Milwaukee Riverkeeper, Midwest Environmental Advocates	a. Raise the awareness of SWWT in the Greater Milwaukee Watersheds and encourage involvement with issues concerning water quality and coordinated watershed restoration	Steps 1-2 of Table 8-5 are underway
All actions			b. Recruit and involve a broad constituency for watershed restoration efforts	Steps 1-9 of Table 8-5 are underway



Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals	Status
All actions			c. Communicate the progress and successes of SWWT initiatives	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
All actions			d. Demonstrate the strength of non-traditional partnerships and collaborations in meeting state stormwater regulation and advancing watershed restoration efforts	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
All actions	4. SWWT Administration and Committee Support ¹	SWWT	Create an integrated and long lasting structure that supports watershed restoration across municipal and organization boundaries	Steps 1-5 of Table 8-5 are underway
Public Health/Bacteria	5. Implement projects to comply with nonagricultural (urban) NR151 requirements	WDNR and Municipalities	Compile required reports and estimates of TSS reductions that will have some benefit for bacteria	Steps 1-5 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Land Based	6. Milwaukee County Grounds ³	MMSD	a. Reduce the risk of flooding to structures in the Menomonee River Watershed from Harmonie Avenue in Wauwatosa downstream to the Menomonee Valley	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Land Based			b. The project diverts flows from Underwood Creek upstream of its confluence with the Menomonee River into a floodwater basin.	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Land Based			c. The project also creates passive recreation areas in the Milwaukee County Grounds	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway

Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals	Status
Habitat – Instream and Land Based	7. Western Milwaukee Flood Management Plan ³	MMSD	a. Reduce the risk of flooding to structures in the Menomonee River through a combination of floodplain lowering and construction of a levee/floodwall system	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Instream and Land Based			b. The project also creates passive recreation areas along State Street and includes the daylighting of approximately 400 feet of Schoonmacher Creek	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Instream Based	8. Underwood Creek Rehabilitation, Phase 1 ^{2,3}	MMSD	a. Removal of approximately 2,200 linear feet of concrete channel liner on Underwood Creek from downstream of Mayfair Road to the Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Instream Based			b. Enhance the natural functions of Underwood Creek by replacing the concrete liner with a series of pools and riffles in a low flow channel	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Instream and Land Based			c. Connect the channel to the floodplain with constructed wetlands recreating a more aesthetic and natural watercourse corridor	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Land Based	9. Airline Yards ⁴	WisDOT, WDNR, Menomonee Valley Partners, City of Milwaukee, Urban Ecology Center	a. Create a natural area of approximately 24 acres along the south bank of the Menomonee River between the 35 th Street and the 27 th Street Viaducts	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Land Based			b. Completes a segment of the Hank Aaron State Trail	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway

Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals	Status
Habitat – Instream and Land Based			c. Stabilize the south bank	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Land Based	10. Expand Greenseams Program	MMSD, TCF	Identify the areas wetlands can be restored	Steps 1-3 of Table 8-5 are underway
Phosphorous	11. Adaptive implementation of overflow control program	WDNR, MMSD, and Municipalities	Annual volume and frequency of CSO and SSO	All steps in Table 8-5 are underway
Phosphorous	12. Implement projects to comply with MS4 permits	WDNR and Municipalities	Required reports and estimates of phosphorus reductions associated with TSS reduction	All steps in Table 8-5 are underway
Phosphorous	13. Implement projects to comply with NR151 requirements	WDNR and Municipalities	Required reports and estimates of phosphorus reductions associated with TSS reduction	All steps in Table 8-5 are underway
Phosphorous	14. Reduction of phosphorus loads due to the State ban of phosphorus in commercial fertilizers	WDNR and Municipalities	Required reports and estimates of phosphorus reductions	Steps 1-5 of Table 8-5 are underway

¹ Joyce Fund Reports (bibliography to be added)

² MMSD RFPs posted on website

³ Lower Menomonee River Status Report

⁴ Wisconsin DOT

TABLE 8-3

INITIATED (ACTION IS INITIATED BUT NOT YET STARTED)

Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals	Status
All actions	1. Monitoring ¹	MMSD, SEWRPC, WDNR, USGS, Milwaukee Riverkeeper, River Alliance of Wisconsin	a. Improve quality and quantity of data collected to improve decision making	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT



Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals	Status
All actions			b. Ensure a sound, scientific basis for the development, refinement and implementation of the watershed restoration plans (WRP)	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT
All actions			c. Measure the effectiveness of implementation efforts	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT
All actions			d. Engage the community, including non-traditional community members, in evaluating improvements in water quality, aesthetics, and habitat	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT
All actions	2. Modeling and Science Work ¹	MMSD, SEWRPC, River Alliance of Wisconsin, Clean Wisconsin, Milwaukee Riverkeeper	a. Use scientifically sound modeling results, field collected data, and analysis to inform WRPs	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT
All actions			b. Measure the effects of implementation activities informed by scientifically sound monitoring results, field collected data, and analysis	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT

Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals	Status
All actions			c. Collaborate between non-governmental organizations (NGO), academics, consulting and practicing science experts, and interested member of the public on scientific dimensions of SWWT's work	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT
All actions			d. Identify and eliminate illicit discharges to reduce the bacterial pollution in target watersheds to target levels	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT
All actions			e. Build relationships and generate the necessary resources to eliminate illicit discharges	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT
All actions	3. Green Infrastructure Plan ^{2,3}	MMSD, SWWT, American Rivers, Area Municipalities	a. Study green infrastructure and development recommendations for the prioritized implementation of green infrastructure projects	Table 8-5 action steps need to be initiated
All actions			b. Quantify the reduction in stormwater runoff and enhanced water quality in the receiving waters for monitoring and tracking	Table 8-5 action steps need to be initiated

Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals	Status
Public Health	4. Illicit Connections ^{2,3}	SEWRPC, SWWT, MMSD	Develop engineering techniques to find and fix illicit connections	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT
Public Health, Phosphorus, Habitat – Instream Based	5. Development of Total Maximum Daily Loads ²	SWWT, MMSD	a. Set the maximum amount of pollutants a watershed can receive while still meeting water quality standards	Table 8-5 action steps need to be initiated
			b. Identify steps needed to reach the load allocations and waste load allocations	Table 8-5 action steps need to be initiated
Habitat – Land Based	6. Menomonee Valley Flood Management (Falk) ⁴	MMSD	Reduce the risk of flooding for structures within the Rexnord industrial complex at 3001 West Canal Street	Table 8-5 action steps need to be initiated
Habitat – Instream and Land Based	7. Little Menomonee Wetland Restoration	MMSD, WDNR, SEWRPC, USGS, Ducks Unlimited, City of Mequon, US Fish and Wildlife, The Conservation Fund	Design and construct wetlands and streambank stabilization on a 103 acre parcel located at the confluence of the Little Menomonee River and the Little Menomonee Creek	Steps 1-5 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Instream Based	8. Underwood Creek Rehabilitation, Phase 2 ⁴	MMSD	Removal of concrete channel liner on Underwood Creek from downstream of the Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge to the confluence with the Menomonee River	Steps 1-5 of Table 8-5 are underway

Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals	Status
Habitat – Instream Based	9. Menomonee River Stream Management ^{2,4}	MMSD	a. Remove the concrete channel for approximately 900 linear feet from the Wisconsin Avenue Bridge to the Soo Line Railroad Spur Bridge	Steps 1-5 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Instream Based		MMSD	b. Restore portions of the channel to a more natural channel to allow fish passage without increasing the flood risk to riparian structures	Steps 1-5 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Instream and Land Based	10. Honey Creek, Reach ¹	MMSD	Identify any structures along the lower half of Honey Creek that may be at risk of flooding and to restore the channel to a more natural condition	Steps 1-5 of Table 8-5 are underway
Habitat – Instream Based	11. Menomonee River Low gradient structures ²	MMSD, Milwaukee Riverkeeper	Remove/retrofit five low gradient structures in the vicinity of Hoyt Park	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT
Habitat – Land Based	12. Stormwater Trees	SWWT, MCSC, City of Milwaukee, River Revitalization foundation	Plant stormwater trees to help control stormwater runoff	All Table 8-5 actions underway through SWWT

¹ Joyce Fund Reports (bibliography to be added)

² MMSD GLRI proposals, November 2009

³ SWWT WRP Action Team Summary, November, 2009

⁴ Lower Menomonee River Status Report

TABLE 8-4

PLANNED (FUTURE ACTIONS BEING CONSIDERED BY THE SWWT AND FUTURE ACTIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE WRP FOR THE MENOMONEE RIVER WATERSHED DONE) – SEE TABLE 8-6 FOR ACTION STEPS

Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals
All actions	1. Enhance WRP implementation planning capacity ¹	Clean Wisconsin, Milwaukee Riverkeeper, 16 th St CHC, MMSD, SEWRPC, technical consultants	
All actions	2. LEED training and certification for public agency staff ¹	Milwaukee County	Educate public agency staff on general environmental issues
All actions	3. Stormwater public education and outreach consortium ¹	Milwaukee County	Increase public knowledge regarding stormwater and its relationship to surface water quality
Habitat – Instream Based, Public Access	4. Chloride reduction education and certification program ¹	Milwaukee County	Educate public works and snow plowing contractors on the issues associated with chlorides and water quality
All actions	5. Stormwater/water issues survey of watershed residents ¹	1000 Friends	Gather public input on issues of importance
All actions	6. Great Lakes Educational Programs on Lakeshore State Park ¹	1000 Friends, Lakeshore State Park, WDNR, UWM, GLWI, Discovery World, Neighborhood house	General public outreach/education
All actions	7. Gathering Waters Festival ¹	1000 Friends, Lakeshore State Park et. al	General public outreach/education
Habitat – Land Based	8. Development of a Riparian Corridor Management Guide and Implementation of pilot demonstration projects for the Southern Lake Michigan shoreline and inflowing rivers ¹	SEWRPC, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission, and the Southwest Michigan Regional Planning Commission	a. Develop a comprehensive riparian corridor management guide that would address information gaps relative to effectiveness and design features of riparian buffers in rural and urban settings

Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals
Habitat – Land Based			b. Provide guidelines for optimally addressing multiple buffer-establishment objectives
Habitat – Land Based			c. Relate the establishment of buffers to improvements in ecological health, habitat, and water quality
Habitat – Land Based			d. Examine legal issues related to developing buffers
Habitat – Land Based	9. County Grounds/UWM Habitat Restoration Plan	Milwaukee County/UWM	Initiate plan for habitat restoration
Public Health/Bacteria	10. Conduct dry weather surveys to identify outfalls that have dry weather flows, Sample outfalls to determine which have human bacteria discharges (wet and dry weather samples), Determine ownership/owner of outfalls that have dry weather flows and/or human bacteria, Initiate discussion w/ owner of outfall to begin determining corrective actions. Implement projects to correct/remove/disconnect unknown sources of bacteria ²	Municipalities and NGOs with assistance from UWM GLWI and MMSD	Identify unknown sources of bacteria, and correct/remove/disconnect 17% of unknown sources of bacteria (was high priority in the SEWRPC Regional Plan)
Public Health/Bacteria	11. Identify recreational and body contact areas, Identify other areas suitable for recreation or body contact, Prioritize areas to restore for recreational use identified in above based on success of removing unknown sources of bacteria ²	SWWT	Increase recreational use of watershed by some % or number of days (was not an action ranked in the SEWRPC Regional Plan)
Public Health/Bacteria	12. Identify where public ownership of land can serve as a starting point to increase riparian buffers ²	Milwaukee County, Municipalities, WDNR, DATCP, USDA, SWWT, NGOs and Land Trusts	Reduce bacteria sources from land-based activities by some % (actions were ranked medium to high in the SEWRPC Regional Plan)



Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals
Public Health/Bacteria	13. Develop focused programs to assess the impacts of older septic systems on water quality	<i>(Proposed)</i> ³ Counties, Municipalities, NGOs and SWWT	Assess older septic systems to ensure that they are functioning properly
Public Health/Bacteria	14. Manage pet litter by improving existing municipal and other programs and establishing new programs	<i>(Proposed)</i> ³ Milwaukee County, Municipalities, NGOs and SWWT	Increase the number of municipalities with strengthened pet litter programs
Public Health/Bacteria	15. Implement programs to discourage unacceptably high numbers of waterfowl from congregating near water features - identify areas and take action to discourage waterfowl feeding	<i>(Proposed)</i> ³ Milwaukee County, Municipalities, NGOs and SWWT	Number of areas documented, and successful implementation of programs to eliminate feeding or other food sources for waterfowl
Public Health/Bacteria	16. Provide 6 months manure storage	<i>(Proposed)</i> ³ Counties, DATCP, WDNR and USDA	Number and per cent by head count of facilities with at least 6 months of manure storage capacity
Public Health/Bacteria	17. Prevent cattle from directly accessing streams	<i>(Proposed)</i> ³ Counties, DATCP and WDNR	Percentage of stream miles adjacent to agricultural land with no access to cattle
Public Health/Bacteria	18. Convert marginal crop land to wetland or prairie	<i>(Proposed)</i> ³ Counties, WDNR, USDA and Land Trusts	Number of acres converted.
Public Health/Bacteria	19. Preserve highly productive agriculture land	<i>(Proposed)</i> ³ County Land Conservation Organizations	Number of acres preserved
Public Health/Bacteria	20. Control barnyard runoff	<i>(Proposed)</i> ³ Counties, DATCP, WDNR and USDA	Number of facilities with barnyard runoff control measures
Public Health/Bacteria	21. Maintain and preserve Environmentally Significant Lands	MMSD, SEWRPC, WDNR, and others such as land trusts	Number of acres purchased or preserved

Foundation or Priority Action Category	Action	Participants	Goals
Habitat – Land Based	22. Implement stormwater management practices at the subwatershed and neighborhood levels, Maintain stormwater management practices at all levels, Restore floodplain connectivity with the stream system ²	MMSD, WDNR, Municipalities, Counties	Moderate flow regimes to decrease flashiness
Habitat – Land Based	23. Evaluate existing road salt reduction programs, Implement new pilot road salt reduction programs, Implement new pilot road salt reduction programs ²	WDNR, MMSD, and Municipalities including Counties	Reduce water quality and quantity impacts from CSOs, SSOs and stormwater outfalls
Habitat – Land Based	24. Promote the application of and eliminate barriers to implementation of LID on new developments in the watershed	Municipalities, Counties, and State with support from the SWWT, MMSD and NGOs	50% of new development includes LID features, and 20% of new development is LID.
Habitat – Instream Based	25. Remove concrete within the lower reaches of the mainstem, Restore connectivity with floodplain and recreate a more natural meandering stream (to be undertaken simultaneously with 1a) to restore stream hydrology dynamics, Expand passage restoration efforts beyond the mainstem to the tributaries ²	Municipalities, SWWT, NGOs with WDNR and MMSD	Restore fish and aquatic organism passage from Lake Michigan to the headwaters and tributaries (i.e. Follow 3-Tiered Prioritization Strategy as outlined in Appendix 4A)
Phosphorus	26. Adaptive implementation of overflow control program, Implement projects to comply with MS4 permits, Implement projects to comply with NR151 requirements, Reduction of phosphorus loads due to the State ban of phosphorus in commercial fertilizers ²	WDNR, MMSD, and Municipalities	Reduce phosphorus loads from regulated discharges (actions were ranked low to high in the SEWRPC Regional Plan)

¹ SWWT WRP Action Team Summary, November, 2009

² Chapter 7 Table

³ Organizations listed are *proposed* to lead the action



8.1.2 WRP Action Plan for Actions Underway or Initiated

TABLE 8-5
ACTION STEPS FOR ACTIONS UNDERWAY OR INITIATED (TABLE 8-2 ACTIONS)

Step	Responsibility	Comments
1. Ask lead organization to report progress to the WAT, Science and SWWT	WAT/SWWT	WRPs will identify actions underway
2. SWWT designate member to monitor the action	WAT/SWWT	One individual should be designated to monitor an action and report on it
3. SWWT offer assistance and input on the action	SWWT	Start involvement in the various actions to keep SWWT connected
4. SWWT offer review comments on interim work products	SWWT	Continue connection to actions
5. SWWT assess how the action can synergize with other SWWT actions (build upon actions underway)	WAT/SWWT	Key activity – need to build regional actions in a way that maximizes synergy of all actions – avoid disjointed actions
6. Determine if the action needs supportive action from others	WAT/SWWT	What can SWWT do to assist in the implementation of the action by enlisting others to assist in implementation?
7. If supporting action is warranted – start the “new actions” process	WAT/SWWT	Build on actions that are already started
8. If supporting action not warranted - develop supportive releases	WAT/SWWT	In keeping with the non advocacy role – support the basic science of the action if warranted
9. SWWT, WAT and Science participate in the interim and final work product reviews	WAT/SWWT and Science	Participate in the process and make SWWT’s voice heard
10. SWWT, WAT and Science participate in the development of the next steps	WAT/SWWT and Science	Main function of the SWWT – coordinate and collaborate so regional progress continues
11. SWWT, WAT and Science participate in the determining impacts of the particular project on other actions underway or potential new actions	WAT/SWWT and Science	Main function of the SWWT – coordinate and collaborate so regional progress continues

8.1.3 New Actions – How to Begin the Process (Implementation Measures)

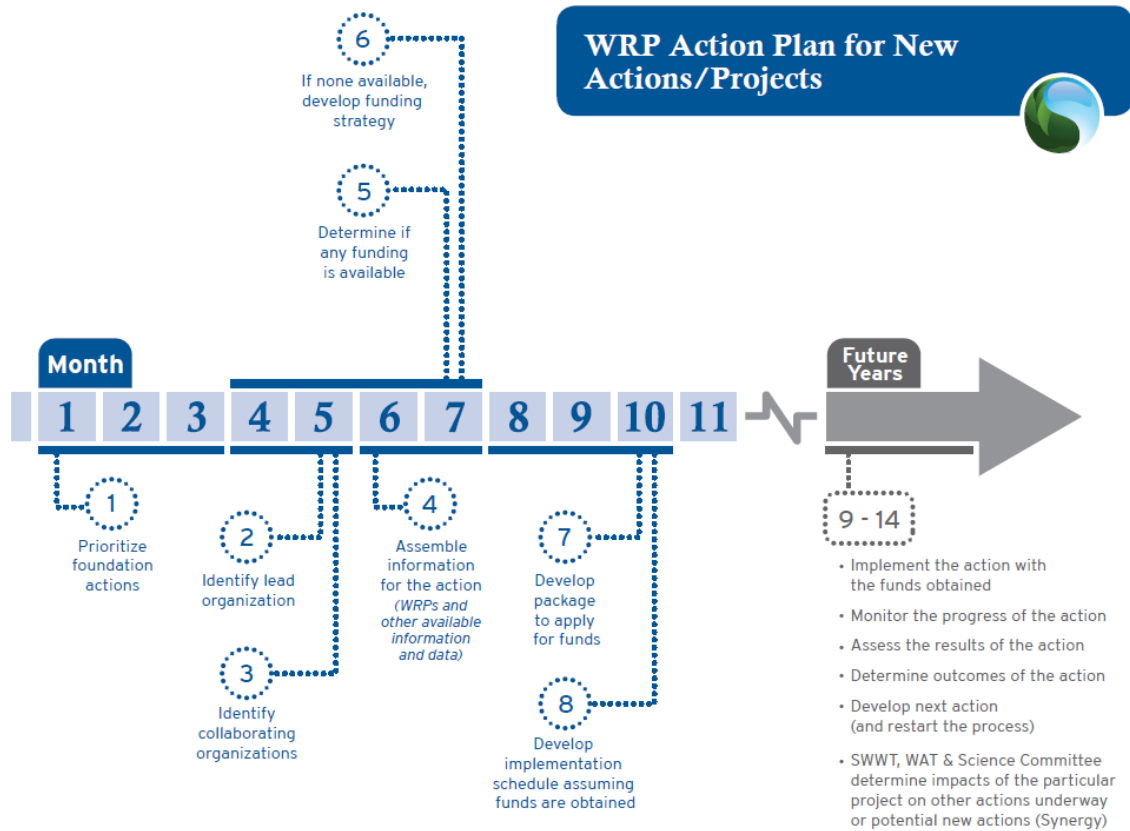
**TABLE 8-6
ACTION STEPS FOR NEW ACTIONS (TABLE 8-3 AND 8-4)**

Step	Responsibility	Timeframes	Comments
1. Prioritize Foundation Actions	WAT/SWWT	First 3 months of 2010	WRPs will be a good start but may not complete the prioritization
2. Identify lead organization	SWWT	Month 4-5	One organization has to lead
3. Identify collaborating organizations	SWWT	Same as above	Many can collaborate
4. Assemble foundation for the action (WRPs and other available information and data)	Lead organization and collaborating organizations	Month 6-7	WRPs are the start but all data needs to be assembled utilizing the SWWT membership
5. Determine if any funding is available	SWWT and Lead Organization	Concurrent with activities 2-4	All sources need to be looked at – budgets, grants, foundations, etc.
6. If none available – develop funding strategy	SWWT and Lead Organization	Concurrent with activity 5	Most difficult action – SWWT must lead this
7. Develop package to apply for funds	Lead and collaborating organizations	Month 8-10 considering schedule requirements for funding requests	Package will vary depending upon funding source
8. Develop implementation schedule assuming funds are obtained	Lead organization	Concurrent with activity 7	Schedule will have to be prepared as a part of the funding request
9. Implement the action with the funds obtained	Lead and collaborating organizations	Based upon when funds are obtained	Lead organization assign responsibilities
10. Monitor the progress of the action	Lead and collaborating organizations	Based upon detailed action schedule	Monitor and report periodically to the WAT, Science and SWWT
11. Assess the results of the action	Lead and collaborating organizations	Based upon detailed action schedule	Develop data for posting on SWWT website
12. Determine outcomes of the action	Lead and collaborating organizations	Based upon detailed action schedule	Write a report on the results

13. Develop next action (and restart the process)	SWWT and Lead Organization	Based upon detailed action schedule	Did the action result in achieving the measureable progress?
14. SWWT, WAT and Science participate in the determining impacts of the particular project on other actions underway or potential new actions (Synergy)	SWWT and Lead Organization	Based upon detailed action schedule	Main function of the SWWT – coordinate and collaborate so regional progress continues

8.1.4 Implementation Schedule and Process

Figure 8-1 shows a simplified process chart for Table 8-6 actions.



**FIGURE 8-1
WRP ACTION PLAN FOR NEW ACTIONS/PROJECTS**

The key element for an action plan for new actions and projects is the designation of the lead organization. Once this is done, and collaborating organizations are identified, the action plan can proceed to develop the new action/project.



The key element of any new project is obtaining funds for implementation of the project. The implementation schedule then can be further developed once funding is obtained

8.2 Potential Funding Sources

Financial assistance for potential WRP projects may be available from government agencies and private organizations. Various programs may award money to individual landowners, nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and local and state governments. Summaries of the types of available funds from each source are presented below; more detailed information is available in Chapter XI and Appendices U and V of *A Regional Water Quality Management Plan Update for the Greater Milwaukee Watersheds (SEWRPC, 2007)*. Appendices U and V of the RWQMPSU is provided in this report as Appendix 8A.

8.2.1 Local Governments

County and municipal governments are permitted to borrow and issue bonds according to Chapter 67 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Additionally, counties and cities have the power to assess special taxes for park and parkway acquisitions and improvements. County and municipal governments may apply for many of the state, federal, and private grants and cost-share programs.

8.2.2 State Governments

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (WDATCP) maintain a number of financial assistance programs. The WDNR tends to provide funds to maintain existing natural forestlands; to purchase lands for urban stream preservation or restoration; to remove small dams; to design and implement urban nonpoint source best management practices; to establish easements; to protect and enhance stream, lake, and wetland habitat; to control and manage invasive species; and to establish riparian corridors. Additional cost-sharing programs are available from WDNR to provide assistance with project planning, for educational programs, and for public involvement programs. The WDATCP provides funding for county water resources management planning. The WDNR provides funding for flood-proofing and flood mitigation to incorporated local governments and their sewerage districts.

Many federal grant and cost-share programs are administered through WDNR. For example, WDNR administers the *Land and Water Conservation Fund*, which is funded by the U.S. Department of the Interior, for planning and acquiring lands for public use (e.g., open space, natural areas, and recreation). Additionally, some federal agencies provide grants directly to the states for use as the states see fit. For example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) provides money to Wisconsin's Clean Water Fund via the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

8.2.3 Federal Government

Many of the federal agencies in the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and the Interior and various other federal agencies have funding programs, including cost-sharing, grants, and loans. Such programs may provide financial assistance to either individual landowners or state and sub-state governments. In some cases, funding is provided to support easements or for the acquisitions of private land to local governments for parks and reserves.

Through the Farm Service Agency and Natural Resource Conservation Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture funds various programs to restore or enhance wildlife habitat, to reclaim wetlands on agricultural lands, for farming conservation management, and to provide for flood protection or prevention. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) provides funding for several programs for wildlife and fish habitat restoration and improvement. The U.S. Department of Transportation’s Transportation Enhancement Program can provide funds to mitigate the effects of the transportation network upon natural streams and wetlands.

The USEPA provides funding for numerous programs including: wildlife habitat restoration; for state water pollution control, monitoring, and enforcement activities; and for local and state governments to develop watershed partnerships. The USEPA also funds environmental and human health education projects. Projects that implement instream water quality management and habitat improvements may be eligible for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers grant programs. The USACE funds can be used to enhance or mitigate instream channel stability and habitat conditions, including the removal of concrete channel linings, and to restore and enhance nearshore and estuarine habitat.

8.2.4 Detailed Data on Federal Funding Source

Table 8-7 shows a detailed summary of a typical federal funding source – Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants (319 Program). This is an example of the detailed requirements for federal grants and is typical of common federal requirements.

TABLE 8-7

FUNDING PROGRAM NAME: NONPOINT SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS (319 PROGRAM)

Item	Requirement
Application Deadline	Varies by state. Consult the lead nonpoint source agency in WI (WDNR) (for contact information click on the link listed under "Secondary Internet").
When Funds are Available	Varies by state.
Average annual number of applicants	55 states and territories receive grants. Number of tribal grants awarded highly variable. Applications from recipients to states vary highly by state.
Typical percentage of applicants funded	Percentage of applicants who receive money is highly variable by state and within state from year to year.
Is a matched amount required?	Case-dependant.
Match Amount	States required to provide 40% non-federal match for whole grant. Recipients within state typically required to provide 40% match for each project, but this may be negotiable with a given state.
Funding Level FY 2007	\$194 million
Funding Level FY 2008	\$200.9 million
Funding Level FY 2009	\$200.9 million
Typical lowest amount awarded	Check with the WDNR regarding the administration of 319 Grants.



Item	Requirement
Typical highest amount awarded	Check with the WDNR regarding the administration of 319 Grants..
Typical median amount awarded	Check with the WDNR regarding the administration of 319 Grants.
Other details on funding	N/A
Primary Address	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503T) Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460
Primary Telephone	(202) 566-1155
Primary Internet	www.cfda.gov (search on program 66.460)
Secondary Internet	www.epa.gov/owow/nps/contacts.html
Legislative Authority	Clean Water Act, section 319(h)""""
Associated Keywords	Agriculture, Best Management Practices, Coastal Waters, Drinking Water, Outreach/Education, Fisheries, Forests, Land Acquisition, Monitoring, Nonpoint Source Control, Partnerships, Planning, Point Source Control, Pollution Prevention, Research, Restoration, Floodplains/Riparian Zones, Source Water Protection, Stormwater Management, Watershed Management, Wetlands, Wildlife
Eligible Organizations	Business, Community/Watershed Group, Nonprofit Groups, Educational Institution, Private Landowner, Conservation District, Local Government, State/Territorial Agency, Tribal Agency, Federal Agency
Eligibility Constraints	The immediate grantees are designated state and territorial NPS agencies. The ultimate recipients of funds are typically state and local governments, Indian tribes, universities, and nonprofit organizations, which submit grant applications to the designated state or territorial agency for funds in accordance with state and Federal requirements.

8.2.5 Private

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and other sources help fund a number of programs that are administered in cooperation with federal agencies (e.g., USEPA, FWS). For example, the *Partnership for Wildlife* program is operated by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and administered by the FWS. The Kenosha/Racine Land Trust, Milwaukee Area Land Conservancy, Ozaukee-Washington Land Trust, and Waukesha Land conservancy acquire lands or easements for environmentally-valuable lands via purchases, donations, and grants. Eastman Kodak maintains a small grant program to assess and enhance greenways.

8.2.6 Funding Summary

Appendix U of the SEWRPC Regional Report (SEWRPC REPORT 50) (Appendix 8A to this report) contains a detailed summary of potential funding programs to implement plan recommendations.



8.3 Watershed Policy Issues

Policy issues need to be considered as projects are considered for implementation. Consideration of these policy issues may influence the implementation schedule and process. Issues should be prioritized and examined by the SWWT Policy Committee and should include the following as an initial list:

- **TMDL Development:** This consideration should include the timing of any TMDLs, agency leadership of the TMDLs, and the exact format of the TMDLs in terms of which pollutants and which portions of the watershed. An additional potential issue is the regulatory relationship between NR 151 and TMDLs, as noted in Chapter 2 of this report.
- **Consideration of Watershed Permits:** The issues to be addressed regarding this topic are summarized in the “white paper” found in Appendix 8B.
- **Water Quality Trading:** The issues to be addressed regarding this topic are summarized in Appendix 8B.
- **NR 151 Implementation:** The regulatory and financial issues regarding the implementation of this regulation may impact the assumed impact of this regulation on water quality and the implementation of this WRP.
- **Alternatives to adding phosphates to drinking water:** There are policy issues that should be addressed as this major source of phosphorous to the watershed is not currently the focus of any scientific or regulatory program.
- **Alternative indicator to replace fecal coliform bacteria:** The policy implications of building a local consensus for and support of for new methods to assess water borne disease risk need to be addressed.

8.4 Post-Implementation Monitoring

8.4.1 Adaptive Management

Conclusions and recommendations contained in this Watershed Reclamation Plan are based on the best information and data that are currently available. Nonetheless, it is acknowledged that uncertainties or data gaps exist with regard to existing conditions, impacts of the proposed actions, some of the proposed water quality targets, and various other issues.

Other unknowns are present as well, such as the ability of the proposed restoration measures to fully attain the estimated pollutant reductions. The proposed adaptive management approach will allow us to move forward with water quality improvement activities at the same time that additional data gathering occurs. These data will then be used to confirm or adjust some of the plan’s technical assumptions, to fill remaining data limitations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of restoration measures on an individual and collective basis.

8.4.2 Measuring Success

Focused monitoring efforts will be required to fulfill three primary objectives:

- Obtain additional data to address information gaps and uncertainty in the current analysis (data gaps monitoring and assessment). Many of the tasks detailed in Table 8-3 and 8-4 deal with information gaps.



- Ensure that identified management actions are undertaken (implementation monitoring). This measurement activity is focused on Table 8-2 actions and all Table 8-3 and 8-4 actions as they progress to implementation.
- Ensure that management actions are having the desired effect (effectiveness monitoring). This measurement activity deals with the actual watershed conditions regarding water quality and habitat, and the assessment of improvement, stability or degradation.

Proposed basic elements of a monitoring strategy to meet these three objectives are described below. During the implementation phase, the monitoring and analysis plan will need to be updated and refined (see Section 8.6).

8.4.3 Data Gaps

Study and monitoring to fill current data gaps is the highest priority because these data are needed to move forward with specific restoration strategies. For example, work on illicit connections should be prioritized based upon existing or potential recreational opportunities in the Menomonee River watershed, but no baseline data are available to do the prioritization. Similarly, no chloride reduction targets are presented due to limited historic and recent water quality data and an incomplete understanding of the relationship of chloride use to water quality conditions. A lack of data also resulted in an incomplete understanding of several of the metals impairments. Additional monitoring is therefore needed to address these data gaps and will consist of the following:

- Actions 1, 5, and 10 from Table 8-2 which are already underway.
- Initiated Actions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 from Table 8-3
- Planned Actions 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, and 23 from Table 8-4

The SWWT and the other participants noted in the tables should take the lead in performing these actions assuming adequate budgets and resources.

8.4.4 Implementation Monitoring

The purpose of implementation monitoring is to document whether or not actions and projects were completed as planned and designed. Objectives of an implementation monitoring program include the following:

- Measuring, documenting, and reporting the watershed-wide extent of recommended actions and other watershed restoration measures. This monitoring activity should utilize the measures outlines for the various actions in the Chapter 7 Tables.
- Evaluating the general effectiveness of the various actions as applied operationally in the field. This monitoring activity should concentrate on the water quality and habitat information – both historical and newly developed.
- Determining the need and direction of watershed education and outreach programs.

Implementation monitoring must consist of monitoring these three major action areas. The monitoring must be done by the lead organization. This type of information will provide the Watershed Action Teams (WATs) with data on the progress of the various actions. The WATs should take the lead in performing the overall implementation monitoring as it varies by each type of action.

8.4.5 Effectiveness Monitoring

The Menomonee River Watershed Restoration Plan should be evaluated five years after the completion (January 2015). A formal review of the Menomonee River WRP should occur in 2015 and will use the water quality data and habitat data available at that time for each pollutant (and/or the measures that best represent interpretations of the water quality and habitat conditions existing at that time) to assess overall progress toward meeting water quality restoration goals.

This effort will include a combination of water quality and biological monitoring and habitat assessment aimed at determining the effectiveness of restoration activities. This assessment can be made based on data collected by the SWWT and all of its partners and a much more thorough assessment will be possible if additional data are collected during the intervening years. Due to many resource constraints, these additional data would need to be collected by watershed stakeholders led by the SWWT and the WAT.

Data trends that should be tracked (at a minimum) include the following:

- Fecal coliform and other bacteria water quality data
- Fish and aquatic life conditions
- Phosphorous water quality data

8.5 Progress Evaluation and Recalibration (Plan-Do-Check-Act)

This WRP provides the basis for and the documentation of approximately 9 actions which are underway (Table 8-2), 6 actions which are initiated (Table 8-3), and 15 actions (Table 8-4) which are planned for the Menomonee River Watershed. This level of action is unprecedented in the watershed in comparison to all prior historical actions to improve water quality and habitat.

The first element in the recalibration process must be an annual reevaluation of the status of the actions. Completion of these many actions in the period 2010 to 2015 will require periodic comprehensive reviews of status of all the actions. This review could be made an integral part of annual SWWT meetings or scheduled at a separate meeting. The annual reevaluation should start with all the Actions in Tables 8-2, 8-3 and 8-4 and update the tables with regard to the status of the actions.

The second element in the recalibration process should be the annual evaluation of the results of the various actions. The measures that should be utilized are noted in the Tables in Chapter 7, and provide understandable measures to base progress upon.

The third element of the recalibration process is more complex – that being the review of water quality data and habitat data with the purpose of determining if the watershed is improving, stable or continuing the deterioration which has already occurred. This process will require the

Science Committee of the SWWT to assess all new data from the period 2009 to 2015 and determine to the best extent possible the “improving/stable/deteriorating” status of the watershed in terms of habitat, human health and nutrients.

The last element of the recalibration process deals with potential revision of the action plan. This is a complex process which may require an update to this WRP. The key decision in this element involves – “should the actions be changed as progress is not being made?” and/or “should the actions be changed due to new knowledge of better actions?”

The third and fourth elements of the recalibration process will require an update to this WRP in 2015 as all of the many actions are completed and the results are known.

DRAFT

APPENDIX 8A

Appendix U

POTENTIAL FUNDING PROGRAMS TO IMPLEMENT PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Table U-1

FUNDING PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS^a

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Funding Program	Eligibility	Types of Projects and Funding Eligibility Criteria	Assistance Provided	Application Deadline
Riparian Buffers, Prairie and Wetland Restoration, and Instream Measures					
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE)	Water Resources Development and Flood Control Acts	Local governments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water resources planning assistance 2. Emergency streambank and shoreline protection 	50 percent for studies and 65 percent for project implementation of Federal cost-share assistance; 35 to 50 percent local match is required	None
USCOE	Flood Hazard Mitigation and Riverine Ecosystem Restoration Program	Local governments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood hazard mitigation to include relocation of threatened structures 2. Riverine ecosystem restoration such as conservation or restoration of natural floodwater storage areas 3. Planning activities to determine responses to future flood situations 4. Project areas must be in a floodplain 	50 percent for studies and 65 percent for project implementation of Federal cost-share assistance; 35 to 50 percent local match is required	Undetermined
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	Individual landowners provided they have a local sponsor such as a local unit of government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sale of agricultural floodprone lands to NRCS for floodplain easements 2. Land must have a history of repeated flooding (at least twice in the past 10 years) 3. Landowner retains most of the rights as before the sale 4. NRCS has authority to restore the floodplain function and value 	The USDA pays the landowner one of three options: a geographic rate, a value based on the assessment of the land in agricultural production, or an offer made by the landowner; 75 percent Federal cost-share assistance; 25 percent local match is required ^b	Variable
USDA NRCS	Emergency Conservation Program	Individual landowners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grading and shaping farmland 2. Restoring conservation structures 3. Redistribution of eroded soil 4. Debris removal 5. Projects must be in response to a natural disaster 	Up to 64 percent Federal cost-share assistance; the remaining percentage is the landowner's responsibility	After a designated State or Presidential disaster declaration

Table U-1 (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Funding Program	Eligibility	Types of Projects and Funding Eligibility Criteria	Assistance Provided	Application Deadline
Riparian Buffers, Prairie and Wetland Restoration, and Instream Measures (continued)					
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Services Agency (FSA)	Conservation Reserve Program	Individual landowners in a 10- or 15-year contract	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riparian buffers 2. Trees 3. Windbreaks 4. Grassed waterways 	50 percent Federal cost-share assistance; 50 percent local match from individual; an annual rental payment for the length of the contract is also provided	Annually or ongoing ^C
USDA FSA	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	Individual landowners in a 10- or 15-year contract	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Filter strips 2. Riparian buffers 3. Grassed waterways 4. Permanent grasses (only in specially designated grassland project areas) 5. Wetland development and restoration 	50 percent Federal cost-share assistance; one-time signing incentive payment (up to \$150 per acre); practice incentive payment (about 40 percent of cost of establishing practice); annual rental payment; State of Wisconsin lump sum payment; Wisconsin practice incentive payment (about 20 percent of cost of establishing practice)	Ongoing
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)	Municipal Flood Control Grants Chapter NR 199 of the <i>Wisconsin Administrative Code</i>	Cities, villages, towns, metropolitan sewerage districts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition and removal of structures 2. Flood proofing and elevation of structures 3. Riparian restoration projects 4. Acquisition of vacant land or purchase of easements 5. Construction of storm-water and groundwater facilities related to flood control and riparian restoration projects 6. Flood mapping 	70 percent State cost-share assistance; 30 percent local match	July 15
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Program	State fish and wildlife agencies, private organizations and local communities must work through their State agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem identification 2. Species and habitat conservation 3. Public enjoyment of fish and wildlife 4. Species monitoring 5. Identification of significant habitats 	\$768,000 available nationally ^d	September 1
FWS	Partners for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Program	Private landowners for a 10-year contract	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of degraded wetlands, native grasslands, stream and riparian corridors, and other habitat areas 	Full cost-share and technical assistance; individual projects cannot exceed \$25,000	Continuous
FWS ^e	Partnership for Wildlife	Nonprofit organizations, State and local agencies, and individuals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preservation of nongame fish and wildlife species 2. Management of nongame fish and wildlife species 3. Habitat restoration projects 	\$768,000 available nationally ^d Must be matched equally from outside sources	September 1

Table U-1 (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Funding Program	Eligibility	Types of Projects and Funding Eligibility Criteria	Assistance Provided	Application Deadline
Riparian Buffers, Prairie and Wetland Restoration, and Instream Measures (continued)					
FWS	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	State and public agencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Property acquisition for the protection of wetlands that migratory birds, fish and wildlife are dependant on 2. Wetland restoration and protection projects 3. Habitat restoration projects 	50 percent Federal cost-share assistance; 50 percent local match is required	Variable
FWS	Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act Grant Program	States, tribal government, other interested entities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooperative conservation, restoration, and management of fish and wildlife resources and their habitat 	Cost-share up to 75 percent of project cost	February 28
USDA NRCS	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	Individual landowners for a 10-year contract	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instream structures for fish 2. Prairie restoration 3. Wetland scrapes 4. Wildlife travel lanes 	Cost-share of up to 75 percent of installation	Continuous
USDA NRCS	Wetland Reserve Program	Individual landowners for a 10-year agreement, or a 30-year or permanent easement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wetland restoration of lands in current agricultural production 	75 to 100 percent cost-share depending on option chosen and technical assistance. Also between 75 to 100 percent of the cost of the land assessment taken out of production in a one time payment for the 30-year and permanent easement options only	Continuous
USDA	Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program	State and local governments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects 2. Wetland restoration 3. Projects are intended to be larger scale 	Technical assistance and cost-sharing are provided; up to 100 percent Federal cost-share assistance for flood control prevention; typical project range is \$3.5 to \$5.0 million in Federal financial assistance	Ongoing
USCOE	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program	State and local governments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of degraded aquatic ecosystems to a more natural condition 	65 percent Federal cost-share assistance; local match of 35 percent is required; maximum Federal share is \$5,000,000 per project; 100 percent of maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation costs must be provided locally with non-Federal funds	None
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) ^f	Five-Star Restoration Program	Public or private organizations that engage in community-based restoration projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wetland restoration projects 2. Riparian restoration projects 3. Projects must be part of a larger watershed and be community based 4. Projects must also have at least five contributing partners 	\$500,000 available nationally ^d ; project award ranges between \$5,000 and \$20,000 at the local level; average award is around \$10,000; technical assistance is also provided	March 2

Table U-1 (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Funding Program	Eligibility	Types of Projects and Funding Eligibility Criteria	Assistance Provided	Application Deadline
Riparian Buffers, Prairie and Wetland Restoration, and Instream Measures (continued)					
U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)	Transportation Enhancement Program	State and local units of government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wetland preservation and restoration 2. Stormwater treatment systems to address runoff from roads and highways 3. Natural habitat restoration 	80 percent Federal cost-share assistance; 20 percent local match is required	Ongoing
WDNR ⁹	Stewardship Incentives Program	Individual landowners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riparian buffers 2. Reforestation 3. Forest improvement 4. Tree planting 5. Forest management plan development 6. Wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement to include travel corridors, nest boxes and platforms, instream habitat enhancements 	65 percent Federal cost-share assistance; 35 percent cost-share from individual; \$5,000 maximum per project ⁿ	Ongoing
WDNR	State Wildlife Grants Program	Nonprofit organizations, State and local agencies, and individuals	Project must address an ecological priority, threat/issue, or conservation action as identified in Wisconsin's Wildlife Action Plan	Planning projects require 25 percent non-Federal matching funds and implementation projects require 50 percent non-Federal matching funds	March 13
WDNR	Small and Abandoned Dam Removal Grant Program	Counties, cities, villages, towns, tribes, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and private dam owners	Eligible project costs include labor, materials, and equipment directly related to planning the actual removal, the dam removal itself, and the restoration of the impoundment.	WDNR will fund 50 percent of eligible project costs, with a maximum grant award of \$50,000	Ongoing
WDNR	County Conservation Aids	County and tribal governing bodies participating in the county fish and wildlife programs	Improvement and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources and habitat	Specific funding is allocated to each county with the state paying a maximum of 50 percent of the eligible actual project costs	July 1
WDNR	Urban Rivers Grant Program	Local units of government	Land acquisition to preserve open areas in urban environments adjacent to streams and rivers	50 percent State cost-share assistance; 50 percent local match is required	May 1
WDNR	River Protection Grant Program, Chapter NR 195 of the <i>Wisconsin Administrative Code</i>	Local units of government and nonprofit conservation organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities designed to develop partnerships that protect river ecosystems 2. Educational projects 3. Activities associated with river management plan development 4. Land acquisition 5. Ordinance development 6. Installation of practices to control nonpoint source pollution 	75 percent State cost-share assistance; 25 percent local match is required	March 15 and September 1

Table U-1 (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Funding Program	Eligibility	Types of Projects and Funding Eligibility Criteria	Assistance Provided	Application Deadline
Riparian Buffers, Prairie and Wetland Restoration, and Instream Measures (continued)					
WDNR Utilizing U.S. Department of Interior Funding	Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Program	Local units of government and State agencies, apply to the WDNR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State planning for the acquisition of State and local parks 2. Land acquisition for open space, estuaries, forests, and wildlife and natural resource areas 3. Facilities to enhance recreational opportunities 	\$40 million available nationally ^d 50 percent cost-sharing of a project. Federal funds cannot exceed 50 percent of an eligible project	May 1
WDNR	Stewardship Grant Program, Urban Green Space Program	Local units of government, lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and nonprofit conservation organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land acquisition for greenway space in urban areas, protection of scenic or ecological features, and wildlife habitat improvement 	50 percent State cost-sharing assistance; 50 percent local match is required	Ongoing
Wisconsin Coastal Management Program	Wisconsin Coastal Management Grant Program	State, local, tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coastal land acquisition 2. Wetland protection and habitat restoration 3. Nonpoint source pollution control 	Total of \$1.5 million annually	November 2
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Challenge Grant Program	Federal, State, and local governments, educational institutions, and nonprofit organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Habitat protection and restoration on private lands 2. Sustainable communities through conservation 3. Conservation education 	Average funding level is between \$25,000 and \$75,000 per project; projects must have a match of at least 50 percent from non-Federal funding sources	Project pre-proposal: June 1 and October 15; full project proposal: July 15 and December 1
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Great Lakes Watershed Restoration Program	State and local governments, tribes, and nonprofit organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restore, enhance, and protect fish communities and habitats, wetlands, tributaries and their watersheds, Great Lakes shoreline and upland habitat. 2. Address terrestrial and aquatic invasive species 3. Promote individual stewardship 	Funding level is between \$35,000 and \$100,000 per project; projects must have a match of at least 50 percent from non-Federal funding sources	Project applications November 15. Announcement of awards April 15 of following year
Eastman Kodak	American Greenway Grants	Land trusts, local units of government, and nonprofit organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecological assessments 2. Mapping and surveying 3. Planning activities 4. Creative projects that work to establish greenways in communities 5. Must have matching funds from other sources 6. Must show that the project will be completed 	Grants with a maximum amount of \$2,500	March 1 to June 1
Rural and Urban Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement					
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP)	Land and Water Resource Management Program	Individual landowners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grassed waterways 2. Manure storage systems 3. Grade stabilization structure 4. Nutrient and pest management plans 5. Conservation tillage 	50 to 70 percent State cost-share assistance; 30 to 50 percent individual cost-share is required; in the case of financial hardship, up to 90 percent cost-share assistance can be obtained from the State	December 31

Table U-1 (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Funding Program	Eligibility	Types of Projects and Funding Eligibility Criteria	Assistance Provided	Application Deadline
Rural and Urban Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement (continued)					
DATCP	Farmland Preservation Program	Individual landowners for a period of 10 years	1. Best management practices that will lower the soil erosion rate to the tolerable soil loss rate or below	Tax incentives on an annual basis	None
WDNR	Urban Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement and Storm Water Management Grant Program. Funding is through Chapter NR 155 of the <i>Wisconsin Administrative Code</i>	Local units of government	1. Planning 2. Educational and information activities 3. Ordinance development and enforcement 4. Training 5. Storm water detention ponds 6. Streambank and shoreline stabilization	70 percent State cost-share assistance for projects not involving construction, requiring a 30 percent local match; 50 percent State cost-share assistance for projects involving construction, requiring a 50 percent local match	May 1
WDNR	Targeted Runoff Management Grant Program, Chapter 120 of the <i>Wisconsin Administrative Code</i> ; in the future, specific rural nonpoint source abatement measures will be funded under Chapter NR 151 of the <i>Wisconsin Administrative Code</i>	Local units of government	1. Complying with nonpoint source performance standards 2. Improving 303(d) waters 3. Protecting outstanding water resources 4. Compliance with a notice of discharge for an animal feeding operation 5. Addressing a water quality concern of national or statewide importance, such as the Upper Mississippi River concerns	70 percent State cost-share assistance; 30 percent local match is required. Rural projects cannot exceed \$30,000 in funding and urban projects cannot exceed \$150,000	May 1
WDNR	Land Recycling Loan (Brownfields) Program	Local units of government	Remedy environmental contamination affecting surface water or groundwater	Low interest loan	Dec. 31
USDA NRCS	Environmental Quality Incentives Program	Individual landowner in a three-year contract	1. Animal waste management practices 2. Soil erosion and sediment control practices 3. Nutrient management 4. Habitat improvement	75 to 90 percent Federal cost-share assistance	Annually ¹
USDA	Water Quality Special Research Grants Program	Land-Grant Institutions, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, State and Private controlled Institutions of higher education	Projects funded shall improve the quality of surface water and groundwater resources through research, education, and extension activities	Awards up to \$600,000 a dollar-for-dollar match is required	April 4
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Low interest loans offered to and distributed by the state to various borrowers to fund water quality protection projects	1. Agricultural, rural, and urban runoff control 2. Estuary improvement projects 3. Estuary improvement projects 4. Wet weather flow control, including storm water and sewer overflows 5. Alternative treatment technologies water reuse and conservation projects.	Currently the program has more than \$27 billion in assets	Ongoing

Table U-1 (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Funding Program	Eligibility	Types of Projects and Funding Eligibility Criteria	Assistance Provided	Application Deadline
Rural and Urban Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement (continued)					
USEPA	Water Pollution Control Program Grants	State and interstate water pollution control agencies	Water Quality Management programs including permitting, pollution control activities, surveillance, monitoring, and enforcement, and provision for training and public information.	Formula Grants \$5,630,000 available nationally ^d	Ongoing
USEPA ^j	Watershed Assistance Grants Program	Local units of government, nonprofit conservation organizations	Developing watershed and river partnerships and organizations	\$365,000 available nationally ^d ; locally projects are funded in the following ranges: \$4,000 and under, and \$4,000 and over with a cap of \$30,000	Variable
USEPA	Targeted Watershed Grants Program	Watershed organizations nominated by state governor or tribal leader	Innovative watershed level approaches for combating threats and impairments and a clear set of performance measures with identified and measurable environmental indicators	Range from \$600,000 to \$900,000 and a 25 percent non-Federal match is required	May 1
USEPA	Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Grants Program	Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP) Partners and Supports, any organization, group, or business committed to reducing the environmental risk from pesticides is eligible to join	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of pollution control measures 2. Plan development which includes strategies to reduce pesticide risk 3. Grant applicants must be PESP partners or members 	\$300,000 available nationally ^d ; locally grants are provided up to a maximum of \$50,000	Ongoing
Wisconsin Coastal Management Program	Wisconsin Coastal Management Grant Program	State, local, tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coastal land acquisition 2. Wetland protection and habitat restoration 3. Nonpoint source pollution control 	Total of \$1.5 million annually	November 2
Point Source Pollution Abatement Recommendations					
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Funding for State of Wisconsin Clean Water Fund Program which issues grants to municipalities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities 2. Nonpoint source pollution abatement projects 3. Estuary protection projects 	80 percent Federal, 20 percent State; interest rate varies with State bond issues	Ongoing
USEPA	Direct Federal Line-Item Grant	State and interstate water pollution control agencies	Wastewater construction and planning projects	Formula Grants yielding more than \$3 billion in direct wastewater-related grants since 1992	Ongoing
USDA	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	Local units of governments, nonprofit organizations, associations, and districts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation, repair, improvement or expansion of a rural water facility 2. Installation, repair, improvement or expansion of a rural waste disposal facility 3. Collection and treatment of sanitary waste, stormwater and solid wastes 	\$706 million in loans, \$528 million in grants, and \$75 million in guaranteed loans available nationally ^d	Determined by State USDA office

Table U-1 (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Funding Program	Eligibility	Types of Projects and Funding Eligibility Criteria	Assistance Provided	Application Deadline
Inland Lake and Lake Michigan Water Quality					
USEPA	Beach Act Grants	State, local, tribal governments	Develop and implement beach water quality monitoring and notification programs at Great Lakes beaches. Develop and implement programs to inform the public about the risk of exposure to disease-causing microorganisms in the waters at the state beaches.	Formula Grants Wisconsin's 2007 allocation \$225,960	Annual
FWS	Federal Clean Vessel Act	State, local, tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations	Education/information materials, construction, renovation, operation and maintenance of pump out and dump stations, including floating restrooms	Range from \$30,000 (there is no specific minimum) to \$1,000,000 and a 25 percent non-Federal match is required	January 31
USCOE	Estuary Habitat Restoration Program	State, local, tribal governments	Habitat restoration activities including the re-establishment of chemical, physical, hydrologic, and biological features and components	Project costs should not be less than \$100,000 or more than \$1,000,000. The Federal share will generally not exceed 65 percent	Ongoing
WDNR	Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grants	Counties, local and tribal government, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and town sanitary districts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education, prevention and planning 2. Established infestation control 3. Early detection and rapid response 	Awards up to 50 percent of the cost of a project up to a maximum grant amount of \$75,000	February 1 and August 1
WDNR	Lake Planning Grant Program, Chapter NR 190 of the <i>Wisconsin Administrative Code</i>	Local units of governments, lake districts, and nonprofit conservation organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gathering and analyzing water quality information 2. Land use planning within lake watersheds 3. Gathering and compiling demographic information pertinent to individual lakes 4. Developing lake management plans 	Up to 75 percent State cost-share assistance, not to exceed \$10,000; 25 percent local match is required; lakes are eligible for more than one grant, however, the total amount of State dollars cannot exceed \$100,000	February 1 and August 1
WDNR	Lake Protection Grant Program, Chapter NR 191 of the <i>Wisconsin Administrative Code</i>	Local units of government, lake districts, and nonprofit conservation organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land acquisition for easement establishment 2. Wetland restoration 3. Lake restoration projects 4. Other projects involving lake improvement 	75 percent State cost-share which cannot exceed \$200,000; 25 percent local match is required	May 1
WDNR	Lake Classification Grant Program ^K	Counties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a county lake classification system 	\$50,000 per grant	May 1
Great Lakes Governors	Great Lakes Protection Fund	Government agencies, nonprofit organizations, businesses, individuals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addressing biological pollution 2. Ecosystem restoration 3. Market mechanisms for environmental improvement 4. Restoring natural flow regimes 	Variable	None
Water Quality Monitoring					
USGS	Stream Gaging Cooperator Program	State agencies, sewerage system and wastewater treatment plant operators, and other units of government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation, operation, and maintenance of stream gages 	50 percent Federal, 50 percent cooperator	Annual

Table U-1 (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Funding Program	Eligibility	Types of Projects and Funding Eligibility Criteria	Assistance Provided	Application Deadline
Educational and Other Watershed Improvement Grants					
USEPA	Environmental Education Grants Program	Local or State education agencies, colleges, and nonprofit organizations, State environmental agencies, and noncommercial education broadcasting agencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving environmental education teaching skills 2. Educating teachers, students, or the public about human health problems 3. Building capacity for environmental education programs 4. Education communities 5. Educating the public through print, broadcast, or other media 	\$2 million available nationally ^d ; locally, grants are for \$5,000; \$5000 to \$25,000; and up to \$100,000	Mid-November

NOTE: The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance programs can be accessed at: <http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html>. Additional information on grants can be accessed through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/fedfund/> and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries Grants Information Collection at: <http://grants.library.wisc.edu>.

^aSome of the programs described in this table may not be available under all envisioned conditions for a variety of reasons, including local eligibility requirements or lack of funds in Federal and/or State budgets at a given time.

^bIn kind services are allowed as a part of the local cost-share assistance.

^cTwo types of sign-up are available for CRP: continuous CRP, which has no timeline and is used for small sensitive tracts of land and regular CRP, which has an annual sign up application period and is used for large tracts of land.

^dAvailable on an annual basis.

^eThe Fish and Wildlife Service receives support funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and other private sources to help fund this program.

^fMust apply through an intermediary organization which includes the National Association of Counties, the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the Wildlife Habitat Council.

^gThe Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources utilizes USDA Forest Service funding for the Stewardship Incentives Program.

^hCost-sharable practices must be part of implementation of a Forest Stewardship Plan prepared by a forester.

ⁱEQIP provides minimal funding in Southeastern Wisconsin.

^jThe USEPA provides grant funding to the private nonprofit organization River Network to disburse funding. Applications must be made through River Network.

^kThe Lake Classification Grant Program is a subgrant program of the Lake Protection Grant Program.

Source: Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, Upper Des Plaines River Phase 2 Funding Project Interim Report, December 2000, and SEWRPC.

Table U-2

POTENTIAL GRANT PROGRAMS TO IMPLEMENT SELECTED SPECIFIC PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Plan Recommendations	Grant Programs
Point Source Pollution Abatement	
1. Construction of Municipal Sewerage and Wastewater Treatment Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USEPA – Clean Water State Revolving Fund • WDNR – State of Wisconsin Clean Water Fund Program • Direct Federal Line-Item Grant • USDA – Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities
Rural and Urban Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement	
1. Reduce Agricultural Nonpoint Source Pollution A. Reduce Erosion from Cropland through Measures Such as Conservation Tillage and Grassed Waterways B. Install Riparian Buffers/Filter Strips C. Practice More Effective Manure and Nutrient Management D. Install Diversions Around Barnyards E. Restrict Livestock Access to Streams F. Manage Milking Center Wastewater G. Expanded Oversight and Maintenance of Private Onsite Sewage Disposal System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA – NRCS – Environmental Quality Incentives Program • USDA – Emergency Conservation Program • USDA – FSA – Conservation Reserve Program • DATCP – Land and Water Resource Management Program • WDNR – Targeted Runoff Management Grant Program • USDA – FSA – Conservation Reserve Program • USDA – FSA – Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program • WDNR – Targeted Runoff Management Grant Program • USDA – NRCS – Environmental Quality Incentives Program • DATCP – Land and Water Resource Management Program • WDNR – Targeted Runoff Management Grant Program • USDA – FSA – Conservation Reserve Program • USDA – NRCS – Environmental Quality Incentives Program • WDNR – Targeted Runoff Management Grant Program • WDNR – Targeted Runoff Management Grant Program • DATCP – ATCP50 Cost-Share Funds • USDA – Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities Program
2. Reduce Urban Nonpoint Source Pollution A. Implement Nonagricultural Performance Standards of Chapter NR 151 for Construction Sites, Existing and New Development, and Redevelopment B. Marina Waste Management Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDNR – Urban Nonpoint Source and Stormwater Grants Program • WDNR/USFWS – Federal Clean Vessel Act Grant Program
Riparian Buffers, Prairie and Wetland Restoration, and Instream Measures	
1. Encourage Riparian Buffer Establishment Along Stream and River Corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USFWS – Partners for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Program • USDA – NRCS – Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program • USDA – FSA – Conservation Reserve Program • USDA – Emergency Watershed Protection Program • USEPA – Five-Star Restoration Program • WDNR – Stewardship Incentives Program • WDNR – Urban Rivers Grant Program • WDNR – Municipal Flood Control Grants Program • WDNR/U.S. Department of the Interior – Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Program • National Fish and Wildlife Foundation – Challenge Grant Program • Eastman Kodak – American Greenway Grants Program • Great Lakes Governors – Great Lakes Protection Fund
2. Establish Buffers Along Lake Shorelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDNR – Lake Protection Grant Program
3. Wetland Restoration/Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA – Emergency Watershed Protection Program • USFWS – North American Wetlands Conservation Fund • USFWS – Partners for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Program • USFWS – Partnership for Wildlife • USDA – NRCS – Wetland Reserve Program • USDA – Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program • USDA – Emergency Watershed Protection Program • USDA – NRCS – Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program • USDA-FSA – Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program • USDA – FSA – Conservation Reserve Program • USEPA – Five-Star Restoration Program • USDOT – Transportation Enhancement Program • USCOE – Flood Hazard Mitigation and Riverine Ecosystem Restoration Program • WDNR – Lake Protection Grant Program • WDNR – Stewardship Incentives Program • WDNR – Municipal Flood Control Grants Program • WDNR – River Protection Grant Program • Great Lakes Governors – Great Lakes Protection Fund • Eastman Kodak – American Greenway Grants Program

Table U-2 (continued)

Plan Recommendations	Grant Programs
Riparian Buffers, Prairie and Wetland Restoration, and Instream Measures (continued)	
4. Prairie Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USFWS – Partners for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Program • USFWS – Partnership for Wildlife • USDA-NRCS – Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program • USDA – Emergency Watershed Protection Program • USDA-FSA – Conservation Reserve Program • USDA-FSA – Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program • National Fish and Wildlife Foundation – Challenge Grant • WDNR – River Protection Grant Program • WDNR – Stewardship Incentives Program • WDNR – Municipal Flood Control Grants Program • Eastman Kodak – American Greenway Grants Program
5. Concrete Channel Renovation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USCOE – Flood Hazard Mitigation and Riverine Ecosystem Restoration Program • WDNR – River Protection Grant Program • Great Lakes Governors – Great Lakes Protection Fund
6. Dam Abandonment and Associated Stream Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDNR – Small and Abandoned Dam Removal Grant Program • Great Lakes Governors – Great Lakes Protection Fund
7. Fisheries Protection and Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USFWS – Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act Grant Program • USFWS – Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Program • USFWS – Partners for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Program • USFWS – Partnership for Wildlife • USDA – NRCS – Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program • USDA – Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program • USCOE – Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration • WDNR – State Wildlife Grants Program • WDNR – County Conservation Aids • WDNR – Stewardship Incentives Program • WDNR – Stewardship Grant Program • Great Lakes Governors – Great Lakes Protection Fund • National Fish and Wildlife Foundation – Great Lakes Watershed Restoration Program • National Fish and Wildlife Foundation – Challenge Grant Program
8. Water Quality Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USEPA – Beach Act Grants • USGS – Cooperative Stream Gaging Program
Inland Lake Measures	
1. Preparation of Lake Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDNR – Lake Protection Grant Program • WDNR – Lake Planning Grant Program • WDNR – Lake Classification Grant Program • WDNR – Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grants
2. Control of Nonpoint Source Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See “Rural and Urban Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement” and “Riparian Buffers, Prairie and Wetland Restoration, and Instream Measures” categories in this table for applicable grant programs
3. Lake Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USGS – Cooperative Stream Gaging Program
4. Informational Programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See “Education” category in this table for applicable programs
Education	
1. Provide Information to Agricultural Landowners through Short Courses and Distribution of Educational Materials on the Environmental and Economic Benefits of Nutrient Management and Soil Erosion Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDNR – River Protection Grant Program
2. Work with and Provide Information to Agricultural Supply Companies, Lawn Maintenance Companies, and Golf Course Superintendents on the State Requirements and Principles of Nutrient and Chemical Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDNR – River Protection Grant Program
3. Provide Information to Contractors and Developers on Appropriate Best Management Practices for Stormwater Management and Erosion Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDNR – Urban Nonpoint Source and Stormwater Grants Program
4. Provide Information to Riparian Property Owners and Landscape Contractors on the Effectiveness of Riparian Buffers and Design Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDNR – River Protection Grant Program
5. Promote and Help to Implement In-School Environmental and Natural Resource Educational Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USEPA – Environmental Education Grants Program
6. Provide Information to Watershed Residents on Appropriate Yard Care Management Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDNR – River Protection Grant Program • WDNR – Urban Nonpoint Source and Stormwater Grants Program

Table U-2 (continued)

NOTES: The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance programs can be accessed at: <http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html>. Additional information on grants can be accessed through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/fedfund/and> the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries Grants Information Collection at: <http://grants.library.wisc.edu>.

The following abbreviations were used in this table:

FSA	-	Farm Services Agency	USDOT	-	U.S. Department of Transportation
USFWS	-	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	USEPA	-	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
NRCS	-	Natural Resources Conservation Service	USGS	-	U.S. Geological Survey
USCOE	-	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	DATCP	-	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
USDA	-	U.S. Department of Agriculture	WDNR	-	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Source: SEWRPC.

Appendix V

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING CONTACT INFORMATION^{a,b}

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Grant Program	Address	Phone Number	Internet Web Address
Riparian Buffers, Prairie and Wetland Restoration, and Instream Measures				
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE)	Water Resources Development and Flood Control Acts	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Detroit District 477 Michigan Avenue Detroit, MI 48226	(888) 694-8313	www.lre.usace.army.mil
USCOE	Flood Hazard Mitigation and Riverine Ecosystem Restoration Program	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Planning Division 20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20314	(202) 761-0115	www.usace.army.mil
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service 6515 Watts Road, Suite 200 Madison, WI 53719	(608) 276-8732	www.nrcs.usda.gov
USDA NRCS	Emergency Conservation Program	U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service 826 Main Street Union Grove, WI 53182	(262) 878-1243	www.nrcs.usda.gov
USDA, Farm Services Agency (FSA)	Conservation Reserve Program	U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Services Agency 826 Main Street Union Grove, WI 53182	(262) 878-1234	www.fsa.usda.gov
USDA FSA	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	County Land Conservation Department USDA Farm Service Agency or USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service	(262) 878-1234	www.fsa.usda.gov
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)	Municipal Flood Control Grants Chapter NR 199 of the <i>Wisconsin Administrative Code</i>	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 101 S. Webster Street - CF/8 P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707-7921	(608) 267-7152	www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/Ef/flood/grants.html
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Program	Fish and Wildlife Service Department of the Interior Division of Federal Aid 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 400 Arlington, VA 22203	(703) 358-1852	www.fws.gov
FWS	Partners for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Program	Fish and Wildlife Service Department of the Interior Division of Federal Aid 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 400 Arlington, VA 22203	(703) 358-2201	www.fws.gov/cep/coastweb.html
FWS	Partnership for Wildlife	Fish and Wildlife Service Department of the Interior 1849 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20240	(703) 358-2156	www.fa.r9.fws.gov
FWS	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Fish and Wildlife Service Department of the Interior Executive Director of North American Waterfowl and Wetlands Office 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 110 Arlington, VA 22203	(703) 358-1784	www.northamerican.fws.gov/nawchp.html

Appendix V (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Grant Program	Address	Phone Number	Internet Web Address
Riparian Buffers, Prairie and Wetland Restoration, and Instream Measures (continued)				
FWS	Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act Grant Program	Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building 1 Federal Drive Fort Snelling, MN 55111	(612) 713-5168	www.fws.gov/midwest/Fisheries/glfwra-grants.html
NRCS	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program Wetland Reserve Program	U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service 826 Main Street Union Grove, WI 53182	(262) 878-1234	www.nrcs.usda.gov
USDA	Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program	Headquarters: Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service P.O. Box 2890 Washington, DC 20013	(202) 720-3534	www.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/programs.html
USCOE	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Detroit District 477 Michigan Avenue Detroit, MI 48226	(888) 694-8313	www.lre.usace.army.mil
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	Five-Star Restoration Program	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watershed (4502F) Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20460 Program operated in cooperation with the National Association of Counties, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the Wildlife Habitat Council, and the Southern Company	(202) 260-8076	www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/restore/5star www.nfwf.org
U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)	Transportation Enhancement Program	U.S. Department of Transportation 400 Seventh Street, SW Washington, DC 20590	(202) 366-4000	www.dot.gov
Wisconsin Coastal Management Program	Wisconsin Coastal Management Grant Program	Wisconsin Coastal Management Program P.O. Box 8944 Madison WI 53708-8944	(608) 267-7982	www.doa.state.wi.us
WDNR	Stewardship Incentives Program	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 9531 Rayne Road, Suite 4 Sturtevant, WI 53177	(262) 884-2390	www.dnr.state.wi.us
WDNR	State Wildlife Grants Program	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Endangered Resources 101 S. Webster Street P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707	(608) 264-6043	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/swg/
WDNR	Small and Abandoned Dam Removal Grant Program	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Small and Abandoned Dam Removal Grant Program c/o River Program Coordinator, FH/3 P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707-7921	(608) 266-9273	www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/Grants/DamRemov.html
WDNR	County Conservation Aids	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2300 N. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive Milwaukee, WI 53212	(414) 263-8610	www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/Grants/cocconserv.html
WDNR	Urban Rivers Grant Program River Protection Grant Program	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2300 N. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive Milwaukee, WI 53212	(414) 263-8704	www.dnr.state.wi.us
WDNR Utilizing U.S. Department of Interior Funding	Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Program Stewardship Grant Program, Urban Green Space Program	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2300 N. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive Milwaukee, WI 53212 or U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Recreation Programs 1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240	(414) 263-8704 (202) 565-1200	www.dnr.state.wi.us www.nrcs.nps.gov/lwcf
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Challenge Grant Program	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	(202) 857-0166	www.nfwf.org/guideliens.htm
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Great Lakes Watershed Restoration Program	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Attention: Great Lakes Watershed Restoration Grants Program 1 Federal Drive Fort Snelling, MN 55111	- -	http://www.nfwf.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Browse_All_Programs&CONTENTID=4883&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm
Eastman Kodak	American Greenway Grants	American Greenways The Conservation Fund 1800 N. Kent Street, Suite 1120, Arlington, VA 22209	(703) 525-6300	www.conservationfund.org

Appendix V (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Grant Program	Address	Phone Number	Internet Web Address
Rural and Urban Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement				
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP)	Land and Water Resource Management Program	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection Agricultural Resource Management 2811 Agriculture Drive P.O. Box 8911 Madison, WI 53708	(608) 224-4500	www.datcp.state.wi.us
	Farmland Preservation Program		(608) 224-4633	
WDNR	Urban Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement and Storm Water Management Grant Program Targeted Runoff Management Grant Program	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Watershed Management 101 S. Webster Street P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707-7921	(608) 266-2621	www.dnr.state.wi.us
WDNR	Land Recycling Loan (Brownfields) Program	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Community Financial Assistance 101 S. Webster Street P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707-7921	(608) 266-0849	http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/EL/Section/brownfield.html
NRCS	Environmental Quality Incentives Program	U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service 826 Main Street Union Grove, WI 53182	(262) 878-1234	www.nrcs.usda.gov
USDA	Water Quality Special Research Grants Program	U.S. Department of Agriculture; 1400 Independence Avenue Washington, DC 20250-2210	(202) 205-5952	www.csrees.usda.gov
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Water State Revolving Fund	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Water State Revolving Fund Branch 401 M Street Washington, DC 20460	(202) 260-7359	http://www.epa.gov/owm
USEPA	Water Pollution Control Program Grants	US Environmental Protection Agency Office of Wastewater Management Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20460	(202) 564-8831	http://www.epa.gov/owm
USEPA	Watershed Assistance Grants Program	River Network 520 SW 6th Avenue, Suite 1130 Portland, OR 97204	(503) 241-3506	www.rivernetwork.org
		or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds 401 M Street, SW, 4501F Washington, DC 20460	(202) 260-9194	www.epa.gov/owow/wag.html
USEPA	Targeted Watershed Grants Program	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds 1301 Constitution Avenue Washington, DC 20004	(312) 886-7742	www.epa.gov/twg/
USEPA	Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Grants Program	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances Office of Pesticides Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20460	(703) 308-7035	www.epa.gov/oppbppd1/PESP
Point Source Pollution Abatement Recommendations				
USEPA	Direct Federal Line-Item Grant	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 77 W. Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 353-2000	www.epa.gov/ogd/
USDA	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service Water and Environmental Programs Room 4050-S, Stop 1548 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20250	(202) 690-2670	www.usda.gov/rus/water/programs.htm
Inland Lake and Lake Michigan Water Quality				
USEPA	Beach Act Grants	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water Resources Center 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington, DC 20460	(202) 566-1731	www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/grants/
FWS	Federal Clean Vessel Act	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Federal Assistance 4401 N. Fairfax Drive Arlington, VA 22203	(703) 358-2156	http://federalasst.fws.gov/cva/cva.html

Appendix V (continued)

Administrator of Grant Program	Name of Grant Program	Address	Phone Number	Internet Web Address
Inland Lake and Lake Michigan Water Quality (continued)				
USCOE	Estuary Habitat Restoration Program	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 441 G Street, NW Washington, DC 20314	(202) 761-4750	www.usace.army.mil/cw/cecwp/estuary_act/
WDNR	Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grants	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2300 N. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive Milwaukee, WI 53212	(414) 263-8610	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/Grants/Lakes/invasivespecies.html
WDNR	Lake Planning Grant Program Lake Protection Grant Program Lake Classification Grant Program	UWEX-Lakes Partnership UW-Stevens Point 1900 Franklin Street Stevens Point, WI 54481	(715) 346-2116	www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/grants
Great Lakes Governors	Great Lakes Protection Fund	Great Lakes Protection Fund 1560 Sherman Avenue, Suite 880 Evanston, IL 60201	(847) 425-8150	www.glpf.org
Water Quality Monitoring				
USGS	Stream Gaging Cooperator Program	U.S. Geological Survey Office of Surface Water 415 National Center Reston, VA 20192	(703) 648-5301	http://water.usgs.gov/wid/html/SG.html
Educational and Other Watershed Improvement Grants				
USEPA	Environmental Education Grants Program	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Environmental Education (1704) Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20460	(202) 260-8619	www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants.html

^aThe Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance programs can be accessed at: <http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html>. Additional information on grants can be accessed through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/fedfund/> and through the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries Grants Information Collection at: <http://grants.library.wisc.edu>.

^bSome of the programs described in this table may not be available under all envisioned conditions for a variety of reasons, including local eligibility requirements or lack of funds in Federal and/or State budgets at a given time.

Source: SEWRPC.