



APPENDIX J FUNDING SOURCES

Existing Programs and Funding Sources

There are numerous options available to Dane County for the financing of a flood mitigation program. The identification of potential funding sources, including sources other than those at the local level is an integral part of the implementation of a successful mitigation plan. However, funding programs and opportunities are constantly changing. The following list of existing programs and funding sources includes those that appear to be potentially applicable to Dane County directly or to municipalities within Dane County. It is intended that the following list facilitate the implementation of the flood mitigation activities identified in this plan. In many cases, the listed programs and initiatives are not directly intended as flood mitigation programs. These programs do, however, have goals and objectives that are compatible with general flood mitigation goals and principles and could be applied to serve the purposes of both programs. Also, some of the programs may not be available to the County for a variety of reasons, including eligibility requirements or lack of funds in the state or federal budgets. Finally, while this listing is long, it is by no means inclusive. It is intended to provide a starting point for identifying possible funding sources for implementing this plan.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grant Programs

FEMA has recently unified its guidance for the various grant programs that fund mitigation projects. These programs include the Flood Mitigation Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Severe Repetitive Loss and Repetitive Flood Claims grants. More information on these programs can be referenced on the FEMA.gov website and in the text that follows.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is authorized by section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The HMGP assists state and local communities in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration. The HMGP is administered by Wisconsin Emergency Management and provides grant funds to local governments to implement cost effective and environmentally sound mitigation measures. The amount of federal funding for the HMGP is based on 15% of the total Stafford Act funds spent on Public and Individual Assistance Programs for the declared disaster. The HMGP will provide up to 75 percent of the project costs, with the balance of the costs shared by the State of Wisconsin (12.5 percent) and the local project grantee (12.5 percent). Communities in Wisconsin can only apply for HMGP funds after a Presidential disaster declaration is issued. Wisconsin Emergency Management is responsible for receiving local applications and prioritizing projects.

The HMGP can be used to fund projects to protect either public or private property. Examples of these projects include acquisition and relocation of structures from flood-prone

areas, retrofitting such as flood proofing to protect structures from future damages, structural hazard control, such as debris basins or flood walls, and development of local standards to protect new or substantially improved structures from disaster damage. Projects must have a beneficial impact and solve a problem independently or constitute a functional portion of a solution where the project as a whole will be completed. The HMGP gives priority to FEMA identified repetitive loss properties.

Applicant eligibility includes:

- State and local governments;
- Private, non-profit organizations and institutions;
- Native American tribes and authorized tribal organizations.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) provides pre-disaster financial assistance to states and local communities for flood mitigation and planning activities. The FMA program will provide funds for activities that will reduce the risk of flood damage to structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA is a state-administered, cost share program. Grants provided to local governments are 75 percent federally funded with the remaining 25 percent the responsibility of the local applicant. Each state receives an annual allocation based on the number of flood insurance policies in force and the number of repetitive loss structures within that state.

In order to receive an FMA grant, a community must be a participant and in good standing with the NFIP. To be eligible for a Project Grant, the community must have a FEMA approved Flood Mitigation Plan. Only those mitigation activities that are specified in the approved mitigation plan are eligible for FMA Project Grant funding.

Projects must be an eligible type of activity that reduces the risk of flood damage to structures insurable under the NFIP. Eligible projects include acquisition and relocation, elevation and flood proofing, or demolition of NFIP insured structures. Minor structural projects that reduce localized flooding and protect NFIP insurable structures are also eligible. Projects must also be cost effective, technically feasible, and conform to the approved Flood Mitigation Plan.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program was authorized by §203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act (Stafford Act), 42 USC, as amended by §102 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Funding for the program is provided through the National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund to assist States and local governments (to include Indian Tribal governments) in implementing cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program. All applicants must be participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) if they have been identified through the NFIP as having a Special Flood Hazard Area (a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) has been issued). In addition, the community must not be suspended or on probation from the NFIP.

44 CFR Part 201, Hazard Mitigation Planning, establishes criteria for State and local hazard mitigation planning authorized by §322 of the Stafford Act, as amended by §104 of the DMA. After November 1, 2003, local governments and Indian Tribal governments applying for PDM funds through the States will have to have an approved local mitigation plan prior to the approval of local mitigation project grants. States will also be required to have an approved Standard State mitigation plan in order to receive PDM funds for State or local mitigation projects after November 1, 2004. Therefore, the development of State and local multi-hazard mitigation plans is key to maintaining eligibility for future PDM funding.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Public Assistance Program

The Public Assistance Program can provide limited assistance for flood mitigation projects. Funding under this program is provided for repair of public infrastructure damaged during a flood that results in a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration. The Public Assistance Program is authorized under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The Public Assistance Program will provide up to 75 percent of the project costs, with the balance of the costs shared by the State of Wisconsin (12.5 percent) and the local project grantee (12.5 percent).

Eligible categories for public assistance include costs incurred for emergency work such as debris removal and emergency protective measures or permanent work of a restorative nature such as repairing damage to roads and bridges, water treatment and control systems, or publicly owned buildings or utilities. Mitigation measures are eligible if the work to restore public infrastructure is done in such a way as to improve the facility in order to prevent or minimize future damages.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Floodplain Management Services Program

The Corps of Engineers Floodplain Management Services Program (FPMS) is authorized under Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960, as amended. Under this program, the Corps is authorized to provide, upon request from local authorities, a range of technical services and planning guidance on floods and floodplain issues. Available services include the following:

- Provide flood hazard evaluations;
- Interpret existing flood data, primarily hydraulic and hydrologic information;
- Develop data on the extent, depth, and frequency of flooding;
- Develop and disseminate information on non-structural options such as flood proofing and relocation of structures in the floodplain;
- Develop comprehensive flood warning systems;
- Determine flood susceptibility of structures for Flood Insurance purposes.

A Flood Management Services study may be initiated directly by a local unit of government by a formal written request to the St Paul District of the Corps of Engineers.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Emergency Bank Protection

Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, as amended permits the Corps to perform streambank protection projects to protect endangered highways, bridges, public works

facilities, and cultural sites that are endangered by flood-caused bank or shoreline erosion. Repair, restoration, and modification of the eroding streambank are authorized. Section 14 covers only protection of important and essential facilities that serve the general public. This includes major highways, but also other routes that are of special or significant importance to the local community. Privately owned facilities and riverfront are not eligible for protection under Section 14.

A bank protection project must be cost effective and of a sound design. The maximum federal expenditure per project is \$500,000, with a local share of at least 25 percent. Other local responsibilities include providing rights-of-way and easements, relocating utilities if necessary, and maintaining the project after completion.

An investigation under Section 14 may be initiated directly by a local unit of government by a formal written request to the St Paul District of the Corps of Engineers.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Small Flood Control Projects

The Corps of Engineers has the authority, under Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control act, as amended, to plan, design, and construct small flood control projects that have not been specifically authorized by congress. This includes both structural and nonstructural projects. Structural projects are projects such as dredging stream channels or constructing levees or dams. Nonstructural projects are projects such as flood proofing homes providing evacuation assistance. In order to be eligible for assistance, a project must be cost effective, environmentally acceptable, and technically feasible.

Before performing any project work, the Corps will go through a detailed study process. This includes an initial “reconnaissance” study to determine if the flood situation warrants further, more detailed study. The reconnaissance study is conducted at federal expense. If the project does warrant further investigation, a feasibility study will be conducted to determine the level of federal participation in the project. The feasibility study is cost shared with the local sponsor on a 50/50 basis. If the total cost of both studies is less than \$40,000, then there is no cost sharing and the studies are conducted at full federal expense.

Once a project is approved and funded for construction, the local sponsor is required to contribute a 25 percent match, up-front before the project begins. Other local responsibilities include providing rights-of-way and easements, relocating utilities if necessary, and maintaining the project after completion.

An investigation under Section 205 may be initiated directly by a local unit of government by a formal written request to the St Paul District of the Corps of Engineers.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Snagging and Clearing

Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act, as amended by the 1974 Water resources Development Act, provides authority to the Corps of Engineers to remove accumulated snags and other debris and to clean and straighten stream channels as a flood control measure. In order to be eligible for assistance, a project must be cost effective,

environmentally acceptable, and technically feasible. The maximum federal expenditure is \$500,000 per project. Feasibility studies will be performed at full federal expense.

Once a project is approved and funded, the local sponsor is required to contribute a 25 percent match, up-front before the project begins. Other local responsibilities include providing rights-of-way and easements, relocating utilities if necessary, and maintaining the project after completion.

An investigation under Section 208 may be initiated directly by a local unit of government by a formal written request to the St Paul District of the Corps of Engineers.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – Community Development Block Grants

The Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is funded by HUD and administered by Wisconsin Departments of Administration and Commerce. The CDBG program can provide funding for a variety of flood mitigation activities, including disaster relief and acquisition and relocation of structures. CDBG housing grants are awarded annually through a competitive process. Eligible projects must have sustained damage and must benefit low- and moderate-income persons. In addition, CDBG emergency assistance grants may be provided for mitigation activities following a local disaster, even if a Presidential Major Disaster has not been declared. Most Dane County communities are eligible for CDBG funds, based on priorities established in a Consolidated Plan approved by the Dane County Board of Supervisors and HUD in 1999.

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Conservation Programs

- *Farm Service Agency – Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)*. This is a post-disaster program available directly to agricultural producers who have sustained significant damages resulting from a natural disaster. The program is designed to enable farmers to perform emergency conservation measures to control wind erosion on farmlands, to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters and to carry out emergency water conservation or water enhancing measures during periods of severe drought.
- *Farm Service Agency - Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)*. The CRP is not designed as a flood mitigation funding program, however, some of the objectives of the program, to reduce soil erosion and sedimentation, improve water quality, and create better habitat for wildlife, are compatible with flood reduction goals.

The CRP is open to individuals, associations, or local units of government. Eligible owners or operators may place highly erodible or other environmentally sensitive land into a 10-15 year contract. The participant, in return for annual payments, agrees to implement a conservation plan approved by the local conservation district for converting highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive land to a long-term resource conserving cover i.e., eligible land must be planted with a vegetative cover, such as, perennial grasses, legumes, fobs, shrubs, or trees. The participant agrees to reduce the aggregate total of allotments and quotas by an amount based on the ratio of the total cropland acreage on each farm, to the total acreage on each farm subject to the CRP contract. Financial and

technical assistance are available to participants to assist in the establishment of a long-term resource conserving cover.

- *Natural Resources Conservation Service – Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)*. The WRP is designed to assist landowners to restore and protect farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, wetlands farmed under natural condition, certain riparian areas, and eligible buffer areas for landowners who have eligible land on which they agree to enter into a permanent or long-term easement or restoration agreement contract. The goal of WRP to maximize wetland functions and values and wildlife habitat.
- *Natural Resource Conservation Service – Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention (Small Watershed Program)*. Under the small watershed program, the NRCS can provide technical and financial assistance to local associations or units of government in carrying out works of improvement to protect, develop, and utilize the land and water resources in small watersheds.

Technical assistance is provided in designing, and installing watershed improvement projects. Financial assistance is provided for sharing costs of measures for watershed protection, flood prevention, agricultural water management, sedimentation control, public water based fish, wildlife, recreation, and extending long term credit to help local interests with their share of the costs. The watershed area must not exceed 250,000 acres. Capacity of a single structure is limited to 25,000 acre-feet of total capacity and 12,500 acre-feet of floodwater detention capacity.

- *Natural Resource Conservation Service – Watershed Surveys and Planning (Small Watershed Program)*. The Watershed surveys and Planning Program will provide planning assistance to local agencies for the development of coordinated water and related land resources programs in watersheds and river basins. Priority is given to studies which: (1) contribute to achieving the National Conservation Program high priority objectives; (2) have a high likelihood of being implemented; (3) will be implemented with no or relatively little Federal assistance; (4) have State and local assistance in the study; and (5) are of short duration (2 to 4 years) and (6) low cost. Special priority is given to the objective of setting priorities in helping to solve problems of upstream rural community flooding, water quality improvement coming from agricultural non-point sources, wetland preservation and drought management for agriculture and rural communities. Special emphasis is given to assisting communities that desire to adopt floodplain management regulations to meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program and State agencies in developing a strategic water resource plan.
- *Natural Resource Conservation Service - Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)*. The purpose of EQIP is to provide technical and financial help to landowners for conservation practices that protect soil and water quality. Landowners enter into 5 to 10 year contracts to install conservation practices on their property. These contracts include conservation practices such as grassed waterways, diversions, terraces, barnyard runoff control, and nutrient management.

U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service – Wetlands Conservation Fund

Funds are available to public and private organizations that have developed partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation projects. Funds can be used to acquire real property interest in lands or waters, including water rights, or restore, manage, or enhance wetland ecosystems and other habitat for migratory birds and other fish and wildlife species. All funds must be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters.

U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service – Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance

Funds are available to community groups and local governments to develop new trails and greenways; protect and restore river resources, access and views; convert abandoned railways to multi-purpose trails; promote and develop systems of trails and greenways; conserve open space; and establish new conservation organizations and alliances.

State of Wisconsin Programs and Initiatives – Department of Natural Resources

- *Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks.* Funds are available to assist local communities acquiring and developing public outdoor recreation areas as per s. 23.09 (20), Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages and Indian Tribes with an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan are eligible to apply by May 1 of each year on forms provided by the Department. There is a 50% local match required. Awards are granted on a competitive basis. Acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas are eligible projects. Priority is given to the acquisition of land where a scarcity of outdoor recreation land exists.
- *County Conservation Aids.* Funds are available to carry out program of fish or wildlife management projects as per s.23.09 (12), Wis. Stats. and NR 50, Wis. Adm. Code. Counties and recognized Indian Tribes are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. There is a 50% local match. Projects related to providing improved fish or wildlife habitat or projects related to hunter/angler facilities are eligible. Projects that enhance fish and wildlife habitat or fishing and hunting facilities have priority.
- *Dam Maintenance, Repair, Modification, Abandonment, and Removal.* Funds are available to municipalities and public inland lake districts to conduct dam maintenance, repair, modification, abandonment and removal as per s. 31.385, Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages and public inland lake protection districts that have received an order under s. 31.19(5), Wis. Stats., to repair or abandon a dam are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. Dam repair, reconstruction, modification or abandonment and removal are eligible projects. Funding priority is determined by the dam's size, hazard rating, downstream zoning, repair costs and the municipality's financial need. A local match of 50% is required, with a maximum grant award of \$200,000 per project.
- *Lake Planning Grant.* Funds are available to collect and analyze information needed to protect and restore lakes and their watersheds as per s. 281.68, Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages, non-profit groups and qualified lake associations, as defined in s.30.92(1)(br) and public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. The state cost shares up to 75% up to a

maximum of \$10,000 per grant. Applications due in region offices by February 1 and August 1 of each year. Types of projects include physical, chemical, biological, and sociological data collection, water quality assessment, and watershed evaluation including County-wide or regional initiatives.

- *Lake Protection Grant.* Funds are available to protect and improve the water quality of lakes and their ecosystems as per s. 281.69, Wis. Stats. Grants are available for purchasing land or easements, restoration of wetlands, development of local regulations to protect water quality, lake improvement activities called for in a Department approved plan, and Countywide lake classification. Counties, towns, cities, villages, public authorities and qualified lake associations as defined in s. 30.92(1)(br), Wis. Stats., public inland lake districts, non-profit groups, and other local governmental units established for lake management are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. The state cost shares up to 75% of project costs not to exceed \$200,000. Applications are due in the Regional offices by May 1 of each year.

Priorities are set on a statewide basis (see ch. NR 191.08, Wis. Adm. Code) and consider the following factors: 1) lakes which have not previously received a lake protection grant; 2) the degree to which the project provides for the protection or improvement of water quality; 3) the degree to which the project provides for protection or improvement of other aspects of the natural ecosystem such as fish, wildlife or natural beauty; 4) the availability of public access to, and public use of the lakes; 5) the degree to which the proposed project complements other lake and watershed management efforts; 6) the level of support for the project from other affected management units; and 7) the level of financial support provided by the sponsor.

- *Local Water Quality Management Planning Aids.* Funds are available to assist in the development and implementation of area wide water quality management planning activities as per s. 604(b), Federal Clean Water Act, s. 281.51, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 121, Wis. Adm. Code. Local, County, and regional planning agencies, commissions, and departments and other local government units with water quality management planning responsibilities are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Bureau of Watershed Management. Matching local funds may be required depending upon proposed water quality priorities, work plans, cost estimates, and fund source. Proposals must be received by October 31 to be considered for funding in the next calendar year. Eligible projects include local and regional water resource management and watershed planning activities; sewer service area plans and amendments; regional wastewater facility planning initiatives; and, identification and protection of water quality sensitive areas known as environmental corridors. The Department negotiates annual contracts with planning agencies and commissions. Project proposals may be submitted through regional DNR watershed management planning staff on a continuous basis. The Department, in cooperation with regional planning agencies, sets annual priorities to assist with areawide water quality management planning activities.
- *Municipal Flood Control Grant Program.* This program provides 70% cost sharing grants to cities, villages, towns and metropolitan sewerage districts to acquire or floodproof structures, purchase easements, restore riparian areas, or construct flood control structures. Applications would be ranked based on avoided flood damages, restoration or protection of natural and beneficial functions of water bodies, use of natural flood storage techniques or environmentally sensitive detention ponds and enhanced

recreational opportunities. Eligible activities, in priority order include: 1) acquisition and removal of structures that, due to zoning restrictions, can not be rebuilt or repaired, 2) acquisition and removal of structures in the 100 year floodplain, 3) acquisition and removal of repetitive loss or substantially damaged structures, 4) acquisition and removal of other flood damaged structures, 5) floodproofing and elevation of structures, 6) riparian restoration projects, including removal of dams and other artificial obstructions, restoration of fish and native plant habitat, erosion control and streambank restoration projects, 7) acquisition of vacant land, or perpetual conservation or flowage easements to provide additional flood storage or to facilitate natural or more efficient flood flows, 8) construction of structures for the collection, detention, retention, storage, and transmission of stormwater and groundwater for flood control and riparian restoration projects, 9) preparation of flood insurance studies and other flood mapping projects.

- *Nonpoint Pollution Abatement Program.* Funds are available to improve water quality by limiting or ending sources of nonpoint source (run-off) water pollution by providing financial and technical assistance to landowners, land operators, municipalities, and other governmental units as per s. 281.65, Wis. Stats. and NR 120, Wis. Adm. Code. Governmental units within designated priority watersheds and priority lakes are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. Cost sharing is provided of up to 70-100% for local administration and 50-70% for installing best management practices to reduce water pollution. Eligible projects are watersheds and lakes where: 1) the water quality improvement or protection will be great in relation to funds expended; 2) the installation of best management practices is feasible to abate water pollution caused by nonpoint source pollution; and 3) the local governmental units and agencies involved are willing to carry out program responsibilities. Efforts are focused statewide in critical watersheds and lakes where nonpoint source related water quality problems are most severe and control is most feasible. Rural landowners and land operators located in selected priority watersheds and priority lakes can contact their County land conservation departments to explain the program and have the landowner/land operator sign for cost sharing best management practices. Non-rural landowners and land operators can contact their municipal government offices. A watershed or lake project normally has a 10-12 year time frame: two years for planning and eight to ten years to implement best management practices.
- *River Management Grants.* River Protection Management grants provide state cost sharing assistance to eligible sponsors for implementing a specific activity or set of activities, other than planning activities, to protect or improve a river ecosystem as per s. 181.70 Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages, non-profit groups and qualified river management organizations, and other local governmental units as defined in s. 66.0131, Wis. Stats., are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. The state cost shares up to 75% of project costs not to exceed \$50,000. Activities eligible for funding include: 1) purchase of land or of an easement subject to certain requirements, 2) development of local ordinances, and 3) restoration of in-stream or shoreland habitat. Applications are due in the regional offices by May 1 of each year.
- *River Planning.* River Planning grants provide state cost sharing assistance to eligible sponsors for the collection, assessment and dissemination of information on riverine ecosystems, to assist in developing organizations to help manage rivers, to assist the public in understanding riverine ecosystems and to create management plans for the long term protection and improvement of riverine ecosystems as per s. 281.70, Wis.

Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages, non-profit groups and qualified river management organizations, and other local governmental units as defined in s. 66.0131, Wis. Stats., are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. The state cost shares up to 75% up to a maximum of \$10,000 per grant. Some eligible activities include (in priority order): 1) river organization development, 2) information and education, 3) assessments of water quality, fish, and aquatic life, and 4) nonpoint source evaluations. Applications due in region offices by May 1 of each year.

- *Urban Green Space.* Funds are available to provide open natural space in proximity to urban development, to protect from development land with scenic, ecological or natural values in urban areas, and to provide land for noncommercial gardening in urban areas as per s. 23.09(19) Wis. Stats. Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages, lake districts, Indian tribes and nonprofit conservation organizations under s. 23.096 Wis. Stats. are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. There is a 50% local match required. Applications are due in the appropriate region office by May 1.
- *Urban Rivers Grant.* Funds are available to improve outdoor recreation opportunities by increasing access to urban rivers for a variety of public uses, economic revitalization through the improvement of the environmental quality in urban river corridors, and preserving and revitalizing historical, cultural, or natural areas as per s. 30.277, Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages, and tribal units of government are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. There is a 50% local match required. Applications are due in the region office by May 1 of each year. Eligible projects include acquisition of urban riverfront land that is part of an outdoor recreation plan adopted by the local unit of government or land that is specifically identified in a river corridor plan for economic revitalization and outdoor recreation.
- *Priority Watershed Program.* The Priority Watershed and Priority Lake Program provides financial assistance to local units of government in selected watersheds to address land management activities that contribute to urban and rural runoff. The WDNR issues grants for the implementation of watershed and lake projects through a cost-share approach. A priority watershed project assesses sources of nonpoint pollution in a specific watershed and guides implementation of nonpoint source pollution control measures or best management practices

However, as part of the redesign of the State's Nonpoint Source Pollution Program, no new priority watershed or lake projects will be selected. Dane County has four Priority Watershed projects. While the Black Earth Creek and the Yahara-Monona Priority Watershed projects have ended, the Lake Mendota and Dunlap Creek projects are continuing to the end of their terms.

Participation in the program is voluntary for landowners. Cost-share assistance is provided for control of the most significant nonpoint sources of pollution. Urban and rural Best Management Practices (BMPs) are the most effective practice or combination of practices for reducing nonpoint source pollution to acceptable levels. BMPs are implemented to meet specific water quality goals by reducing pollution and ultimately enhance and protect the water quality of the streams, rivers and lakes. For example, alterations in farm management (nutrient management and crop rotation, etc.) and engineered structures (clean water diversions, sediment basins, etc.) are tailored to landowner needs. Municipalities are also eligible for cost-share funds and can reduce their impact on the

watershed by installing detention basins and adopting ordinances (for construction sites, etc.).

State of Wisconsin Programs and Initiatives – Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection

- *Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP).* The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program provides an opportunity for Wisconsin landowners to enroll agricultural lands into various conservation practices. CREP is a federal, state, and local partnership involving the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Wisconsin DNR, the Dane County Land & Water Resources Department - Land Conservation Division, and local farmers and land owners.

To be eligible for the program a property must meet specific crop history or pasture land requirements. In addition, landowners in Dane County are eligible for riparian projects if the land is within 150 feet of an eligible stream or water body. In the southern grassland project area, including the towns of Blue Mounds and Perry, lands must be within 1,000 feet of an eligible water body and also be classified as highly erodible. Specific conservation practices that are eligible to be used in an approved conservation plan under CREP include: riparian buffers, grassed waterways, filter strips, and wetland restorations.

State of Wisconsin Programs and Initiatives – Department of Transportation

- *Flood Damage Aid (FDA).* The DOT's Flood Damage Aid program assists local governments with replace or improving roads and roadway structures that have had major damage caused by flooding. FDA funds can be used to defray the costs of repairing any public highway, street, alley, or bridge not located on the State Trunk Highway system. The FDA program is authorized in s. 86.34, Wis. Stats. Eligibility requirements apply.

Dane County Programs

- *Dane County Land & Water Resources Department - Parks Division - Dane County Conservation Fund.* The Dane County Conservation Fund was established in 1990 to annually earmark monies from the Dane County Parks budget to preserve natural, recreational, and cultural resource lands in Dane County. This fund, referred to as the "Old Conservation Fund," began with \$500,000 in 1990 and in recent years has averaged \$1 million annually.
- *Dane County Land & Water Resources Department - Parks Division– Conservation Fund Grant Program.* Beginning in 2000, a new component of both the "Old" and "New" Conservation Funds established a competitive 50% Conservation Fund Grant Program for local governmental units and non-profit organizations. This new grant program recognizes the power of partnerships in leveraging County dollars and accelerating the purchase of properties identified through the County's Park and Open Space Plan. The program earmarks 20% of total land protection dollars appropriated annually from both the "Old" and "New" Conservation Funds for grants - 10% for towns, village and cities and 10% for non-profit organizations. Grants made with, "New Conservation Fund"

dollars will be used by these community partners to buy land or land interests identified in the 1996-2000 Park and Open Space Plan. Lands eligible for grants from "Old Conservation Fund" dollars are those identified in either the 1996-2000 Plan or in project areas added in amended or updated plans such as the 2005 Dane County Park and Open Space Plan.

- *Planning and Development Department – Community Development Block Grant Program.* In 1998 Dane County was designated an "Urban County" by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This designation allowed Dane County to become eligible to receive annual CDBG allocations. The Urban County in Dane County consists of 48 municipalities outside the City of Madison including five cities, eleven villages, and thirty-two towns. The County developed a Five Year Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development, which was approved by HUD in August 1999. This allowed the County to access approximately \$1,200,000 annually for housing and community development activities that primarily benefit persons with low and moderate incomes. Program year 2000 was the first full year that the Dane County CDBG Program was fully functional.