



CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Renewable Resource Grant Program - RRG

Nonpoint Source Project Grants

Application Guidelines

2026 Application Cycle	
Eligible Applicants:	Government and Non-Government Entities
Eligible Projects:	Those that preserve water resources and provide benefits such as erosion reduction, water quality enhancement, and sediment reduction.
Maximum Grant Request:	\$50,000
Match Requirement:	Government Entities: No Match Required Non-Government Entities: 50% Cost-Share
Application Deadline:	March 30, 2026 by 5:00pm
How to Apply:	Online at https://grants.dnrc.mt.gov/

Program Overview

The purpose of the Nonpoint Source (NPS) Grant Program is to provide financial assistance to projects which measurably preserve Montana's water resources. Projects must improve water quality or water quantity, including stream flows and water storage in existing natural systems, such as riparian areas, floodplains, and wetlands.

Nonpoint Source Project Grants can fund on-the-ground projects that preserve water resources and provide benefits such as erosion reduction, water quality enhancement, and sediment reduction.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include local government and non-government and/or private entities.

Governmental entities include, but are not limited to:

- Cities
- Towns
- Counties
- Water and/or Sewer Districts
- Conservation Districts
- Irrigation Districts
- School Districts and Universities
- Regional Water Authorities
- State Agencies
- Tribal Government

As defined in [MCA 85-1-102\(6\)\(a\)](#), "Private Person" means any individual, association, partnership, corporation, or other non-governmental entity.

Sponsoring a Grant for Another Entity

An eligible applicant entity under [MCA 85-1-605](#) may sponsor a project on behalf of another entity (sponsored or partner entity). The applicant/sponsor must submit the application, enter into the grant agreement, and remain responsible for compliance with all program and statutory requirements. Grant agreements are non-transferrable.

Before and throughout the grant term, a sponsoring entity must:

- Maintain a material connection to the work being performed.
- Act as the primary point of contact for the DNRC grant.
- Ensure it will not “pass” or transfer any grant funds or responsibilities to the ineligible entity.
- Act as the legal party for purposes of project representation, negotiations, and communications.
- Provide DNRC with an executed Memorandum of Understanding that outlines the roles and responsibilities of each party. See the [DNRC Guide for Sponsored or Partner Grants](#) for more information.

Eligible Projects

Nonpoint Source Project Grants will fund on-the-ground projects that measurably preserve water resources. Project activities must be identified in [Montana NPS Appendix A – Best Management Practices](#). Projects identified in an approved Watershed Restoration Plan will receive priority.

Eligible Project Activities

- Stormwater system retrofitting, such as the design and installation of new stormwater control technology.
- Stormwater reuse systems, such as rain gardens, rain barrels, constructed wetlands, vegetated swales, and filter strips designed to contain, treat and/or reuse stormwater that might otherwise carry pollutants to streams.
- Streambank stabilization, stream channel and in-stream habitat restoration.
- Wetland restoration, creation, or enhancement for the purpose of addressing NPS pollution.
- Revegetation, such as Planting, protecting or reestablishing permanent vegetative cover in riparian or upland areas with the goal of reducing NPS pollution. Practice may include, but is not limited to seeding, sprigging, shrub planting, fencing to protect emerging or fragile vegetation, willow lifts, sod mats, overseeding, non-native plant removal, native plant reintroduction, riparian buffer creation, and replacement of annual plants with perennial vegetation.
- Reestablishment of a stream's floodplain or reconnection to an abandoned floodplain, with the purpose of addressing NPS pollution. Practice may also include breaching, removal, or modification of dikes, levees, road bases, or railroad grades to allow streams to access or reestablish a floodplain.

Minimum Design Standards

- Projects must restore and maintain natural conditions and processes.
- Only native, site-appropriate plant species may be used for revegetation.
- Projects involving riparian or wetland buffer creation must have a minimum buffer width of 35 feet, as measured from the ordinary high-water mark. If the buffer must be less than 35 feet in

some places to accommodate bridges, water gaps or other infrastructure, the buffer should be made proportionately wider in other areas.

- Projects must allow for the continued existence and future colonization of beaver.
- Revegetation efforts must include browse protection where necessary.
- Projects addressing stream flow through improved water use efficiency must include reasonable assurance that unused water will remain in the stream (e.g., through a change of use to instream flow, or a signed commitment from the water right holder).
- Projects must not result in a net loss of wetlands or wetland function.
- Projects involving grazing management (e.g., riparian fencing, creation of riparian pastures) must include a grazing management plan as a deliverable.

Ineligible Projects

DNRC Nonpoint Source Grants will not fund projects or programs that are better aligned with another grant program in DNRC, such as Reclamation Development Grants, Aquatic Invasive Species Grants, etc.

Eligible Expenses

These grant funds can reimburse direct costs associated with an eligible project. DNRC grants require compliance with the Montana Procurement Act and/or local procurement local rules and regulations. See the [DNRC Procurement Guide and Procurement Plan](#) for more information.

Example eligible expenses:

- Professional engineering services, site investigation, design, and oversight.
- Contracted construction services.
- Equipment and materials.
- Staff time related to activity planning and project management.
- Staff time and expenses for this grant's administration, reporting, and expense tracking¹.
- Travel expenses (must comply with the [State of Montana Travel Policy](#)).
- Purchases of goods, services or supplies.

Eligible expenses tie directly to the DNRC-approved scope of work and be incurred during the grant period of performance.

Ineligible Expenses

RRG grant funds cannot reimburse:

- Indirect costs².
- Political lobbying or litigation
- Land or property acquisition

¹ DNRC can reimburse grant administration expenses for the RRG grant only. See the [DNRC Reimbursement Request Guide](#).

² Indirect costs or "Program costs" are non-reimbursable costs not directly related to the project. Program costs include but are not limited to: office rent that will be incurred whether the project is implemented; salaries of existing fully funded staff positions unless the work-hours associated with the project are accounted for; or, other costs that pay for ongoing or general services of the applicant. See the [DNRC Reimbursement Request Guide](#).

- Food or beverages
- Activities that limit lawful access to property (see [MCA 85-1-602 \(4\)](#))

Match Requirement

- **Local Government Applicants:** No match requirement but the project just be financially feasible.
- **Non-Government Applicants:** Match must equal at least 50% of the project cost. Match funds must be fully committed at the time of application.

Match contributions may be in the form of in-kind services or cash from local, state or federal sources. All contributions must be targeted for expenditure on the project specifically identified in the application. Matching funds must be substantiated by accounting records and costs that would normally be considered eligible to meet program requirements.

Please note, regardless of the amount of match committed:

1. DNRC evaluates each application's financial and technical feasibility. This considers reasonable project costs and committed matching funds.
2. Applicants must attach proof of a firm commitment of matching funds on the application.

In-Kind Contributions

Eligible in-kind contributions are project-specific contributions associated with project implementation. If your budget includes in-kind labor, you must cite the source for your labor value estimate. US Bureau of Labor website to estimate labor values for Montana: https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_mt.htm.

Application Evaluation and Review

All applications must be submitted through grants.dnrc.gov by March 30, 2026, at 5:00pm. After the application cycle closes, DNRC will review applications and may reach out to applicants with questions via the online application system.

Application Review

The following metrics will be used to score and rank each application.

1. **Renewable Resource Benefits**
 - Groundwater or surface water sampling data
 - Aquatic toxicity resolved
 - Water quality/value of the affected water source
2. **Public Benefits**
 - Human health and safety
 - Median Household Income of affected population
 - Potential water quality impacts to recreational water bodies (e.g., Is the water body on the [303d list by DEQ?](#))
3. **Financial Feasibility**
 - Financial feasibility considers the committed match in relation to total project cost. Committed cash match will receive higher preference than uncommitted match or in-kind match.
4. **Technical Feasibility**

- Quality of information in Preliminary Engineering Report (cost estimates, alternatives analysis, implementation plan and schedule, technical data)
- 5. Public and Stakeholder Support**
- Letters of commitment from the connections, minutes from town council meetings showing public comment and/or support.

Grant Award and Management

Award Letter

DNRC will issue an award letter to successful grant applicants about 4-6 weeks after the application deadline. The award letter will include pertinent information and identify a deadline for the grant recipient to submit grant start-up documents.

The RRG Project Grant webpage has detailed information about grant start up and management. Pertinent information is under the Grantee Information section: <https://tinyurl.com/RRG-Proj>

Grant Agreement: DNRC grant recipients must enter into a grant agreement with DNRC prior to requesting reimbursement for eligible project costs.

- DNRC cannot generate a grant agreement or reimburse costs incurred before the grant recipient has met start-up conditions. Exceptions may be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- DNRC will inform successful grant recipients of their budget period during the grant start-up period.

Reimbursement and Reporting: DNRC project grant recipients must submit quarterly progress reports and reimbursement request packages in accordance with their grant agreement.

- See the [DNRC Reimbursement Request Guide](#).
- See the [DNRC Reporting Guide](#).

Grant Closeout: These grants require a final report and closeout documents to close the grant. DNRC will withhold up to 10% of the total grant amount on the final reimbursement until the grant recipient has submitted an acceptable final report.

- See the [DNRC Reporting Guide](#).

Program Contact

Melissa Downing

Phone: 406-444-0697 | Email: melissa.downing@mt.gov

Legal Authority

- Montana Code Annotated: MCA, [Title 85, Chapter 1, Part 6](#)
- Administrative Rules of Montana: ARM [36.17.6](#)

Appendix A: Terms

Amendment

An amendment is a formal modification to a grant agreement. It is written, signed by both DNRC and the subrecipient, and legally incorporated into the Grant Agreement.

Applicant

"Applicant" means the following who submit an application under the act, meeting the purposes and policies of the act pursuant to [85-1-601](#), MCA:

- (a) a local governmental or state governmental entity eligible under [85-1-605](#), MCA;
- (b) a tribal government eligible under [85-1-605](#), MCA; or
- (c) a private person that is an individual, association, partnership, corporation, or other governmental entity that is not eligible for loans and grants under [85-1-605](#), MCA.

Application

"Application" means an application for a renewable resource grant or loan submitted by an applicant in accordance with the act and the rules adopted pursuant to the act.

Authorized Person

The Authorized Person is the individual authorized to enter into a grant agreement with the State of Montana on behalf of the applicant entity. DNRC requires that applications be signed by an authorized representative of the applicant entity (for example, a mayor, county commissioner, board chair, district supervisor, etc.). Application forms CANNOT be signed by a different representative (for example the City Manager or Town Clerk), even if that representative has signing authority within the local government. This is because DNRC has no way of knowing who has signing authority within the local government entity. Additionally, DNRC needs to be confident that the authorized signatory can enter into a grant agreement in the future should the application be successful.

Awards

DNRC will issue an award letter to an applicant that contains information on the amount of the award as well as program requirements. DNRC may only authorize reimbursement of eligible project costs once a Grant Agreement has been executed. See Appendix C Award Letter Example. Award letters will detail:

- Total Grant Award
- Eligible Project Costs (Dates)
- Startup Requirements
- Match Requirements
- Procurement Requirements
- Program Specific Requirements/Limitations

Budget Categories

Budget categories for direct costs in a DNRC Grant Agreement may include Personnel Costs, Equipment, Contracted Services.

Personnel Costs

Personnel Costs, also referred to as payroll charges, include compensation paid to employees as wages or salaries and related fringe benefit costs for services provided for the benefit of the grant award

project during the term of the grant agreement. As with any cost attributed to the grant agreement, personnel costs must meet the general test of allowability in that the costs must be necessary, reasonable, and allocable to the award.

Personnel costs can be checked for reasonableness by comparing compensation with other organizations' pay for similar work, or if no similar work exists, with market salary standards. The charges must be consistent with other **payroll charges and organizational policies, and they must not be charged elsewhere to another award or function.**

Fringe benefit costs associated with payroll charges (such as the employer's portion of payroll taxes; health insurance premiums; workers' compensation insurance; contributions to retirement programs; and compensated absences such as vacation, holiday, military, and sick leave) are also allowable, provided the benefits are reasonable and required by law, employee agreement, or established policy of the grant recipient.

All salaries, wages, and benefits claimed as direct costs to grant awards must be based on the recipient's documented payroll records. Time and attendance records (including work schedules, calendars, and time sheets) may be used to document payroll charges. See the [DNRC Reimbursement Request Guide](#).

Equipment

Equipment is defined as tangible property having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost. Not all DNRC grant programs allow for the purchase of equipment. If it is permitted by the grant program, Program Managers will work with the applicant during the application process to determine the eligibility of equipment purchase. If the purchase of equipment is determined to be an allowable cost, it will be clearly noted in the grant agreement's budget table, and the grant recipient will be required to follow all state and local guidance related to the acquisition and disposition of the equipment.

Materials or Supplies

Materials or supplies are defined as purchases necessary to support the grant activities that do not meet the definition of equipment above and are generally less than \$5,000. Materials and supplies are not expected to have a useful life beyond the immediate needs of the project.

Contracted Services

The Contracted Services budget category includes costs incurred for services provided under contract in support of the award-funded project. Contracted services represent actual **procurement**, or purchase, of services.

DNRC can allow reimbursement for local governments to provide their own labor, equipment, or materials under specific circumstances. See the [DNRC Guidance for Construction Projects Not Regulated by DEQ](#).

The State of Montana requires that projects must be designed and inspected during construction by a Montana registered engineer and all land surveying projects must be performed by a Montana registered land surveyor Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 18-2-121.

Local Government Provides Labor and Equipment for Construction. Local governments must request authorization to use their own labor and equipment for construction projects.

Common types of these projects are canal/ditch conversion to pipe and canal lining.

- Procurement of materials must follow federal, state and/or local procurement laws, rules, and regulations.
- The entity must provide DNRC with documentation of similar projects constructed or must provide DNRC with the manpower and machinery available to complete the construction according to plans and specifications.
- Accurate expense records of labor and machinery used for construction must be kept and provided to DNRC for reimbursement.
- A licensed engineer or surveyor registered in Montana must be present for inspection and completion of the project (MCA 18-2-121).
- DNRC requires As-Builts that are certified by a licensed P.E. as part of the Final Reporting Requirements.

Grant Agreement

The Grant Agreement is a legally binding contract between DNRC and the Grant Recipient to allow DNRC to reimburse the Grant Recipient for approved project activities.

Grant Recipient

A Grant Recipient is the entity legally allowed to carry out project activities as part of a DNRC Grant Program.

Eligible Expenses (Allowable Costs)

To be considered allowable under a grant award, a project cost must, at a minimum, be allocable, reasonable, and necessary.

1. **Necessary** to accomplish the project objectives as described in the Grant Agreement and applicable industry or program standards.
2. **Reasonable** for proper and efficient performance and administration of the grant award. A cost is “reasonable” if, in its nature and amount, it does not exceed that which would be incurred by a prudent person under the circumstances prevailing at the time the decision was made to incur the cost.
3. **Allocable** to the grant award. A cost is allocable to a particular cost objective if the goods or services involved are chargeable or assignable to the cost objective in accordance with the relative benefits received.

Additional general criteria for allowability of costs require that the cost also:

- Be authorized or not prohibited under state or local laws or regulations.
- Conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth in cost principles established by federal or state laws, terms and conditions of the grant agreement, or other governing regulations as to types or amounts of cost items.
- Be consistent with policies, regulations, and procedures that apply uniformly to both state grant awards and other activities of the grant recipient
- be accorded consistent treatment. A cost may not be assigned to the grant agreement as a direct cost if any other cost incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances has been allocated to another grant agreement or subaward;

- be determined in accordance with the grant recipient's accounting records;
- be adequately documented.

Ineligible Expenses

DNRC cannot reimburse expenses for:

1. Program Costs or Indirect Costs:

These are non-reimbursable costs not directly related to the project. Program costs include, but are not limited to:

- Office rent that will be incurred whether or not the project is implemented;
- Salaries of existing fully funded staff positions unless the work-hours associated with the project are accounted for; or
- Any other costs that pay for ongoing or general services of the applicant. These costs are incurred for a common or joint purpose benefitting the organization and are not readily assignable to the project objectives. These costs tend to be necessary for the operation of an organization as a whole and benefits are shared across all programs. Examples include:

- Utilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Routine compliance monitoring expenses
- Licenses, memberships, and subscriptions
- Communications
- Office equipment
- Costs of recurring/regular meetings
- Organizational newsletters,

2. Other ineligible project costs include:

- Costs incurred outside the eligible term in the grant agreement
- Political lobbying or litigation
- Land or property acquisition
- Food or beverages
- Travel expenses that exceed the State of Montana Travel Policy
- Activities that limit lawful access to property (see [MCA 85-1-602 \(4\)](#))
- Repayment of loans
- Prepayment of anticipated costs of future activities

Match

Match is the portion of project costs not paid with grant funds. It is usually the recipient's contribution or a third party's donated services or supplies. For grant awards that require match, the recipient must document, according to the terms of the Grant Agreement, that the match requirement has been met. Costs used to meet a match requirement must be allowable under the applicable cost principles and must meet program guidance and documentation requirements. Failure to properly record match expenses may result in the termination of the Grant Agreement or the withholding of grant reimbursements by DNRC until appropriate documentation is provided.

Match Requirements

Matching contributions may be in the form of in-kind or cash from local, state or federal sources. However, all contributions must be targeted for expenditure on the project specifically identified in the application.

Costs claimed as match must meet all the following criteria:

- Matching funds must be substantiated by accounting records;
- Be necessary and reasonable for the accomplishment of project objectives;
- Be considered eligible as meeting program requirements.

Cash Match (Hard Match)

Cash Match, also referred to as hard match, is the actual cash outlay contributed to the project by the subrecipient or third parties, such as project partners and beneficiaries.

In-kind Match (Soft Match)

Eligible in-kind contributions are those project-specific contributions associated directly with project implementation. In-kind Match, also referred to as soft match, is the value of non-cash contributions provided by grant recipients or third parties. In-kind contributions may be in the form of goods, labor, services, facilities, space, personnel, materials, or equipment calculated at fair market value. Note that third-party in-kind match contributions count toward satisfying a match requirement only when, if the party receiving the non-cash contributions were to pay for them, the payments would be allowable costs.

Donated Services - Volunteers

Volunteer services furnished by professional and technical personnel, consultants, and other skilled and unskilled labor may be counted as match if the service is an integral and necessary part of an approved subaward-funded project or program.

Values claimed for volunteer services must be consistent with costs of similar work performed in the subrecipient's organization or in the local labor market. If an entity does not have volunteer service rates readily available, an acceptable Montana-specific average cost per hour for unskilled volunteer services can be found at http://www.independentsector.org/volunteer_time.

Budgets including in-kind labor, always reference the source for your labor value estimate. It may be helpful to use the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics website to estimate labor values for Montana: https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_mt.htm.

If volunteer services are approved to be claimed as match, the recipient should maintain documentation on:

- Name of volunteers (who)
- Dates of volunteer work (when)
- Tasks completed by volunteers (what)
- Total hours worked by volunteers (how many), and
- Source of the labor or volunteer rate.

Donated Services

Other examples of donated services may include use of equipment, printing, website maintenance or server space, telephone services, transportation costs, or administrative or accounting services provided in support of the program. These donated services should be valued at the fair market value for the services or what the entity would have to pay for the services if they were not donated.

Donated Goods

A recipient may receive donations of supplies necessary to accomplish project goals, the reasonable value of which may be used for match requirements of the program. The value assessed must not exceed fair market value at the time of the donation. DNRC will require recipients to provide supporting documentation on basis for determining the value of donated goods claimed as match.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

This is an agreement between the eligible entity or grant recipient and a non-eligible entity that must clearly spell out the roles and responsibilities of each party to ensure the success of the project activities as specified in the grant award. It must also clearly define the financial arrangement to ensure that DNRC grant funds are not disbursed to the non-eligible entity. Non-eligible entities may not be a beneficiary of DNRC grant funds. See [DNRC Guidance for Partner or Sponsored Grants](#).

Pass-Through Entity

When a grant recipient transfers or subawards funds to another entity to incur project costs and execute the project activities, this is considered a pass-through or subrecipient agreement. DNRC grants generally do not allow Grant Recipients to pass through or subaward grant funds to a third party.

Procurement

Grant recipients are responsible for ensuring any procurement using DNRC grant funds, or payments under procurement contracts using such funds are consistent with the procurement standards set forth in the Montana Procurement Act (Title 18, Chapter 4) and local procurement laws, rules, or policy. Grant recipients are responsible for determining the most appropriate instrument of procurement. See [DNRC Procurement Guidance and Procurement Plan](#).

Procurement Plan

A procurement plan provides free and open competition, transparency in transactions, comparability, and documentation of all procurement activities to demonstrate compliance with the Montana Procurement Act and local procurement laws, regulations and policies. The procurement plan should cite the steps a grant recipient will undergo to ensure that prior to requesting reimbursement, all project expenditures are eligible.

Procurement Documentation

Grant recipients must maintain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement. Records include, but are not necessarily limited to, the rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, and basis for the contract price. This documentation may be requested and reviewed by DNRC in the course of grant monitoring activities or by independent auditors during an audit. Documents must be held for five years after the termination or expiration of the Grant Agreement.

Reimbursement

DNRC reimburses eligible project costs on a **reimbursement basis**. To be eligible for reimbursement, costs must be incurred within the dates specified in the grant agreement. DNRC will only reimburse costs if they are included in the approved scope and budget in the executed grant agreement. Grant recipients

must document eligible costs to receive reimbursement, which includes a progress report, copies of vendor invoices, completed budgets, documentation of match (if required) and DNRC may request proof of payment prior to authorizing reimbursement. See [DNRC Reimbursement Request Guide](#).

Sponsor

Eligible entities may “sponsor” a grant on behalf of an entity that is not eligible to receive grant funds from DNRC. Eligible entities, or applicants, must have a material connection to the work being performed and are the legal party for purposes of project representation, negotiations, and communications. DNRC will require that a grant applicant sponsoring a grant for ineligible entity provide an executed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). See [DNRC Guidance for Partner or Sponsored Grants](#).

Appendix B: Eligibility and Ranking

The criteria for eligibility and ranking RRG Grant and Loan applications are established in ARM [36.17.610](#).

Applicant Eligibility

- Local Government ([MCA 85-1-605](#)) - Project, Planning, Emergency, Irrigation Development, Watershed Management, Nonpoint Source Grants.
- Private Person ([MCA 85-1-606](#)) – Private, Irrigation Development, Watershed Management, and Nonpoint Source Grants.

Eligible Activities [MCA 85-1-602](#)

- Feasibility, design, research, and resource assessment studies.
- Preparation of construction, rehabilitation, or production plans.
- Construction, rehabilitation, production, education, or other implementation efforts.

Eligible Projects [MCA 85-1-602](#)

- Development of natural resource-based recreation;
- Development of natural, off-stream, and tributary storage;
- Improvement of water use efficiency, including development of new, efficient water systems, rehabilitation of older, less efficient water systems, and acquisition and installation of measuring devices required under [85-2-113](#), MCA; monitoring; and development of state, tribal, and federal water projects;
- Water-related projects that improve water quality, including livestock containment facility projects, soil and range health projects, and the maintenance and repair of source watersheds;
- Water-related projects that improve water quantity, including stream flows and water storage in existing natural systems, such as riparian areas, flood plains, and wetlands;
- Advancement of farming practices that reduce agricultural chemical use; and
- Projects that facilitate the use of alternative renewable energy sources, as defined in [15-6-225](#), MCA.

RRG Eligibility [ARM 36.17.610](#)

- Project must have renewable resource benefits – see Renewable Resource Benefits Ranking below.
- Project must result in public benefits – see Public Benefits Ranking below.
- Project is technically feasible:
 - Adequate cost estimate for the preferred alternative. **Eligibility evaluates applicant's total project budget including committed cash match. Projects that fail to provide an adequate budget narrative to justify project costs may receive a reduced award or be ineligible for grant funds.**
 - Thoroughness and feasibility of the project's implementation plan and schedules.
 - Quality of supporting technical data.
- Project Management Plan is adequate and can support the project:
 - Past management problems
 - Other concerns
- Project may NOT reduce, restrict, or prohibit any lawful access to the property that existed prior to the project's implementation.

- Project may NOT result in a long-term adverse impact to public benefits: land, air, water, fish, wildlife or recreation opportunities. [MCA 85-1-601](#).

Nonpoint Source Project Grants – Renewable Resource Benefits Rubric

[ARM 36.17.610](#)

Points must be awarded for renewable resource benefits related to the project. If a project has no renewable resource benefits, it is ineligible for a grant.

Renewable Resource	Preserve	Water Body	Data Provided	Importance
Surface Water				
Groundwater				
Fish and Aquatic Habitat				
Wetlands				
Total Points				

Scoring Criteria – 12 Points Maximum

- 0 = no benefit
- 1 = likely benefit, unmeasurable
- 2 = measurable benefit
- 3 = measurable benefit to an important resource

Nonpoint Source Project Grants – Public Resource Benefits Rubric

[ARM 36.17.610](#)

Points must be awarded for public benefits. If a project has no public benefits, it is ineligible for a grant.

Public Resource	Benefit	Area of Influence	Public Support	Questions to consider
Economic				What is the economic benefit of this project? Has it been quantified in the application (number of jobs created over time). Is the economic benefit local or region-wide?
Human Health or Safety				Will this project improve health and safety? Is the benefit region-wide, community-wide, or primarily benefits a local business/private individual?
Recreation				Does this project improve resource-based recreation? Is it a local or region-wide benefit?
Total Points				

Scoring Criteria – 9 Points Maximum

- 0 = no benefit
- 1 = likely benefit, unmeasurable
- 2 = measurable benefit
- 3 = measurable benefit with public support

Nonpoint Source Project Grants – Application Clarity and Technical Feasibility Rubric

No points may be awarded for technical feasibility. Points will be deducted for errors or omissions in this section. If a project is determined to not be technically feasible, it is ineligible for a grant.

Considerations	Yes/No	Scoring Criteria
Application Clarity		
Are the purpose and goals of the project clearly stated?		
Is requested information provided in the application?		If No, negative one point
Technical Considerations		
Did the applicant provide an adequate alternative analysis? PER or other Technical Narrative attached.		
Did the alternative analysis present a cost estimate for the alternatives?		
Did the applicant provide an adequate cost estimate for the preferred alternative?		
Did the applicant provide a thorough project implementation plan and schedule?		If No, negative one point
Is it reasonable that the applicant can complete the project within 2 years of the grant agreement?		If No, minimum negative one point
Did the applicant provide quality technical data?		
Grant Management		
Is the Grant Management Plan adequate to support the project?		If No, negative one point
Is the project sponsored by an eligible applicant for a non-eligible entity?		
Are there past project management or grant management problems with other DNRC grants?		If Yes, negative one point

Does the project reduce, restrict or prohibit lawful access to property that existed prior to the project's implementation?		If Yes, ineligible
Is the MEPA checklist submitted adequate for the reviewer to determine that the project will not result in long-term adverse impacts to public benefits?		
Total Score		

Scoring Criteria

- 0 = No technical concerns
- -1 = Project has some technical concerns that can be addressed in startup or with contingency language.
- -2 = Project has multiple technical concerns. Funding will be contingent on startup conditions and will be treated as medium risk.
- -3 = Project has significant technical concerns, funding will be contingent on startup conditions and will be treated as medium or high risk.
- -4 = Project has significant technical concerns, eligibility is uncertain.
- -5 = Project is ineligible.

Nonpoint Source Project Grants – Financial Feasibility Rubric

No points may be awarded for financial feasibility. Points will be deducted for errors or omissions in this section. If a project is determined to not be financially feasible, it is ineligible for a grant.

Considerations	Yes/No	Scoring Criteria
Did the applicant provide an adequate budget narrative with the application that matches the scope of work proposed?		
Did the applicant include grant administration in the budget?		
Did the applicant include the source and adequate documentation of commitment of matching funds?		If No, negative one point
Is match sufficient to ensure that the project will be successful?		If No, negative three points
Is match sufficient to meet the 50% requirement for private grants?		If No, ineligible
Is match from a committed grant or loan?		If No, negative one point
Is match from a committed local cash or local funds?		If No, negative one point
Is match from an in-kind or donated source? Is there a commitment of those hours or materials?		

Did the applicant follow the directions for the budget forms?		
Did the applicant provide an adequate procurement plan that addresses the state or local procurement requirements for contracted services?		
Total Points		

Scoring Criteria

- 0 = No financial concerns
- -1 = Project has some financial concerns that can be addressed in startup or with contingency language.
- -2 = Project has multiple financial concerns. Funding will be contingent on startup conditions and will be treated as medium risk.
- -3 = Project has significant financial concerns, funding will be contingent on startup conditions and will be treated as medium or high risk.
- -4 = Project has significant financial concerns, eligibility is uncertain.
- -5 = Project is ineligible.

Nonpoint Source Project Grants – Overall Project Score

Applications shall be assigned a net ranking score based on the points gained or lost. Once the applications have been ranked, DNRC creates a priority list of all applications.

Scoring Category	Total Score	Total Points Possible
Resource Benefits		12 Points
Public Benefits		9 Points
Technical Feasibility		-5 Points
Financial Feasibility		-5 Points
Total Application Score		15 Points