

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network Access to Federal Funds

*A Collaborative Effort of the Chesapeake Bay Federal Agencies Committee and
the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network*



Chesapeake Bay Program
Annapolis, Maryland
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Background

The *Chesapeake 2000* agreement has been guiding Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake Bay Commission and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in their combined efforts to restore and protect the Chesapeake Bay. It defined the goal to “achieve and maintain the water quality necessary to support the aquatic living resources of the Bay and its tributaries and to protect human health.” Delaware, New York and West Virginia have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding, committing to implement the Water Quality Protection and Restoration section of the agreement.

Chesapeake 2000 committed its signatories to:

Continue efforts to achieve and maintain the 40 percent nutrient reduction goal agreed to in 1987 and correct the nutrient- and sediment-related problems in the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries sufficiently to remove the Bay and the tidal portions of its tributaries from the list of impaired waters under the Clean Water Act by 2010.

In its 2003 Directive, “Meeting the Nutrient and Sediment Reduction Goals,” the Chesapeake Executive Council reaffirmed its commitment to this restoration effort. The Council directed the Chesapeake Bay Program to convene a Chesapeake Bay Watershed Blue Ribbon Panel to consider funding sources and actions to implement the state tributary strategies basinwide and to make recommendations regarding other actions at the federal, state and local level to the Executive Council.” The Blue Ribbon Panel met in 2004, and produced a comprehensive set of recommendations, including the need to: “improve coordination and cooperation among federal agencies with programs in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.”

In its 2005 Directive No. 04-2, “Meeting the Nutrient and Sediment Reduction Goals – Next Steps,” the Chesapeake Bay Executive Council directed the Chesapeake Bay Program to, “establish a ‘Chesapeake Bay Watershed Funding Network’ which would include representatives from the Clean Water Act State Revolving Loan Fund programs throughout the watershed, USDA officials responsible for Farm Bill assistance to Bay watershed farmers for conservation and nutrient-sediment best management practices and other relevant financial assistance entities.” The directive states that the purpose of the network is to “establish a better mutual understanding of how existing financing programs operate, explore possibilities for greater effectiveness, and consider ways to improve financing of tributary strategy implementation.” In addition, the directive recommended improved coordination with federal agencies, including an annual high-level meeting to review program and funding relationships.

In response to these directions, the first Chesapeake Bay Federal Principals meeting was held on October 7, 2005. At that meeting, high level federal representatives, supported by the Chesapeake Bay Program’s Federal Agencies Committee (FAC), confirmed their willingness to join with the Network by signing the *Resolution to Enhance Federal Cooperative Conservation in the Chesapeake Bay Program*. In the *Resolution* the federal agencies agreed to cooperate with the Network to “provide resource managers, local governments, watershed associations and landowners with more effective access to appropriate programs of Federal and state agencies, in order to accelerate the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries.” The *Resolution* emphasizes the following purposes of the Network: (a) to establish better mutual understanding among existing federal and state financial assistance programs; and (b) explore

possibilities through networking for greater effectiveness in funding projects to achieve the nutrient-sediment load reductions needed to meet the new Chesapeake Bay tidal water quality standards.

Executive Summary

This document is the Network's first step into establishing a better mutual understanding of assistance programs that provide funds towards implementation of the state tributary strategies and the restoration of water quality in the Chesapeake Bay. The federal programs that are highlighted in this document were compiled by program managers that administer the funds associated with the programs. The federal programs consist of grants, loans, cost share and technical assistance programs. The agencies provided the Network with completed questionnaires that attempt to examine programs which the federal agencies believe have provided assistance or have the potential to provide assistance to local governments, farmers and other stakeholders in implementing tributary strategies. These programs are included as a portion of the Chesapeake Bay Federal Spending Inventory (see Appendix C, FY05 Federal Spending Inventory). The Spending Inventory includes the agencies' direct and indirect spending on all *Chesapeake 2000* commitments. The information was compiled and reviewed by the FAC. This document will serve two purposes (1) to provide federal and state agencies with a better understanding of federal spending programs that may or may not be influencing the acceleration of tributary strategy implementation and (2) to review issues and opportunities associated with improved access to appropriate programs for stakeholders.

This document will be presented to the Chesapeake Bay Program leadership, in order to assist the Bay Program jurisdictions to improve access to funding for implementation of Bay restoration actions.

Network Findings

Based on interviews with federal program managers, CBWAN presented the following findings at the second annual high level federal principal's meeting on November 29, 2006:

Challenges in Obtaining Federal Funds for State Tributary Strategy Implementation

- **There are few federal programs specifically targeted to the Chesapeake Bay.** Accessibility to Federal funds is mainly driven by language in program mandates that specifically recognizes priority for Chesapeake Bay protection and restoration. USDA Farm Service Agency's Conservation Reserve Program/Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CRP/CREP) is an example of a federal program that specifically recognizes the Chesapeake Bay in program language. CRP/CREP is one of the most accessible federal voluntary programs that targets the implementation of conservation practices for nutrient and sediment load reductions in the Chesapeake Bay watershed and recognizes the Bay as a "natural resource of national significance." For example, since Maryland's signed agreement with USDA and partners in 1997, 100% of their funding was directed to the Chesapeake Bay. According to Maryland's CREP Annual Report, CREP has achieved estimated reduction of 4,000 tons N, 400 tons P and control of over 145,000 tons of sediment in Maryland. \$200 million is expected over the life of the contracts that are enrolled. If federal agencies are committed towards "more effective access" to assistance programs to implement Tributary Strategies, it helps if program mandates (which can be legislatively or administratively established) include language that highlights the significance of the Chesapeake Bay watershed as a national treasure.
- **Federal agencies do not always have discretionary authority over funds.** An example is the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). USACE does not have discretionary authority over unbudgeted funds. The majority of USACE funds for the Chesapeake Bay are provided by Congress and directed for specific activities that are above that identified in the

President's budget. Upon receiving Congressional direction and appropriations, USACE further determines or verifies that there is federal interest in the project and then proceeds with making its recommendations for efforts that improve the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem.

- **Obtaining funds to preserve water quality for local governments, watershed associations and landowners is often a capacity issue rather than an access issue.** Federal agencies working to establish Chesapeake NEMO (Network for Education of Municipal Officials) have found that many municipalities lack the time and staff to develop quality projects and the capacity to follow them through the funding requirements. NEMO can provide education, technical assistance and financial coordination assistance to increase the capacity of local governments and watershed organizations implement sound land use planning and watershed protection. By supporting NEMO, federal program managers will enable these communities to have better access to their funding programs.
- **Projects are ranked higher for financing if there is a need to meet legal requirements.** The priority systems in the CWSRF rank a project higher if it is needed to meet permit requirements. The higher a project is on a priority list, the more likely it will receive funding. In Maryland and Virginia, where permits were amended to include nutrient limits based on the new Chesapeake Bay water quality standards, demand for loans soared for SFY 2007. Furthermore, a community is more likely to seek loans from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program, for example, if there is a nutrient limit in its permit and/or an enforcement action driving the treatment plant upgrades.
- **Federal Agencies administer voluntary programs that provide funds towards improving water quality, but varied priorities spread funds in different directions.** For example, the primary concern of the Chesapeake Bay watershed is the removal of nutrient and sediments in order to improve water quality. However, in EPA Region III, the primary causes of nonpoint source stream impairments are split among mining and agriculture and stormwater runoff from urbanizing areas. Priority is placed on controlling pollutants to restore local waters, such as metals from mining and bacteria from agriculture and malfunctioning septic systems. There are, however, many areas where correcting local water quality problems also reduces nutrient and sediment going to the Bay, such as correcting streambank erosion in agricultural and urban areas. Greater effort is needed to map and fund those projects that provide both local and Bay benefits.
- **USDA information cannot be incorporated into the watershed planning and implementation tracking systems for Clean Water Act (CWA) section 319.** Currently, NRCS reporting databases are limited to reporting on a county or 8-digit HUC scale. Watershed plan implementation and TMDL allocations are developed at smaller scales (approximately 14-16 digit HUC scale). Sharing and collecting implementation data is needed at a scale that can be captured and assigned towards implementation of watershed based plans.

Interagency Opportunities

The following list is comprised of opportunities identified by program managers that assist in the pursuit of making federal dollars more accessible for state tributary strategy implementation. This is not an all inclusive list but the commencement of increased coordination between the federal assistance programs and the states who are responsible for the implementation the necessary nutrient and sediment reductions needed to meet water quality standards.

- **CWSRF can pay for nonpoint source projects with community support.** Historically, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) has mainly financed infrastructure projects related to waste water treatment. EPA Region III encourages states to adopt a Sponsorship

Program similar to one currently working in the state of Ohio, which provides an opportunity to fund non point source projects. With the Sponsorship Program, the state CWSRF gives a loan to a community that will cover the costs of the community's planned wastewater treatment plant project and the costs of a nonpoint source project. The community gives (as a grant) the funds to a nonprofit group or a farmer to build the nonpoint source project. The community repays the full amount of the loan over the negotiated repayment period, usually 20 years. The community is willing to sponsor the NPS project because the state CWSRF reduces the interest rate on the loan so that the total amount to be repaid (principal and interest) is the same or less than if the community only borrowed what it needed for the wastewater treatment project.

- **Federal and state agencies need capable entities to act as intermediaries for the management of funds.** For example, CWSRF programs are structured to manage multi-million dollar point source projects but only a limited number of projects each year. Some states are not equipped to manage the universe of nonpoint source projects which generally involve much smaller dollar amounts for each project but many more loans each year. Intermediaries such as Farm Credit Banks have made it possible for Virginia and Maryland CWSRF programs to provide loans to farmers for agriculture best management practices to implement their nutrient management plans. Since establishing agreements between the CWSRF programs and Farm Credit Banks there have been over 250 loans to farmers to implement agricultural BMPs through FY2006.
- **Initiatives that are endorsed by the Executive Council, such as the recently signed "Manure Strategy" encourage multiple organizations to work together to increase access to federal funding.** In response to the interagency Chesapeake Bay Program action plan to improve management of animal manure in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, USDA NRCS in Maryland is partnering with the Chesapeake Bay Program, the University of Maryland and others to pilot a multi-faceted approach to expand the implementation of dairy feed management by agricultural producers in the state. The pilot, part of NRCS' 2007 Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) in Maryland, includes incentive payments to producers, a certification program for feed management specialists, and an education and outreach program. By reducing the amount of nutrients fed to dairy cows, feed management can in turn reduce the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus applied to cropland.
- **Section 510 Chesapeake Bay Environmental Restoration and Protection Authority has discretionary potential.** When funds are added to the Section 510 Program, Congress can direct activities or allow USACE to apply the funds to design and construct priority projects coordinated with the States of MD, VA, and PA. Program authorization limits are currently at \$10M. Projects completed or ongoing will utilize the \$10M. These projects include wastewater treatment plant upgrades, shoreline protection and stabilization, wetland restoration, trash reduction, oyster restoration, and the non-native oyster EIS. It is anticipated that the funding authorization limits will be exceeded by projects already underway. States have identified projects for the Section 510 Program that well-exceed the program limit. Future funding and higher authorization limits are needed for USACE to be able to continue to support the Chesapeake Bay Program restoration using this design and construction authority.
- **Technical assistance programs provide accessibility by building capacity.** Conservation programs, such as those administered by NRCS, provide technical assistance to communities throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed. USDA works through an established partnership with state departments of agriculture and local conservation districts to provide assistance to landowners via the Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) program, through a national network of locally respected, technically skilled, professional conservationists. These conservationists deliver consistent, science-based, site-specific solutions to help private

landowners voluntarily conserve, maintain, and improve the Nation's natural resource base. Landowners in the Chesapeake Bay watershed access USDA programs through local USDA service centers, located in most counties across all six states. In FY 2005, NRCS spent an estimated \$40 million in CTA funds to assist producers and other private landowners in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. This type of program fills in a great need to landowners to obtain skills needed for conservation measures and should be recognized.

- **Leveraging through the bond market helps finance upgrades.** The CWSRF programs allow states to leverage its grant dollars by selling bonds. This process allows states to double (or more) the amount of money available in the fund in any given year. For example, in FY 2007 Virginia plans to leverage its expected federal grant of approximately \$13 million to raise over \$300 million for point source projects. Some of these projects are in the Bay watershed and are for BNR and ENR upgrades.
- **Federal collaboration on social marketing approaches could increase access by reaching small watershed organizations and communities.** In order to restore streams lakes and rivers, a concentrated targeted effort is needed to implement the necessary BMP's to achieve the necessary load reductions. For example TMDL's often call for 90 to 100% reductions in pollutants to achieve water quality goals. Current participation rates in many of our small watershed efforts are reaching approximately 50 - 60 percent. Social marketing approaches are necessary in order to understand the barriers to BMP implementation and our approach to delivering volunteer programs may need to be modified.
- **State program management meetings help to identify opportunities for accessing funds.** In Region III, CWSRF state program managers meet for two days each year to share and discuss problems, challenges, opportunities and successes. In 2006, the agenda included the mission and goals of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network. This established forum is perfect for identifying and addressing barriers to reaching the Chesapeake Bay goals in the CWSRF program. In addition, EPA conducts an annual review of each state's program. This review usually includes a three-day visit to the state offices which include meetings to discuss specific barriers and opportunities applicable to each state's CWSRF program.
- **Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) participation in Water Quality Trading credits can provide improved access.** Treatment plants can obtain loans to reduce their nutrient discharges beyond their permit limits, creating a trading credit. A farmer can obtain a loan for the construction of a BMP which could create a credit. A treatment plant could use a CWSRF loan to install a BMP on a farm which generates a credit the treatment plant can use to meet its permit requirements.
- **Opportunities for Chesapeake Bay restoration exist in mitigation and stewardship opportunities associated with the Federal aid highway projects administered by FHWA through the State highway agencies.** Through the planning process, the transportation community has the ability to help expand local and state natural resource inventory tools and incorporate them into the project planning process, offering enhanced abilities to more efficiently align resource preservation tools and project stewardship and mitigation efforts.
- **Providing more effective access is possible through targeting use of funds.** The development of standard operating procedures that outline the variety of coordination activities between federal agencies and within an agency with programmatic missions of nutrient and sediment removal can provide a more effective use of funds. For example, the EPA Region III Clean Water Act funding programs (CWSRF, section 319 and section 117) are engaging in activities to meet cross-programmatic strategic targets. These activities include, but are not limited to: coordination between grant project officers, accounting for the CB Federal Spending Inventory, development of GIS maps and data showing distribution of each programs targeted watersheds/waterbodies, and the creation of a cross-programmatic

logic model detailing the inputs (technical/financial assistance), outputs (BMP implementation) and outcomes (environmental results) related to pollution reduction and resource preservation activities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. This kind of networking is also possible among agencies – for example, EPA and several other agencies pool grant funds which are administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

- **Potential exists for CBP to engage NEAFW to directed funds towards conservation actions in the CB Watershed:** The Northeast Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (NEAFWA) is developing a collaborative project where conservation actions that are deemed regional priorities and benefit multiple States will be funded through pooling of State apportioned State Wildlife Grant dollars, administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Five of the NEAFWA are contained within the Bay watershed. Potential exists for funding to be directed towards conservation actions consistent with the Chesapeake Bay Program Strategic Implementation Plans for Pillar One: Restoring Healthy Waters” and Pillar Two: “Restoring Healthy Habitats.” Funding could be directed to local entities through sub-grants or other agreements.

Main Document

The main section of this document contains basic information on federal grants, cost sharing and technical assist programs and answers to interview questions that already target or have the potential to target funds towards the implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions as outlined in state tributary strategies. Each program contains the following: *Section I: Program Overview*, including contact information, description and history of program; *Section II: Funding Availability*, including when funding is available, amount available, cost share requirements and criteria; *Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer* including how money is distributed at the national level; and *Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies*, including ideas and opportunities for leveraging fund (where information was available). The interview questions and follow up discussions lead to the findings made above. This document also contains several background materials, as mentioned throughout the document, in the Appendices as follows:

Appendix A: Directive No. 04-2 Meeting the Nutrient and Sediment Reduction Goals –Next Steps

Appendix B: The Resolution to Enhance Federal Cooperation and Coordination

Appendix C: FY’05 Federal Spending Inventory

Appendix D: Chesapeake 2000 Keystone Commitments (Pillars)

Appendix E: Funding By Keystone Commitment

Appendix F: Executive Committee Backgrounder: Federal Advisory Committee Tributary Strategy

Next Steps

This first phase of the Network activities has involved the synthesis of information from federal programs. These materials have aided the FAC in assessing funding programs and in developing ideas to improve the accessibility of federal assistance programs.

The Chesapeake Bay Program is currently in the process of improving its plans for implementing pollution reductions and habitat restoration, in accordance with the Program’s water quality and aquatic habitat goals and the state tributary strategies. As part of this planning process, the Bay Program partners will be reassessing the various sources of funding to achieve these restoration actions.

This report will be presented to the Chesapeake Bay Program's Principals Staff Committee on May 23, 2007, and the federal agencies administering the programs will make themselves available to discuss the issues and opportunities with Bay Program partners.

Most of the federal assistance programs are administered through state offices or in close cooperation with the states. Therefore, during its next phase, the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network will consider how best to take advantage of the opportunities highlighted here.

Conclusions

The Chesapeake Bay Program Federal Agencies Committee (FAC) was challenged with the task of assessing funding sources and increasing the accessibility to programs that fund state tributary strategies. The FAC worked cooperatively with the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network to provide program funding information. Concurrently, federal leaders have been working together to develop strategic measures, based on the Chesapeake 2000 keystone commitments, that would enhance cooperation and strengthen the effectiveness of the available federal assistance programs. The findings listed above, will be used to continue cooperation and improve accessibility of federal funds.

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network Mission Statement

Mission, Goals and Desired Results

In January 2005, the Chesapeake Executive Council (CEC) issued Directive 04-2, “Meeting the Nutrient and Sediment Reduction Goals - Next Steps.” The Directive outlined measures to accelerate implementation of the tributary strategies developed by the Chesapeake Bay Program partners, and restore water quality in the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries. Funding for tributary strategy implementation is a key issue, and a number of federal and state financial and related technical assistance programs can help. The Council directed the Chesapeake Bay Program to create a network of assistance programs “to establish a better mutual understanding of how existing financing programs operate, explore possibilities for greater effectiveness, and consider ways to improve financing of tributary strategy implementation.” The Directive specified that the Network should include “representatives from the Clean Water Act State Revolving Loan Fund programs throughout the watershed, USDA officials responsible for Farm Bill assistance to Bay watershed farmers for conservation and nutrient-sediment best management practices, and other relevant financial assistance entities.” Finally, the Directive asked for specific attention to “co-funding” programs and to an analytical basis for identifying “hardship communities” requiring grant assistance to meet tributary strategy requirements. In response to this mandate, federal and state agency representatives have come together to form the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network, begin the sharing of information, and prepare this statement of mission, goals and desired results.

MISSION: To secure substantial and sustainable funding for the implementation of the Chesapeake Bay watershed tributary strategies.

GOALS:

1. Establish a voluntary Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network.
2. Establish a better mutual understanding of how existing financing programs operate.
3. Explore possibilities for greater effectiveness in financing programs.
4. Consider ways to improve financing of tributary strategy implementation.
5. Create an awareness among Network members of how “hardship communities” have been identified. These are communities that would require grant assistance to meet tributary strategy requirements.
6. Jurisdictions will consider analyzing “co-funding” as it could apply to their states.

DESIRED RESULTS:

1. Strong and inclusive Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network is established.
2. Network members become proficient in their knowledge of and ability to access funding sources.
3. Greater financing effectiveness is achieved.
4. Improvements are made that accelerate financing tributary strategy implementation.
5. Information regarding “hardship communities” is shared among jurisdictions as available.
6. Identification of possible jurisdictional applications for “co-funding.”

Federal Programs Descriptions and Interviews

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service (FSA)

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)/Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)/Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

Agency: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Division: Farm Service Agency (FSA) - Maryland

Contact information: Bebe Shortall 410-381-4550, ext. 110

More information can be found at:

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=landing&topic=landing>

Established: CRP-1985, CREP-1997

Description: CRP - The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners. Through CRP, agricultural producers and landowners can receive annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to establish long-term, resource conserving covers on eligible farmland.

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) makes annual rental payments based on the agriculture rental value of the land, and it provides cost-share assistance for up to 50 percent of the participant's costs in establishing approved conservation practices. Participants enroll in CRP contracts for 10 to 15 years.

CRP protects millions of acres of American topsoil from erosion and is designed to safeguard the Nation's natural resources. By reducing water runoff and sedimentation, CRP protects groundwater and helps improve the condition of lakes, rivers, ponds, and streams. Acreage enrolled in the CRP is planted to resource-conserving vegetative covers, making the program a major contributor to increased wildlife populations

There are 2 types of CRP Signups - . CRP General Sign-up-Producers can offer land for CRP general sign-up enrollment only during designated sign-up periods. CRP Continuous Sign-up-Environmentally desirable land devoted to certain conservation practices may be enrolled at any time under CRP continuous sign-up. Certain eligibility requirements still apply, but offers are not subject to competitive bidding.

CREP – The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a Memorandum of Agreement between USDA, CCC, and the State of Maryland to implement a component of CRP for certain purposes in the vicinity of the Chesapeake Bay under the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP).

The intended outcome is to allow, where deemed desirable by USDA, CCC, and Maryland, certain acreage to be enrolled under the CREP. The Chesapeake Bay is a natural resource of national significance which is recognized by the Conservation Reserve Program, (CRP), authorizing legislation as an area of special environmental sensitivity. The Chesapeake Bay was

previously designated a CRP national conservation priority area making all cropland within that area basically eligible for enrollment.

USDA, CCC, and Maryland, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local authorities, seek to take actions that will help reduce the occurrence of runoff, sediment, and nutrients in the Chesapeake Bay and which will promote enhanced wildlife habitats.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available?

MD: Funding is available through the current Farm Bill

Who is eligible? Eligible Producers - To be eligible for CRP enrollment, a producer must have owned or operated the land for at least 12 months prior to close of the CRP sign-up period.

Eligible Land - To be eligible for placement in CRP, land must be either:

Cropland (including field margins) that is planted or considered planted to an agricultural commodity 4 of the previous 6 crop years from 1996 to 2001, and which is physically and legally capable of being planted in a normal manner to an agricultural commodity; or
Certain marginal pastureland that is suitable for use as a riparian buffer or for similar water quality purposes.

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state (See Appendix C, Federal Spending Inventory)?

FY'05: \$42,000,000

FY'04: \$59,000,000

Cost Share Requirements: CRP Payments - FSA provides CRP participants with annual rental payments, including certain incentive payments, and cost-share assistance:

Rental Payments - In return for establishing long-term, resource-conserving covers, FSA provides annual rental payments to participants. FSA bases rental rates on the relative productivity of the soils within each county and the average dry land cash rent or cash-rent equivalent. The maximum CRP rental rate for each offer is calculated in advance of enrollment. Producers may offer land at that rate or offer a lower rental rate to increase the likelihood that their offer will be accepted.

Maintenance Incentive Payments - CRP annual rental payments may include an additional amount up to \$5 per acre per year as an incentive to perform certain maintenance obligations.

Cost-share Assistance - FSA provides cost-share assistance to participants who establish approved cover on eligible cropland. The cost-share assistance can be an amount not more than 50 percent of the participants' costs in establishing approved practices.

Other Incentives - FSA may offer additional financial incentives of up to 20 percent of the annual payment for certain continuous sign-up practices.

CREP Payments - CCC shall pay CREP participants 50.0 percent of the reimbursable costs of establishing eligible conservation practices as provided in Handbook 2-CRP. Reimbursable costs paid to the eligible producer, from all sources, shall not exceed 100 percent of the producer's eligible out-of-pocket expenses.

Incentive payments, made as part of the annual rental payment, will be made by CCC, in addition to CRP maximum annual cropland-based soil rental rate (SRR) applicable to the soil types to be enrolled in the CREP, in amounts as follows:

(1) For land to be enrolled under practice CP22 (Riparian Buffers):

1. \$200/ac for the first 50 feet of buffer
2. \$50/ac for 51st-100th foot of buffer
3. \$0/ac beyond 100th foot of buffer

(2) For land to be enrolled as a buffer measure under practice CP4D (Permanent Wildlife Habitat), CP21 (Filter Strips), CP29 (Marginal Pastureland Wildlife Habitat Buffers), or CP30 (Marginal Pastureland Wetland Buffers):

1. \$150/ac for the first 50 feet of buffer
2. \$50/ac for 51st-100th foot of buffer
3. \$0/ac beyond 100th foot of buffer

(3) For land to be enrolled under practice CP23 (Wetland Restoration) or CP9 (Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife) and, CP1, CP2, CP3, CP3A, CP4D determined as Highly Erodible Land (HEL), or CP25 (Habitat for Declining Species)

\$50/ac

Authority: CRP provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended (1985 Act) (16 U.S.C. 3830 et seq.), and the CRP regulations at 7 CFR part 1410. Enrollments in the CRP are authorized in current law through December 31, 2007.

Funding criteria/rating system: Offers for CRP contracts are ranked according to the Environmental Benefits Index (EBI). FSA collects data for each of the EBI factors based on the relative environmental benefits for the land offered. Each eligible offer is ranked in comparison to all other offers and selections made from that ranking. FSA uses the following EBI factors to assess the environmental benefits for the land offered:

Wildlife habitat benefits resulting from covers on contract acreage;
Water quality benefits from reduced erosion, runoff, and leaching;
On-farm benefits from reduced erosion;
Benefits that will likely endure beyond the contract period;
Air quality benefits from reduced wind erosion; and
Cost.

CREP offers are not ranked. Offers are approved if all eligibility requirements are met.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? No distribution

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? N/A

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted?
N/A

Is there a guidance document that guides applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content? N/A

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose?

How are selections made?

Are there regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why?

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)?

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted?

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents?

CREP, taking into account previous enrollments, will seek to achieve the following environmental objectives:

1. Reduction of nutrient pollution from agricultural lands of approximately 5,750 tons of nitrogen and 550 tons of phosphorus on an annual basis.
2. Reduction of sediment loading into streams from agricultural lands of approximately 200,000 tons of sediment on an annual basis.
3. Increase the survivability, distribution, and abundance of targeted fish, wildlife and plant species in the Chesapeake region by establishing or enhancing 93,000 acres of riparian habitat, 5,000 acres of wetland habitat and 2000 acres of habitat for declining species. Emphasis will be given to high priority species listed under the North American Waterfowl Plan and State and Federally-listed threatened or endangered species, such as bald eagles, Eastern bog turtle, dwarf wedge mussel, glassy darter and harporella.

United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (FS)

Chesapeake Watershed Forestry Program



Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Chesapeake Watershed Forestry Program

Agency: USDA Forest Service

Division: Northeastern Area

Contact information: Sally Claggett 410-267-5706

Established: 1991

Description: Through its Chesapeake Watershed Forestry program, the Forest Service provides forestry leadership, and facilitates the activities of the Forestry Workgroup (FWG) in order to 1) create a regional model for linking forest conservation, restoration, and stewardship to watershed health while sustaining working landscapes; 2) find solutions to watershed and forestry issues by serving as a catalyst for action; 3) bring science, technical, and financial assistance together to meet Chesapeake Bay goals; and 4) build new partnerships for regional forest stewardship.

From 1997-2007, Congress earmarked funds for this program, often above the President's budget request. These funds support an office, Forest Service staff support for the Bay restoration effort, grants oversight and management, cooperative projects and initiatives with Bay states, grants to non-profits and communities, and the conduct of studies, education, and outreach.

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Forestry Program Appropriations (\$ in thousands)												
FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
150	227	250	250	250	500	500	494	994	988	950	945	1000

All funding comes through State and Private Forestry and is designed to get federal forestry funds to state forestry programs. All money is obligated to addressing the area of overlap between Chesapeake Bay goals and forestry issues. Non state projects become funded as determined by the FWG.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? September

Who is eligible? After administrative work is funded and any special projects decided upon by the FWG, the remaining funds are provided directly to states or local communities through grants and cooperative agreements. Since 2003, the majority of these funds have also been used to support grants to non-profit and local partners through the Chesapeake Small Watershed Grants Program managed by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY CB Watershed? Approximately \$700,000 total-- most is directed to state forestry agencies.

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Amounts given in thousand's.

	DC	DE	MD	NY	PA	VA	WV	Overall
2004	30	0	69	15	60	115	50	350
2005	0	25	125	15	85	91	50	411
2006	0	0	157	15	21	115	0	387

CBP 2005 Federal Spending Inventory (see Appendix C): Above included in a portion of the Inventory.

Cost Share Requirements: 50% non-federal match

Authority: Forest Cooperative Assistance Act and the 2002 Farm Bill

Funding criteria/rating system: Projects are funded primarily according to actions listed in the Chesapeake Watershed Forestry Strategic Action Plan 2004-2008. The Action Plan was set in motion by a regional team of high level state and federal forestry professionals. There are 5 primary work areas outlined in the Action Plan: 1) Partnerships, 2) Information and Outreach, 3) Healthy Forest Land Base, 4) Riparian Forest Buffers, and 5) Urban Forestry.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? NA

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? These funds are at the full discretion of the FWG. Funds are designated to do watershed forestry projects to help the water quality of the Chesapeake.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is their a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted? We tier to the Action Plan.

Is their a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? No. If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content?

If not, how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose? Non-state groups wishing to have a project funded must work directly with state or federal contacts on the FWG. Often, these groups will be sought out initially by the FWG.

How are selections made? State and federal representatives on the FWG make the final approval.

Are their regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why? Some watersheds are targeted in the Strategic Action Plan.

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)? N/A

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted? Lower Susquehanna, Potomac, and Rappahannock were targeted.

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents?

Projects must be designed to meet one of the objectives in the Action Plan, or help meet one of our tracked performance measures which are: 1) acres of forest land protected from development, 2) miles of streambanks and shorelines restored to riparian forests, 3) percentage of riparian forest buffers protected from development, and 4) number of communities that will implement Urban Tree Canopy expansion.

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality?

Yes, this is accounted for.

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies?

While there is always room for improvement, this is already the focus of our program/guidance.

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation? Headwater states could be more active in the FWG.

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)?

Yes, through the Small Watershed Grants Program. Also, several separate grant programs are offspring of our Action Plan such as Community Greening by Chesapeake Bay Trust and another urban forestry one is being developed for NE Pennsylvania.

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA)

Agency: USDA NRCS

Division:

Contact information: Landowners can contact their local USDA Service Center for information about enrolling in the program. Contact information for USDA Service Centers is available at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>

Established: Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000

Description: Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) provides cost share assistance to agricultural producers to voluntarily address issues such as water management, water quality, and erosion control by incorporating conservation into their farming operations. Producers may construct or improve water management structures or irrigation structures; plant trees for windbreaks or to improve water quality; and mitigate risk through production diversification or resource conservation practices, including soil erosion control, integrated pest management, or transition to organic farming.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? NRCS announces funding availability each year. The timing is variable and contingent upon Congressional appropriations. However, landowners may submit an AMA application at any time during the year.

Who is eligible? AMA is available in 15 states where participation in the Federal Crop Insurance Program is historically low. AMA is available in the following Chesapeake Bay watershed states: Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Applicants must own or control the land and agree to implement specific eligible conservation practices. Applicants must also meet the Food Security Act's definition of "person." Eligible land includes cropland, hayland, pasture and rangeland, land used for subsistence purposes, and other land (such as forestland) that produces crops or livestock where risk may be mitigated through operation diversification or change in resource conservation practices.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, and NY?
\$3,011,635 (This figure is all States totaled, not CB watershed-specific.)

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Totals for CB watershed States: 2005--\$5,157,449
2004--\$5,293,810
2003--\$298,700

CBP 2005 Federal Spending Inventory (see Appendix C): \$3,070,915 indirect spending.

Cost Share Requirements: The Federal cost-share rate is 75 percent of the cost of an eligible practice, based on the percent of actual cost, or percent of actual cost with not-to-exceed limits, or flat rates.

Participants are paid based upon certification and verification of completion of the approved practice.

Incentive payments may be made to encourage a producer to perform land management practices, such as nutrient management, manure management, integrated pest management, irrigation water management and wildlife habitat management.

Authority: Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 and amended in the 2002 Farm Bill.

Funding criteria/rating system: Applications are ranked according to criteria developed at the State or local level. These criteria may be obtained by contacting the NRCS Maryland State Office (410-757-0861).

NRCS Partners: State Departments of Agriculture, Conservation Districts.

National AMA Website: www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/ama

Conservation Innovation Grants

Section I: Program Overview:

Funding Program Name: Conservation Innovation Grants (a component of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program)

Agency: USDA NRCS

Division:

Contact information: Tessa Chadwick, NRCS National Headquarters
202-720-2335

Established: 2002 Farm Bill

Overview of program:

Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) was authorized as part of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) in the 2002 Farm Bill. CIG is a voluntary program intended to stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies while leveraging Federal investment in environmental enhancement and protection, in conjunction with agricultural production. Under CIG, EQIP funds are used to award competitive grants to non-Federal governmental or non-governmental organizations, Tribes, or individuals. CIG enables NRCS to work with other public and private entities to accelerate technology transfer and adoption of promising technologies and approaches to address some of the Nation's most pressing natural resource concerns. CIG benefits agricultural producers by providing more options for environmental enhancement and compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations. National and State-level (in select States) competitions are offered each fiscal year. Beginning in fiscal year 2005, a Chesapeake Bay watershed component was added to CIG. In both FY 2005 and 2006, up to \$5 million was available for projects in the Bay watershed. In addition, Pennsylvania administered a separate State-level competition in FY 2006.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available?

NRCS announces funding availability each year. The timing is variable and contingent upon Congressional appropriations. Availability of funds is announced on the Grants.gov federal grants portal, as well as on the NRCS website.

Who is eligible?

CIG applications will be accepted from State or local units of government, Federally recognized Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and individuals. Applications are accepted from all 50 States, the Caribbean Area (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), and the Pacific Basin Area (Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). Proposed projects must involve EQIP-eligible producers.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY (CB Watershed)? \$4.1 million

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?
FY 2005--\$4.25 million

CBP 2005 Federal Spending Inventory (see Appendix C): \$4,500,000 included in direct spending.

Cost Share Requirements:

CIG applicants may request no more than 50% of the total project cost.

Authority: Authorized in the 2002 Farm Bill

Funding criteria/rating system:

Applications are ranked by peer reviewers according to criteria published in the annual funding announcement.

Conservation Security Program (CSP)

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Conservation Security Program (CSP)

Agency: USDA NRCS

Contact information: Landowners can contact their local USDA Service Center for information about enrolling in CSP. Contact information for USDA Service Centers is available at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>

Established: Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (Farm Bill) of 2002.

Description: The Conservation Security Program (CSP) is a voluntary conservation program that supports ongoing stewardship of private agricultural lands by providing payments for maintaining and enhancing natural resources. CSP identifies and rewards those farmers and ranchers who are meeting the highest standards of conservation and environmental management on their operations.

CSP provides financial and technical assistance to promote the conservation and improvement of soil, water, air, energy, plant and animal life, and other conservation purposes on Tribal and private working lands. Working lands include cropland, grassland, prairie land, improved pasture, and range land, as well as forested land that is an incidental part of an agriculture operation.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? NRCS announces a CSP signup once each fiscal year. The timing is variable and contingent upon Congressional appropriations.

Who is eligible? CSP is implemented in select watersheds throughout the nation each year. Producers in participating watershed must meet the basic CSP eligibility criteria:

- The land must be privately owned or Tribal land and the majority of the land must be located within one of the selected watersheds.
- The applicant must be in compliance with highly erodible and wetland provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, have an active interest in the agricultural operation, and have control of the land for the life of the contract.
- The applicant must share in the risk of producing any crop or livestock and be entitled to a share in the crop or livestock marketed from the operation.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY (CB Watershed)? \$5,263,814 (State totals, not CB watershed-specific)

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Totals for CB watershed States: 2005--\$9,512,872
2004--\$366,747
2003--\$0 (no program)

CBP 2005 Federal Spending Inventory (see Appendix C): \$7,100,788 included in indirect spending.

Cost Share Requirements: CSP contract payments include one or more of the following:

- An annual stewardship component for the existing base level conservation treatment.
- An annual existing practice component for the maintenance of existing conservation practices.
- An enhancement component for exceptional conservation effort and additional conservation practices or activities that provide increased resource benefits beyond the prescribed level.
- A one-time new practice component for additional needed practices.

Total payments are determined by the tier of participation, conservation treatments completed, and the acres enrolled:

- For Tier I, contracts are for 5 years; maximum payment is \$20,000 annually.
- For Tier II, contracts are for 5 to 10 years; maximum payment is \$35,000 annually.
- For Tier III, contracts are for 5 to 10 years; maximum payment is \$45,000 annually.

Authority: Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (Farm Bill) of 2002.

Funding criteria/rating system: Applications are ranked and contracts awarded by NRCS National Headquarters.

NRCS Partners: State Departments of Agriculture, Conservation Districts.

National CSP Website: www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/csp

Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)

Agency: USDA NRCS

Contact information: Landowners can contact their local USDA Service Center to request assistance through CTA. Contact information for USDA Service Centers is available at

<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>

Established: Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935.

Description: The Conservation Technical Assistance Program (CTA) is a voluntary program that provides technical assistance supported by science-based technology and tools to help people conserve, maintain, and improve their natural resources.

NRCS is the principal USDA agency for providing conservation technical assistance to private landowners, conservation districts, tribes, and other organizations through a national network of locally respected, technically skilled, professional conservationists. These conservationists deliver consistent, science-based, site-specific solutions to help private landowners voluntarily conserve, maintain, and improve the Nation's natural resource base.

The Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) Program is the foundation of this conservation technical assistance and serves to focus on natural resource issues at the local level that are of local, State, multi-state, and national concern. The CTA Program works in partnership with locally led decision-making processes and other conservation programs to augment the Federal investment in order to address national priorities in concert with local and State needs most effectively. The CTA Program is the foundation for much of the Nation's private lands and Indian lands conservation assistance infrastructure and brings to bear the technical expertise to get sound conservation solutions applied on the ground.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? There is no direct financial assistance available through CTA. Landowners may request technical assistance at any time by visiting their local USDA Service Center.

Who is eligible? All owners and managers of private land are eligible to receive technical assistance from NRCS.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY (CB Watershed)? \$42,207,492 (State totals, not CB watershed-specific. These figures are not final.) For many years, NRCS has received a \$6,000,000 Chesapeake Bay annual earmark through CTA, however, because of the congressional continuing resolution of the budget for FY07, it is unclear whether these funds will be available.

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Totals for CB watershed States: 2005--\$40,496,631
2004--\$44,273,459

2003--\$41,603,900

CBP 2005 Federal Spending Inventory (see Appendix C): \$18,044,830 included as direct and indirect spending.

Cost Share Requirements: N/A

Authority: Soil Conservation Domestic Act of 1935.

Funding criteria/rating system: N/A

NRCS Partners: State Departments of Agriculture, Conservation Districts.

National CSP Website: www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cta

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

Agency: USDA NRCS

Contact information: Each NRCS State Office has a program manager in charge of EQIP. Landowners can contact their local USDA Service Center for information about enrolling in the program. **Contact information can be found at:** <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>

Established: 1996 Farm Bill

Description: The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) was reauthorized in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Farm Bill) to provide a voluntary conservation program for farmers and ranchers that promotes agricultural production and environmental quality as compatible national goals. EQIP offers financial and technical help to assist eligible participants install or implement structural and management practices on eligible agricultural land.

EQIP offers contracts with a minimum term that ends one year after the implementation of the last scheduled practices and a maximum term of ten years. These contracts provide incentive payments and cost-shares to implement conservation practices. Persons who are engaged in livestock or agricultural production on eligible land may participate in the EQIP program. EQIP activities are carried out according to an environmental quality incentives program plan of operations developed in conjunction with the producer that identifies the appropriate conservation practice or practices to address the resource concerns. The practices are subject to NRCS technical standards adapted for local conditions. The local conservation district approves the plan.

An individual or entity may not receive, directly or indirectly, cost-share or incentive payments that, in the aggregate, exceed \$450,000 for all EQIP contracts entered during the term of the Farm Bill.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? NRCS announces funding availability each year. The timing is variable and contingent upon Congressional appropriations. Landowners may submit an EQIP application at any time during the year.

Who is eligible? Producers who are engaged in crop or livestock production on eligible land are eligible for the program. Eligible land includes cropland, rangeland, pasture, private non-industrial forestland, and other farm or ranch lands, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY (CB Watershed)? \$31,017,544 (State totals, not CB watershed-specific.)

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Totals for CB watershed States: 2005--\$54,499,193
2004--\$49,962,864
2003--\$42,574,276

Federal Inventory Indirect Spending 2005 (see Appendix C): \$30,695,222 included as indirect spending.

Cost Share Requirements: Landowner cost-share varies by State and conservation practice. Limited resource or beginning farmers and ranchers are generally eligible for higher cost-share rates.

Authority: Reauthorized in the 2002 Farm Bill

Funding criteria/rating system: Applications are ranked according to criteria developed at the State or local level. These criteria are posted on each NRCS State website.

NRCS Partners: State Departments of Agriculture, Conservation Districts. Some States offer co-cost sharing opportunities between EQIP and State/local programs.

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP)

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP)

Agency: USDA NRCS

Contact information: Landowners can contact participating land preservation entities or their local USDA Service Center for information about enrolling in the program. Contact information for USDA Service Centers is available at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>

Established: Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (Farm Bill) of 1996.

Description: The Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) is a voluntary program that helps farmers and ranchers keep their land in agriculture. The program provides matching funds to State, Tribal, or local governments and non-governmental organizations with existing farm and ranch land protection programs to purchase conservation easements.

USDA works through State, Tribal, and local governments and non-governmental organizations to implement the FRPP. These entities acquire conservation easements from landowners. Participating landowners agree not to convert their land to non-agricultural uses and to develop and implement a conservation plan for any highly erodible land. All highly erodible lands enrolled must have a conservation plan developed based on the standards in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide and approved by the local conservation district. Landowners retain rights to use the property for agriculture.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? NRCS announces funding availability each year through a request for proposals (RFP). The timing is variable and contingent upon Congressional appropriations.

Who is eligible? To qualify for FRPP, the land offered must be part or all of a farm or ranch and must:

- Contain prime, unique, or other productive soil or historical or archaeological resources;
- Be included in a pending offer from a State, Tribal, or local government or non-governmental organization's farmland protection program;
- Be privately owned;
- Be covered by a conservation plan for any highly erodible land;
- Be large enough to sustain agricultural production;
- Be accessible to markets for what the land produces;
- Be surrounded by parcels of land that can support long-term agricultural production; and
- Be owned by an individual or entity that does not exceed the Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) limitation.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY (CB Watershed)? \$13,382, 499 (State totals, not CB watershed-specific. This number is an estimate and is not final)

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Totals for CB watershed States: 2005--\$27,163,885
2004--\$19,834,269
2003--\$16,641,294

Cost Share Requirements:

The FRPP share of the easement cost must not exceed 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the conservation easement. As part of its share of the cost of purchasing a conservation easement, a State, Tribal, or local government or nongovernmental organization may include a charitable donation by the landowner of up to 25 percent of the appraised fair market value of the conservation easement. As a minimum, a cooperating entity must provide, in cash, 25 percent of the appraised fair market value or 50 percent of the purchase price of the conservation easement.

Authority: Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (Farm Bill) of 2002.

Funding criteria/rating system: Applications are ranked according to both National and State criteria. These criteria are included in the annual request for proposals.

NRCS Partners: State, Tribal, and local governments and non-governmental organizations that purchase and administer conservation easements.

National AMA Website: www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/frpp

Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)

Agency: USDA NRCS

Contact information: Landowners can contact their local USDA Service Center for information about enrolling in the program. Contact information for USDA Service Centers is available at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>

Established: Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (Farm Bill) of 2002.

Description: The Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) is a voluntary program that helps landowners and operators restore and protect grassland, including rangeland, pastureland, shrubland, and certain other lands, while maintaining the areas as grazing lands. The program emphasizes support for working grazing operations; enhancement of plant and animal biodiversity; and protection of grassland and land containing shrubs and forbs under threat of conversion to cropping, urban development, and other activities that threaten grassland resources.

GRP offers several enrollment options, including easements, rental agreements, and restoration agreements.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? GRP has exhausted its authorized funding in the 2002 Farm Bill. At this time, there is no financial assistance available through GRP.

Who is eligible? Landowners who can provide clear title on privately owned lands are eligible to participate for either easement option. Landowners and others who have general control of the acreage may submit an application for a rental agreement.

There is no national maximum limitation on the amount of land that may be enrolled by a participant in the program. However, there is a minimum requirement established in law. Offers for enrollment must contain at least 40 contiguous acres, unless special circumstances exist to accept a lesser amount. These special circumstances are determined by the NRCS State Conservationist.

Eligible land includes privately owned and Tribal lands, such as grasslands; land that contains forbs (including improved rangeland and pastureland or shrubland); or land that is located in an area that historically has been dominated by grassland, forbs, or shrubland that has the potential to serve as wildlife habitat of significant ecological value. Incidental lands may be included to allow for the efficient administration of an agreement or easement.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY (CB Watershed)? \$0 (GRP has exhausted its authorized funding in the 2002 Farm Bill)

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Totals for CB watershed States: 2005--\$570,272
2004--\$1,110,292
2003--\$1,376,510

Federal Inventory Spending 2005 (see Appendix C): \$2,334,111 included as indirect spending.

Cost Share Requirements: GRP cost-share payments vary by contract type:

- *Permanent Easement.* This is a conservation easement in perpetuity. Easement payments for this option equal the fair market value, less the grassland value of the land encumbered by the easement. These values will be determined using an appraisal.
- *Thirty-year Easement.* USDA will provide an easement payment equal to 30 percent of: the fair market value of the land, less the grassland value of the land of the land encumbered by the easement. For both easement options, USDA will provide all administrative costs associated with recording the easement, including appraisal fees, survey costs, title insurance, and recording fees. Easement payments may be provided, at the participant's request, in lump sum or annual payments (equal or unequal amounts) for up to 10 years.
- *Rental Agreement.* Participants may choose a 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, or 30-year contract. USDA will provide annual payments in an amount that is not more than 75 percent of the grazing value of the land covered by the agreement for the life of the agreement. Payments will be disbursed on the agreement anniversary date each year.
- *Restoration agreement.* An approved grassland resource management plan identifying required restoration activities will be incorporated within the rental agreement or easement. NRCS may provide up to 90 percent of the restoration costs on lands that have never been cultivated, and up to 75 percent of the cost on restored grasslands and shrub lands that were previously cropped. Participants will be paid upon certification of the completion of the approved practice(s). Participants may contribute to the application of a cost-share practice through in-kind contributions. The combined total cost-share provided by Federal or State Governments may not exceed 100 percent of the total actual cost of restoration.

Authority: Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (Farm Bill) of 2002.

Funding criteria/rating system: Applications are ranked according to criteria developed at the State or local level. These criteria are posted on each NRCS State website.

NRCS Partners: State Departments of Agriculture, Conservation Districts.

National GRP Website: www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/grp

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)

Agency: USDA NRCS

Contact information: Landowners can contact their local USDA Service Center for information about enrolling in the program. Contact information for USDA Service Centers is available at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>

Established: Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (Farm Bill) of 1996.

Description: The Wetlands Reserve Program is a voluntary program offering landowners the opportunity to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property. NRCS provides technical and financial support to help landowners with their wetland restoration efforts. NRCS' goal is to achieve the greatest wetland functions and values, along with optimum wildlife habitat, on every acre enrolled in the program. This program offers landowners an opportunity to establish long-term conservation and wildlife practices and protection.

WRP is available in all Chesapeake Bay watershed states. There are three program participation options: 10-year restoration cost-share agreements, 30-year conservation easements, and permanent easements.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? NRCS announces funding availability each year. The timing is variable and contingent upon Congressional appropriations. Landowners may work with their local USDA Service Center to develop a WRP application at any time during the year.

Who is eligible? To offer a conservation easement, the landowner must have owned the land for at least 12 months prior to enrolling it in the program, unless the land was inherited, the landowner exercised the landowner's right of redemption after foreclosure, or the landowner can prove the land was not obtained for the purpose of enrolling it in the program. To participate in a restoration cost-share agreement, the landowner must show evidence of ownership.

To be eligible for WRP, land must be restorable and suitable for wildlife benefits. Potentially appropriate types of land include:

- Wetlands farmed under natural conditions;
- Farmed wetlands;
- Prior converted cropland;
- Farmed wetland pasture;
- Farmland that has become a wetland as a result of flooding;
- Range land, pasture, or production forest land where the hydrology has been significantly degraded and can be restored;
- Riparian areas which link protected wetlands;
- Lands adjacent to protected wetlands that contribute significantly to wetland functions and values; and
- Previously restored wetlands that need long-term protection.

Ineligible land includes wetlands converted after December 23, 1985; lands with timber stands established under a Conservation Reserve Program contract; Federal lands; and lands where conditions make restoration impossible.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY (CB Watershed)? \$8,218,024 (State totals, not CB watershed-specific. Also, this number is not final)

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Totals for CB watershed States: 2005--\$6,924,748
2004--\$8,292,065
2003--\$7,661,746

Federal Inventory Spending 2005 (see Appendix C): \$2,372,520 included as indirect spending.

Cost Share Requirements: NRCS cost-share payments vary by contract type:

- *Permanent Easement.* This is a conservation easement in perpetuity. Easement payments for this option equal the lowest of three amounts: the agricultural value of the land, an established payment cap, or an amount offered by the landowner. In addition to paying for the easement, USDA pays 100 percent of the costs of restoring the wetland.
- *30-Year Easement.* Easement payments through this option are 75 percent of what would be paid for a permanent easement. USDA also pays up to 75 percent of restoration costs. For both permanent and 30-year easements, USDA pays all costs associated with recording the easement in the local land records office, including recording fees, charges for abstracts, survey and appraisal fees, and title insurance.
- *Restoration Cost-Share Agreement.* This is an agreement (generally for a minimum of 10 years) to re-establish degraded or lost wetland habitat. USDA pays up to 75 percent of the cost of the restoration activity. This enrollment option does not place an easement on the property. Other agencies, conservation districts, and private conservation organizations may provide additional incentive payments as a way to reduce the landowner's share of the costs. Such special partnership efforts are encouraged.

Authority: Reauthorized in the 2002 Farm Bill

Funding criteria/rating system: Applications are ranked according to criteria developed at the State or local level. These criteria are posted on each NRCS State website.

NRCS Partners: State Departments of Agriculture, Conservation Districts, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, non-profit organizations.

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)

Agency: USDA NRCS

Contact information: Each NRCS State Office has a WHIP program manager. Landowners can contact their local USDA Service Center for information about enrolling in the program.

Established: 1996 Farm Bill

Description: The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) is a voluntary program that encourages creation of high quality wildlife habitats that support wildlife populations of National, State, Tribal, and local significance. Through WHIP, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to land-owners and others to develop upland, wetland, riparian, and aquatic habitat areas on their property.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? NRCS announces funding availability each year. The timing is variable and contingent upon Congressional appropriations. Landowners, however, may submit a WHIP application at any time during the year.

Who is eligible? WHIP is available in all Chesapeake Bay watershed states. To be eligible, an individual or entity must own or have control of the land to be enrolled in the program for the duration of the agreement period. Eligible lands include privately owned land; Federal land when the primary benefit is on private or Tribal land; State and local government land on a limited basis; and Tribal land.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY (CB Watershed)? \$1,281,602 (State totals, not CB watershed-specific.)

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Totals for CB watershed States: 2005--\$3,005,496; 2004--\$2,701,486; 2003--\$1,873,812

CBP Federal Inventory Spending 2005 (see Appendix C): \$1,634,931 included as indirect spending.

Cost Share Requirements: Landowner cost-share varies by State and conservation practice. Maximum cost-share assistance is 75 percent. WHIP agreements between NRCS and the participant generally last from 5 to 10 years from the date the agreement is signed.

Authority: Reauthorized in the 2002 Farm Bill.

Funding criteria/rating system: Applications are ranked according to criteria developed at the State or local level. These criteria are posted on each NRCS State website.

NRCS Partners: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State Departments of Agriculture, Conservation Districts, NGOs.



US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Non Point Source Implementation Grants (319 Program)

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Pennsylvania Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants (319 Program)

Agency: EPA Region III, Water Protection Division

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water Management
Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Soil and Water Conservation

Contact information:

Fred L. Suffian

Program Manager (3WP10)

Nonpoint Source Pollution Program

1650 Arch Street, Phila PA 19103

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Suzanne Hall, EPA PA NPS Coordinator

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Russell Wagner, Chief

Non Point Source Section

Bureau of Water Management

PA Department of Environmental Protection

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Harrisburg, PA 17105

Phone: 717-772-5642

Ann Carkhuff EPA Virginia and Maryland

NPS Coordinator

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Rick Hill, Non Point Source Program

Manager

Division of Soil and Water Conservation

Virginia Department of Conservation and
Recreation

203 Governor Street, Suite 206

Richmond, VA 23219

Phone: 804-786-1798

Established: 1987

Description: Through its 319 program, EPA provides formula grants to the states and tribes to implement nonpoint source projects and programs in accordance with section 319 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Nonpoint source pollution reduction projects can be used to protect source water areas and the general quality of water resources in a watershed. Examples of previously funded projects include installation of best management practices (BMPs) for animal waste; design and implementation of BMP systems for stream, lake, and estuary watersheds; basinwide landowner education programs; and lake projects previously funded under the CWA section 314 Clean Lakes Program.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issues a RFP for the Growing Greener, NPS Section 319 and Coastal NPS programs in the late fall or winter to be submitted in early February. Grant recipients are selected and Growing Greener projects are announced in late summer early fall. Section 319 funding availability varies due to certain requirements that are required before a grant award can be made. Generally

the NPS grant is awarded during the summer, however, we are working to make that date earlier in the year.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) issues a RFP for NPS Section 319, Coastal NPS and State Water Quality Funds programs in late fall to be submitted by January.

Who is eligible? Business, Community/Watershed Group, Nonprofit Groups, Educational Institution, Private Landowner, Conservation District, Local Government, State/Territorial Agency, Tribal Agency, Federal Agency

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06?

PA (Entire State): \$5,900,100

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed?

PA: FY 2003, 2004 and 2005: \$8,193,522 total. An additional \$4,591,293 were spent on projects that were funded statewide. This additional money often funds staffing for the State Central office and regional offices, technical assistance, education programs and other workplans which target the entire Commonwealth.

VA: \$3,962,400

CBP Federal Inventory Spending 2005 (see Appendix C): \$5,521,039 for the CBP Watershed in the states of MD, VA, PA, DC, WV and DE included in Inventory.

Cost Share Requirements: States are required to provide 40% non-Federal match for whole grant. Recipients within state typically are required to provide 40% match for each project, but this may be negotiable with a given state."

Cost Share at State level distribution? 40%

Authority: Clean Water Act, Section.319

Funding criteria/rating system:

The states are required by EPA Guidance of 2003 to provide the following information in their Watershed Plans (for watersheds that do not have a TMDL):

a. An identification of the causes and sources or groups of similar sources that will need to be controlled to achieve the load reductions estimated in this watershed-based plan (and to achieve any other watershed goals identified in the watershed-based plan), as discussed in item (b) immediately below. Sources that need to be controlled should be identified at the significant subcategory level with estimates of the extent to which they are present in the watershed (e.g., X number of dairy cattle feedlots needing upgrading, including a rough estimate of the number of cattle per facility; Y acres of row crops needing improved nutrient management or sediment control; or Z linear miles of eroded streambank needing remediation). b. An estimate of the load reductions expected for the management measures described under paragraph (c) below (recognizing the natural variability and the difficulty in precisely predicting the performance of management measures over time). Estimates should be provided at the same level as in item (a) above (e.g., the total load reduction expected for dairy cattle feedlots; row crops; or eroded streambanks). c. A description of the NPS management measures that will need to be implemented to achieve the load reductions estimated under paragraph

(b) above (as well as to achieve other watershed goals identified in this watershed-based plan), and an identification (using a map or a description) of the critical areas in which those measures will be needed to implement this plan. d. An estimate of the amounts of technical and financial assistance needed, associated costs, and/or the sources and authorities that will be relied upon, to implement this plan. As sources of funding, States should consider the use of their Section 319 programs, State Revolving Funds, USDA's Environmental Quality Incentives Program and Conservation Reserve Program, and other relevant Federal, State, local and private funds that may be available to assist in implementing this plan. e. An information/education component that will be used to enhance public understanding of the project and encourage their early and continued participation in selecting, designing, and implementing the NPS management measures that will be implemented. f. A schedule for implementing the NPS management measures identified in this plan that is reasonably expeditious. g. A description of interim, measurable milestones for determining whether NPS management measures or other control actions are being implemented. h. A set of criteria that can be used to determine whether loading reductions are being achieved over time and substantial progress is being made towards attaining water quality standards and, if not, the criteria for determining whether this watershed-based plan needs to be revised or, if a NPS TMDL has been established, whether the NPS TMDL needs to be revised. i. A monitoring component to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation efforts over time, measured against the criteria established under item (h) immediately above.

More information can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/nps>

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? The allocation for each state is determined according to the NPS Guidance document available on the website. HQ begins with the total 319 funding allocation and subtract at least 1/3% of the total appropriation for distribution to Indian Tribes. The remaining funds are multiplied by the applicable state percentage, which for PA it is 2.95%.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? EPA awards the grant amount to the state, however Region 3 works with states to pre-review potential projects to be submitted under the Section 319 application to identify if there are any plans that clearly do not meet the requirements of the NPS guidance.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted?

Federal: Since 1999 section 319(h) funds have been awarded to state nonpoint source agencies in two categories—incremental funds and base funds. Incremental funds, a \$100 million portion that EPA has designated for the development and implementation of watershed-based plans and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for impaired waters, should be used to restore impaired waters. Base funds, funds other than incremental funds, are used to provide staffing and support to manage and implement the state Nonpoint Source Management Program. Base funds help in implementing projects to identify and address nonpoint source problems and threats, as well as funding activities that involve specific waterbodies in that state or statewide or regional projects. A portion of these funds (up to 20 percent) may be used for planning and assessment activities such as conducting assessments, developing TMDLs, and creating programs to solve nonpoint source problems. EPA has issued supplemental grant guidelines, in addition to the 1997 Nonpoint Source Guidance, that identify priority activities to be funded with section 319

incremental and base funds. Applying for and Administering CWA Section 319 Grants: (EPA's *A Guide for State Nonpoint Source Agencies*, USEPA, 2003)

State: Currently, majority of Pennsylvania state funds have been directed towards Abandoned Mine Drainage because the TMDLs and plans for AMD were ready to go and less complicated than BMPs. Virginia's target for NPS funds is to delist waters on the impaired 303(d) list.

Is there a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content?

EPA's most recent guidance regarding the development of Watershed Based Plans in order to utilize Incremental funds was last published in October of 2003 and is the most recent document published by EPA HQ. The Guidance document states in section III D: *"For projects funded with incremental dollars, where a NPS TMDL for the affected waters has already been developed and approved or is being developed, the watershed-based plan must be designed to achieve the load reductions called for in the NPS TMDL. However, where a NPS TMDL has not yet been developed and approved or is not yet being developed for the waters, the State may use Section 319 funds to develop a watershed-based plan in the absence of the TMDL. In such cases, the plan must be designed to reduce nonpoint source pollutant loadings that are contributing to water quality threats and impairments. Where feasible, the plan should be designed to meet water quality standards."*

In this way, progress towards achieving water quality standards continues even before a TMDL is established. Once the TMDL is completed and approved, the plan must be modified as appropriate to be consistent with the load allocation portion contained within the TMDL."

The complete guidance document can be viewed at: <http://www.epa.gov/EPA-WATER/2003/October/Day-23/w26755.htm>

Additionally, states release a RFP for the three programs each year which describes what types of projects are eligible for funds.

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose? N/A

How are selections made?

PA: Selection of projects is made through the Growing Greener selection process and those applicants that are willing to accept federal funding and meet EPA's criteria are culled. First the PADEP Regional offices review the plans and weed out those that meet the Growing Greener criteria and those that don't. Then there is a larger meeting where the Regional staff and Central office meet to go through the selected plans. From these, best of the best, plans that meet the NPS criteria are selected for funding under Section 319. PADEP then allows EPA to review their top choices to allow the opportunity to remove any plans that don't appear to us to meet the criteria. Those plans selected are then allowed to modify their workplans to meet any missing criteria and those that submit revised plans are selected for funding when the award is made.

Are their regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why?

Yes, those areas that have developed a watershed based plan are being targeted in order to restore the watershed and meet designated uses.

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)?

PA: In 2005, 21 out of 39 funded projects were located in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted?

Incremental funds have been targeted in watersheds that have developed a Watershed Based Plan meeting the NPS Guidance since 2003.

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents?

Predicted load reduction estimates are required with each watershed plan and with each individual workplan that is implementing best management practices.

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality?

PA State coordinator is, however, the coordinator of the Chesapeake Bay Program in PA also reviews our plans and provides input.

In Virginia, all NPS programs are managed in the same office so coordination with Chesapeake Bay Program is strong. There is also a NPS Advisory Committee, where NPS coordinators (federal and state) are participating. NPS plan in Virginia is also consistent with Bay Model needs.

Currently going through a reorganization and there will be a new director that will have coordination responsibility.

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies?

Watersheds with tributary strategies can alter their watershed-based plans in order to meet the NPS Guidance Section III D (a)-(i) guidance criteria (see above) and would then be eligible for Incremental funding from the NPS program.

Preliminary discussions are occurring in Virginia to examine those issues.

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation?

Currently, the target is not CBP state tributary strategy implementation, as the guidance from EPA Hqs is the driver and TMDL is the vehicle. However, the requirements in the 319 Guidance for watershed-based plans do contain requirements that may be able to be fulfilled by the tributary strategies, based on a basin by basin review. Additionally, in the future it is the hope that PA NPS management program plan will be supporting more agricultural programs.

In the past there was more opportunity to fund more watershed based projects with watershed association stakeholders. Preliminary discussions are occurring in Virginia to examine these issues. VA is trying to enhance the technical assistance available.

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)?

PA coordinates with other funds such as USDA's EQIP to supplement 319 funds. Most funds are sought after by the same Counties that have been involved in the Bay program for many years.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)



Section I: Program Overview

Program Information: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

Agency: EPA, Region III

Division: WPD

Contact information:

Magdalene Cunningham and Catherine King

Mailcode: 3WP50

1650 Arch Street

Philadelphia, PA 19103

Phone: (215) 814-2338 and (215) 814-2657, respectively.

Established: 1989

Description: EPA awards grants to states to capitalize their Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs). The states, through the CWSRF, make loans for high-priority water quality activities. As loan recipients make payments back into the fund, money becomes available again for additional loans to be issued to new applicants. CWSRF eligible projects include point source, nonpoint source and estuary protection projects. Point source projects typically include construction (including upgrading, expanding and repairing) at wastewater treatment facilities, combined sewer overflow and sanitary sewer overflow correction, urban stormwater control, and water quality aspects of landfill projects. Nonpoint source projects include agricultural and silviculture best management practices, rural and urban runoff control, repair and replacement of failing on-site wastewater disposal systems (septic tanks), land conservation, riparian buffers, and water quality aspects of leaking underground storage tank remediation, and Brownfields projects. Estuary protection projects include all of the above point and nonpoint source projects as well as habitat restoration and other unique estuary projects. See: <http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/index.htm> for more information about the CWSRF program.

In Region III, the state agencies that manage the CWSRF programs are as follows: Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC); Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE); Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority (PENNVEST); Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP); Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VADEQ); Virginia Resources Authority (VRA); West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP); and the West Virginia Water Development Authority (WVWDA). Each state has a priority ranking system that is used to evaluate proposed CWSRF projects. The following websites contain more information about the various state ranking systems:

<http://www.dnrec.state.de.us/water2000/Sections/FAB/FABLoans.htm>,

http://www.mde.state.md.us/Programs/WaterPrograms/Water_Quality_Finance/index.asp,

<http://www.pennvest.state.pa.us/pennvest/cwp/view.asp?A=4&Q=72523>,

<http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/watersupply/cwp/view.asp?a=1263&Q=448094&watersupplyNav=30198#Financial>, <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/cap/wwwman.html>, and

<http://www.dep.state.wv.us/item.cfm?ssid=11&sslid=220>. OIA staff can provide copies of each state's priority ranking system and are available to discuss them if this would be helpful.

There is variation in the ways that states market their CW SRF programs.

Point Sources: For point source projects, PA holds meetings six times a year for professional wastewater organizations and other interested parties. WV partners with the WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, which provides financial coordination for the construction of water and sewer systems in all geographic areas of the state. DE, MD, and VA send solicitations requesting CW SRF applications to each waste water facility in the state.

Non point Sources: MDE works with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources to promote the use of CW SRF loans for non-point source projects. DNREC coordinates with its CWA Section 319 staff and the USDA NRCS state offices to market the CWSRF for non-point source projects. PENNVEST works with the state housing authority to implement septic or "on-lot" projects and with PA DEP Section 319 and Brownfields staff. VADEQ works with the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) to promote agricultural non-point source projects and with their Brownfields staff, as well. WVDEQ partners with the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) and its CWA Section 319 staff.

Washington DC receives an annual grant from the U.S.EPA to fund the same type of projects implemented by the CWSRF in the states.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding available? Capitalization grants are made to the states on an annual basis. States make SRF loans throughout the year.

Who is eligible?

Point Sources: Local government entities only

Non Point Sources: Businesses, Community/Watershed Groups , Nonprofit Groups , Private Landowners, Conservation Districts, Water and Wastewater Utilities, Local Governments, and State/Territorial/Tribal Agencies.

CWSRF Funds Provided for Projects (not Bay Watershed Specific) from 1989 to 6/30/05 (millions of dollars):

	Federal	Total (includes state contributions and interest)
Delaware	\$107.2	\$160.3
Maryland	\$544.2	\$1,027.7
Pennsylvania	\$894	\$1,403.6
Virginia	\$552.9	\$1,451.1

CBP Federal Inventory Spending 2005 (see Appendix C):

FY 2005 SRF Spending from State Reports

State	212 Program (Municipal Waste Water Treatment)	Non Point Sources

DC	\$5,243,500 (grant)	0
DE	\$2,841,680	\$191,847*
MD	\$24,507,743	\$3,345,325
PA	0	0
VA	\$3,275,000	\$4,036,869^A
WV	0	\$223,656*
TOTAL	\$35,867,923	\$7,797,697

*** - Calculated using % of county in the CB watershed.**

A – Entire state.

For additional CWSRF financial information, see: <http://www.epa.gov/r5water/cwsrf/>.

Cost Share Requirements: None

Authority: Clean Water Act, sections. 601-607, Public Law 95-217

Funding Criteria/Rating system: Each state develops a priority projects list that is submitted to EPA for review.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer:

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? The allocation of grant funds from the Clean Water Act contains the formula by which the U.S. EPA allocates the Federal Appropriation for the CWSRF state programs.

How much discretion do regional offices have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? States establish priority systems with which they review and rank projects annually. U.S. EPA Regions II and III review and accept the states' priority systems. The states generally fund projects in priority order, although this is not required by the CWA.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted? Each state establishes its own ranking system based on its water quality priorities. Generally, point source projects required by Consent Orders or impacting streams with TMDLs receive higher rankings.

Is there a guidance document to guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content? This information may be found on the websites referenced on page one for each state.

If not, how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose? N/A

How are selections made? Generally, projects are selected for funding based on established priority systems.

Are their regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why? Each state develops a system to rank projects based on what it determines are its water quality priorities. Current priority systems in the states of Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia do not include geographic criteria for targeting funding. Delaware's system gives higher points for projects that are located within the geographic areas of the state where development is encouraged.

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)?

Information is available by county within each state, but not by any other sector except what is specifically collected for the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted?

Specific watersheds are not targeted by CWSRF programs.

What type of environmental results (outcomes) do you expect? Expected environmental results are on a project by project basis. The U.S. EPA began collecting data on the environmental results of individual projects in FY 2005.

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality?

State CWSRF managers are fully aware of the Tributary Strategies and generally include the goals of these strategies as part of their programs' goals.

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies?

Virginia and Maryland already include state tributary strategies and other Chesapeake 2000 goals in their Intended Use Plan (IUP), which is equivalent to a workplan in grant programs.

Pennsylvania, West Virginia and (probably) Delaware do not. Through the CWSRF process, the EPA SRF managers can comment on the IUP's in the future to encourage states to include coordination with state tributary strategies. In addition, EPA's annual review of the Program Evaluation Report (PER) would serve as a catalyst for comments on state tributary strategies.

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the percentage of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation? Local stakeholders can increase the amount of CWSRF funds towards implementing Tributary strategies by:

1. Recognizing the usefulness of low-interest loans which have few "strings" attached as opposed to federal grant dollars that are accompanied by sometimes burdensome federal requirements;
2. Partnering with local wastewater treatment facilities, which can provide a guaranteed source for loan repayments; and
3. Encouraging local treatment facilities to move forward more quickly with implementing their permit requirements.

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)? As discussed above, Virginia's CWSRF leveraged its CWSRF funds in 1999, 2000, and 2004. Maryland's CWSRF managers leveraged its grant funds in the early 1990's and they annually determine if additional leveraging is warranted based on each year's demand for loan dollars.



Section I: Program Overview:

Program Name: Chesapeake Bay State Implementation Grants

Agency: U. S. EPA Region III

Division: Chesapeake Bay Program Office

Contact information:

Maryland:

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District of Columbia

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410 Severn Avenue, Suite 109
Annapolis, Maryland 21403
Phone: 410-267-5772

Established: 1989

Description: As authorized in Section 117(e) of the Clean Water Act, (see authorization details below) EPA provides a portion of its Chesapeake Bay Program Office funds to the signatory jurisdictions. The signatory jurisdictions are members of the Executive Committee (EC) of the Chesapeake Bay Program that have signed Chesapeake Bay Agreements that outline the commitments of the Chesapeake Bay Program partnership to restore the Bay. The signatory jurisdictions include the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Along with the U.S. EPA and the Chesapeake Bay Commission, these EC members created a voluntary partnership to improve conditions of the Chesapeake Bay basin. The implementation grants are used by the jurisdictions to enhance state funds to achieve state tributary strategies goals. The strategies are long term goals for nutrient and sediment reductions to improve water quality, as outlined in the Chesapeake 2000 agreement. Activities that are conducted under these grants include the installation of best management practices, technical assistance to the agricultural community and development of nutrient management plans for farms. These funds are also used to collect the required data necessary for the Chesapeake Bay Program Office to monitor progress.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Funding is usually available to each state by June of each year. States provide EPA with a workplan and applicant. These grants are not competed.

Who is eligible? Chesapeake Bay Program Signatory Jurisdictions

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06?

MD, VA and PA anticipated award: \$2,227,000 each

DC anticipated award: \$767,000

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

FY05, FY04 and FY03: MD, VA and PA each awarded \$2,287,000 per year. DC awarded \$767,000 per year.

CBP Federal Inventory Spending 2005 (see Appendix C): In addition to CBIG, inventory included the entire CBPO budget in the EPA Direct Spending for a total of \$20,772,400.

Cost Share Requirements: 50% cost share of total project costs (equal match/dollar for dollar)

Authority: Section 117(e) of the Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000 authorizes EPA to award grants to signatory jurisdictions, specifically for Implementation Grants. The Implementation Grants are for the purpose of implementing the management mechanisms established under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, such as ongoing state programs for control and abatement of non-point source pollution (including atmospheric deposition as a non-point source).

Funding criteria/rating system: These grants are authorized by the CWA to the State Signatories of the Chesapeake 2000 Commitments and are not competed. The workplans are negotiated annually, and the objectives are all based on the implementation of Chesapeake Bay 2000 Agreement goals and achievement of state tributary strategies.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? The funds are appropriated by congressional authority.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations?

The Regional office has full discretion to distribute funds that are allocated to the states.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted?

After initial funds are set aside for CBPO functions, such as staffing, office support and computer support, a majority of the remaining funds (about 40% of the overall CBPO funds) are distributed equally among the three signatory states of MD, VA and PA with a smaller portion going to the District of Columbia because of geographic scale.

Is there a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content?

A guidance document entitled "U.S. EPA Chesapeake Bay Program

Grants and Cooperative Agreement Guidance” is revised and distributed by the Chesapeake Bay Program Office annually. It can be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/region03/chesapeake/grants.htm>

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose?

N/A

How are selections made? N/A

Are their regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why?

Each state determines where the funds are best used to meet the goals of the State Tributary Strategy.

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)?

In MD, 90% of the funds are used for the agricultural sector while 10% is targeted at point source data collection and education. In PA and VA, 100% is targeted at non point sources, primarily agriculture.

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted?

Yes, the watersheds are all within the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents?

States submit data to EPA from monitoring and implementation efforts. Monitoring efforts produce data on water quality and nutrient and sediment levels enabling EPA to track progress, estimate future pollution levels and assess the overall condition of the Bay. Implementation efforts produce data, such as the location of and type of best management practices installed, that EPA can use to estimate future pollution levels.

States also submit semi-annual reports to EPA detailing accomplishments during the grant project period. The States provide information specific to each objective in their workplans include: a comparison of actual accomplishments with the anticipated reasons why anticipated outcomes were exceeded or not met, and information on the rate of expenditure. Progress Reports and Work Plans are available for viewing at:

<http://www.epa.gov/region03/chesapeake/grants.htm>

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies.

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality?

Yes, and the state project officers are also familiar with the State Tributary Strategies.

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies?

This program’s focus is on the tributary strategies.

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation?

N/A

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)?

These funds are being leveraged with state cost share requirements.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)



Chesapeake Bay Targeted Watershed Grants Program (TWG)

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Chesapeake Bay Targeted Watershed Grants Program

Agency: US EPA/National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Division: CBPO

Contact information: Amanda Bassow, 202-715-0711 or Kyle Zieba, 215-814-5420

Established: 2005

Description: The jurisdictions within the Chesapeake Bay watershed have agreed to meet aggressive nutrient reduction targets by 2010 through the development and implementation of Tributary Strategies in accordance with the *Chesapeake 2000 Agreement*. The Administration and Congress have responded to this increased focus on the need to reduce nutrient loads to the Chesapeake Bay by appropriating nearly \$8 million dollars in fiscal year 2005 through EPA's National Targeted Watersheds Grant Program. This funding supports innovative projects designed to foster nutrient reduction in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

The Chesapeake Bay Targeted Watersheds Grant Program is administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, under a cooperative agreement with the Chesapeake Bay Program and, funding partner, the Chesapeake Bay Trust. Under the grant, the NFWF administers the program through the development of the RFP, the review criteria and process and awarding and managing the sub-awards.

The overall goal for the Chesapeake Bay Targeted Watersheds Grant Program is ***to expand the collective knowledge on the most innovative, sustainable and cost-effective strategies - including market-based approaches - for reducing excess nutrient loads within specific tributaries to the Chesapeake Bay.*** To achieve this goal, the program has awarded grants of up to \$1 million on a competitive basis to selected projects that target and reflect the diverse conditions (e.g., urban, rural, suburban) and sources of nutrients (e.g., agricultural, stormwater, other non-point sources) that exist throughout the Chesapeake watershed. The program supported projects that:

- Support implementation of water quality trading demonstrations and other market-based strategies to reduce nutrient loads to the Bay;
- Promote the development of innovative, cost-effective approaches to facilitate adoption of Best Management Practices (BMPs) or those that identify and implement strategies to overcome existing barriers to adoption of BMPs;
- Demonstrate and ground-truth new BMPs or innovative technologies that support inclusion on the list of practices approved for use within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Model; and,
- Foster implementation and evaluation of the most effective BMPs or nutrient reduction measures contained in state Tributary Strategies within small watersheds.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Funding is dependent on Congressional appropriation.

Who is eligible? Eligible applicants are either non-profit 501(c) organizations, universities, local or state governments (i.e., state conservation agencies, counties, townships, cities, boroughs, conservation districts, planning districts, utility districts, drainage districts, or other units of local government) from the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, New York, West Virginia, and Delaware portions of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Non-profit organizations and universities located outside the Chesapeake Bay watershed may apply only if their projects will be conducted within the watershed. Individuals, federal government agencies, and private for-profit firms are not eligible for grants under this program.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY CB

Watershed? In FY 2005, \$7,936,000 was available for the administration and sub-awards. In FY 2006, \$5,561,700 is available for the administration and sub-awards.

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state? N/A

Cost Share Requirements: 25% non-federal match

CBP Federal Inventory Spending 2005 (see Appendix C): FY 2005 \$7,936,000 of the entire budget is included in EPA's direct funding.

Authority: Authorization for the program comes from the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (P.L. 108-447) which directs the Chesapeake Bay Program to establish "a regional pilot program for the Chesapeake Bay that shall demonstrate effective non-point source nutrient reduction approaches that target small watersheds and accelerate nutrient reduction in innovative, sustainable, and cost-effective ways." The money is allocated through EPA's 104(b)(3) authority.

Funding criteria/rating system:

Projects will be reviewed, evaluated, and scored based on the following criteria:

- Innovation (20 Points)
 - Use of innovative approaches to foster cost-effective nutrient reduction strategies (e.g. market based mechanisms or new BMPs)
- Environmental Results (20 Points)
 - Inclusion of a detailed monitoring and data collection strategy to obtain measurable environmental results (i.e. cost-effective, sustainable, nutrient reductions);
 - Capacity to accelerate nutrient reduction targets as outlined in applicable Tributary Strategies and other specific Chesapeake 2000 commitments
- Practical Solutions (30 Points)
 - Ability to expand the collective knowledge on the most innovative, sustainable, and cost-effective nutrient reduction strategies
 - Feasibility: extent to which nutrient reduction strategies are technically sound, ready to go, and cost-effective
 - Sustainability: ability to sustain nutrient reduction capacity beyond term of the grant, including efforts to measure nutrient reductions
 - Transferability: extent to which the project's nutrient reduction strategy is transferable to other targeted areas within the Chesapeake Bay watershed and feasibility of scaling up a project's strategies to the Chesapeake Bay watershed as a whole
- Partnerships (10 Points)
 - Existence of strong and diverse stakeholder stewardship and support (e.g. effective working relationships among public, private, and non-profit organizations)

- Dissemination (10 Points)
 - Demonstration of a clear strategy for sharing the expanded collective knowledge of cost-effective, sustainable, nutrient reduction strategies with relevant stakeholders within the Chesapeake Bay watershed
- Budget (10 Points)
 - Clearly presented and reasonable budget;
 - Ability to leverage funds from a broad range of sources and exceed the minimum 25% non-federal match requirement

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? Congress appropriated funding for the National Targeted Watershed Program (administered by EPA HQ) and created the Chesapeake Bay Targeted Watershed Grant Program from that appropriation.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? EPA awarded a grant to the NFWF to administer the FY 2005 program and is working on awarding the FY 2006 grant to them as well. NFWF, under the grant, makes the official decisions on the sub-award program. The program is a competitive program and NFWF makes awards based upon how well proposals meet the criteria listed above.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted? (see list of program supported projects above)

Is there a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content? /A

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose? A Request for Proposals is issued and distributed via the Chesapeake Bay Program's mailing list and posted on the NFWF website.

How are selections made? NFWF makes the selections with input from a review panel that scores the proposals.

Are their regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why? (see description above)

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)?

This information can be obtained at: <http://www.nfwf.org/programs/targetedwatershed/>

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted?

This information can be obtained at: <http://www.nfwf.org/programs/targetedwatershed/>

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents?

Eligible projects must be able to demonstrate real, measurable environmental results. Applicants must include information on anticipated outputs (i.e. activities and/or associated work products performed or conducted during the proposed funding period) and outcomes (i.e. results, effects,

consequences of a recipient's actions) for their projects. For the Chesapeake Bay Targeted Watersheds Grant Program, proposed outcomes should be expressed in terms of the specific, quantifiable amount of nutrients to be reduced where applicable.

It is recognized that not all projects designed to obtain nutrient reductions lend themselves to be able to detect statistically significant water quality improvements through actual real-time monitoring. For example, it may take several years for the nutrient reduction benefits of many agricultural BMPs to be noticed within receiving waters. Conversely, the benefits obtained through implementation of urban stormwater BMPs may be measured through a carefully designed water quality monitoring program. Accordingly, projects must include a plan to measure outcomes by employing either a monitoring or modeling plan to most accurately and efficiently measure project outcomes (i.e. lbs of nutrients removed). Projects must report these outcomes back to appropriate State/District agencies and provide details regarding long-term plans for implementation, management, and/or modeling if applicable.

In addition to measuring environmental results, applicants should also provide information on how they intend to measure other outputs anticipated from projects (e.g., meetings with farmers to discuss BMP implementation).

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality? In considering a project's effectiveness in reducing nutrients, benefits to both local water quality and the Bay will be considered. Applicants are encouraged to review the various state Tributary Strategies which outline the specific reductions of pollutant loads needed to meet Bay water quality standards. Please note that funds granted under this program may **not** be used to support political advocacy, lobbying or litigation.

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies?
NA

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation? NA

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)?
Under the grant, NFWF stated that one of their goals in administering the program was to leverage additional funding. In FY2005, they partnered with the Chesapeake Bay Trust and leveraged an additional \$600,000 for projects in MD.



Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Section 510, Chesapeake Bay Environmental Restoration and Protection Program

Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers

Division: North Atlantic Division, Baltimore District

Contact information: Steve Garbarino, 410-962-6114

Established: Section 510 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996

Description: Available to provide environmental design and construction assistance to non-Federal interests in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. At least one project shall be established in each of the collaborating states (PA, MD, VA). Projects completed thus far include wastewater treatment plant upgrades, shoreline protection and stabilization, wetland restoration, and oyster restoration.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Funds are available as Congress appropriates funds each year. However, program is authorized to \$10M and projects currently underway will utilize remaining funds, unless program limit is raised.

Who is eligible? Cost sharing partners in MD, PA, or VA. Cost sharing partners include states, counties, and similar entities.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06? \$2M

Amount of Assistance 2005? (See Appendix C) \$1.182 Million direct spending.

Cost Share Requirements: Design and construction costs will be cost-shared at 75% Federal (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) and 25% non-Federal (sponsor). Non-Federal share must be provided as cash or real estate credits.

Authority: Authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 to \$10M

Funding criteria/rating system: The project must be beneficial to the Chesapeake Bay, in the Federal interest, and supported by a non-Federal sponsor.

More detailed information can be viewed at: http://www.usace.army.mil/cw/cecw-p/leg_manage/pdf/22Oct01HansenHRes.PDF.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? Factsheets (decision documents) are prepared for each project and approved by Corps HQ.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? The Baltimore District coordinates with VA, MD, and PA to determine priority projects.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted? Thus far, there has not been a backlog of projects. Projects are implemented on a first-come, first-serve basis if they meet the funding criteria above. A prioritization system is in place for if/when the funding limit of \$10M is raised. Prioritization would be given to projects with the most environmental benefit for the least cost, and are sustainable.

Is there a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content? NA—The Baltimore District coordinates with potential sponsors and submits the factsheet to HQ for approval.

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose? NA

How are selections made? See criteria above.

Are there regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why? Chesapeake Bay watershed within PA, MD, and VA.

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)? PA and MD received funds based on the respective project phases (PA project in design, MD project in construction).

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted? NA

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents? NA

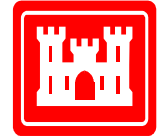
Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality? Yes

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies? Funding limit must be raised to provide for more projects focused on tributary strategy implementation.

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation? Recommend projects with large environmental benefits to the Baltimore District.

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)? Possibly by the non-Federal sponsors.



Section I: Program Overview:

Funding Program Name: Section 219, Environmental Infrastructure

Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers

Division: North Atlantic Division, Baltimore District

Contact information: Mary Y. Dan, 410-962-3377

Established: Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended

Description: Provides assistance to local communities for water- and sewer-related infrastructure such as water and sewer lines and treatment facilities

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding available? As Congress appropriates funds each year

Who is eligible? Eligible counties in Pennsylvania are as stated in authorization. Cost sharing partners include townships, counties, and water/sewer authorities

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in PA: \$1.95M

Amount of Assistance provided in 2005 PA? (See Appendix C) \$1.1M included as direct spending in the Chesapeake Bay Federal Spending Inventory

Cost Share Requirements: Project costs are cost-shared at 75% Federal (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) and 25% non-Federal (sponsor). Local share can be provided in cash or real estate credits.

Authority: Authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 to \$20M

Funding criteria/rating system: The project must be allowable and allocable within project authorization and able to be financed by the local sponsor.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? Fact sheets are prepared for each project and approved by Corps HQ.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? The Baltimore District coordinates with potential sponsors in PA to determine priority projects.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted? Projects are implemented on a first-come, first-serve basis if they meet the funding criteria

above. Prioritization would be given to projects that are in compliance with NEPA, have secured HQ approval to execute a Project Cooperation Agreement, and have sponsor funds in-hand.

Is there a guidance document provided to guide applicants? NA—The Baltimore District coordinates with potential sponsors and submits the factsheet to HQ for approval.

If not, how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose? Interested sponsors coordinate with their local congressman.

How are selections made? See criteria above.

Are there regional or geographic areas that are targeted? Stated in authorization

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)? PA

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted? NA

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents? NA

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality? Yes

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies?
NA

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation? NA

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)?
Possibly by the non-Federal sponsors.



Section 313 South Central Pennsylvania Environmental Improvement Program

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Section 313, South Central Pennsylvania Environmental Improvement Program

Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers

Division: North Atlantic Division, Baltimore District

Contact information: Kevin Brennan 410-962-6113

Established: Section 313 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992

Description: The Section 313 program provides environmental assistance to non-Federal public interests in south central Pennsylvania. Such assistance may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply, storage, treatment and distribution facilities, and surface water resource protection and development.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Availability is based on Congressional appropriations each year.

Who is eligible? Public cost sharing partners in Armstrong, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Miller, Snyder, Somerset Counties, PA. Cost sharing partners include County, Townships, Municipal Authorities, Boroughs, and similar entities.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 CB Watershed? \$4.4M

Amount of Assistance provided in 2005? (See Appendix C) \$3.5M

Cost Share Requirements: Design and construction costs will be cost-shared at 75% Federal (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) and 25% non-Federal (sponsor).

Authority: Authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1992

Funding criteria/rating system: Project must be water related infrastructure supported by the local Congressional interests, in the Federal interest, and supported by a non-Federal sponsor.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? This is a Congressionally added program and funds are divided 50-50 between the Chesapeake and Ohio watersheds.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? The Baltimore District coordinates with potential sponsors in eligible PA counties.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted? N/A

Is there a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content? NA

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose? Coordination with the Congressional interests is recommended.

How are selections made? See criteria above.

Are their regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why? Yes, the program authority specifies certain counties in Pennsylvania

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)? This program is exclusive to the specific Counties in Pennsylvania identified above.

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted? NA

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents? NA

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality? Yes

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies? Funding limit must be raised to provide for more projects focused on tributary strategy implementation.

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation? N/A

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)? Possibly by the non-Federal sponsors.



Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Federal Assistance to State Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs

Agency: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Division: Federal Assistance to State Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs

Contact information: USFWS, Div. of Federal Assistance, 300 Westgate Center Drive, Hadley, MA 01035 413-253-8508

Established: 1937

Description: The Program administers several grant-in-aid programs to State fish and wildlife agencies, including Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration, Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration, State Wildlife Grants, Landowner Incentive Program, Clean Vessel Act, and Boating Infrastructure Grants. Section 6 Endangered Species and National Coastal Wetlands Conservation grants are co-administered in collaboration with the Service's Ecological Services program.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Funding is available annually. Wildlife Restoration and Sport Fish Restoration are permanently-funded formula-driven non-competitive apportionment programs. State Wildlife Grants are appropriated annually to States via a formula. The remaining programs are competitive. Apportioned programs typically mid-winter; competitive programs mid- to late-summer.

Who is eligible? The State Fish and Wildlife Agency for Wildlife Restoration, Sport Fish Restoration, Endangered Species, State Wildlife Grants, and Landowner Incentive Program. For the Coastal Wetlands and Clean Vessel Act programs, any State agency designated by the governor of a coastal state. A coastal state is any state that borders the Great Lakes, the Arctic, Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, Long Island Sound, or the Gulf of Mexico. Anyone can apply for a Boating Infrastructure Grant with authority from State government.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY CB Watershed?

MD: \$5,144,584

PA: \$17,836,547

VA: \$10,406,824

DC: \$1,271,167

DE: \$4,884,192

WV: \$6,236,049

NY: \$16,612,160

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Not available

2005 Federal Spending Inventor (Appendix C): \$1,614,624 included in direct spending.

Cost Share Requirements: Variable per program: 75F/25S for Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration, Endangered Species, Clean Vessel Act, Boating Infrastructure, and Landowner Incentive Program; 50F/50S for State Wildlife Grant implementation and 75F/25S for planning; 50F/50S for Coastal Wetlands, except when criteria for establishment of a State dedicated fund are met, the match is reduced to 25%.

Authority:

50 CFR Part 80
50 CFR Part 81
50 CFR Part 84
50 CFR Part 85
50 CFR Part 86
Interior Appropriations Legislation

Funding criteria/rating system: Criteria are described in enabling laws and regulations cited above.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices?

Funds for non-competitive programs are apportioned to individual States based on a national formula. Competitive program awards are made to individual states. Section 6 Endangered Species awards are provided to Regional offices based on a formula that considers numbers of listed species.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations?

Little to no discretion on award amounts.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted?

Eligibility criteria are provided in the federal rules and enabling legislation governing the individual programs.

Is there a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content?

Guidance is found at <http://training.fws.gov>

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose?

Grants.Gov

How are selections made?

Awards are made based on eligibility, substantiality, and compliance with federal regulations as provided for in enabling laws and rules.

Are their regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why?

No, with the exception of the Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Clean Vessel Act programs.

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)?

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted?

No.

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents?

Proposals must identify expected results and benefits. These are evaluated to ensure they are consistent with goals of the grant program in question, and commensurate with proposed costs.



Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act)
Grant Programs

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act) Grant Programs

Agency: U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

Division:

Contact information:

Established:

Description: The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (CESCF) (Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act) provides funding to States and Territories for species and habitat conservation actions on non-Federal lands. States and Territories must contribute a minimum non-Federal match of 25% for the estimated program costs of approved projects, or 10% when two or more States or Territories implement a joint project. A State or Territory must currently have, or enter into a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to receive grant funds.

Four grant programs are available through the CESCF, they include the “Traditional” Conservation Grants and the “Nontraditional” Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition, Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance, and Recovery Land Acquisition Grants.

“Traditional” Conservation Grants - The Conservation Grants program provides financial assistance to States to implement conservation projects for listed species and species at-risk. Funded activities include habitat restoration, species status surveys, public education, and outreach, captive propagation and reintroduction, nesting surveys, genetic studies, and development of management plans. The project selection process is generally conducted by Service Endangered Species staff in conjunction with the States. Funding is allocated by formula to the Service Regions based on the number of species covered in the cooperative agreements with the States within that Region. Regional offices then further allocate the funding to the States within that Region by formula or through a competitive process.

“Nontraditional” Programs:

Habitat Conservation Planning (HCP) Assistance Grants - Through the development of regional Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs), local governments incorporate species conservation into local land use planning, which streamlines the project approval process and facilitates economic development. The Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance Grants program provides funding to States to support the development of HCPs. Planning assistance grants may support planning activities such as document preparation, outreach, and baseline surveys, and inventories. Proposals for amendments to existing HCPs will not be accepted. The Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance Grants program first received funding in fiscal year 2001 of \$6.635 million. In FY 2005, the Service awarded full or partial funding to 22 out of 29 eligible proposals to provide project funding in 14 States. The funding for the Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance Grants is competed for at the National level.

Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Land Acquisition Grants - The HCP Land Acquisition program was established by Congress in fiscal year 1997. This program was designed to reduce conflicts between the conservation of listed species and land uses on specific parcels of land. Under this program, the Service provides grants to States for land acquisitions that are associated with approved HCPs. The Service considers the use of Federal acquisition dollars by States for habitat protection within and adjacent to HCP areas to be an important and effective mechanism to promote the recovery of threatened and endangered species.

The HCP Land Acquisition program has three primary purposes: 1) to fund land acquisitions that complement, but do not replace, private mitigation responsibilities contained in HCPs, 2) to fund land acquisitions that have important benefits for listed, proposed, and candidate species, and 3) to fund land acquisitions that have important benefits for ecosystems that support listed, proposed and candidate species.

Recovery Land Acquisition Grants - Loss of habitat is the primary threat to most listed species and land acquisition is often the most effective and efficient means of protecting habitats essential for recovery of listed species before development or other land use changes impair or destroy key habitat values. Land acquisition is costly and often neither the Service nor the States individually have the necessary resources to acquire habitats essential for recovery of listed species. Recovery Land Acquisition grant funds are matched by States and non-federal entities to acquire these habitats from willing sellers in support of approved species recovery plans. Because the existing HCP Land Acquisition Grants Program provides substantial funding for land acquisitions associated with HCPs, the Recovery Land Acquisition Grants Program will not be used to fund land acquisitions associated with permitted HCPs.

The Recovery Land Acquisition Grant program first received funding in fiscal year 2001 of \$10.427 million. In FY 2005, the program awarded approximately \$13 million in funding to 28 projects in 20 States, with at least one proposal funded in each Service region. For fiscal year 2006, competition for the Recovery Land Acquisition grants will be held at the Regional level.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Information not available

Who is eligible? Participation in the CESCO programs is limited to State agencies that have a current cooperative agreement with the Secretary of the Interior. That is, only State agencies that have a cooperative agreement with the Secretary of the Interior may apply directly for CESCO grant funding. However, individuals or groups (for example land conservancies, community organizations, or conservation organizations) may work with a State organization that has a cooperative agreement, on conservation efforts that are mutually beneficial, as a subgrantee. Grant agreements will be used to implement selected projects.

More information on all four grant programs go to:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/grants/section6/index.html>

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY CB Watershed?

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state? The program received \$6 million in appropriated funds in each of its first 3 years (fiscal years 1997-1999). In fiscal year 2005, we received approximately \$48 million and fully or partially funded 10 out of

18 eligible proposals. A National competition will be held to select proposals for funding in FY 2006.

Cost Share Requirements: A proposal must include 25 percent non-Federal cost share (the cost-share may be an in-kind contribution, including equipment, materials, operations, and maintenance costs). This cost share decreases to 10 percent if 2 or more States or Territories are contributors to the proposal and its activities as per section 6 of the ESA.

As defined in the Fish and Wildlife Service Manual (521 FW 4.9), States may increase the rate of Federal participation from 75 percent to 90 percent of total grant costs when two or more States cooperate to conserve an endangered or threatened species of common interest [50 CFR 81.8(a)].

Authority: The CESCO programs are authorized through Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq., as amended. The codified program regulations can be found at 50 CFR 81.

Section 6 can be viewed at: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/ESA.html#Lnk06>



Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: State Wildlife Grants

Agency: U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

Division:

Contact information: Genevieve Pullis-LaRouche LaRouche, 4401 N.

Fairfax Drive, Room 4020, Arlington, VA

22203. Email: genevieve_larouche

@fws.gov. Phone: 703/358 1854.

Fax: 703/358 1837.

Established: Congress created the program in 2000. Funds appropriated under the State Wildlife Grants Program are allocated to every state according to a formula based on each state's size and population.

Description: The State Wildlife Grants Program provides federal dollars to every state and territory to support cost-effective conservation aimed at preventing wildlife from becoming endangered. The purpose is for states and territories to develop and implement programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Annual appropriations with continuous grant cycle throughout the year.

Who is eligible? State and Territory. Each state/territory is required to submit a comprehensive wildlife conservation strategy plan if they accept funding from this program.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 ? \$61,521,358 nationally.

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state (figures are entire state and not CB watershed based?)

	Enacted FY01-07	Enacted FY07
Maryland	\$5,562,537	\$779,389
Pennsylvania	\$13,846,765	\$1,940,127
Virginia	\$8,633,330	\$1,209,668
District of Columbia	\$2,125,261	\$297,779
Delaware	\$4,250,522	\$595,557
New York	\$20,454,729	\$2,865,971
West Virginia	\$4,250,522	\$595,557

Cost Share Requirements: For planning-related grant activities, the States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico must provide a minimum 25 percent match and a 50 percent minimum match for all other types of eligible activities. The U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands do not have to provide matching funds.

Authority: House Joint Resolution 20 authorizes 2007 appropriations at the level specified in the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006

For more information, go to: <http://federalaid.fws.gov/swg/swg.html#Authorization>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)



Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

Agency: NOAA

Division: National Ocean Service, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, Coastal Programs Division

Contact information: John Kuriawa (410.267.5668)

Established: 1972

Description: The National Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program is a voluntary partnership between the federal government and U.S. coastal states and territories authorized by the [Coastal Zone Management Act](#) of 1972. The Coastal Programs Division, within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of [Ocean and Coastal Resource Management](#), administers the program at the federal level and works with state coastal zone management partners to:

- Preserve, protect, develop, and, where possible, restore and enhance the resources of the nation's coastal zone for this and succeeding generations;
- Encourage and assist the states to exercise effectively their responsibilities in the coastal zone to achieve wise use of land and water resources, giving full consideration to ecological, cultural, historic, and aesthetic values, as well as the need for compatible economic development;
- Encourage the preparation of special area management plans to provide increased specificity in protecting significant natural resources, reasonable coastal-dependent economic growth, improved protection of life and property in hazardous areas and improved predictability in governmental decision-making; and
- Encourage the participation, cooperation, and coordination of the public, federal, state, local, interstate and regional agencies, and governments affecting the coastal zone.

Thirty-four coastal and Great Lakes states, territories and commonwealths have approved coastal management programs. Together, these programs protect more than 99 percent of the nation's 95,331 miles of ocean and Great Lakes coastline.

To comprehensively manage the Nation's coastal resources and balance often competing land and water uses while protecting sensitive resources, state and territorial coastal zone management programs are expected to:

- Protect natural resources;
- Manage development in high hazard areas;
- Manage development to achieve quality coastal waters;
- Give development priority to coastal-dependent uses;
- Have orderly processes for the siting of major facilities;
- Locate new commercial and industrial development in, or adjacent to, existing developed areas;
- Provide public access for recreation;
- Redevelop underutilized or abandoned urban waterfronts and ports,

- Preserve and restore historic, cultural, and aesthetic coastal features;
- Simplify and expedite governmental decision-making actions;
- Coordinate state and federal actions;
- Give adequate consideration to the views of federal agencies;
- Assure that the public and local governments have a say in coastal decision-making; and
- Comprehensively plan for and manage living marine resources.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Funding to the state is available from NOAA annually. Funds are allocated through cooperative agreements to the states which are issued by the NOAA Grants Management Division on either July 1 or October 1 of each year.

Disbursement of funds from the state to local or other recipients is dependent upon State priorities, allocation processes and/or RFPs.

Who is eligible? Only lead CZM Agencies of States and Territories with federally approved CZM Programs are eligible to receive cooperative agreements from NOAA. However, the lead CZM agency can pass through funds to other state, regional agencies or local governments identified to implement the program. In some instances the lead agency can pass through funds to NGOs (e.g., watershed groups), Academic institutions and other recipients depending upon the activity and specifics of the RFP used.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY CB Watershed? (Not included in Appendix C spending)

MD – \$2,788,000
 PA – \$2,227,000
 VA – \$2,803,000
 DC – 0
 DE – \$1,497,000
 WV – 0
 NY – \$2,718,000

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state? This information is not likely tracked consistently by the States in the CB watershed, however, for the primary two states (MD and VA), nearly the entire coastal zone boundary lies within the CB watershed, so the total amount of annual funds can serve as a reasonable proxy.

Cost Share Requirements: For CZMA Section 306/306A and 310 (Coastal Nonpoint Implementation funds) a 1:1 match is required. For CZMA Section 309 funds no match is required.

Authority: Sections 306, 306A, 309, and 310 of the CZMA and amendments (16 USC §1451 et. al.)

Funding criteria/rating system: NOAA allocates federal CZMA funds among eligible states and territories using a formula based on shoreline mileage and population. Each state CZM Agency has unique allocation processes depending upon priorities.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? There are no regional offices at NOAA involved in the distribution of funds.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? State coastal programs receive the federal funds and have discretion in their distribution.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted? Federal funds are distributed to all participating coastal states and territories with approved coastal programs based on their size (miles of shoreline) and population. The statute contains maximum allowable amounts, which many states now receive. With regard to Coastal Nonpoint Program funding, NOAA has set some priorities for the Section 310 funding, such as promoting the development and implementation of “Clean Marina Programs,” but these “recommended focus areas” are not absolute determinates of funding.

Is there a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content? Yes, annual funding guidance and allocations are published. In addition, there is guidance associated with each of the authorizing sections of the CZMA. NOAA (OCRM) is responsible for its distribution and content.

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose?

How are selections made? Selections are made by the coastal states and territories, not NOAA.

Are there regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why? Varies by state.

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)? Not tracked.

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted? Yes, for states that are supporting watershed-oriented work.

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents? CZMA Performance Indicators are in the development process and will be integrated into award documents and grant progress reports as data becomes available.

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality? Yes

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies? Coastal states determine their priorities in consultation with NOAA. Current CZMA guidance provides the necessary discretion to allow expenditures on tributary strategies, if those strategies are determined to be a coastal program priority by a particular state. Maryland, for example, has used CZMA funds to support tributary strategies.

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation?

Decisions regarding the % of funding directed toward specific programs or issues are determined by the states with advice from NOAA.

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)? All of the NOAA CZMA funds are leveraged.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)



Section I: Program Overview:

Funding Program Name: National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

Agency: NOAA

Division: National Ocean Service, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, Estuarine Reserves Division

Contact information: Cory Riley (603) 862-2813

Established: 1985 (Monie Bay) 1990 (Jug Bay and Otter Point Creek)

Description: The National Estuarine Research Reserves System is a network of 27 areas representing different biogeographic regions of the United States that are protected for long-term research, water-quality monitoring, education and coastal stewardship. Established by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, the reserve system is a partnership program between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the coastal states. NOAA provides funding, national guidance and technical assistance. Each reserve is managed on daily basis by a lead state agency or university, with input from local partners.

Reserve staff work with local communities and regional groups to address natural resource management issues, such as non-point source pollution, habitat restoration and invasive species. Through integrated research and education, the reserves help communities develop strategies to deal successfully with these coastal resource issues. Reserves provide adult audiences with training on estuarine issues of concern in their local communities. They offer field classes for K-12 students and support teachers through professional development programs in marine education. Reserves also provide long-term water quality monitoring as well as opportunities for both scientists and graduate students to conduct research in a “living laboratory.”

Goals and objectives for the National Estuarine Research Reserve System for 2005-2010 include:

GOAL 1: *Strengthen the protection and management of representative estuarine ecosystems to advance estuarine conservation, research and education.*

Objectives

1. Biogeographically and typologically representative estuarine ecosystems are protected through the designation of new reserves.
2. Biological, chemical, physical, and community conditions of reserves are characterized and monitored to describe reference conditions and to quantify change.
3. Reserve ecosystems are conserved through land acquisition, natural resource management and restoration

GOAL 2: *Increase the use of reserve science and sites to address priority coastal management issues.*

Objectives

1. Scientists conduct estuarine research at reserves that is relevant to coastal management needs.
2. Scientists have access to NERRS datasets, science products and results.
3. The scientific community uses data, tools and techniques generated at the NERRS.

GOAL 3: *Enhance people's ability and willingness to make informed decisions and take responsible actions that affect coastal communities and ecosystems.*

Objectives

1. People are aware of the ecological, economic, historical, and cultural importance of estuarine resources.
2. People understand how human choices and natural disturbances impact social, economic, and estuarine ecological systems.
3. People apply science-based information when making decisions that could impact coastal and estuarine resources.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Funding to the state is available from NOAA annually. Funds are allocated through cooperative agreements to the states which are issued by the NOAA Grants Management Division on either July 1, August 1, September 1 or October 1 of each year.

Who is eligible? Lead state agencies of a designated National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY CB Watershed? (Not included in Appendix C spending)

MD – \$470,000
 PA – 0
 VA – \$560,000
 DC – 0
 DE – \$470,000
 WV – 0
 NY – \$560,000

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

The Maryland NERR and the Virginia NERR are both within the CB watershed. The DE and NY NERRs are not.

2004
 MD-\$555,000
 VA- \$555,000

2005
 MD-\$465,000
 VA- \$555,000

2006
 MD-\$470,000

VA-\$560,000

Cost Share Requirements: For CZMA Section 315 NERRS operations and land acquisition awards there is a 70:30 federal/state match requirement. For NERRS land acquisition funding there is a 50:50 federal/state match requirement.

Authority: Section 315 of the CZMA and amendments (16 USC §1451 et. al.)

Funding criteria/rating system: Each reserve is eligible for a maximum of \$560,000 dollars in federal funding for operating the research, education, training and monitoring programs. A state may be eligible for less than this amount if they are not participating in system wide programs. Some years, additional funds are available for construction and land acquisition. Funding criteria for acquisition and construction awards are published each year in the Federal Register Notice.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? There are no regional offices at NOAA involved in the distribution of funds.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? Lead state agencies receive the federal funds and have discretion in their distribution. Reserve funding must be spent on reserve research, education, training, monitoring, and operating costs. There are funding targets associated with some national programs (System Wide Monitoring Program and the Coastal Training Program). Acquisition funds must be spent on parcels that the state intends to incorporate into the NERRS boundary. Construction funds must be used on facilities that will be used by NERRS staff to further the goals set forth in their site management plan.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is their a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted?
See previous response

Is their a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content? Yes, annual funding guidance and allocations are published. NOAA (OCRM) is responsible for its distribution and content.

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose? NA

How are selections made? Selections are made by the coastal states and territories, not NOAA.

Are their regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why?

National Estuarine Research Reserve funding must be spent on reserve activities. Research and monitoring funds must be used within NERR boundaries or for comparative research that supports understanding the reserve resources.

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)?

All NERRS funds go to the lead state agency. In Maryland, the lead agency is the Department of Natural Resources and in Virginia it is the Virginia Institute of Marine Science.

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted? The Virginia NERR is focused on the York River watershed and the Maryland NERR works within the Patuxent River, Bush River and Monie Bay watersheds.

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents? NERR Performance Indicators are in the development process and will be integrated into award documents and grant progress reports as data becomes available.

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality?

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies?

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation?

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)? All of the NOAA NERRS funds are leveraged.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)



Section I: Program Overview:

Funding Program Name: Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)

Agency: NOAA

Division: NOS/OCRM

Contact information: Elisabeth Morgan, 301-563-1166, elisabeth.morgan@noaa.gov

Established: CELCP was created by the Fiscal Year 2002 Appropriations Act for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State (Public Law 107-77).

Description: The CELCP was established to help protect estuaries and coastal lands that are important to the nation's environment, economy and communities. Such lands should have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical or aesthetic values, and be threatened by conversion from their natural or recreational state to other uses. Priority is given to lands with significant ecological value and that can be effectively managed and protected. Coastal states and local governments are eligible to receive funding for projects that ensure conservation of these areas in perpetuity.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Since FY02, all funding appropriated for this program has been earmarked. As a result, funds have not been available until after the annual appropriations bill is signed into law. Generally, application development occurs in the spring, with awards made in late summer/early fall. In FY06, Congress included report language in the Appropriations that directed NOAA to develop a list of projects that would be ready and eligible for funding in FY2007. NOAA issued an RFP in November 2005 with applications due at the end of the year. A ranked list of projects that met the program criteria was forwarded to Congress June 1, 2006.

Who is eligible? State and municipal governments in coastal and Great Lake States or territories.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY CB Watershed?

MD - \$3,743,375

VA - \$2,386,401

DE - \$1,403,765

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

MD - \$11,900,217

VA - \$6,887,270

2005 Federal Spending Inventory (Appendix C): \$12,502,087 included for MD and VA as indirect spending.

Cost Share Requirements: 1:1 match is required.

Authority: 16 USC 1456d

Funding criteria/rating system: There is no funding criteria for projects that are earmarks. To select projects for the FY2007 list, NOAA developed a scoring system that evaluated projects for their relevance to the goals of the CELCP, technical and scientific merit, qualifications of the applicants, and the budget.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? NOAA does not employ regional offices in the disbursement of CECLP funds.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? For earmarks, recipients and amount of funds are established by Congress. NOAA has some discretion in the use of the funds, and may deny projects or seek modifications if the original project proposal is not consistent with the intent of the CELCP or its guidelines.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is there a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted? NA. However, State coastal zone management programs are in the process of developing CELCP plans that establish priority objectives for acquisition in the coastal zone, which would serve to guide the selection of projects to nominate for national competition, should funds become available for such purpose.

Is there a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content? The CELCP guidelines were published in the Federal Register in June 2003 and can be found at <http://www.ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/landconservation.html>. Recipients who are selected for earmarks also receive detailed application instructions from the lead office.

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose? If competitive funds were made available, notice would be put in the Federal Register and also distributed by State Coastal Zone Management Programs.

How are selections made? See above.

Are there regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why?

In general, coastal watersheds, nationally. Specific regions or areas within that are not targeted because NOAA does not have discretion in selecting projects for funding.

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)?

States: 13,258,981

Locals 18,526,901

Nonprofits 4,679,217

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted? NA

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents? NA

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality? Yes

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies?
NA. However, States are encouraged to consider existing land conservation strategies developed by other programs when developing their CELCP plans.

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation? NA

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)? All CELCP grants involve leveraging due to the match requirement.

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Chesapeake Bay Studies

Agency: U.S. Geological Survey Chesapeake Bay Studies

Division:

Contact information: Further information can be obtained from: <http://chesapeake.usgs.gov/>

Scott Phillips, swphilli@usgs.gov

Established: 1996

Overview of program: The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the science agency for the Department of Interior (DOI), has the critical role of providing objective science to document and understand ecosystem change in the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed. The USGS interacts with resource managers and policy makers to use the science to adapt approaches for implementation, and assess effectiveness of, management actions for ecosystem conservation, restoration and sustainability. The USGS is addressing four science themes:

- Impact of human activities on land use;
- Factors affecting water quality and quantity;
- Ability of habitat to support fish and bird populations; and
- Synthesis and forecasting to improve ecosystem assessment, conservation, and restoration.

The USGS is addressing these themes through a combination of monitoring, modeling, research, and assessment, to provide science that can be used for more effective management actions to address the impact of human activities on the ecosystem. To provide technical assistance to partners the USGS will: (a) provide an improved understanding of the ecosystem to better target implementation of current conservation and restoration strategies, (b) assess ecosystem change to help evaluate the effectiveness of management activities, (c) forecast the potential impacts of increasing human population and climate variability, and (d) synthesize the findings and provide implications to help policy makers and resource managers adapt improved approaches for the ecosystem conservation, restoration, and sustainability.

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available?

The USGS has funding from 15 different programs to conduct its science and through the “cooperative water program” USGS funding is matched by State and local funds for USGS to address topics of concern to the Bay Program partners. Some of the primary activities are funding to implement the CBP nontidal water-quality monitoring network and assessment of the information for the effectiveness of the tributary strategies.

Who is eligible?

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in MD, PA, VA, DC, DE, WV, NY CB Watershed? (Federal spending inventory?)

Any state or local government.

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?

Cost Share Requirements:

State and local governments much provide at least a 50 percent cost share.

Authority:

Funding criteria/rating system:

Section IV: Interviews Specific to State Tributary Strategies

Are you familiar with the state Tributary Strategies developed to target implementation of nutrient and sediment reductions for improved water quality?

Yes

How can your program guidance/rules be improved to better focus on tributary strategies?

The USGS has refocused its science goals to have focus on science to better implement the tributary strategies.

How can states and local stakeholders improve ability to compete with others to increase the % of funds being awarded to tributary strategy implementation?

Are there examples of using these funds to help access additional funding (leveraging)?

Leveraging funds to implement the CBP non-tidal water quality network to help assess water-quality improvements from the tributary strategies.



U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

Transportation Enhancements (TE's), Surface Transportation Program (STP)

Section I: Program Overview

Funding Program Name: Transportation Enhancements (TE's), Surface Transportation Program (STP)

Agency: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

Division:

Contact information:

Christopher Douwes, Trails and Enhancements Program Manager

202 366-5013

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Rob Draper, Byways, BikePed, Trails, and Enhancements Team Leader

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Federal Highway Administration

Office of Natural and Human Environment (HEPN-50)

400 Seventh St SW Rm 3240

Washington DC 20590

Fax: 202-366-3409

Maryland: Dan Johnson, Environment & Planning Team Leader

410-779-7154

Virginia: Kenneth Myers, Planning & Environmental Program Manager

804-775-3353

Pennsylvania: Karyn Vandervoort, Environmental Team Leader

717-221-2276

District of Columbia: Michael Hicks, 202-219-3513

Delaware: Robert Kleinburd, 302-734-2966

New York: Chris Woods, Environmental Program Coordinator, 518-431-4125x255

State contacts can be found at: <http://www.enhancements.org/stateprofile.asp>

Established: 1991

Description: Transportation Enhancements (TE) activities offer communities funding opportunities to help expand transportation choices such as; safe bicycle and pedestrian facilities, scenic routes, beautification, and other investments that increase recreation opportunity and

access. Communities may also use TE funds to contribute toward the revitalization of local and regional economies by restoring historic buildings, renovating streetscapes, or providing transportation museums and visitors centers.

More information can be found at: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/te/overview.htm>

Section II: Funding Availability

When is funding Available? Each state is different. For state specific information on funding, eligibility and contacts, see: <http://www.enhancements.org/stateprofile.asp>

Who is eligible? State Departments of Transportation. They distribute the money among local government or non-profits.

Amount of Assistance provided for FY06 in CB Watershed?
(figures are not watershed specific but statewide)

MD- \$12,304,109

PA -\$ 27,996,402

VA - \$21,785,382

DC -\$ 3,168,963

DE - \$ 3,478,182

WV -\$ 5,873,149

NY -\$ 28,923,049

Source: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/te/apportionments.htm>

Amount of Assistance provided in past three years to CB watershed per state?
(Statewide, not watershed specific)
2005 same as 2006 above

1998-2004

MD: \$ 74,107,015

PA: \$ 164,728,852

VA: \$ 129,781,328

DC: \$ 20,180,317

DE: \$ 23,213,878

NY: \$ 183,699,699

WV: \$ 36,681,237

Cost Share Requirements: Most Federal-aid highway projects are funded with a maximum 80 percent Federal contribution and require a 20 percent State and local match of Federal funds as set forth in 23 U.S.C. 120(b). However, this maximum share is adjusted for States with substantial Federal land holdings. For these States a sliding scale up to 95 percent Federal funding is determined according to the percentage of Federal land holdings in the State. Language included in TEA-21 provides an important exception regarding Federal share on TE projects. Section 1108(b)(2) of TEA-21 amended 23 U.S.C. 133(e)(5) to allow a State to use TE funds for up to 100 percent of the cost of individual projects without a corresponding match. However, for a fiscal year, the ratio of Federal funds to State match for all TE funded projects

must comply with the maximum Federal share provisions in 23 U.S.C. 120(b). This amendment also provides some additional innovative features.

Authority: Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21); P.L.105-178.

Funding criteria/rating system:

Only those projects that are listed in one of the 12 categories below are eligible for transportation enhancement funds.

1. Provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles; 2. Provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists; 3. Acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites (including historic battlefields); 4. Scenic or historic highway programs (including the provision of tourist and welcome center facilities); 5. Landscaping and other scenic beautification; 6. Historic preservation.; 7. Rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities (including historic railroad facilities and canals); 8.

Preservation of abandoned railway corridors (including the conversion and use of the corridors for pedestrian or bicycle trails); 9. Inventory, control, and removal of outdoor advertising; 10. Archaeological planning and research. Research, preservation planning, and interpretation of archaeological artifacts; curation for artifacts related to surface transportation and artifacts recovered from locations within or along surface transportation corridors; 11. Environmental mitigation--

(i) to address water pollution due to highway runoff; or

(ii) reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality while maintaining habitat connectivity; 12.

Establishment of transportation museums.

Section III: Funding Distribution Question and Answer

How do the HQ offices (Washington DC) determine the distribution of funds among the Regional offices? The FHWA has a formula for the Surface Transportation funds that are annually distributed to the states. Of those funds, up to 10% is allowable for use under the Transportation Enhancement Program.

How much discretion do regional offices/lead agencies have in the distribution of funds to states, localities or watershed organizations? Regional Office do not have discretion, however, individual states have authority to distribute among the 12 categories of funding. Of all the states, Maryland has been most supportive in using funds to address category 11, to address environmental mitigation and highway runoff. Maryland's State Highway Administration, who administers the program is highly supported by the SHA Commissioner. This is the stated primary reason why they have been most successful with distributing funds to this category. MD SHA also examines the applications and determines if there is a place that the project would fit into their operations so that they can assist with matching funds. Matching funds are not always readily available at the local government level. These environmental mitigation projects are costly. The least expensive of these project started at \$170,000.

How are priorities set for the distribution of funds in regional/lead offices? Is their a formula for how it is distributed? Is there a priorities list of objectives or projects targeted? See categories above.

Is their a guidance document that guide applicants that is provided? If so, how often is it published and who is responsible for distribution and content?

More information on guidance is available at:

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/te/overview.htm>

If not how do applicants get word of what is available and for what purpose?

Each state distributes application availability to the local governments that apply.

How are selections made?

Each state adheres to the category eligibility that is outlined by the Federal Highway administration. A technical review panel is used at the state level, and an executive review panel makes final decisions.

Are their regional or geographic areas that are targeted? If not, why?

What was the distribution of funds last year (who got the money by sector)?

Is it possible to determine watershed areas that were targeted?

What type of environmental results (outcomes) are included in award documents?



CHESAPEAKE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

DIRECTIVE NO. 04-2

Meeting the Nutrient and
Sediment Reduction Goals

– Next Steps –

In its 2003 Directive, “Meeting the Nutrient and Sediment Reduction Goals,” the Chesapeake Executive Council reaffirmed its pledge to achieve the *Chesapeake 2000* commitment to, “By 2010, correct the nutrient- and sediment-related problems in the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries sufficiently to remove the Bay and the tidal portions of its tributaries from the list of impaired waters under the Clean Water Act.” The Council endorsed the Bay-specific water quality criteria published in April 2003, and the nutrient and sediment allocations for all tributary rivers, and pledged to complete Tributary Strategies to achieve the allocations in 2004. The Council directed the tidal water jurisdictions to complete their regulatory processes to revise their Chesapeake Bay and tidal tributary water quality standards as expeditiously as possible, and that is occurring. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pledged to assist the jurisdictions to develop permitting and contractual tools and strategies to control nutrient loadings. The Council also directed the Chesapeake Bay Program to convene a Chesapeake Bay Watershed Blue Ribbon Panel to identify funding sources for implementing the tributary strategies, with the Panel’s detailed report to be completed by October 2004.

Substantial progress has been made in 2004 on all components of the 2003 Directive. The Blue Ribbon Panel produced its report on schedule, after a thorough assessment of nutrient and sediment sources and funding options, and made a number of excellent, far-reaching recommendations. Our Directive No. 04-1 directs the Principals’ Staff Committee to convene a

committee to develop a proposal for the Panel’s central recommendation to create a Chesapeake Bay Financing Authority to assure the financing needed to implement the Tributary Strategy requirements by 2010.

This Directive addresses next steps, each of which will advance Tributary Strategy implementation, and identifies measures to implement several Panel recommendations upon which action can be taken quickly. In addition, we ask each Chesapeake Bay signatory and headwater state to review the full breadth of the Blue Ribbon Panel recommendations and determine those whose implementation would be beneficial in their jurisdictions.

Expanding the Chesapeake Executive Council

As the 2003 Directive noted, we have formed a Chesapeake Bay water quality partnership in which all seven jurisdictions in the watershed are engaged. The Governors of Delaware, New York and West Virginia have agreed, through memoranda of understanding, to participate fully in the nutrient and sediment reduction initiatives of *Chesapeake 2000*. The Blue Ribbon Panel recommended that the bonds between the signatory jurisdictions and the headwater states be strengthened by inviting the headwater states to join the Chesapeake Executive Council. This directive reaffirms that the headwater states may sign the Chesapeake Bay Agreement in its entirety, and thus become Council members. In the meantime, they will continue to act as full partners with the signatory jurisdictions in carrying out this Directive and all other Chesapeake Bay Program initiatives designed to restore water quality.

Determining Funding Priorities

We direct the Principals' Staff Committee to lead a process to reach consensus among the jurisdictions on funding priorities, as recommended by the Blue Ribbon Panel. This will provide invaluable program guidance for making the best use of current federal, state, local and private funding sources, and for directing funding from a regional financing authority.

Engaging the Department of Agriculture

All Tributary Strategies contain ambitious goals for agricultural nutrient and sediment reduction, including restoration of riparian forest buffers. As the Blue Ribbon Panel pointed out, full participation by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in the Chesapeake Bay Program is essential to achieving our water quality restoration goals. We will invite the USDA to increase its participation in the Chesapeake Bay Program at all levels, and to appoint a high-level official to participate in all meetings of the Principals' Staff Committee.

Finding Opportunities in the Farm Bill

Furthermore, we call for establishment of an ad-hoc workgroup composed of representatives from each of the signatory and headwater states, as well as the Chesapeake Bay Commission, to identify opportunities associated with the 2007 Farm Bill for further nutrient and sediment reduction in the Chesapeake Bay region. The group will develop a regional proposal in 2005. At a minimum, the workgroup should address the following, as identified in the Blue Ribbon panel recommendations: 1) improvements to the efficiency of agricultural cost-share programs; 2) inclusion of comprehensive nutrient management plans as part of compliance for Farm Bill commodity payment programs; 3) greater emphasis on the Conservation Security Program; 4) increased overall Farm Bill funding for the Chesapeake Bay watershed; and 5) increased funding for forest

buffer restoration in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program.

Establishing a Watershed Funding Network

We direct the Chesapeake Bay Program to establish immediately a "Chesapeake Bay Watershed Funding Network" which would include representatives from the Clean Water Act State Revolving Loan Fund programs throughout the watershed, USDA officials responsible for Farm Bill assistance to Bay watershed farmers for conservation and nutrient-sediment best management practices, and other relevant financial assistance entities. The purpose of this network is to establish a better mutual understanding of how existing financing programs operate, explore possibilities for greater effectiveness, and consider ways to improve financing of tributary strategy implementation. Attention should be paid to "co-funding" programs, as referenced in the Blue Ribbon Panel's report, and to establishing an analytical basis for identifying "hardship communities" which would require grant assistance to meet tributary strategy requirements.

Improving Coordination of Federal Agencies

To complement and reinforce the effectiveness of the Network, we call upon the federal agencies involved in the Bay restoration to convene an annual high-level meeting to review program and funding relationships.

Managing Urban Stormwater

The Blue Ribbon Panel emphasized the challenge posed by development patterns in the watershed, and the danger that growth could weaken, and possibly outstrip, our collective efforts to restore the water quality and habitat of the Bay and its tidal tributaries. The projected high costs for correcting urban stormwater pollution in the Tributary Strategies are beyond most jurisdictions' ability to fund at this time, and developments each day are adding to the stormwater pollution burden. The Panel urges

that preventive strategies be fully implemented and enforced. New, more effective, technologies such as "low impact development" to encourage environmentally sensitive design should be emphasized and linked with preservation and restoration of riparian forest buffers. We agree, and direct the Chesapeake Bay Program to develop approaches for urban stormwater management that are more prevention-oriented, more effective and efficient, and that make the best use of regulatory, voluntary and incentive tools.

Implementing and Enforcing Air and Water Laws

The Blue Ribbon Panel stressed the benefits of enforcing relevant Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act regulations vigorously, and we agree. In particular, we direct expeditious implementation of the provisions of the document entitled "NPDES Permitting Approach for Discharges of Nutrients in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed—December 2004", which was developed in a partnership between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and all watershed jurisdictions.

January 10, 2005

CHESAPEAKE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA



Mark R. Warner

FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND



Phil J. Zeigler

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



Edmund G. Rendell

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



Anthony A. Williams

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



[Signature]

FOR THE CHESAPEAKE BAY COMMISSION



J. Lowell Stoltz

FOR THE STATE OF DELAWARE



Sam C. Dineen

FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK



Suzette M. Stark

FOR THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA



Walter B.



RESOLUTION to Enhance Federal Cooperative Conservation in the Chesapeake Bay Program

WHEREAS, the Chesapeake Bay is a national treasure and historically the most productive estuary in the world, and

WHEREAS, the federal, state, and local governments and citizens of the watershed have worked in partnership to stop the decline and accelerate the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay for over 20 years, and

WHEREAS, the Chesapeake Bay Program is regarded as a national and international model for managing a complex ecosystem, and

WHEREAS, federal agencies have a unique and critical role to play in support of restoration and conservation programs and activities in the watershed, and

WHEREAS, federal agencies have entered into individual agreements in support of the Chesapeake Bay Program, and

WHEREAS, there is a need to enhance federal cooperation for monitoring, management, conservation, and restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries in order to meet Chesapeake ecosystem protection and restoration goals, and

WHEREAS, in August 2004 the President issued an Executive Order to federal agencies that oversee environmental and natural resource policies and programs to promote cooperative conservation in collaboration with states, local governments, tribes and individuals.



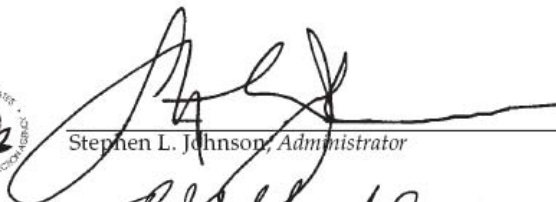
Now, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the federal agencies rededicate themselves to cooperative conservation in support of the Chesapeake Bay Program Partnership and will:


- ❖ Strengthen shared goals and performance measures within mutual strategic areas of Bay restoration under the *Chesapeake 2000* Agreement.
- ❖ Cooperate with the “Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network” to provide resource managers, local governments, watershed associations and landowners with more effective access to appropriate programs of Federal and state agencies, in order to accelerate restoration of the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries.
- ❖ Convene an annual meeting of federal agency representatives to advise the Chesapeake Executive Council on federal support of the Bay Program, to identify restoration, management or monitoring initiatives of mutual federal interest, and to identify geographic areas of targeted action.
- ❖ Broaden cooperative conservation activities with states, local governments, communities, private for-profit and non-profit organizations, and citizens.
- ❖ Improve communication among agencies and constituencies, and enhance and integrate public and private watershed stewardship.


DATE: October 7, 2005

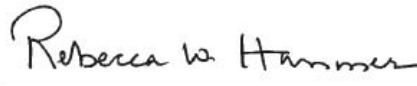
FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY




Stephen L. Johnson, Administrator

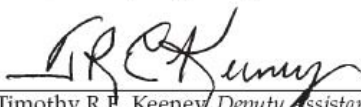

Benjamin H. Grumbles, Assistant Administrator for Water



Donald S. Welsh, Regional Administrator, Region III


Rebecca W. Hammer, Director,
Chesapeake Bay Program Office

FOR THE NATIONAL OCEANIC &
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION





Timothy R.E. Keeney, Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Oceans and Atmosphere, U.S. Department of Commerce


Lowell Bahner, Director, NOAA Chesapeake Bay Office


FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE




Marilyn Carlson, Deputy Under Secretary for
Natural Resources & Environment

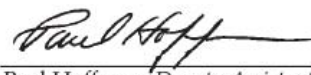
FOR THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE




Kent Connaughton, Associate Deputy Chief, State and
Private Forestry

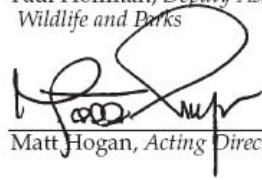
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR




Paul Hoffman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish,
Wildlife and Parks

FOR THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE




Matt Hogan, Acting Director

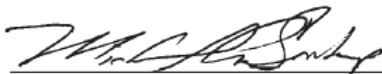
FOR THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY




Patrick Leahy, Acting Director

FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE




Michael A. Soukup, Associate Director,
Natural Resource Stewardship and Science

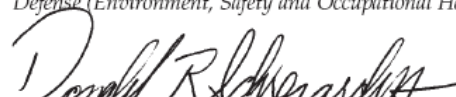
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE




Alex Beehler, Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of
Defense (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY




Donald R. Schregardus, Deputy Assistant Secretary
of the Navy (Environment)

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY




John Paul Woodley, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Army,
Civil Works


FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY




Juan Reyes, Director,
Office of Safety and Environmental Programs

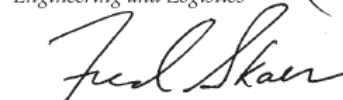
FOR THE U.S. COAST GUARD




Rear Admiral D. G. Gabel, Assistant Commandant for
Engineering and Logistics

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION




Fred Skaer, Director, Office of Project Development and
Environmental Review, Federal Highway Administration

FOR THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION




Donald C. Williams, Regional Administrator,
National Capital Region

FOR THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS
AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION




Olga Dominguez, Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Infrastructure and Administration

FOR THE OFFICE OF THE
FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE




Edwin Piñero, Federal Environmental Executive

Appendix C: FY'05 Federal Spending Inventory

**Chesapeake Bay Program
FY 2005 Federal Spending Inventory**

August 8, 2006

The spending amounts listed in the table below are based upon data submitted to the Chesapeake Bay Program Office as a work product of the Federal Agencies Committee. Agencies are sorted from highest to lowest according to the amount of their direct spending toward all the various protection and restoration goals for living resources, vital habitat, water quality, sound land use and stewardship and community engagement outlined in the *Chesapeake 2000* agreement.

	Direct Spending¹	Indirect Spending²	Total Spending
USDA FSA	\$35,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$42,000,000
USEPA²	\$30,692,400	\$52,474,509	\$83,166,909
USACE	\$24,283,000	\$6,835,173	\$31,118,173
NOAA	\$15,383,598	\$33,092,840	\$48,476,438
USDA NRCS	\$10,500,000	\$75,888,141	\$86,388,141
DoI FWS	\$6,626,600	\$8,311,974	\$14,938,574
DoI USGS	\$3,453,808	\$710,787	\$4,164,595
DoI NPS	\$3,022,727	0	\$3,022,727
USDA FS	\$1,406,000	\$6,728,000	\$8,134,000
DoD Navy	\$543,932	\$10,867,800	\$11,411,732
DoD Army	\$263,563	\$361,073	\$624,636
DoD Air Force	0	\$17,465,000	\$17,465,000
USDA ARS	0	\$5,392,000	\$5,392,000
USCG¹	-	-	-
NASA	0	\$227,000	\$227,000
GSA	0	0	0
Total Spending	\$131,175,628	\$225,354,297	\$356,529,925

¹ No data provided as of 8/30/06.

² Includes Clean Water Act State Revolving Fund loans for PS and NPS projects.

¹ Direct spending is defined as funds spent exclusively on Bay restoration (e.g., increasing the oyster population or monitoring SAV acreage) or that would cease to exist in the absence of the restoration effort.

² Indirect spending is defined as funds that are not spent exclusively on Bay restoration (e.g., activities that may be considered normal agency operations) and would continue to exist in the absence of the restoration effort.

Appendix D: Chesapeake 2000 Keystone Commitments

<div>  <h1>Keystone Commitments, Strategic Pillars & Federal Champions</h1> </div>				
Restoring Healthy Waters USGS & EPA	Restoring Healthy Habitats USFWS	Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management NOAA	Maintaining Healthy Watersheds FHWA & USFS	Fostering Chesapeake Stewardship NPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, correct nutrient- and sediment-related problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -by- Managing pollutants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural BMPs Developed Land BMPs Wastewater Treatment Air Quality BMPs Restoring forest buffers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, achieve a net resource gain by restoring 25,000 acres of tidal and non-tidal wetlands  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate protection and restoration of SAV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2007, revise and implement fisheries management plans using multi-species and ecosystem approaches <p>Priority plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oysters Striped Bass Blue Crabs <i>Alosa</i> species Atlantic Menhaden  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, achieve, at a minimum, a tenfold increase in native oysters in the Chesapeake Bay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, develop and implement locally supported watershed management plans  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve existing forests along all streams and shorelines Preserve from development 20 percent of the land area in the watershed by 2010, targeting high value areas By 2012, reduce the rate of harmful sprawl development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and Outreach are overarching priorities Beginning with the class of 2005, provide a meaningful Bay or stream outdoor experience for every school student in the watershed  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Keystones are commitments that if accomplished will provide the greatest collateral benefit supporting the accomplishment of many associated commitments.</i>

Appendix E: Federal Spending on Keystone Commitment

Appendix E

By Pillar:

Pillar	Direct Spendingⁱ	Indirect Spendingⁱⁱ	Total
1: Healthy Waters	\$73,725,676	\$106,466,962	\$180,191,838
2: Healthy Habitats	\$14,082,201	\$8,929,989	\$23,012,190
3: Fisheries Manage.	\$9,310,986	\$1,938,758	\$11,249,744
4: Healthy Watersheds	\$14,154,272	\$52,776,032	\$66,930,304
5: Stewardship	\$8,573,710	\$1,166,129	\$9,739,829
Total	\$119,846,845	\$171,277,870	\$291,123,905

By Pillar and Keystone:

Keystone	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
1: Nutrients and Sediments	\$73,725,676	\$106,466,962	\$180,191,838
2: Wetlands	\$12,012,822	\$8,867,989	\$20,880,811
2: SAV	\$2,069,379	\$62,000	\$2,131,379
3: Multi-Species Plans	\$3,040,789	\$1,494,299	\$4,535,088
3: Increase Oysters	\$6,270,197	\$444,459	\$6,714,656
4: Watershed Plans	\$4,857,939	\$15,573,106	\$20,431,045
4: Forest Conservation	\$649,852	\$2,131,653	\$2,781,505
4: Land Preservation	\$7,636,885	\$35,071,273	\$42,708,158
4: Reduce Sprawl	\$1,009,596	\$0	\$1,009,596
5: Meaningful Bay Exp.	\$8,573,710	\$1,166,129	\$9,739,839
Total	\$119,846,845	\$171,277,870	\$291,123,915

By Keystone and Agency:

Increase Oysters

Agency	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
NOAA	\$4,085,626	\$444,459	\$4,530,085
ACE	\$1,984,000	\$0	\$1,984,000
EPA	\$190,671	\$0	\$190,671
DoD	\$9,900	\$0	\$9,900
Total	\$6,270,197	\$444,459	\$6,714,656

Multi-Species Plans

Agency	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
NOAA	\$1,804,588	\$1,394,299	\$3,198,887
EPA	\$635,165	\$0	\$635,165
USGS	\$325,000	\$0	\$325,000
FWS	\$263,936	\$0	\$263,936
DoD	\$12,100	\$100,000	\$112,100
Total	\$3,040,789	\$1,494,299	\$4,535,088

SAV

Agency	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
NOAA	\$677,733	\$2,000	\$679,733
EPA	\$650,246	\$0	\$650,246
ACE	\$498,000	\$60,000	\$558,000
USGS	\$235,000	\$0	\$235,000
DoD	\$8,400	\$0	\$8,400
Total	\$2,069,379	\$62,000	\$2,131,379

Wetlands

Agency	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
ACE	\$11,588,000	\$5,466,773	\$17,054,773
F&WS	\$149,121	\$454,959	\$604,080
NOAA	\$125,000	\$100,000	\$225,000
EPA	\$105,401	\$400,950	\$506,351
USGS	\$15,000	\$4,787	\$19,787
USDA-NRCS	\$0	\$2,372,520	\$2,372,520
DoD	\$30,300	\$68,000	\$98,300
Total	\$12,012,822	\$8,867,989	\$20,880,811

Nutrients and Sediments

Agency	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
USDA-FSA	\$35,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$42,000,000
EPA	\$19,724,761	\$52,073,559	\$71,798,320
ACE	\$6,462,000	\$0	\$6,462,000
USDA-ARS	\$5,372,000	\$0	\$5,372,000
USDA-NRCS	\$4,500,000	\$39,178,234	\$43,678,234
USGS	\$2,257,181	\$706,000	\$2,963,181
NOAA	\$170,134	\$243,169	\$413,303
USDA-FS	\$140,700	\$1,270,000	\$1,410,700
DoD	\$98,900	\$5,995,200	\$6,094,100
Total	\$73,725,676	\$106,466,962	\$180,191,838

Land Preservation

Agency	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
NRCS	\$6,000,000	\$21,021,952	\$27,021,952
FWS	\$1,177,112	\$300,834	\$1,477,946
EPA	\$169,073	\$0	\$169,073
USGS	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000
FS	\$140,700	\$1,180,000	\$140,700
ACE	\$0	\$1,246,400	\$1,246,400
NOAA	\$0	\$12,502,087	\$12,502,087
Total	\$7,636,885	\$35,071,273	\$42,708,158

Reduce Sprawl

Agency	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
EPA	\$839,596	\$0	\$839,596
USGS	\$170,000	\$0	\$170,000
Total	\$1,009,596	\$0	\$1,009,596

Watershed Plans

Agency	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
EPA	\$2,151,605	\$0	\$2,151,605
FWS	\$1,395,976	\$1,976,671	\$3,372,647
ACE	\$920,000	\$0	\$920,000
FS	\$280,000	\$281,000	\$561,000
NPS	\$110,358	\$0	\$110,358
NRCS	\$0	\$13,315,435	\$13,315,435
Total	\$4,857,939	\$15,573,106	\$20,431,045

Forest Conservation

Agency	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
F&WS	\$335,119	\$154,653	\$489,772
USDA-FS	\$211,450	\$1,877,000	\$2,088,450
EPA	\$101,283	\$0	\$101,283
DoD	\$2,000	\$100,000	\$102,000
Total	\$649,852	\$2,131,653	\$2,781,505

Meaningful Bay Experience

Agency	Direct Spending	Indirect Spending	Total
NOAA	\$3,411,141	\$4,000	\$3,415,141
NPS	\$2,912,369	\$0	\$2,912,369
EPA	\$1,400,687	\$0	\$1,400,687
FWS	\$568,513	\$223,629	\$792,142
FS	\$281,000	\$938,500	\$1,219,500
Total	\$8,573,710	\$1,166,129	\$9,739,839

ⁱ Direct spending is defined as funds spent exclusively on Bay restoration (e.g., increasing the oyster population or monitoring SAV acreage) or that would cease to exist in the absence of the restoration effort.

ⁱⁱ Indirect spending is defined as funds that are not spent exclusively on Bay restoration (e.g., activities that may be considered normal agency operations) and would continue to exist in the absence of the restoration effort.

Chesapeake Executive Council
Pollution Source Sector Backgrounder

September 22, 2006

***Tributary Strategy Backgrounder
Federal Government***

Description of Sector

- Of the 43,987,835 acres in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, 3,183,695 acres or 7.2% is federally owned; acreage by Agency is shown in the table below.
- The majority of these lands are forests, parks and wildlife refuges.
- Less than 1% of the Bay watershed represents Federal installations and facilities.
- Based upon estimates by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), approximately 8% or 936 miles of the Bay's shoreline is in Federal ownership.

Agency	Acres	Percent of the Watershed
Forest Service	2,404,534	5.47%
Department of Defense	389,545	0.88%
National Park Service	313,207	0.71%
Fish and Wildlife Service	53,475	0.12%
Other (GSA, ARS, NASA, Airports, DOJ)	22,935	0.05%
TOTAL	3,183,695	7.23%

% Contribution to Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Sediment problem

Federal installations do not contribute substantially to Chesapeake Bay nutrient and sediment loads. On the contrary, Federal lands are part of the solution--a source of open space and habitat that is becoming more important for watershed protection as private lands are developed. Federal forestland helps attenuate nitrogen loads from air deposition, for example. While the environmental services provided by the federally-owned and managed natural resources in the watershed have not been calculated precisely, protecting the natural shorelines, forests, parks and wildlife refuges in their undeveloped state helps to maintain the capacity of the Chesapeake Bay watershed to absorb and use nutrients and sediment, and thus aids Bay water quality protection.

How the Federal Government fits into Tributary Strategies

Tributary Strategies are the nutrient and sediment reduction plans which the Bay Program jurisdictions have developed to restore Bay water quality. Most of the federal land acreage is in Virginia (almost 2.5 million acres); in the other watershed jurisdictions, federal lands are less than 1% of the watershed. The Tributary Strategies do not outline actions for specific Federal installations to meet nutrient and sediment cap load allocations, beyond the 12 Federal "significant" point sources, which have been allocated annual nitrogen and phosphorus cap loads. The following table lists the facilities, design flow, permit expiration dates, current N and P discharges and Tributary Strategy allocations/permit limits.

Chesapeake Executive Council
Pollution Source Sector Backgrounder

September 22, 2006

AGENCY	FACILITY	NPDES PERMIT#	Design Flow (MGD)	Permit Expires	2004 Flow	2004 N Discharge	2004 P Discharge	TS/Permit Limit N	TS/Permit Limit P
DOI	LEETOWN SCIENCE CENTER	WV0005649	1.2	12/4/2007	-	-	-	18,273	1,827
DOI-FWS	LAMAR FISH HATCHERY	PA0009857	4.4	9/30/2007	4.29	21,377	607	53,602	268
US Army	APG-EDGEWOOD	MD0021229	3	3/31/2009	0.78	14,336	2,368	36,547	2,741
US Army	FORT A.P. HILL	VA0032034	0.53	11/28/2009	0.11	6,414	77	6,456	484
US Army	FORT DETRICK	MD0020877	2	6/30/2009	0.92	19,025	2,957	24,364	1,827
US Army	FORT MEADE	MD0021717	4.5	2/28/2007	1.90	17,808	770	54,820	4,112
US Army	FT INDIANTOWN GAP	PA0028142	1	9/30/2010	-	-	-	24,364	3,046
US Marines	QUANTICO-MAINSIDE	VA0028363	2.2	4/1/2008	1.09	42,161	220	20,101	1,206
US Navy	NSWC-DAHLGREN	VA0021067	0.72	5/30/2010	0.32	4,079	3,537	6,578	658
US Navy	NSWC-INDIAN HEAD	MD0020885	0.5	11/30/2006	0.43	17,477	1,412	1,949	457
US Navy	US NAVAL ACADEMY	MD0023523	1	4/30/2008	0.17	3,927	162	12,182	914
USDA	Beltsville USDA East	MD0020842	0.62	6/30/2005	0.20	3,995	1,343	7,553	566
Total	12	-	21.67	-	10.22	150,598	13,453	266,790	18,106

What actions can be taken

The nutrient load limits for the 12 Federal point sources, 10 of which are in Maryland and Virginia, will be put into NPDES permits when they are up for re-issuance (or sooner, if part of a watershed permit). Installations can report other relevant nutrient-sediment reduction and restoration of wetlands or riparian forest buffers for credit in tributary strategy accounting. Five of the six Federal facilities in Maryland are operated by the Department of Defense (DOD); on July 19, 2006, the Department signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the MD Department of Environment affirming DOD's commitment to take actions to restore the Chesapeake Bay by upgrading its wastewater treatment facilities and implementing nonpoint source control measures on DOD property in the Bay watershed. DOD and Virginia have held initial meetings to discuss various partnership opportunities. Another MOU with MD Department of Natural Resources that could be a model is the Baltimore/Washington Partners for Forest Stewardship in which four Federal agencies (USDA-Beltsville, US Fish and Wildlife Service Patuxent National Wildlife Refuge, US Army Fort Meade, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center) agreed to protect forest and improve ecological services on nearly 26,000 contiguous acres of Federal land serving as a "green lung" for the adjacent metropolitan areas. Federal agencies are implementing the 2001 CBP Directive on managing storm water on public lands and facilities by demonstrating Low Impact Development and providing essential performance information to others. They could assist nutrient reductions from agricultural operations by using manure-based fertilizer and soil amendment products on their lands. Many Federal agencies are now implementing Environmental Management Systems (EMS), and Bay restoration goals are normally incorporated. An issue is the BRAC-related construction at several DOD installations.

Other Federal programs contribute significantly to Bay restoration activities and implementation of Tributary Strategies through support of monitoring, modeling and research--such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USGS and USDA-Agricultural Research Service. EPA also provides important

analytical, financial and regulatory support, through Clean Water Act (CWA) and Clean Air Act programs. The Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is implementing habitat restoration projects such as Poplar Island, regulates fill to waters and wetlands, and is leading plans for regional sediment management. NOAA, Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS), National Park Service and USDA Forest Service (FS) all have programs to protect and restore vital habitat, and FS provides leadership and assistance for forest buffer restoration. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Farm Service Agency (FSA) administer vital Farm Bill assistance programs for agricultural conservation efforts. The “Green Highways” initiative is a new area of federal-state cooperation to reduce pollutants, including nutrients and sediment, from highway construction and maintenance. Agencies which administer financial and technical assistance to help cities, farmers and others to implement Tributary Strategies are cooperating with the “Chesapeake Bay Watershed Assistance Network” to improve access to available financial and technical resources.

Funding Available

Federal agencies will fund upgrades of their waste treatment plants to meet new NPDES permit requirements. However, there is substantial competition for funds to implement voluntary restoration activities. The US Army, which owns and operates over 200,000 acres in the watershed, saw a 10-fold decrease from FY 2004 to FY 2005 in the funds available to implement Chesapeake Bay-specific restoration projects.

Regarding the Federal government’s broader role in Chesapeake Bay restoration, the following table represents Federal spending in FY 2005 on the Keystone Commitment: Nutrient and Sediment Reduction. Most of the funding shown is Federal assistance, dispersed to state partners to fund nutrient removal technology at wastewater treatment plants (through grants or loans) and financial and technical assistance for best management practices (BMPs) on agricultural and urban lands to reduce nutrient and sediment loads.

Agency	Direct Spending ⁱ	Indirect Spending ⁱⁱ	Total
USDA-FSA	\$35,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$42,000,000
EPA	\$28,708,400	\$52,073,559	\$80,781,959
USACE	\$6,462,000	\$0	\$6,462,000
USDA-NRCS	\$4,500,000	\$39,178,234	\$43,678,234
USGS	\$2,257,181	\$706,000	\$2,963,181
NOAA	\$170,134	\$243,169	\$413,303
USDA-FS	\$140,700	\$1,270,000	\$1,410,700
Total	\$77,238,415	\$100,470,962	\$177,709,377

The Federal programs providing assistance to meet Tributary Strategy goals are:

- USDA Farm Service Agency’s Conservation Reserve and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Programs
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service’s Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Security Program, Conservation Technical Assistance Program,

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program, Wetlands Reserve Program and Grasslands Reserve Program.

- USDA Forest Service's Chesapeake Watershed Forestry Program
- EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319 Nonpoint Source Grants
- EPA's CWA Section 117 Chesapeake Bay Implementation Grants, Small Watersheds Grant Program and Targeted Watersheds Grant Program
- NOAA's Coastal Zone Management Act and Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program
- US Army Corps of Engineers' Section 510, 219 and 313 Programs
- DOI Fish and Wildlife Service's National Coastal Wetland Conservation Grants

Additional Federal resources to consider due to their positive impact on water quality are for wetlands restoration and forest conservation. The following table represents Federal spending in FY 2005 on Keystone Commitment: Wetlands.

Agency	Direct Spending ⁱ	Indirect Spending ⁱⁱ	Total
USACE	\$11,588,000	\$5,466,773	\$17,054,773
F&WS	\$149,121	\$454,959	\$604,080
NOAA	\$125,000	\$100,000	\$225,000
USGS	\$15,000	\$4,787	\$19,787
EPA	\$0	\$400,950	\$400,950
USDA-NRCS	\$0	\$2,372,520	\$2,372,520
Total	\$11,877,121	\$8,799,989	\$20,677,110

The following table represents Federal spending in FY 2005 on Keystone Commitment: Riparian Forest Conservation.

Agency	Direct Spending ⁱ	Indirect Spending ⁱⁱ	Total
F&WS	\$335,119	\$154,653	\$489,772
USDA-FS	\$211,450	\$1,877,000	\$2,088,450
Total	\$546,569	\$2,031,653	\$2,578,222

Total Federal resources available in FY 2005 for both financial and technical assistance to implement Tributary Strategies:

Keystone	Direct Spending ⁱ	Indirect Spending ⁱⁱ	Total
Nutrients and Sediments	\$77,238,415	\$100,470,962	\$177,709,377
Wetlands	\$11,877,121	\$8,799,989	\$20,677,110
Forests	\$546,569	\$2,031,653	\$2,578,222
Total	\$89,662,105	\$111,302,604	\$200,964,709

ⁱ Direct spending is defined as funds spent exclusively on Bay restoration (e.g., increasing the oyster population or monitoring SAV acreage) or that would cease to exist in the absence of the restoration effort.

ⁱⁱ Indirect spending is defined as funds that are not spent exclusively on Bay restoration (e.g., activities that may be considered normal agency operations) and would continue to exist in the absence of the restoration effort.