Sustainable Finance Examples from States and Tribes

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Session Agenda

• Sustainable Finance Process
• Available Federal money
• Look at state & tribal examples
• Time for questions
How do you finance your wetland programs currently?

What program elements do you offer?
Sustainable Finance Process

• Know the projects you want to pay for
• Seek out all appropriate federal funding
• Combine federal money with funds generated at the state/tribal level
• Collaborate with other units of government
• Partner with non-governmental organizations
Know the Projects You Want To Pay For

• Four Core Elements for Wetlands Programs
  – Regulation
  – Monitoring & Assessment
  – Restoration & Protection
  – Water Quality Standards
Remember!

Finance is a means to an end. Always know what you want to accomplish with your program before you figure out how to pay for it.
Available Federal Funding
Federal Funding

- Compendium Part I – Federal funds that can be used nationwide

- **Coming really, really soon!**
  - Federal funds that can be used in specific geographic areas
  - Funding Partnership opportunities
## New Version—Interactive Excel

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**Explore all federal funding opportunities for wetlands.**

[Image of interactive Excel spreadsheet with various grant programs listed and options for funding eligibility and application.]
## Funding Compendium Matrix (p.4)

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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>State Government</th>
<th>Tribal Governments</th>
<th>Core Elements of State Water Regulations</th>
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Notes:
- ***: High priority
- **: Medium priority
- *: Low priority
- N: Not applicable
- But can apply as cooperator with state agency
Compendium Highlights

- Contact Information for Funder
- Hints for Success Section

Wetlands Program Development Grant

Contact Information
Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office: Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds
Branch
Contact: Myra Price, 202-566-1225, price.myra@epa.gov
Website: http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/

Overview
EPA Regions and Headquarters hold separate competitive funding opportunities for state and local governments, interstate associations, intertribal councils, and other organizations to develop or enhance programs that assess, map, and protect wetland resources.

Hints for Success

Probability of Success: From FY2003 – FY2012, the probability of funding has been consistent at approximately 25%. The Wetland Program Development Grant program is the strongest link to state or tribal wetlands programs. The percentage of applicants that received funding and the percentage of applications that received over the last five years.

Strategies: For each grant cycle, EPA offers funding to support efforts to enhance programs that assess, map, and protect wetland resources. Examples include: compensatory mitigation, increased protection of wetlands, assessment, and mapping efforts. Applicants should work with Headquarters to determine current priorities.

Although Regions and Headquarters hold separate competitive funding opportunities for state and local governments, interstate associations, intertribal councils, and other organizations to develop or enhance programs that assess, map, and protect wetland resources.
Two Compendium Cautions

• We may have missed funding sources
  – *Please tell us if you know of one that we missed or want us to investigate a source for you*

• Funding information is subject to change
  – *Please double-check with the agency and their website to confirm the information is correct*
One Federal Funding Example: Monitoring and Assessment
Federal Money for Monitoring

• From EPA
  – Wetland Program Development Grants ***
  – Section 106 ***
  – Section 319 **
  – General Assistance Program **
  – Clean Water State Revolving Fund *
Federal Money for Monitoring

• From NOAA
  – Coastal Zone Management Program ***
  – Community-based Habitat Restoration Program Grants **
  – Coastal Zone Enhancement Program *
  – Coastal Zone Nonpoint Pollution Program *
Federal Money for Mapping

• From NOAA
  – Coastal Zone Management Program

• From Bureau of Reclamation
  – Native American Affairs Office
Federal Money for Restoration and Protection

• Tribes can apply directly for U.S. Department of Agriculture programs
  – Wetland Reserve Program
  – Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program
  – Healthy Forests Reserve Program

• Example: Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Other Strategies

• Wetlands as Endangered Species Habitat
  – Example: Pueblo of Santa Ana Tribe
Other Strategies

• Wetlands as cultural resources
  – Example: Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians

 Three sika by Luwana Quitiquit
 Photo Source: newsblaze.com
Other Strategies

• Noxious Weed Eradication Program, Bureau of Indian Affairs

  – Examples: Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, San Carlos Apache Tribe, Hualapai Tribe
EPA General Assistance Program

- [http://www.epa.gov/Indian/gap.htm](http://www.epa.gov/Indian/gap.htm)

- For planning, developing, and establishing environmental protection programs in Indian country, as well as for developing and implementing solid and hazardous waste programs on tribal lands
EPA Performance Partnership Agreements

- [http://www.epa.gov/ocir/nepps/](http://www.epa.gov/ocir/nepps/)

- Tribes can combine EPA grants into one single grant for administrative and reporting ease
Combine federal money with funds generated at the state or tribal level

(Much harder for tribes...
Knowing what funding strategies exist is just the beginning...

- General fund appropriations
- Real estate transfer tax
- Dedicated sales tax
- General Obligation Bonds
- Revenue Bonds
- Permit Fees
- Penalties
- Hunting and Fishing license sales
- Special license plates
- Lotto proceeds
- Eco-tourism
- Voluntary contributions
- Series of partnerships
The big question is, will the funding strategy work for you?

Let’s look at one example: License Plates
State & Tribal-based Funding

• License plate program and trust fund

  – Examples: Minnesota, Delaware
Big Income Difference—Why?

- Delaware = $18,000 in FY 2009
- Minnesota = $3,000,000 in FY 2009
One More Example: Voluntary Contributions on State Tax Forms
State & Tribal-based Funding

- Voluntary contributions on state income tax forms
  - Examples: New York and Ohio
New York Voluntary Contributions
What is going on here?

Ohio Wildlife Fund Annual Donations

$1,000,000.00
$900,000.00
$800,000.00
$700,000.00
$600,000.00
$500,000.00
$400,000.00
$300,000.00
$200,000.00
$100,000.00
$0.00

Key Questions

• Is the funding source legal? What will be the procedure to allow the wetland program to use this source?

• Will the funds be earmarked for the wetland program or go to the general fund? Can they be taken back to the general fund to meet other obligations?
Key Questions

• How stable is the funding likely to be over time? How sensitive is it to the economy or to the housing market or to competition?

• What is the frequency of payment?
Tribal Options
Tribal-based Funding

- Tribal Casino Revenue
  - Examples: Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, Blackfeet Tribe, Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, others
Tribal-based Funding

• Other Tribal Revenue

  – Example: Ohkay Owingeh
    • Hotel and Casino
    • RV Park rentals
    • Cattle grazing
    • Radio/cell phone tower
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Permit Fees
  – Blackfeet Nation
State & Tribal-based Funding

- Mitigation Banks
  - Example: Lummi Nation
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Establish a “Friends of the Wetlands” program and solicit direct donations

  – Example: Torres-Martinez Tribe
State Funding Options
What interests you?

- General fund appropriations
- Real estate transfer tax
- Dedicated sales tax
- General Obligation Bonds
- Revenue Bonds
- Permit Fees

- Penalties
- Hunting and Fishing license sales
- Special license plates
- Lotto proceeds
- Eco-tourism
- Voluntary contributions
- Series of partnerships
Taxes and Other General Fund Appropriations
State & Tribal-based Funding

- General Fund Appropriations
  - Example: Vermont
State & Tribal-based Funding

- Real estate property transfer tax
  - Example: Tennessee Wetlands Acquisition Fund (specifically for wetlands)
  - Example: Florida Forever Fund (general conservation funds)
State & Tribal-based Funding

- Dedicated state sales tax
  - Examples: Missouri, Minnesota
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Lottery proceeds put into conservation trust funds

– Examples: Arizona, Colorado & Minnesota
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Bottle Bill Proceeds
  – Example: Michigan

http://flickr.com/photos/33755808@N08/3550780914/
Bonds
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Bonds to pay for preservation
  – Example: Arkansas, California, Nevada, Rhode Island
  – Numerous Local Governments
State & Tribal-based Funding

- Website to research preservation bonds
  - LandVote® database maintained by the Trust for Public Lands
  - Conservation Almanac
    - [http://www.conservationalmanac.org/](http://www.conservationalmanac.org/)
State & Tribal-based Funding

- Proceeds from bonds or other conservation funds to cover the cost of on-going monitoring and assessment
  
  - Example: California
Fees
Minimum Wetland Permit Fees Charged By States

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State & Tribal-based Funding

- Permit Fees
  - Larger Fees: Maryland
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Permit Fees
  – Smaller Fees: Michigan
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Permit Fees
  – Moderate Fees with many exemptions: Kentucky
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Proceeds from 401 Permitting

  – Example: ??

  – This is a great potential sustainable finance tool

  – But, there could be strong political opposition
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Hunting and fishing license fee revenue
  
  – Example: Tennessee
Penalties
State & Tribal-based Funding

- Fines to individuals or parties who violate the state wetlands statutes
  - Example: New Hampshire
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Use annual aerial monitoring as a means of enforcement

  – Example: Massachusetts
State & Tribal-based Funding

• Use annual aerial monitoring as a means of making the complaint process more objective
  – Example: Virginia
Collaborate with other units of government
Collaborate with other units of government

• Coordinating the efforts of many government units that work on wetlands

  – Example: The Arkansas Multi-Agency Wetland Planning Team (MAWPT)
Collaborate with other units of government

- Assume EPA responsibilities through DITCA

  - Example: Fond du Lac tribe
Collaborate with other units of government

• Using collaboration with other agencies within your government for EPA grant matching requirements

  – Example: New Mexico
Collaborate with other units of government

- Share staff and expertise across many/all environmental programs
  - Example: Hualapai Tribe
Collaborate with other units of government

- Use federal SAFTEA-LU money to fund wetlands permitting for state highway projects

  - Examples: North Carolina, Indiana & Blackfeet Nation
Collaborate with other units of government

- Use federal FEMA money to fund wetlands that double as flood mitigation

  – Example: Kalispel Tribe
Collaborate with other units of government

• Use federal Base Relocation and Closing (BRAC) money to fund wetlands on former/closing military bases

– Example: California & Hamilton Airfield Base
Collaborate with other units of government

• Partner with other water monitoring efforts
  – Example: Maine
    • Share in water quality federal funding
    • Share work on biomonitoring, lab work, data collection and staff

• Note: This arrangement does not guarantee you full funding! (Example: Minnesota)
Collaborate with other units of government

• States working with other states

  – Example: Northeast states collaborating on a regional Rapid Assessment Method
Collaborate with other units of government

- States and tribes share knowledge and information
  
  – Example: Mashantucket Pequot tribe and Connecticut
Collaborate with other units of government

• Tribes and states share financial resource
  
  — Example: Mescalero Apache Tribe and the State of New Mexico
Collaborate with other units of government

- Partner with local governments
  - Example: California & Ventura County
  - Example: Connecticut & Massachusetts
Collaborate with other units of government

- Partner with local governments

  - Example: Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians & Lake County, CA
Collaborate with other units of government

- Partner with local governments
  
  - Example: Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians and Grand Traverse County
Collaborate with other units of government

- Get to know the GIS experts within your state government
Partner with non-governmental organizations
Partner with non-governmental organizations

• Purchasing land for conservation

  – Example: The Nature Conservancy partners with Utah, Oregon and the Klamath Tribes

To find your state contact:  http://www.nature.org/contactus/contact/
Partner with non-governmental organizations

- Wetlands mapping
  - Example: Indiana & Ohio partner with Ducks Unlimited
Partner with non-governmental organizations

• Hydro relicensing

– Examples: Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, Kalispel Tribe
Partner with non-governmental organizations

- Working with universities

- Example: Arkansas partners with state university system for mapping assistance
Partner with non-governmental organizations

• Working with universities

– Example: Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe & SUNY-Buffalo, Cornell University and Clarkson University
Partner with non-governmental organizations

• Wetlands mapping

  – Example: California partners with regional scientific centers
Partner with non-governmental organizations

• Monitoring and Assessment Assistance

  – Example: Los Coyotes Band of Indians & the San Diego Foundation
Partner with non-governmental organizations

- Ethno-botany work
  - Example: Hualapai Tribe & the Christensen Fund
Partner with non-governmental organizations

• Technical Assistance

  – Example: Kalispel Tribe and Ducks Unlimited
Partner with non-governmental organizations

• Assistance to Individual Landowners
  – Example: Steer individuals to several grants available through US Department of Agriculture including
    • Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program
    • Wetland reserve program
    • Healthy Forest Reserve program

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
Partner with non-governmental organizations

• Tax Credits for Individual Landowners

– Example: Arkansas
Partner with non-governmental organizations

- Landowner voluntary cost-share program
  - Example: Kansas
A Few Ways to Reduce Expenses
A Few Ways to Reduce Expenses

• Use AmeriCorps Interns
  – Example: Maine
A Few Ways to Reduce Expenses

• Use Graduate or Undergraduate Student Interns

• Use Volunteers

• Interns or volunteers work best for discreet projects
A Few Ways to Reduce Expenses

• Use Prison Labor

– Example: Torres-Martinez Tribe
A Few Ways to Reduce Expenses

• Remote Sensing

  – AVIRIS is a plane-mounted sensor run by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which is part of NASA: [http://aviris.jpl.nasa.gov/](http://aviris.jpl.nasa.gov/)

A Few Examples of Putting Funding Sources Together
Funding Examples

• North Carolina
  – 5-6 FTEs for non-transportation permitting paid for by permit fees
  – 8-10 FTEs for transportation permitting paid for by permit fees and SAFTEA-LU funds
  – 4 FTEs from WPDG
  – 7 FTEs for Ecosystem Enhancement paid for by state funds and federal grants
  – General fund appropriation for director
Funding Examples

• Indiana
  – Most of their operating budget comes from Section 106 grants mixed with state funds for match
  – Some WPDG
  – 2 FTEs for highway permitting paid for by SAFTEA-LU money
  – No permitting fees or other sources
Funding Examples

- Vermont
  - ~$600,000 from general fund appropriation
  - $200,000 from WPDG (steady for many years)
  - Fees very small, and all go into general fund
  - All increases come from general fund
Funding Examples

• New Mexico
  – 1.5 FTEs
  – Primarily funded by WPDG
  – Partners heavily with other state agencies but agencies in general do not get very much state appropriation
  – No fees
How Tribes Fund Their Programs

• Wetland Program Development Grants only

– Example: Assiniboine Sioux and the Gros Ventre Tribes (together make up the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation)
How Tribes Fund Their Programs

• Wetland Program Development Grants and other EPA grants

– Example: Chignik Bay Tribal Council
How Tribes Fund Their Programs

• Federal funds but no Wetland Program Development Grants

  – Example: Sokaogon Chippewa Community
How Tribes Fund Their Programs

- Tribal and state funds only—no federal dollars

  - Example: Pueblo of Taos Tribe
Funding Examples

• Torres-Martinez Tribe Salton Sea Restoration

  Building TM Pilot Wetlands
  Approximately $3,000,000 to date

• Multiple grants used
• BOR – Engineering - $325,000
• US EPA NPS Funds – Construction Costs $1,400,000
• US EPA CWA 106 – Monitoring – various years
• State of CA 319 – Construction Costs $550,000
• State of CA Prop 13 funds- Monitoring $250,000
• US EPA 104(b) Funds – Inventory/Delineation of reservation
• BIA 630 Water Resources - Match
• Private Funding other sources - $25,000 for other things
Questions?
# 2009 Tribal Wetland Program Funding Matrix

Where Tribes Have Received Funds in the Past Five Years

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