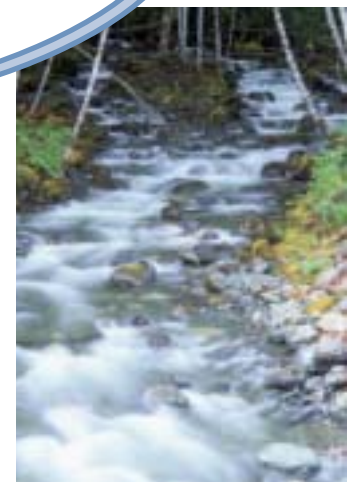

















Funding for Source Water Protection Activities



Federal Funding Examples



FUNDING SOURCE WATER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

 Funding Sources		Polluted Runoff Control						Resource Protection and Restoration						Wastewater	
		Agriculture	Forestry	Mining	Brownfields	Storage Tanks (above ground & underground)	Landfills	Hydromodification/ Habitat Modification	Wetlands/ Riparian Zone	Land Acquisition/ Conservation/ Easements	Groundwater Protection Measures	Land Use Controls	Public Education	Stormwater	On-Site Sewage
	Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Pilots ◆ FY '03 - Grants to \$1M			●	●							●			
	Chesapeake Bay Program Grants ◆ FY '02 - \$750,000 ◆ FY '03 - \$2M	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loans ◆ FY '02 - \$4.4B ◆ FY '03 - \$4.0B (est.)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	
	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Set-Asides ◆ Up to 31% Cap. Grant	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Great Lakes Program ◆ FY '02 - \$5.7M ◆ FY '03 - \$5.7M (est.)						●	●		●		●			
	Nonpoint (319) Source Implementation Grants ◆ FY '02 - \$237.5M ◆ FY '03 - \$238.4M	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Pollution Prevention Incentives for States ◆ FY '02 - \$5M ◆ FY '03 - \$5M									●	●	●			
	Tribal DW Capacity Building/SWP Grants ◆ FY '02 - \$1.9M ◆ FY '03 - \$1.9M	●	●				●	●	●	●					
	Tribal Grants for Surface/ Groundwater Protection ◆ FY '02 - \$447,700 ◆ FY '03 - \$445,500	●					●	●	●	●		●			
	Underground Injection Control Grants ◆ FY '02 - \$10M ◆ FY '03 - \$10M									●		●			
	Water Pollution Control (106) Program Support ◆ FY '02 - \$192.5M ◆ FY '03 - \$180.4M	●								●	●	●	●		
	Water Quality Cooperative Agreements ◆ FY '02 - \$18.96M ◆ FY '03 - \$18.84M	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	

FUNDING SOURCE WATER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Funding Source Details and Contact Information

Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Pilots: The objective of the Brownfields Cleanup Loan Fund grants is to capitalize loan funds that can make loans or grants to facilitate cleanup of brownfield sites contaminated with hazardous substances or petroleum products, as well as mine scarred land and 'drug labs.' Eligible organizations include businesses, nonprofit groups, local governments, state/territorial agencies, or tribal agencies. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields>.

Chesapeake Bay Program Grants: Provides grant awards to reduce and prevent pollution and to improve the living resources of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Grants may be provided to state and local governments and nonprofit organizations for implementation projects, as well as monitoring and other related activities in the Chesapeake Bay Basin (Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and District of Columbia). For more information see: <http://www.chesapeakebay.net>.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loans: Funds are used to make low interest loans to communities, individuals and others for water-quality improvement activities. Traditionally the funds have been used for wastewater treatment facilities, however loans are used increasingly for other water quality management activities including nonpoint source and estuary projects. The CWSRF is currently funding approximately \$4 billion annually. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf>.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Set-Asides: Up to 31% of the DWSRF capitalization grant may be used for set-aside activities including loans for the acquisition of land or easements for source water protection or for implementation of source water protection measures, or direct assistance for wellhead protection programs. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf.html>.

Great Lakes Program: EPA's Great Lakes Program issues awards to monitor Great Lakes ecosystem indicators; provide public access to Great Lakes data; help communities address contaminated sediments; support local protection and restoration activities; promote pollution prevention; and provide assistance to implement community-based Remedial Action Plans and for Lakewide Management Plans. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/glupo/fund/glef.html>.

Nonpoint (319) Source Implementation Grants: Provides grants to states and tribes to implement nonpoint source projects and programs. These include Best Management Practices (BMP) installation for animal wastes and sediment, pesticide and fertilizer control, stream bank restoration, lake protection/restoration, septic system restoration and management, etc. All beneficiaries, except for tribes, are required to provide 40% of the total project or program costs. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/cwact.html>.

Pollution Prevention Incentives for States: Provides grants focused on institutionalizing multimedia (air, water, land) pollution prevention techniques. Eligible entities include state and local agencies, universities, nonprofit organizations, and private business. Projects include technical assistance, data collection, education and outreach, training, environmental auditing, demonstration projects, and the integration of pollution prevention into state regulatory programs. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/p2/grants/>.

Tribal Drinking Water Capacity Building/Source Water Protection Grants: Grants are intended to increase tribal capability to provide safe drinking water to consumers, and to prevent tribal sources of drinking water from being contaminated. Eligible projects might include source water assessments and the development and implementation of a source water protection program, and projects to improve a drinking water system's technical, financial and managerial capacity. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/protect.html>.














Tribal Grants for Surface and Groundwater Protection, Pesticide Management Planning: Funds are available for tribes to develop Pesticide Management Plans (PMPs) and to address other pesticide-related ground water concerns. The funding is intended for short term projects, stand alone components of larger projects, or projects that are expected to be self-sustaining once funding is used. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/rstfield/>.

Underground Injection Control Grants: Provides grant funds to states for such purposes as state regulation review, program plan developments, data management, inventory of injection facilities, identification of aquifers, public participation, technical assistance and review, permit approval and enforcement, and surveillance and investigation. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw000/uic.html>.

Water Pollution Control (106) Program Support: Provides grants to states, tribes and interstate water pollution control agencies to support the prevention and abatement of surface and groundwater pollution from point and nonpoint sources. Eligible activities include water quality planning, monitoring, permitting, surveillance, enforcement, advice and assistance to local agencies, etc. for the purpose of establishing and maintaining water pollution control programs. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/pollutioncontrol.htm>.

Water Quality Cooperative Agreements (104(b)(3) Grants): Provides grants to support innovative demonstration projects for addressing stormwater, combined sewer overflows, sludge, pretreatment, mining, animal feeding operations, and other sources relating to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. This includes research, investigations, experiments, training, surveys, and studies related to the causes, effects, and prevention of pollution. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/waterquality.htm>.

FUNDING SOURCE WATER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

 Funding Sources		Polluted Runoff Control						Resource Protection and Restoration						Wastewater		
		Agriculture	Forestry	Mining	Brownfields	Storage Tanks (above ground & underground)	Landfills	Hydromodification/ Habitat Modification	Wetlands/ Riparian Zone	Land Acquisition/ Conservation/ Easements	Groundwater Protection Measures	Land Use Controls	Public Education	Stormwater	On-Site Sewage	
	Watershed Assistance Grants ◆ FY '02 - \$200,000 ◆ FY '03 - \$200,000															
	Wetlands Program Development Grants ◆ FY '02 - \$15M ◆ FY '03 - \$14.9M		●					●	●					●	●	
	Conservation Reserve Program ◆ FY '02 - Not Available ◆ FY '03 - Not Available	●						●	●							
	Conservation Security Program ◆ FY '03 - \$2B (authorized)	●	●													
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program ◆ FY '02 - \$387M ◆ FY '03 - \$695M	●						●	●	●	●			●		
	Farmland Protection Program ◆ FY '02 - \$50M ◆ FY '03 - \$100M	●	●							●	●					
	Natural Resources Conservation Foundation ◆ FY '02 - \$3M ◆ FY '03 - \$3M	●	●	●				●	●	●	●			●		
	Resource Conservation and Development Program ◆ FY '02 - Not Available ◆ FY '03 - Not Available	●	●					●	●					●	●	●
	RUS Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants ◆ FY '02 - \$1.3B ◆ FY '03 - \$1.6B													●	●	●
	Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education ◆ FY '02 - Not Available ◆ FY '03 - \$18.5M	●													●	
	Watershed Processes and Water Resources Program ◆ FY '02 - Not Available ◆ FY '03 - \$4.2M	●	●													
	Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program ◆ FY '02 - \$106M ◆ FY '03 - \$110M	●						●	●		●	●	●			

FUNDING SOURCE WATER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Funding Source Details and Contact Information

Watershed Assistance Grants (WAG): Builds cooperative agreements between nonprofits and other eligible entities to support watershed partnerships and long-term effectiveness. Funding then supports organizational development and capacity building for watershed partnerships with a diverse membership. Grants will be distributed to a pool of applicants, which are diverse in terms of geography, watershed issues, the type of partnership, and approaches. For more information see: http://www.rivernetwork.org/howwecanhelp/index.cfm?doc_id=94#wag.

Wetlands Program Development Grants: Provides financial assistance to states, tribes and local governments to support development or enhancement of wetland protection, management or restoration programs. Projects must demonstrate a direct link to an increase in the states, tribes, or local governments ability to protect wetland resources. Funding may only be used to enhance and develop new and existing state wetlands programs, not for their operational support. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/grantguidelines>.

Conservation Reserve Program: Voluntary program that offers long-term rental payments and cost-sharing assistance to establish protective covering on cropland and marginal pasture land. Protective covering reduces soil erosion, improves water quality, and enhances wildlife habitat. The land must be owned or operated by the applicant for at least 12 months, enrolled in the Water Bank Program (WBP), or contain other environmentally sensitive land. For more information see: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/crp>.

Conservation Security Program (CSP): Managed through the NRCS, the CSP will provide payments to farmers/producers who already are practicing good stewardship on agricultural lands and incentives for those who want to do more. Land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program, Wetlands Reserve Program, or Grassland Reserve Program are not eligible. Neither are those converted to cropland after 2002. For more information see: <http://www.usda.gov/farmbill>.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (NRCS): Voluntary locally-led conservation program that provides technical, education and financial assistance to farmers and ranchers who establish conservation practices and systems that will address soil, water, and related natural resource problems. Cost-sharing and incentive payments are provided through five to ten year contracts to help producers in complying with environmental laws and regulations, including clean water. For more information see: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/eqip>.

Farmland Protection Program: Provides matching funds to existing farmland protection programs for the purchase of conservation easements. Eligible property includes farm or ranch lands that have prime, unique, statewide, or locally important soil and includes all cropland, rangeland, grassland, pasture land, incidental forest land, or wetlands. For more information see: <http://www.usda.gov/farmbill>.

Natural Resources Conservation Foundation: Funding for the Foundation will come from private donations or grants from individuals, corporations, businesses, and nonprofit organizations and agencies. The Foundation will have the authority to enter into cooperative agreements and contracts with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and organizations and to grant monies for conservation activities to conserve natural resources on private lands. For more information see: http://www.usda.gov/farmbill/conservation_fb.html.

Resource Conservation & Development Program: Provides technical assistance for planning and installation of approved projects in RC&D area plans, for land conservation, water management, community development, and environmental enhancement. Not a grant program, individuals work with local RC&D Councils to find funding. For more information see: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/rcd>.

Rural Utilities Service Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants: Provides assistance for water and waste disposal facilities to low income rural communities whose residents face significant health risks. Project grants and direct loans are available for local governments, Indian tribes, US Territories, nonprofit associations, state governments, and cooperations. For more information see: <http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/programs.htm>.

Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program (SARE): Provides grants to advance farming systems that are more profitable and environmentally sound. SARE funds scientific investigation and education to reduce the use of chemical pesticides, to improve management of on-farm resources; to optimize conservation practices; and to promote partnership activities. Research and Education Projects are conducted by interdisciplinary research teams to include farmers as participants. For more information see: <http://www.sare.org/htdocs/sare/cfp.html>.

Watershed Processes and Water Resources Program: Sponsors research that address two areas: 1) understanding fundamental processes controlling source areas, the flow pathways of water, and the fate of water, sediment, and organisms within forest, rangeland, and agricultural environments as influenced by watershed characteristics; and 2) developing appropriate technology and management practices for improving the effective use of water and water quality for agricultural and forestry production. For more information see: <http://www.reeusda.gov/>.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program: The 'Watershed,' or 'PL 566,' program provides technical and financial assistance for water resource challenges on a watershed basis. Projects related to flood mitigation, water supply, water quality, erosion and sediment control, wetland creation and restoration, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, and public recreation are eligible for assistance. Technical and financial assistance is also available for planning new watershed surveys. For more information see: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/>.

FUNDING SOURCE WATER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Funding Source Details and Contact Information

Wetlands Reserve Program: Voluntary program to restore wetlands on private property. The program provides landowners with financial incentives and technical assistance to enhance, restore and protect wetlands in exchange for retiring marginal agricultural land. Participants must have owned the land for at least 12 months and it must be restorable and be suitable to provide wildlife benefits. For more information see: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/wrp>.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP): WHIP is a voluntary program for people who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat primarily on private land. This program provides both technical assistance and up to 75% cost-share assistance to establish and improve fish and wildlife habitat. For more information see: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip>.

Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program: Provides grants to states and tribes to correct environmental damage caused primarily by coal mining that occurred prior to August 3, 1977. The program provides for the restoration of eligible lands and waters mined and abandoned or left inadequately restored after mining. The Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative (a subprogram) also provides funding as seed money to accelerate the clean up of water pollution related to acidity, metals, and toxicity. For more information see: <http://www.osmre.gov/osmaml.htm>.

Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) Reclamation Program: Designed to support the efforts of local not-for-profit organizations, especially watershed groups, to complete construction projects designed to clean streams impacted by AMD. Eligible organizations include community watershed groups, nonprofit groups, and conservation districts. For more information see: <http://www.osmre.gov/acsifunding.htm>.

Environmental Management on Indian Lands: This program provides funds to improve environmental management in Indian Country and at Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities, under all environmental statutes, including hazardous waste handling, drinking and wastewater systems, solid waste management and open dump closures, fuel storage in underground and above ground storage tanks, and management of PCBs, lead-based paint, and asbestos in schools. For more information see: <http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF): LWCF uses offshore oil leasing revenues to support grants to States, and through States, local units of government for the acquisition and development of state and local park and recreation areas that guarantee public use in perpetuity. All funded projects must be available for public recreational use. For more information see: <http://www.nps.gov/lwcf/>.

Landowner Incentive Program (non-tribal): Provides matching grants to states, territories, and DC to establish or supplement landowner incentive programs. Programs can provide technical and financial assistance to landowners for projects that protect or restore habitats. Projects can involve the removal of exotic plants, changes in grazing practices, instream structural improvements, road closures, and conservation easements. Although not directly eligible, nonprofits may work directly with their states. For more information see: <http://www.fws.gov/>.

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program: Since 1987, the program has partnered with more than 28,725 landowners to restore over 639,000 acres of wetlands; 1,070,000 acres of prairie, native grassland, and other upland habitats; and 4,740 miles of in-stream aquatic and riparian habitat. In addition, the program has reopened more than 300 miles of stream habitat for fish and other aquatic species by removing barriers to passage. For more information see: <http://partners.fws.gov/>.

Water Resources on Indian Lands: This program assists Indian tribes with the management, planning, protection, and development of their water resources and related land resources. Previously funded projects have included geographic and hydrologic quantitative and qualitative analysis of water, ground water and surface water quality and quantity monitoring, aquifer classification, and stream gauging. For more information see: <http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>.

NOAA's Community-Based Restoration Program (CRP): Provides funds for small-scale, locally driven habitat restoration projects that foster natural resource stewardship within communities. The program seeks to bring together diverse partners to implement habitat restoration projects to benefit living marine resources. Partnerships are sought at the national and local level to contribute funding, land, technical assistance, workforce support, or other in-kind services. For more information see: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration>.

HUD Community Development Block Grants: Provides grants to develop viable urban communities by providing housing and a suitable living environment. Activities include water, sewer and other facilities. Entitlement communities must be either a central city in a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), a city with population above 50,000 in the MSA or an urban county of at least 200,000 people. Funds are also awarded to states for distribution to smaller (non-entitlement) communities. For more information see: <http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/cdbg-st.cfm>.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century Funding Programs (TEA-21): TEA-21 funds numerous programs such as the Surface Transportation Program (STP) (\$5.9B) and the National Highway System (\$5.06B). States may spend up to 20% of their STP dollars for restoration and pollution abatement projects. Each state may also set aside 10 percent of STP funds for transportation enhancement projects, including conservation easements, wetland mitigation, and pollution abatement. For more information see: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/>.

*For more information on the Federal Funding Sources listed in the booklet,
please visit the individual program websites provided in the Funding Source Details
or visit the following websites:*

EPA's Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection

Internet: <http://www.epa.gov/watershedfunding>

Funding Sources for Water Quality

Internet: <http://www.nalusda.gov/wqic/funding.html>

Catalog of Federal and Domestic Assistance

Internet: <http://www.cfda.gov>

