

Your Wetland Program Plan as a Sustainable Finance Tool

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Sustainable Financing for State and Tribal Wetland Programs



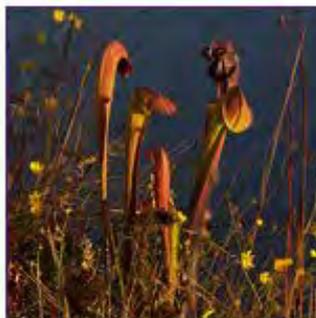
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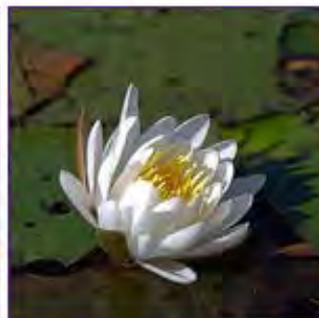
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Many state and tribal wetlands programs today are not able to meet all of their program goals because of insufficient or inconsistent funding. This is true both for small, emerging programs and larger, well-established programs.

The purpose of the sustainable finance project is to help state and tribal wetlands programs develop a stable and appropriate funding model to better meet their goals. There are five key elements to sustainable finance:



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Session Agenda

- Introduce the concept of sustainable finance
- How sustainable finance can be integrated into wetland program plans
- How wetland program plans can be crafted to increase the likelihood of securing appropriated funds and grants



Goals of Sustainable Finance

- You have the money you need to meet your program goals.
- You are confident that you will have funding year after year, in spite of denied grants, economic downturns and the like.



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

How sustainable finance can be integrated into wetland program plans



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- Collaborate with other units of government
- Partner with non-governmental organizations

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.



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

Lots of plans specifically mention the need for funding...

Yurok Tribe Environmental Program Wetlands Program Plan

Goal/Objective:

The Yurok Tribe Environmental Program's (YTEP) Wetlands Program is dedicated to the inventory, monitoring, assessment and protection of wetlands within the Yurok Reservation. YTEP's Wetlands Program also works in coordination with and support of the Yurok Tribe's efforts in wetlands restoration as implemented by the Yurok Tribe Fisheries Program (YTFP) and Yurok Tribe Watershed Restoration Department (YTWRD). The Tribe's wetlands restoration efforts are driven by the desire to protect salmonids and other native fish that rely on Klamath River wetlands for critical habitat. This plan outlines the goals and objectives of YTEP's Wetlands Program and makes linkages to efforts undertaken and implemented by YTFP and YTWRD. It is not YTEP's intent to identify goals or priorities of those tribal programs involved in implementing the Tribe's fisheries protection and restoration efforts, but rather to define the goals and objectives of YTEP's Wetlands Program for the next six years.

The Yurok Reservation, specifically areas adjacent to the Klamath River Estuary (KRE), contain several wetland complexes in various ecological conditions that serve as critical habitat for anadromous salmonids, especially for ESA listed coho salmon. Understanding and improving the functional role of KRE wetlands (i.e.: critical fish habitat) is a unifying goal for all three tribal programs that work with wetlands resources. YTEP's Wetlands Program intends to support tribal wetlands protection and restoration efforts by collecting a range of baseline environmental data on wetland complexes within the Yurok Reservation and developing a tribal regulatory framework for wetlands protection. YTEP plans to continue seeking funding and support from USEPA and other agencies to refine its Wetlands Program through continued data gathering and analysis, and promulgation of tribal codes and ordinances in support of the larger goal of wetlands protection.

This Wetlands Program Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Plan) should be considered an Adaptive Management Plan, one that will be updated, as needed, based on emerging data and analysis. An adaptive, science-based approach is necessary to facilitate a dynamic structure on which the wetland program can be developed and administrated. Plan development will use traditional ecological knowledge; fisheries and watershed programs experience and expertise; and our own departmental expertise in water quality, environmental monitoring, bioassessments, and environmental regulation to contribute to restoration of the Klamath River and its fisheries. Continued staff development and program capacity through technical and regulatory trainings for YTEP staff will enable the Tribe to continue to develop Tribal capacity necessary to manage and protect wetlands in the Lower Klamath River, and better assist YTFP and YTWRD restoration and implementation efforts.

The following actions are related to the Core Elements Framework which outlines successful wetland program development. Each previous action contains a reference to the Core element, objective, and action as outlined by EPA. For a more detailed explanation of previous actions undertaken by YTEP please refer to the following narrative sections

This Plan is intended to outline YTEP's program development needs and objectives and better plan for future funding and coordination opportunities.



Montana



Strategic Direction #8: Montana Wetland Council Effectiveness

The MWC will create a more formal and effective organizational structure for the Montana Wetland Council, and obtain stable funding.

Wetland and riparian area conservation and restoration challenges have increased over the last decade, outgrowing the existing Montana Wetland Council's ability to effectively respond to those challenges and proactively create solutions. We need a new structure to

*imp
and
net*

3. Specific activities and funding opportunities needed to realize the ideal outcomes and strategic directions described in this STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK will be developed and described in annual work plans. Time and energy by Council participants will be essential to successfully implement annual work plans.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION &
NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

Wetland Program Plan

April 2011

The Senior Environmental Specialist will carry out the following administrative tasks (and others as appropriate) in order to ensure the Wetland Program meets all funding, program, and project requirements:

13. Prepare grant application requests for additional funding from EPA and other funding programs.

14. Coordinate and foster relationships with many SRPMIC departments, enterprises, and external agencies.



Goshute Reservation Wetland Program

Wetland Program Plan for the Goshute Reservation



Goshute Environmental Protection Department
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
PO Box 6104, 195 Tribal Center Road
Ibapah, Utah 84034

March 3, 2011

4.2 Funding Opportunities for Plan Implementation

The following programs provide funding opportunities for implementation of the Wetland Program Plan.

- CWA Section 106 Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) grants provide federal financial assistance and are used for water quality monitoring, assessment, and protection that includes addressing wetlands as Waters of the U.S.
- CWA Section 104(b) (3) Wetlands grants provide federal financial assistance and are used for wetlands protection and management.
- Indian environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) grants are used for environmental program development and infrastructure for the environmental protection department that include wetland resources.
- CWA Section 518 specifies program authority for Tribes to administer the Section 303 Water Quality Standards Program and the Section 401 Water Quality Certification Program. These two programs do not specifically include financial assistance but can be used as tasks under the CWA Section 106 Water Pollution Control Program to provide wetland protection mechanisms.
- The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has trust responsibility on the Goshute Reservation and can provide technical and financial (638 funds) assistance and resources when available that include addressing Tribal wetland resources.
- The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) can provide technical and financial assistance when available that include addressing Tribal wetland resources.
- The States of Utah and Nevada can provide Tribal funding opportunities that address the restoration of impaired Tribal wetland resources, especially headwater wetlands and wetland sites under both Tribal and State jurisdiction.

Tennessee

TENNESSEE WETLANDS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

THIRD EDITION

by the
GOVERNOR'S INTERAGENCY WETLANDS COMMITTEE
and its
TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

OCTOBER 1998

Published by:

Tennessee Department of Environment and
Environmental Policy Office
21st Floor, L & C Tower
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-1553
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EPA 4804-R-98-001

CHAPTER 7 COORDINATION AND FUNDING

COORDINATION

The responsibility for wetlands conservation and management is shared among federal agencies and programs, state agencies and programs, regional organizations, county and city planning commissions, and ultimately hundreds of private landowners who make day-to-day decisions about their land.

It is imperative that these agencies and individuals share their knowledge and coordinate their work and resources to implement the action plan outlined in Chapter 8. The Governor's Interagency Wetlands Committee and its Technical Working Group, staffed by the Environmental Policy Office (EPO), has proved to be an effective forum for information exchange, coordination, and planning. This strong coordination function should be continued and the concept should be incorporated into the state's long term strategy to conserve its wetlands. It is recommended that the Executive Committee meet yearly or bi-yearly to hear progress made toward meeting the goals and objectives, and to make any necessary mid-course corrections if key action items are not being carried out.

The EPO will continue to provide staff support to the Interagency Wetlands Committee. EPO will also continue to broker federal grants for

other agencies implementing the Strategy, draft and oversee publication of technical reports and/or public information and educational materials, and coordinate wetlands programs with similar cross cutting resource management programs in Tennessee, such as the Biodiversity and GAP Analysis efforts.

FUNDING

It is nearly impossible to calculate the financial resources now dedicated to wetlands conservation in Tennessee, or to determine their cost-effectiveness with precision. An early attempt to do so was abandoned by the TWG and staff.

This is due to the fact that the state's wetlands acquisition and restoration efforts, technical assistance programs, and regulatory programs are dispersed among so many agencies, organizations, and programs. In some agencies, wetlands conservation is only part of a broader program mission, and staff and institutional support are shared. The State has very limited information on the wetlands conservation costs incurred by private or non-profit organizations, or by private landowners.

In Chapter 4, the Strategy identified several state and federal wetlands programs that were considered to be



Fort Belknap Indian Community

WETLAND PROGRAM WORKPLAN
FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY
FY2010-FY2015

"Protecting wetlands for future generations, is the goal of the Wetlands Program"



ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT
R.R.1 BOX 66
HARLEM, MONTANA 59526
(406) 353-8384

AUTHOR: DENNIS LONGKNIFE, JR.
WETLAND SPECIALIST
DECEMBER 2009

Outlines specific potential uses of WPDGs over a 5 year timeframe, including:

- *Monitoring and assessing wetlands in Peoples Watershed*
- *Water quality monitoring on Beaver and Fort Peck Watersheds*
- *Water quality monitoring on the Middle Milk River Watershed;*
- *Completing Water Quality Standards and Designated Uses on wetlands*

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians

Wetlands Program Plan (WPP)



March 15, 2011

(8) Projects: Construction of fish passage improvements for box culverts that impede upstream and downstream migration of steelhead (**funding from North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan - Prop 84 Bond Money for \$803,000; matching funds of \$203,237 being sought; funding and work expected to commence in July, 2011**);

Core Element: Restoration and Protection

Objective 3: Restore wetland acres, condition and function

Key Action: Improve natural wetland conditions and functions through restoration (rehabilitation)

New Hampshire

CORE ELEMENT #4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

Goal: Provide stable funding sources to support program long-term and improve quality of service

Objective: To make wetland programs and other department initiatives financially stable. Stable financial resources are necessary to achieve goals and objectives in the New Hampshire Wetland Protection Plan.

Action (a): Develop strategy to revamp fee and funding structure with goal of making wetlands program more financially stable.					
Activity	2010-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Identify and pursue additional opportunities for program funding	x	x	x	x	x
Review legislative opportunities to account for public service offered at a cost to program – e.g. pre application meetings, appeals, inspections	x	x	x	x	x
Review existing legislative caps for appropriateness – DOT, utilities, etc	x	x	x	x	x
Review other possible fees for other resource use - dock registration, buffers, etc	x	x	x	x	x
Action (b): Identify other water programs with associated wetland impacts					
Activity	2010-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Create mitigation program for projects impacting wetland through storm water, 401, or impacts to buffers			x		x
Review other water programs for identification of impacts to wetlands and clean water authority – nonpoint source, dams, water diversions and water quality		x	x	x	x

New Hampshire

Action (c): Partner with key stakeholders					
Activity	2010-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Foster relationships with academic institutions, natural resource scientists, and conservation groups		x		x	x
Work with colleges and universities to promote research in areas that will assist with environmental compliance as well as social and technical research		x		x	x
Work with local groups to address smaller issues, and get them involved in providing feedback to improve permit process			x		x



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- **Partner with non-governmental organizations**

Fort Belknap Indian Community

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FY2010-FY2015

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THOR DENNIS LONGKNIFE, JR.
WETLAND SPECIALIST
DECEMBER 2009



*Northern Leopard Frogs are abundant in this watershed and this species is identified as threatened in the western Montana, which we will **intend to develop Partnerships and collaboratively work with tribal, state and federal agencies** to strategize how to preserve the species and manage effective control measures that ensure their survival.*

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/briangratwicke/5898747773/>



Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Voluntary Restoration & Protection

SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION &
NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION**

Wetland Program Plan

April 2011

TABLE 5.2 Summary of Program Partners & Anticipated Roles

<i>Partners</i>	<i>Anticipated Roles</i>
EPNR Water Quality Program	Collaborate on water quality issues.
EPNR Range Management	Collaborate on plants and animal species surveys.
SRPMIC Engineering & Construction Services	Provide guidance and information on irrigation practices and maintenance as well as providing field equipment as needed.
SRPMIC Public Works Department	Provide assistance with waste management, groundwater information, equipment operators and manpower, and other areas.
SRPMIC Cultural Resources Department	Collaborate on planting and harvesting of culturally significant plants as well as plant surveys.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Continued collaboration on the design of the Va Shly'ay Akimel Restoration Project, an ecosystem restoration project along the Salt River.
The City of Mesa	Continued collaboration on the design of the ecosystem restoration project along the Salt River as directed by Council.
Arizona Game and Fish	Continue collaboration on the NestWatch program which monitors the Southwest Desert Nesting Bald Eagles during their annual breeding season and pursue opportunities to increase habitat restoration.
US Fish & Wildlife Service	Pursue opportunities to conduct plant and wildlife surveys.
Scottsdale Community College, Center for Native & Urban Wildlife	Pursue opportunities to conduct plant and wildlife surveys.
Arizona State University, Central Arizona Chapter for the Society of Conservation Biology	Pursue opportunities to conduct plant and wildlife surveys.
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	Provides state wetland monitoring and assessment activities and upstream information for the Salt and Verde Rivers as well as biocriteria monitoring.
Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc. (ITCA)	Provide opportunity to present program and project findings and results to other Indian Nations.
Ft. McDowell Yavapai Nation (upstream neighbor along the Verde River)	Continue collaboration of monitoring and assessment activities along the Verde River.



New Mexico's Multi State Agency Program

Program Development Activities for WETLANDS REGULATORY PROGRAM Core Element

Overall Objective: Promote the use of new and proven methods to protect and restore wetlands by regulated project proponents.

Action: Adopt procedures and strengthen processes that protect wetlands through regulatory measures							
Activity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Partners	Activity Lead
Maintain and improve the State's wetlands resources through development of sufficient mitigation ratios when mitigation is the only option.	x	x	x			ACOE	ACOE
Utilize regulatory programs like the Certification of Dredge and Fill under CWA Section 401 that provide mechanisms for regulation of wetlands activities.	x	x	x	x	x	ACOE	SWQB 401 Cert Program and SWQB Wetlands Program
Explore the feasibility, find sites and sponsors of In Lieu Fee Programs and Mitigation Banks	x	x	x	x	x	ACOE, Agency and NGO Roundtables	ACOE
Participate and refine the process for reporting wetland activities under CWA §§303(d) and 305(b).	x	x	x	x	x	Agency Wetlands Roundtable	SWQB and SWQB Wetlands Program
Develop and improve ordinances and jurisdiction that protect wetlands/riparian areas/ buffer.	x	x	x	x	x	Santa Fe County, other local agencies	NGO roundtable
Develop procedures at the state or local level that will ensure that isolated wetlands are protected from impacts.				x	x	County governments, local governments, watershed groups	SWQB Wetlands Program
Develop a tracking process to track wetlands gains and losses from a variety of activities that either impact or restore wetlands				x	x	NGO Roundtable, consultants, watershed groups	SWQB Wetlands Program

EFC Can Help!

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
FRESHWATER WETLANDS PROGRAM

WETLAND PROGRAM CORE ELEMENTS
2011 - 2013



Prepared by the
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

For the
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1

April 2011

Index as a tool, use of tools.

Action 2: Update the *Rhode Island Freshwater Wetland Monitoring and Assessment* (NEIWPCC and DEM 2006)

Activities	2011	2012
Evaluate status of 5-year timeline (Table 10)	X	
Summarize how data and demonstrations have informed the Plan objectives	X	
Convene meetings of wetland programs and of advisors; Brief the groups; Solicit feedback.	X	X
With advisors, identify new monitoring needs and uses. Identify ways to maximize cross-program monitoring.	X	
Investigate sustainable financing for wetland monitoring, including conferring w/ the University of North Carolina, Environmental Finance Center	X	X
Draft <i>Wetland Monitoring and Assessment</i>		

How wetland program plans
can be crafted to increase
the likelihood of securing
appropriated funds and grants



How can we increase our chances
of winning grants?

Here, research is very helpful

Grantwriting Tips

- Research the funder
- Read RFP thoroughly
- Ask for enough money
- Show program financials and budgets
- Write well
- Include maps and photos
- Include letters of support from partners
- Have a specific work plan and timeline
- Cite measurable goals
- Describe how you will measure outputs and outcomes
- If applying as a group, have one lead agency apply
- Apply on time

Grantwriting and WPPs

- Research the funder
- Read RFP thoroughly
- Ask for enough money
- Show program financials and budgets
- Write well
- Include maps and photos
- Include letters of support from partners
- Have a specific work plan and timeline
- Cite measurable goals
- Describe how you will measure outputs and outcomes
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Fort Belknap Indian Community

WETLAND PROGRAM WORKPLAN FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY FY2010-FY2015

“Protecting wetlands for future generations, is the goal of the Wetlands Program”



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WETLAND SPECIALIST
DECEMBER 2009

Year Two (2012):

Action:

The WPDG funding will continue to build upon the core elements of water quality monitoring on Peoples Watershed which is a high priority water quality program. The program will also research and develop narrative and numeric water quality standards to reflect conditions found in wetlands, and develop water quality monitoring activities. This is the first time that water quality monitoring will be implemented in wetlands for the FBIC.

- WQ Monitoring (pH, Turbidity, Salinity, D-net, Conductivity)
- Research WQ criteria
- Develop narrative Water Quality Standards and Designations
- Perform Aquatic Dip Net Surveys
- Continue to implement the revised ARPO if it has not been completed by the end of the year
- Document wetland losses and gains
- Attend training on wetland topics such as water quality monitoring, water sampling, aquatic collection techniques
- Find out if I could use FB WQ QAPP?

Year Three (2013):

Action:

WPDG funding will be used to build upon the core elements by implementing water quality monitoring on Beaver and Fort Peck Watersheds. Both watersheds are located in the northern portion of the FBIC. Specialized water quality monitoring will be performed on the Geo-thermal region of Beaver Watershed, on the Little Warm and Little Warm streams. Plant specialists from past collaborations will be used to identify any sensitive and rare plant species that inhabit the wetlands.

- Perform WQ Monitoring at wetland sites within Beaver Watershed
- Perform Aquatic Dip Net Surveys



Blackfeet Nation



Blackfeet Tribe's Wetlands Program Plan for Fiscal Years



Statement of Intent:

The Blackfeet Environmental Office will develop a comprehensive strategy to protect, maintain and restore wetlands and aquatic resources on the Blackfeet Reservation for the Blackfeet People. These resources also serve as important storage and discharge points for the Upper Missouri River watershed within the United States and the Milk and Saint Mary River watersheds, which represent international waters flowing into Canada.

Prepared for the Blackfeet Nation Environmental Office and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8 by Tara Luno, Ecologist and Botanist, Rocky Mountain Botany Consulting, East Glacier Park, Montana and Mary Clare Weatherwax, Wetlands Program Manager, Blackfeet Environmental Office

September 7, 2012

Year Two (FY 2013)

Action: For Fiscal Year 2013, The Blackfeet Tribe Wetlands Program will complete a monitoring and assessment study within the Two Medicine River watershed. The project shall use tested and refined monitoring protocols within the watershed. Using Geographic Information System (GIS), we will concentrate on identifying wetlands in potential reference condition for protection and restoration, sites impacted by stressors, and select sites for monitoring wetland condition and wetland water quality.

Activities:

- Monitor a minimum of 40 wetlands using trained field staff (Core Elements 2, 4 Monitoring and Assessment; Wetland Water Quality Standards).
- Revisit 10 wetlands previously assessed for data quality assurance and quality control (Core Elements 2, 4. Monitoring and Assessment; Wetland Water Quality Standards).
- Analyze data and prepare wetland condition assessment report for the Two Medicine River watershed (Core Elements 2, 4. Monitoring and Assessment).

Virginia

Comprehensive Wetland Program Plan
Commonwealth of Virginia

2011 - 2015

Submitted By:
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
629 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

In Collaboration with:
Virginia Institute of Marine Science
Center for Coastal Resources Management

David L. Davis, CPWD, PWS
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Submitted to EPA pursuant to
Enhancing State and Tribal Programs Initiative for Wetlands Programs
The Environmental Protection Agency

April 2011

Objective 1: Maintain effort to re-calibrate wetland assessment models.
Action Item: This effort is underway by DEQ and the Center for Coastal Resources Management (CCRM) at Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) and has been completed for the coastal plain. The next step is to perform the re-calibration for the piedmont and ridge and valley physiographic provinces.
Timeline: The Piedmont is to be completed by 2012. We anticipate the ridge and valley and the re-assessment of the coastal plain to be proposed for the next grant cycle, with the calibration of land use practices with wetland stressors to be an ongoing activity.



Nebraska

Wetland Program Plan for Nebraska

By: Ted LaGrange, Wetland Program Manager
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
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October 14, 2010

This Plan was approved by EPA in December 2010

OUTLINE

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Action: Monitor wetland indicators (level 1, 2, and 3) within 10 wetland complexes by implementing the Nebraska Wetland Condition Intensification Study. This study will examine a range of reference wetland conditions.

Activities: This project will be implemented by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, administered by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, with input provided by a Core Team composed of 11 agencies and organizations, including the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

Timeline: The project will be initiated in 2011 and completed in 2013.



Sample, Annotated Grants

- <http://www.efc.unc.edu/projects/wetlands/Resources.htm>

Project title:	Developing a management and restoration strategy for the Manning Lake Wetland Complex	Comment [GB1]: Throughout this document, note how the authors make information easy to see. Visual cues are important to readability, and this first page is very easy to see.
Priority areas addressed:	National: Priority A: Regulation (Enhancing wetland protection) Priority B: Wetland monitoring and assessment Regional: Priority B: Watershed focus	Comment [GB2]: Linking grant proposals to the funder's priorities is key. Note how this information is presented at the beginning of the document and explained in greater detail later.
Applicant:	Fort Peck Tribes Fish and Game Department Manning Lake Wetlands Tribal Wildlife Refuge Project	
Key personnel:	Jeanne Spaur Project coordinator/wildlife biologist Phone: 406-768-5305 Email: jeannespaur@yahoo.com	
Geographic Location:	HUC: 1006006 Watershed: Big Muddy	
Project costs:	Total: \$260,860.00 Requested: \$195,627.00	Comment [GB3]: Note the clarity of the financial requirements. Audiences can figure out exactly what is being requested.
Abstract:	The Fort Peck Tribes are working toward the protection, management, and restoration of the	



What influences the levels of appropriated funds for water/environmental programs?

It depends on the study

What Influences Spending Levels?

Does Influence

- Population size
- Land and water area of the state
- Strength of local environmental groups

Does Not Influence

- Pollution levels
- Fiscal health of state
- Political ideology of politicians or voters
- Business interests

Source: Newmark & Witco, "Pollution, Politics, and Preferences for Environmental Spending in the States," *Review of Policy Research*, 2007

What Influences Spending Levels?

Does Influence

- Strength of mining sector
- Strength of agricultural sector
- Strength of local environmental groups
- State wealth (minimally)

Does Not Influence

- Political ideology of voters
- Professionalism of legislature

Source: Ringquist, "Policy Influence and Policy Responsiveness in State Pollution Control," *Policy Studies Journal*, 1994

What Influences Spending Levels

Does Influence

- Unified party control of governorship and state legislature
- Strength of local environmental groups
- Population
- Per Capita Income
- Land Area
- Strength of manufacturing sector

Does Not Influence

- Political ideology of voters
- Pollution levels

Source: Clark & Whitford, "Does More Federal Environmental Funding Increase or Decrease States' Efforts?" *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 2011

What Influences Spending Limits

Does Influence

- Pollution levels
- Strength of local environmental groups
- Organization of state environmental agency
- Population

Does Not Influence

- Size of state environmental agency
- State fiscal health
- Political ideology of voters

Source: Bacot & Dawes, "Responses to Federal Devolution: Measuring State Environmental Efforts," *State & Local Government Review*, 1996

Getting Appropriated Funds

- The research is less conclusive here, but there are some key lessons
 - Generally, state fiscal health and the political ideology of voters are not strong influences
 - But power players in the state are, such as environmental groups and industry groups
- Who are the big players in your state/tribe?
Can your request be tailored to their interests?



Developing a Program Message

- The program message is used to “**inform, educate, and often persuade**” potential funders and partners, and it is “the tool you count on to ensure that [these] target audiences know about you or your offer, believe they will experience the benefits you promise, and are inspired to act.”

Source: Kotler & Lee. Marketing in the Public Sector. Wharton School Publishing. 2007. p. 142-146.

Your Program Message

- Who are you, and what do you do?
- What is the problem to be solved?
- What is your solution?
- What benefits come out of the solution?
- Why does the problem have to be solved now?



What is your solution? What benefits come out of the solution?

- Description of the benefits of your work is most likely to grab the attention of potential funders and partners
- Which benefit or combination of benefits you present depends on the audience

One Example—Virginia

Comprehensive Wetland Program Plan Commonwealth of Virginia

2011 - 2015

Submitted By:
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629 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

In Collaboration with:
Virginia Institute of Marine Science
Center for Coastal Resources Management

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Submitted to EPA pursuant to
Enhancing State and Tribal Programs Initiative for Wetlands Programs
The Environmental Protection Agency

April 2011

Threats and Stresses to Wetlands

While some of the primary threats and stresses to wetlands depend upon whether the wetlands are non-tidal or tidal, the following list summarizes the major threats to wetlands. The following list summarizes the major threats to wetlands (Tiner and Finn 1986, Tiner, et al. 2005).

1. Conversion to Other Land Cover – Nontidal wetlands are converted to uplands. Development conversion is the most common. Impoundment projects convert nontidal wetlands to open water. Conversion of non-tidal adjacent wetlands to open water is caused by sea level rise.
2. Conversion to Other Uses - This threat is most common for tidal and seasonal wetlands that are easier to convert to residential lawn or golf courses and temporary fill. These conversions are

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The overarching goal of Virginia's wetland monitoring and assessment strategy is to develop a long-term implementation plan for a wetland monitoring and assessment program that protects the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the Commonwealth's water resources, including wetlands. In order to accomplish this goal, it is critical to first know the status of wetland resources in Virginia, in terms of location and extent of wetlands in each watershed, and have a general knowledge of the quality of these wetland resources.



Virginia

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Commonwealth of Virginia**

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1. Report ambient wetland condition
Integrated 305(b)/303(d) report;
2. Assist in the evaluation of environ
projects during permit review as p
an assessment of cumulative imp
given watershed;
3. Evaluate the performance of wetl
wetland mitigation in replacing we
in wetland condition over time ba
maturity of the mitigation site; and
4. Evaluate the cumulative impacts
relative to ambient ecological cor

Virginia

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A study of wetland trends in Southeastern Virginia for 1994-2000 showed a net loss of 2,100 acres (1.3%). The actual loss of vegetated wetlands was even higher, but offset by a gain in pond and open water area. The loss of palustrine wetlands was primarily due to conversion to uplands, while estuarine wetlands were lost through conversion to open water.



Wetlands

- Drinking Water
- Education & Training
- Grants & Funding
- Laws & Regulations
- Our Waters
 - Drinking Water
 - Ground Water
 - Lakes
 - Oceans, Coasts, Estuaries & Beaches
 - Rivers & Streams
 - Stormwater
 - Wastewater
 - Watersheds
 - Wetlands
 - Where You Live
- Pollution Prevention and Control
- Science & Technology
- Water Infrastructure
- What You Can Do

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State and Tribal Wetland Program Plans

Wetland Program Plans (WPPs) are voluntary plans developed and implemented by state agencies and tribes which articulate what these entities want to accomplish with their wetland programs over time. WPPs describe overall program goals along with broad-based actions and more specific activities that will help achieve the goals. Timelines for the WPPs vary between 3-6 years, with more specific timeframes typically associated with the Plan actions/activities.

EPA Regional offices review WPPs, and plans that have been approved by EPA are published on this Web page. The Web page includes the name of the state agency(ies) or tribe that developed the WPP, a link to the WPP itself, the years covered by the WPP, and the wetland program Core Elements covered by the WPP.

Further details about WPP content and submission, review, and approval process can be found in an [October 2009 EPA memorandum \(PDF\)](#) (8 pp, 51K, [About PDF](#)). WPPs must be generally consistent with the Wetland Program [Core Elements Framework](#).

EPA strongly encourages local governments, universities, nonprofit organizations, and other parties interested in wetland program development to review the WPPs listed here. Parties who are interested and able to collaborate with a state/tribe in carrying out the actions articulated in its WPP, or are otherwise interested in connecting their own wetland work with that of a particular state or tribal WPP, are encouraged to contact the individuals listed below.

In which EPA Region am I located?

-

Region 1

Core Element of a State/Tribal Wetlands Program				
	Monitoring & Assessment	Regulation	Voluntary Restoration & Protection	Water Quality Standards for Wetlands
CT Dept. of		X		

Questions?

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