

A M E R I C A N R I V E R S

PAYING FOR DAM REMOVAL

A Guide to Selected Funding Sources



American Rivers

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Part I. Introduction

Over the past 100 years, the United States led the world in dam building—blocking and harnessing rivers for a variety of purposes, including hydropower, irrigation, flood control, and water storage. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has catalogued approximately 75,000 dams greater than six feet along the waterways of the United States. Tens of thousands more small dams plug our rivers across the country.

While dams can benefit society, today science shows they also cause considerable harm to rivers. Dams change the chemical, physical, and biological processes of rivers all of which impact fish and wildlife. Dams block free-flowing river systems, hindering the flow of nutrients and sediments and impeding fish and wildlife migration. Dams also alter water temperatures and oxygen levels critical to good water quality and wildlife survival.

Many dams across the country have aged beyond their planned life expectancy, causing safety risks for communities downstream. The average life expectancy of a dam is 50 years, and a full one-quarter of all U.S. dams are now more than 50 years old. The American Society of Civil Engineers estimates that by the year 2020 that figure will reach 85 percent. In many cases, dam removal costs less than repairing an unsafe dam, especially where the benefits of the dam are marginal or non-existent.

Clearly dam removal is not appropriate for all—or even most—of the nation’s dams. Many dams continue to serve public or private functions such as flood control, irrigation, and hydropower generation. This does not mean, however, that rivers should continue to be heavily impacted by these dams. Most dams across the country could be operated in a fashion that reduces their current negative impacts on the river. In hundreds of cases nationally, American Rivers and others are working to improve the operations of functional and economically viable hydropower dams through active participation in the federal licensing process. However, some dams cause such significant environmental damage that no amount of reoperation will alleviate the environmental harm. In many instances, dams no longer serve a purpose and may be abandoned. For these dams, where the environmental impacts of the dams outweigh the benefits, dam removal is often a reasonable and viable solution for restoring river functions.

A. Need for Dam Removal Funding

Removing dams for environmental benefits and to address unsafe and unwanted dams is still a relatively new phenomenon. Dam removals have been documented since the early 1900s—including a large number removed in just the last decade¹—and many more are undocumented. In part this reflects America’s aging dam infrastructure; in part, it reflects significant changes in land uses and the structure of our economy, which has reduced our need for certain dam functions, as well as a growing concern about river ecology.

Many local communities, natural resource agencies, and environmental advocates want to remove selected dams that have outlived their purpose, are unsafe, or have costs that outweigh their benefits. The decision to remove a dam is often driven by safety concerns, but there may be compelling environmental and economic concerns as well. In many cases, dam removal saves significant taxpayer dollars compared to repair or environmental mitigation costs. On average, removal costs were only 37 percent of the estimated dam repair costs for 10 dams profiled in the

¹ See www.damremovaltoolkit.americanrivers.org and click on “Case Studies of Completed Dam Removals” for the most up-to-date list of dams and the year they were removed.

report, *Dam Removal Success Stories: Restoring Rivers Through Selective Removal of Dams that Don't Make Sense* report.²

Finding funding for removal is a significant impediment to removing dams that don't make sense. There are almost no funding programs dedicated specifically to dam removal (Wisconsin is an exception). However, many federal, state and local government programs intended to improve water quality, protect or enhance wildlife habitat, restore natural resources or alleviate dam safety concerns can be used to finance dam removals. In addition, there are many sources of private funding, such as corporate environmental damage mitigation funds (these funds may be government-administered) that can be used to remove dams. For example, dams in Maine, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and other states have been successfully removed using creative approaches that combine multiple types of public and private financing.

The information provided in this report is cause for both concern and optimism. The lack of dedicated funds for dam removal foretells an increasing problem as dams across the country age and the need for investment in repair and removal becomes more critical. It also exposes the potential for a significant lost opportunity. As we better understand the negative impacts that dams have on rivers, fish and wildlife, and water quality, removal of dams that don't make sense can be a simple, cost-effective way to alleviate many of the problems associated with dams. It would be very unfortunate and short-sighted to miss these restoration opportunities simply because of the lack of funds for dam removal.

At the same time, the information provided in this report is cause for optimism. Until dedicated funds for dam removal can be developed, there are a variety of opportunities for financing some dam removals. By thinking creatively and being willing to combine a variety of funding sources, dam removal has been, and can be, financed through existing pools of funding. These existing pools of funding will not be able to address all of the current and future dam removal needs, but they will be able to make significant improvements to rivers through financing priority dam removals.

B. Purpose and Contents of this Report

The purpose of this report is to present information on federal, state, local, and private funding mechanisms that can be used to finance dam removal and associated river restoration. It is designed to be used as a tool by anyone who is seeking funds to finance removal of a dam that does not make sense—dam owners, government officials, non-governmental groups, individuals, *etc.* We hope that this report can provide people with resources, points of contact and ideas for developing creative financing packages for dam removal.

Because funding sources are limited and evolving, this report does more than simply list the available funding sources (though it does provide this information in Appendices A and B). In addition, this report provides general information about dam removal funding that can help people understand available—and potential—funding options. This may be useful both in crafting a funding package for an individual dam removal and in identifying potential new sources for dam removal funding.

² This figure is based on dam repair estimates and actual total removal costs for 10 of 25 case studies from the December 1999 report *Dam Removal Success Stories: Restoring Rivers Through Selective Removal of Dams that Don't Make Sense* prepared by American Rivers, Friends of the Earth, and Trout Unlimited. The 10 case studies for which this information was available are: the Baraboo, Clyde, Kennebec, Milwaukee, Pleasant, Santa Fe, and Willow Rivers, Souadabscook Stream, and Cold and Whitestone Creeks.

This general information is provided in two ways. First, Part II provides information about the types of dam removal funding available from federal, state, and private sources. Second, Part III presents an analysis of the financing of 25 dam removals profiled in the *Dam Removal Success Stories: Restoring Rivers Through Selective Removal of Dams that Don't Make Sense*, a report released in 1999 by American Rivers, Friends of the Earth, and Trout Unlimited. Although this analysis is limited to the 25 case studies in the *Dam Removal Success Stories* report, it provides some perspective on the types of funding that can be obtained for dam removal.

Finally, Part IV of this report provides some general information about the cost of dam removal. This information is provided to offer guidance in estimating the potential cost of a dam removal project so that an appropriate level of funds can be raised.

The pace of dam removal is accelerating around the country. And the approaches used to finance these removals are expanding as well. Thus, this report is a work-in-progress. It will be updated as new information becomes available. American Rivers welcomes any new information regarding dam removal financing to share with others around the country. For comments, questions, or to share new information about dam removal financing, please contact Margaret Bowman or Elizabeth Maclin at American Rivers, 202-347-7550, or by email: mbowman@amrivers.org and emaclin@amrivers.org.

C. For Additional Information About Funding Sources

The following are other resources that provide information about funding for river protection and restoration, and dam removal.

- U.S. General Services Administration's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* (CFDA): www.gsa.gov/fdac
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection*: www.epa.gov/owow/wtr1/watershed/wacademy/fund/html#contents
- U.S. EPA Finance Page: www.epa.gov/epahome/finance.htm
- Internet resource jointly developed by agencies of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Interior, The Partnering Institute, Colorado Rural Development Council, and the Sonoran Institute, *Conservation Assistance Tools*: www.sonoran.org/cat/default.asp
- U.S. EPA's *American Heritage Rivers Catalog of Success*: www.epa.gov/rivers/services
- White House Task Force on Livable Communities' *Enhancing Water Resources*: www.livablecommunities.gov/toolsandresources/water_resources.htm
- River Network's *Directory of Funding Sources for Grassroots River and Watershed Conservation Groups*: www.rivernetwork.org/rnpublic.htm#dfund
- River Network's *Directory of Funding Sources for Grassroots River and Watershed Conservation Groups in New England and New York*: www.rivernetwork.org/nedirect.htm

D. For Additional Information About Dam Removal

American Rivers has developed a Resource Center of material regarding removal of dams that don't make sense. This on-line center includes:

- General information about dams;
- Background on the development of today's dam removal movement;
- Database of completed dam removal projects;
- Case studies of both successful removals and current dam removal campaigns;

- Frequently asked questions about dam removal;
- Dam removal cost information;
- Ecological benefits and impacts of dam removal;
- Permitting for dam removal;
- Decommissioning of FERC-regulated hydropower dams;
- Information about dam safety issues;
- Research opportunities in dam removal; and
- Links to other organizations with information about dam removal.

Additional resource materials are being developed for the Dam Removal Resource Center, including:

- Dam removal engineering options;
- Making the right dam removal decision;
- The economics of dam removal; and
- Non-structural or low-impact alternatives to dams.

To obtain copies of these materials, or for other information about dam removal, please contact Margaret Bowman or Elizabeth Maclin at American Rivers or view our web page at damremoval.americanrivers.org

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Part II. The Role of Different Sectors in Funding Dam Removal

Funding for dam removal can come from a variety of sources. Many dams have been removed with direct funding from federal, state, tribal or local governments that either own the dams, have responsibility for abandoned structures, or have funding for river restoration. The private sector, particularly corporations, has also played a critical role in financing dam removal projects. This section provides a brief overview of the role each sector can play in financing dam removal. More detailed information about federal and state funding programs is available in Appendix A and B to this report.

The information provided in this section and the associated appendices are undoubtedly incomplete. We expect there have been numerous dam removal funding arrangements of which we are unaware. In addition, the roles of the varying sectors in dam removal are evolving rapidly and may change significantly over the next few years. We welcome corrections or additions to the information provided in this section, and will update it periodically.

A. Federal Funding

Federal funding for dam removal can come from: (1) existing federal funding programs; (2) general budgets of federal agencies; (3) federal Congressional appropriations specific to a particular dam; (4) natural resource damage assessments and other mitigation funds; (5) decommissioning funds and other mitigation under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensing process; and (6) in-kind federal assistance in the form of studies, technical assistance, and direct assistance by branches of the Armed Services.

1. Existing Federal Funding Programs

There is no dedicated funding source at the federal level for removal of dams for ecological or recreation reasons, nor is there a dedicated source for repair or removal of unsafe dams at the federal level. Nevertheless, there is a remarkable array of federal programs and dollars that can be tapped for both removal and associated costs. Although some dam removals have been funded directly through one federal source, many dam removals have creatively combined monies from many sources.

Many of the federal funding programs provide grants to individuals and nonprofit organizations as well as state and local governments. Matching requirements are included with many federal funding sources—that is, most federal funding programs require a certain percentage of project costs to be borne by non-federal funding sources. These match requirements can sometimes be difficult for local communities to meet, particularly since most federal programs do not allow matching with other federal funds. In some programs, more flexible matching fund rules are beginning to take hold. For example, the U.S. Department of Transportation’s TEA-21 Recreational Trails program (potential funding for riverfront restoration work related to a dam removal), allows other federal funds to be used to match up to 95 percent of program grants. The Army Corps of Engineers also has liberal rules that allow up to 80 percent of the match required under its Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration and Modifications for Environmental Improvements programs to come from in-kind contributions.

To date, natural resource agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior Department), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Marine Fisheries Service (Commerce Department) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (Agriculture

Department) have provided the most grant funding for the direct physical demolition costs of dam removal. The most frequently tapped federal grant programs for dam removal include: Partners for Fish and Wildlife (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), Challenge Grants (National Fish and Wildlife Foundation), Community-Based Restoration (National Marine Fisheries Service), Chesapeake Bay Program's Fish Passage Workgroup (U.S. EPA), and Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program (Natural Resources Conservation Service).

Many of these programs make grants on a competitive basis, and the demand for funds is much greater than the supply. For example, the Natural Resources Conservation Service's Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) program provides funding for up to 75 percent of habitat improvements on private lands and has been used to remove some dams. Demand for WHIP funds has been so great that the program exhausted the available \$50 million in funding appropriated for 1997-2000 in two years.

Existing federal funding programs are discussed in more detail in the "Guide to Selected Federal Funding Sources," which can be found in Appendix A.

2. General Budgets of Federal Agencies

Some federal agencies have general budget funds that can be used to help finance dam removals, studies associated with dam removals, related restoration work, and the like. For example, the Bureau of Reclamation (Department of Interior) has provided funding from its general budget to study removal of the Matilija Dam on the Ventura River in southern California. These funds are likely to be limited, but they can help to initiate a dam removal study, provide part of the funding needed for dam removal in combination with other funds, or fully fund a small dam removal project.

Some agencies may also have general budget funds to repair or remove dams that they own. For example, both the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service have a policy to "maintain them or drain them," directing that dams on their lands either be properly maintained and serving a useful purpose, or be removed.

3. Specific Federal Congressional Appropriations

A number of federal agencies can be authorized by Congress to remove specific dams, including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and National Park Service. Usually, this funding is for dams owned by the agency and/or located on agency lands. However, funds have also been appropriated for removals that are not on agency property. Each project must be specifically authorized and Congress generally must appropriate specific funds to the authorized project before the dam can be removed. For example, in 1992 the National Park Service was authorized by Congress to purchase two dams from private dam owners on the Elwha River in Olympic National Park in Washington. The dams block migratory salmon and steelhead runs and cause other impacts to the river system. Appropriations to purchase and remove the dams are actively being pursued. In another example, in 1999 Congress authorized \$10 million for the Army Corps of Engineers to remove the Embrey Dam on the Rappahannock River in Virginia. The Army Corps is currently conducting a feasibility study for the dam removal and has committed to removing the dam by 2002.

4. Natural Resource Damage Assessments and Other Mitigation Funds

The federal government collects fines for damages to natural resources through violations of the Clean Water Act, the Superfund Act (CERCLA), the Oil Pollution Act, the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, and the Endangered Species Act. The Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration assess damages, levy fines, and conduct restoration efforts related to oil spills and hazardous chemical releases. These agencies and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a quasi-governmental non-profit organization, act as trustees for the violation fines, which are used to fund restoration efforts. Damage assessments and other mitigation funds have been an important source of funding for dam removals in watersheds where environmental violations have occurred. For example, natural resource damage assessment funds from an oil spill were used by the U.S. EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program to notch the Little Falls Dam on the Potomac River near Washington, DC.

Sometimes, funds are established in advance of the actual environmental impact as mitigation for a proposed project under agreements negotiated between federal or state regulators and the private or public facilities or landowners they regulate. In a number of cases, these funds have been used for dam removal and related restoration efforts. For example, \$2.5 million for the removal of the Edwards Dam on the Kennebec River in Maine was funded by the Bath Iron Works Corporation as mitigation for a planned 17-acre expansion of its shipbuilding facility into the Kennebec River.

5. Decommissioning Funds and Other Mitigation Under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Licensing Process

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has the authority to license the operation of most non-federal hydropower dams. FERC is charged with balancing economic interests and the environment when granting a license. Many licenses across the country, which can be issued for 30 to 50 years, are coming up for renewal in the next few years. There are at least five potential avenues for funding dam removal through the FERC relicensing process³:

- (a) required modifications to existing facilities;
 - (b) required removal of a dam;
 - (c) removal or restoration of *other* dams as mitigation for continued operation;
 - (d) specific dam decommissioning funds; and
 - (e) general dam decommissioning funds.
- (a) *Required modifications to existing facilities.* Through the FERC relicensing process, applicants can be required to make necessary modifications to dam structures or operations to improve environmental conditions impacted by the dam. This can take the form of modifications to dam structures, such as fish passage, or operations requirements, such as flow release levels and timing that more closely approximate natural river flows. Depending on the cost of the required modifications and the value of the hydropower produced, the applicant may choose to voluntarily remove the dam as the more economically rational choice. This occurred recently with the Condit Dam on the White Salmon River in Washington, which was required by FERC under a new license to provide passage for salmon whose migration had been blocked by the dam. In September of 1999, a voluntary agreement

³ For more information about decommissioning of FERC-regulated hydropower dams, see runningrivers.americanrivers.org.

among the Yakama Nation, PacifiCorp, environmental groups, and state and federal fishery agencies was reached to remove Condit Dam as a less expensive alternative to fish passage.

- (b) *Required removal of the dam.* FERC can deny a dam owner's application to relicense a dam and require that the dam be removed. This occurred for the first time when FERC denied a relicense application for the Edwards Dam in Maine and ordered the dam removed at the owner's expense because the environmental benefits of removal overwhelmingly outweighed the economic benefits of the hydropower produced at the dam.⁴
- (c) *Removal or restoration of other dams as mitigation for continued operation.* Approving an application to relicense a dam can be conditioned on the applicant paying to remove other dams on the same or connected rivers as mitigation for being allowed to continue operating the present hydropower dam. The dams to be removed may or may not be owned by the licensee. For example, on the Menomonee River in Wisconsin and Michigan, a public utility agreed to remove one dam it owned that was no longer economically viable, as well as a smaller dam on a tributary to the river that it did not own, as part of the environmental mitigation for relicensing eight other hydropower dams.
- (d) *Specific dam decommissioning funds.* FERC has the authority to require a dam owner to establish an individual decommissioning fund to finance future removal of a dam. However, to date, FERC has never ordered a dam owner to establish such a fund.
- (e) *General dam decommissioning fund.* FERC or Congress also could establish a general dam decommissioning trust fund financed by all dam owners to be used to remove dams whose owners are unable to maintain their license and cannot undertake dam removal without financial assistance. Under the trust fund approach, all FERC licensees would be required to provide funding either in a one-time payment, or over time to a general decommissioning funding pool as a condition of license renewal.

6. In-Kind Federal Assistance

There are many different forms of in-kind (*i.e.*, non-monetary) assistance provided by federal agencies. First, some federal natural resource agencies manage grant programs that have already been used for dam removal and related restoration projects (*e.g.*, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Natural Resources Conservation Service). Many of these staff offer specific expertise in fisheries, aquatic ecosystem restoration and dam deconstruction and replacement of infrastructure that can be useful even if they do not provide funding for dam removal.

Second, the U.S. Armed Services are another potential source of donated labor and equipment for dam removal. For example, a group of U.S. Marines recently demolished a dam on the Little River in North Carolina as a training exercise. During the summer of 2000, an Air Force team from Texas removed the East Machias Dam, in East Machia, Maine under the auspices of Coastal America.

⁴The Edwards Dam was subsequently removed through voluntary settlement agreement.

B. State Funding

State governments play an important part in funding dam removals through various dam safety and river restoration grant programs. Generally, states have funded dam removals for: (1) safety concerns and/or (2) environmental concerns, such as water quality, fish passage, or habitat improvement.

Nearly all states have dam safety inspection and compliance programs, often housed in the state's chief water or natural resources agency.⁵ Their task is to assess the structural soundness of public and private dams, and to ensure that necessary repairs are made to ensure against a loss of life or property from dam failure. In instances of an imminent threat of dam failure or dams with other safety concerns, many states have emergency authorization procedures to provide funds to repair or remove dams that pose a hazard. Typically, states use general revenue contingency funds for these emergency removals, and often the state will attempt to recoup the costs from the dam owner.

The impetus for dam removal in many states has come from natural resource departments whose primary interest is improving fisheries, recreation, and overall river ecology. These agencies use a variety of line-item budgets, state natural resource grant programs, and federal grant programs, as well as local government and private party funding to pay for dam removals and river restoration. There is also increasing interest in the role that dams and their operation may play in water quality. In Ohio on the Cuyahoga River, for example, several dams are being considered by Ohio EPA for removal as the most practical and cost-effective means to meet dissolved oxygen water quality standards.

In general, state funding can come from one of the following sources:

- (1) State legislative appropriations for specific dam removals;
- (2) Program budgets of state natural resource or environmental protection agencies;
- (3) Dedicated dam safety funding;
- (4) Dedicated funds for habitat improvement, river restoration, or fishery enhancement;
- (5) State bond acts;
- (6) Special revenue funds;
- (7) Electric utility restructuring funds; and
- (8) In-kind assistance.

1. State Legislative Appropriations for Specific Dam Removals

Many dams have been removed at the state level using direct legislative appropriations for a specific dam removal project. For example, in 1994 the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources requested an appropriation from the Minnesota State Legislature to remove the Welch Dam on the Cannon River. The legislature appropriated \$80,000 and the actual cost of the dam removal was only \$46,000, less than 40 percent of the estimated removal cost of \$120,000.

⁵ For a list of state dam safety officials, please see damremovaltoolkit.americanrivers.org and click on "State Agencies with Regulatory Authority Over Dams."

2. Program Budgets of State Agencies

In some instances, state natural resource agencies allocate funds from their budgets to pay for dam removals and related river restoration. In these cases, the dams are often owned by the state (*e.g.*, in a state park or other state facility) and removal is generally the most cost-effective option to address safety or environmental concerns being caused by the dam. In some cases, state agencies will also use funds from their own budgets to remove privately owned dams if there are compelling environmental benefits, dam safety concerns, or both.

3. Dedicated Dam Safety Funding

A number of states have generated small dam repair funds from application and other fees that can be provided as grants or loans to owners of priority unsafe dams to defray repair costs. In some states, such as Wisconsin, these repair funds can also be used for removal.

Few states provide any dedicated funding to repair or remove dams that are unsafe. Those that do include Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Utah, and Wisconsin. Each provides some form of grants or loans to repair unsafe dams or dams otherwise in need of rehabilitation (*e.g.* irrigation or water storage dams). In every case, there is no prohibition against using the funds for dam removal.

4. Dedicated Funds for Habitat Improvement, River Restoration, or Fishery Enhancement

A number of states have applied dedicated funds for habitat improvement, river restoration, or fishery enhancement to dam removal projects, including California, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. These funds are often created through special legislation to establish a dedicated funding source for natural resource protection and restoration. Some funds are general in nature, but increasingly, programs are specifically targeted toward water resources, rivers and lakes. Dedicated funds are financed in a variety of ways—through bond acts and special revenues (see below), through specified revenue stream allocations (*e.g.*, sales taxes or lottery revenues), or through a specified amount or percentage of state budget surpluses. For example, North Carolina's Clean Water Trust Fund applies 6.5 percent of the state's budget surplus, or a minimum of \$30 million, each year to a trust that is used to fund grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations to enhance or restore degraded waters, protect unpolluted waters, contribute to a network of riparian buffers and greenways, or all three.

5. State Bond Acts

Many states have passed special referenda or legislation to issue bonds for the creation of dedicated funds for natural resource protection, including Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Oregon among others.⁶ In many states a portion of these funds is dedicated to water resource and river protection, which could include dam removal. In March 2000, for example, California voters approved a \$2.1 billion parks bond and a \$1.97 billion water bond by nearly two-to-one margins. Of that, \$95 million is specifically dedicated to river protection and an additional \$25 million will be spent to acquire and restore salmon habitat, including dam removal projects.

⁶ In 1999, 90 percent of all state-wide and local open space acquisition ballot initiatives were passed, for a combined total of \$1.8 billion in new dedicated funding, according to a study by the Land Trust Alliance, www.lta.org.

6. Special Revenue Funds

Some states are also dedicating all or a portion of revenues from fishing stamps and special license plates for river protection and restoration, including dam removal. States with special water resource or river protection license plates include Connecticut, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia among others. Connecticut and Ohio both have used revenues from these funds to pay for dam removals.

7. Electric Utility Restructuring Funds

Many states are currently grappling with electric utility restructuring, and have either passed, or are working on legislation that governs how public utilities and power generation facilities will be managed in the future. The restructuring of the electric industry will have significant impacts on the nation's rivers due to changes in incentives for hydropower dam owners (*e.g.*, repeal of certain federal subsidies). One significant result of the deregulated market is the increasing risk of uneconomic dams being abandoned by dam owners and left for the state to manage. Stranded cost recovery treatment of dam removal expenses could be one approach for addressing the problem of dams abandoned due to a move to a competitive market. An analogy to dam removal cost recovery is recovery of nuclear facility decommissioning costs. However, unlike with dam removal, nuclear facilities are required by law to collect funds from ratepayers for future decommissioning. Dam owners that find themselves with an uneconomic dam due to the transition to a competitive market have had no legal obligation to collect dam removal funds. Thus, there is a compelling need for recovery of these dam removal expenses now, during utility deregulation. Otherwise, states cannot ensure that adequate funding will exist to address unsafe and environmentally damaging abandoned dams that need to be removed. Funds for dam removal could be obtained either through a stranded cost recovery mechanism or through a general systems benefit fund.

8. In-Kind Assistance

There are many different forms of in-kind (*i.e.*, non-monetary) assistance provided by state natural resource and other agencies. First, many staff offer specific expertise in fisheries, aquatic ecosystem restoration engineering, and dam deconstruction and replacement of infrastructure that can be useful even if the state does not provide direct funding for dam removal. In some instances, these agencies and staff may even provide free or low-cost labor and equipment (*e.g.*, construction equipment and crews) to assist with a dam removal.

Second, states can provide a valuable service by taking title to a dam between the time it transfers ownership from the original dam owner and removal. By taking title to the dam, the state alleviates some liability issues associated with removal, thus lowering overall costs. The State of Maine has been willing to play this role with several dam removals, even though the removals were financed with non-state funds.

C. Local Government Funding

In general, less is known about municipal funding of dam removal, in part because municipalities have provided relatively little funding for dam removal to date; in part, because the information on local activities is difficult to track. Local utilities have provided large sums for several dam removals, although most of these contributions were mitigation under federal and state environmental regulations. This may signal an opportunity for local communities to work with wastewater utilities, for example, to selectively remove dams that can significantly improve water chemistry and stream quality.

Many dams are owned by local governments, but most communities have given relatively little attention to dam removal unless there are pressing dam safety or other concerns. For example, Baraboo, Wisconsin removed its Waterworks Dam when the dam failed a public safety inspection and it was determined that removal would be one-third the cost of repair. The Baraboo Water Utility paid half the cost of the removal; the other half was financed with a grant from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Although there was initial public opposition to removing the dam, the community now appreciates the positive changes to the river environment, and it is working to remove other Baraboo River dams.

There is a growing general interest at the local level in restoring rivers. In 1999, more than 100 county, township, and municipal open space bond referenda were placed on ballots across the country, 92 of which were passed. Most of the ballot initiatives were focused on parks and open space acquisition, but many communities will use at least a portion of open space funds to protect and restore rivers.

D. Private Sector Funding

The private sector, particularly corporations, has been a very important source of funding for dam removal. Sources of private sector funding include: (1) dam owners that pay to remove their own dams; (2) private industry that pays for removal as mitigation or fines for other actions; (3) non-profit organizations; (4) private donors, both foundations and individuals; and (5) other creative possibilities.

1. Dam Owners Pay for Removal

In some cases, dam owners pay to remove their own dams. Dam owners may pay for removal themselves for a variety of reasons as described below.⁷

- (a) *Dam safety compels removal.* A dam owner may remove its dam to alleviate dam safety problems. This could be voluntary, where the dam owner concludes that dam removal is the least expensive way to address the dam safety problem. It could also be mandatory where the dam safety officer concludes that the only way to alleviate the safety problem is removal.
- (b) *Mitigation for environmental impacts.* Sometimes, dam owners may be compelled by federal and state regulatory agencies to remove a dam in order to address environmental concerns, such as water quality or endangered species impacts.

⁷ This section focuses on private dam owners, including corporations and individuals that may currently be using, or once have used, dams for power generation, water supply or other purposes. More information about removal of municipally-owned dams is referenced in Section C: Local Government Funding above.

- (c) *General liability concerns.* A dam owner may choose to remove a dam to alleviate any future liability concerns, including attractive nuisance problems (e.g., children or others playing on or near the dam) and dam failure risks. This may be a voluntary action or the dam owner may be required to add fencing and other safety measures and may decide that removal is cheaper and safer in the long run.
- (d) *FERC requires removal.* There are several circumstances under which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) may require a hydropower dam owner licensed and regulated by FERC to remove a dam at its own expense. First, the licensee may be required to remove a dam immediately to address a dam safety concern. For example, FERC ordered the removal of Mussers Dam in Pennsylvania due to significant dam safety problems. Second, the licensee may be required by FERC to pay for dam removal at relicensing to address a compelling environmental or other concern, as was the case with the Edwards Dam in Maine. Third, FERC may require a dam owner to mitigate for the dam's environmental impacts by removing one or more dams on the same or connected rivers as mitigation for continued operation of the existing dam. Fourth, the hydropower dam owner may be required to set aside a fund for possible future removal, as a condition of the grant of its license (also see "Decommissioning Funds and Other Mitigation Under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Licensing Process" in Section A: Federal Funding above).
- (e) *Electric utility restructuring funding.* As the electric industry is deregulated, some hydropower dams may become uneconomical and owners may surrender their operating license and abandon the dam. Restructuring may provide opportunities for states or the federal government to ensure that funds are available to remove these abandoned dams through stranded cost recovery or a systems benefit fund. (For a more detailed description of this approach, see also "Electric Utility Restructuring Funds" under Section B: State Funding.)
- (f) *Tax benefit of donation of dam and/or associated lands.* Dam owners may benefit from a tax deduction for the donation of a dam or associated lands along a river. In most cases, these donations are made to a government entity or non-profit organization, such as a land trust, which will remove the dam and/or protect and restore the donated lands along the river. These donations may be used, in turn, by the recipient as a match for other state and federal funding for dam removal and river restoration.
- (g) *Desire to improve river habitat and ecosystem.* Sometimes, dam owners may choose to contribute some or all of the cost of removing a dam on their property because they have a desire to improve recreation, fishing, or river habitat.
- (h) *Public relations value.* Corporations and other dam owners may also receive a substantial public relations benefit from removal of a dam (or donation for that purpose) because they are helping to improve the quality of the river ecosystem.

2. Private Industry Fines or Mitigation Payments

Several dam removals have been funded through environmental penalties and mitigation.⁸ Private industry mitigation falls into three primary categories: (a) mitigation for other planned projects in

⁸ For the purposes of this report, such payments were counted as corporate contributions when they were fines or mitigation made directly to a federal or state agency for the explicit purpose of dam removal. In some cases grants were made from general environmental mitigation funds (e.g., for oil spills) such as those administered by the National

the watershed; (b) dam removal as mitigation for a specific environmental violation; and (c) use of general environmental violation funds for dam removal.

- (a) *Mitigation for other planned projects in the watershed.* In some instances, dam removal occurs as mitigation for other planned projects in the same watershed. For example, a public utility in Waterbury, Connecticut provided \$1 million in funding for the removal of two dams as well as fish passage improvements to other dams on the Naugatuck River as mitigation for future water quality violations during wastewater treatment plant construction. (See Part III, Section C. “Examples of Funded Projects” for more information on this project.) The key to leveraging this dam removal financing approach is to ensure that state regulators assign a high priority to dam removals that can significantly improve water quality, habitat, and the overall health of river ecosystems as an appropriate and valuable mitigation for other environmental impacts.
- (b) *Dam removal as mitigation for a specific environmental violation.* In instances where an environmental violation has already occurred—such as violation of a water quality standard or wetland protection regulation—dam removal may be identified as a specific mitigation because of the environmental benefits offered to the river.
- (c) *Use of general environmental violation funds for dam removal.* The federal government collects fines from private parties responsible for damage to natural resources through violations of the Clean Water Act, the Superfund Act (CERCLA), the Oil Pollution Act, the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, and the Endangered Species Act. These fines have been, and can be, used to fund dam removals and associated river restoration activities in the same watershed, even if the dam removal is unrelated to the original harmful activity and environmental damage. (See “Natural Resource Damage Assessments and Other Mitigation Funds” under Section A: Federal Funding above for more information on environmental violations as a funding source.)

3. Nonprofit Organizations

In general, the total dollar value of nonprofit organization contributions to financing dam removals has been very small. However, nonprofit groups—such as, river and watershed groups, anglers, boaters, and environmental councils—often provide in-kind assistance for dam removals. Often, it is these groups that promote the idea of removing a dam, build community support, search for alternative sources of funding, raise matching funds, and donate volunteer labor for the dam removal and associated restoration work. These in-kind contributions can often be used as a match for federal or state funding. Many nonprofit organizations also have been directly involved in obtaining the funds needed for dam removal.

Nonprofits can also be sources of funding themselves. For example, the American Sportfishing Association (ASA) directly supports river restoration efforts, such as dam removal through a grants program available to state and local governments, and other nonprofits. Through its Fish America Foundation, ASA has invested more than \$3 million in North America on projects to improve water quality and fish populations, including dam removal and other forms of fish passage.⁹

Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and these were counted as government funds. Although they originated as corporate fines and payments, they were not explicitly designated for dam removal projects.

⁹ For more information about the FishAmerica Foundation grants program, contact American Sportfishing Association at 703-519-9691, or see www.asafishing.org/programs/conservation/fishamerica.

Another example of direct nonprofit funding for dam removal is the work of a group called FISH (Facilitators Improving Salmonid Habitat). This group has acquired dams and helped to remove them. They have used such approaches as providing a tax benefit to private individuals who donate a dam at its appraised value as a charitable donation (see Sec. D 1 (f) “*Tax benefit of donation of dam and/or associated lands*” above). And they have purchased dams from private owners for the cost of the legal fees the owner will incur to remove the dam.

4. Private Donors – Foundations and Individuals

Private charitable foundations have provided limited funds for dam removals across the country. Generally, foundations focus their giving on local projects. For example, the Great Lakes Protection Fund—a private foundation created through an endowment of funds from states bordering the Great Lakes—has helped to pay for dam removals in the Great Lakes basin. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) is another example of a private, quasi-government organization that manages funds from federal agencies, such as the Fish and Wildlife Service and Natural Resources Conservation Service. NFWF makes grants to support local natural resource protection and restoration efforts, including dam removal.

In some instances, private individuals have contributed funds to remove a specific dam, although information about these cases is scarce. In the case of individual charitable donations, the donor may or may not own property near the dam, but may simply choose to contribute to dam removal because they want to improve recreation, fishing, or riverine habitat. As selective removal of dams that don’t make sense becomes more common, private donations may become an important funding source for local projects. This is a trend that has occurred in the land conservation movement, resulting in a significant number of acres protected through private contributions.

5. Other Creative Possibilities

There are a number of other financing options that have not been tried, but that could provide valuable sources of funding for dam removal. Among these ideas are: (a) Funding by the commercial fishing industry; (b) Insurance for dam safety; (c) Funding by Native American tribes; and (d) In-kind assistance by construction and engineering companies.

- (a) *Funding by the commercial fishing industry.* The commercial fishing industry has a major stake in removing dams, which are the primary impediment blocking many fish species from migrating to areas where they naturally feed and reproduce. Funding from the fishing industry for dam removal could provide an effective means of protecting its own economic interests.
- (b) *Insurance for dam safety.* As the nation’s dam infrastructure ages, dam safety is a significant concern. A private insurance product could be developed that would pool relatively low-cost premiums paid by dam owners. These pooled premiums would be available to individual policyholders in the event of a dam failure, or a dam structure determined to be unsafe. Such insurance could be used to fund removal or repair and replacement, and it could be required by state regulatory agencies or be offered on a voluntary basis.
- (c) *Funding by Native American tribes.* Many tribes have fishing rights that are significantly affected by dams. Thus, tribes may have a direct interest in, and potential sources of funding for, dam removal. For example, the Oneida tribe in Wisconsin is using revenues from its casinos to buy back ancestral lands along rivers and protect and restore floodplains. Tribes

might use a similar approach to protect their fishing rights by removing dams and improving the fisheries from which those rights are drawn.

- (d) *In-kind assistance by construction and engineering companies.* As dam removal becomes more common, it provides a potential new business opportunity for construction and engineering firms. Providing some in-kind assistance is a low-cost way for these firms to market their capabilities by demonstrating their expertise with dam removal. For firms that do not have such experience, offering free or low-cost assistance in the form of labor and equipment is a good way to learn more about the new field of dam removal.

Part III. How Dam Removals Are Funded: Observations on Past Dam Removal Funding Packages

This section provides some general observations on how dam removals are funded by analyzing 25 in-depth case studies profiled in the report, *Dam Removal Success Stories: Restoring Rivers Through Selective Removal of Dams that Don't Make Sense* report co-authored by American Rivers, Friends of the Earth, and Trout Unlimited (available online, please see damremovaltoolkit.americanrivers.org and click on “Case Studies of Completed Dam Removals” and then click on “[Dam Removal Success Stories Report](#)”

This analysis may be useful for people interested in how dam removal funding packages for dam removal have been crafted in the past and for those who want to develop new funding sources. For those who are simply seeking ideas and points of contact for existing funding sources, other sections of this report may provide more useful information.

In general, information on dam removal financing is imprecise and difficult to obtain. We examined the available information on each case study and spoke with people knowledgeable about each dam removal to learn more about who paid for these projects. The *Dam Removal Success Stories* case studies offer good examples of the size and type of dam removals occurring around the country. However, 25 is a small sample, and not necessarily representative of the entire range of dam removals. Therefore, we caution against using this analysis for more than general observations. The analysis reveals some interesting facts, but we cannot assume that these findings will prove true for future dam removals. Also, as interest builds in restoring rivers by removing unwanted and unsafe dams, new funding trends will certainly emerge.

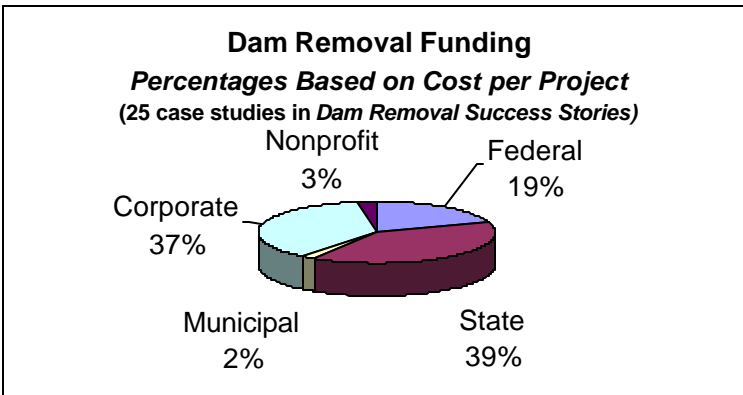
A. Funding Sources Vary with Dam Size and Complexity

Financing a dam removal effort frequently resembles a patchwork quilt. Whole projects are often stitched together from federal, state, and local appropriations and grants, mitigation funds, corporate agreements, and private donations of cash and labor. Resource agencies and river advocates are becoming more adept and creative at leveraging less obvious pots of money. As dam removals and related restoration projects become more ambitious, it seems likely that the patchwork will become more complex. For example, removal of the Grist Mill dam on Souadabscook Stream in Maine involved grants from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a local corporate donation, individual and nonprofit group contributions, work crews funded through Americorps, countless volunteer labor hours, and other in-kind contributions.

That said, it is interesting to note that of the 25 dam removals studied, over half of the dam removals were actually funded from a single source. In each of the single-source cases, funding came from states or corporations. In ninety percent of these cases, dam removals less than \$200,000 was funded by state appropriations or grant programs. Corporations funded all of the single-source dam removals greater than \$200,000. In general, direct appropriations to federal and state governments are critical for dam removal, as are corporate contributions. Often, these corporate contributions are compensation or mitigation for a proposed action that may cause environmental damage in other parts of the watershed.

B. Government and Corporate Funding Sources Are Most Important

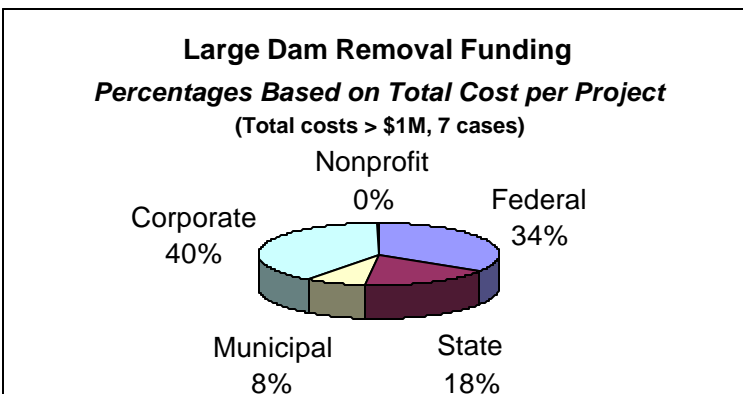
The following analysis considered the relative share of total dam removal costs¹⁰ paid by federal, state, and local governments, corporations, and nonprofit organizations. To ensure that several very expensive projects did not skew the analysis and misrepresent a sector’s overall involvement in funding dam removals, each project’s costs were treated with equal weight (*i.e.*, a sector’s relative share of costs paid were considered the same whether the dam removal cost \$50,000 or \$250,000).¹¹



Federal and state governments together provided over 58 percent of the total costs for each dam removal across all the projects studied (Figure 1). State governments were the most important funding source, accounting for 39 percent of dam removal costs across all 25 cases.

Figure 1

For dam removal projects greater than \$1 million, however, the state share dropped to 18 percent (Figure 2). Conversely, for dam removal projects under \$1 million, state governments accounted for nearly half of all dam removal costs paid (Figure 3).



Federal agencies funded 19 percent of dam removal costs across the 25 projects studied (Figure 1). However, the federal share increased to 34 percent for projects greater than \$1 million (Figure 2). This may reflect the fact that (1) larger, costlier dam removals are often either related to federally-owned dams, such as the Bluebird

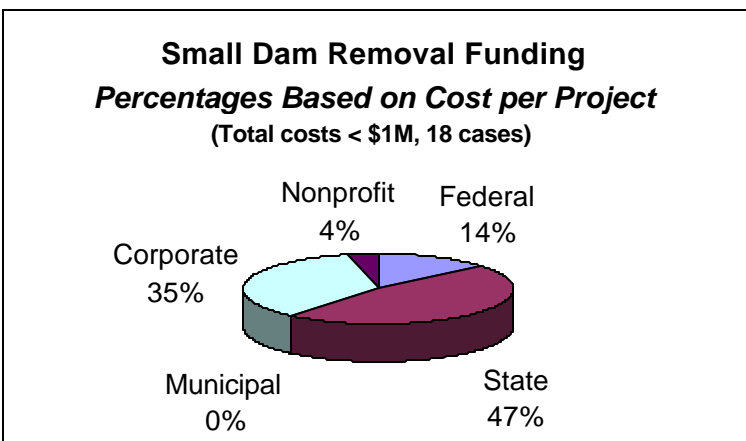
Figure 2

¹⁰ Dam removal costs cited here include deconstruction costs and other direct costs, such as replacement of infrastructure, where this information was available. In general, these figures do not reflect staff time unless billed as a direct expense, or other indirect costs.

¹¹ When project size is *not* treated as being of equal weight, the percentages change significantly from those shown in the graphs above. Without equal weighting, the relative shares of total dam removal costs paid is as follows. For all 25 case study dam removals: 47% corporate, 34% federal, 17% state, 2% municipal, and 0% nonprofit, respectively (see Figure 1 for comparison). For large dam removal projects (greater than \$1 million total costs): 45% corporate, 35% federal, 16% state, 3% municipal, and 1% nonprofit, respectively (see Figure 2 for comparison). For small dam removal projects (less than \$1 million total costs): 46% corporate, 14% federal, 36% state, 0% municipal, and 4% nonprofit, respectively (see Figure 3 for comparison).

Dam on Ouzel Creek in Rocky Mountain National Park; (2) the dam removal was so expensive that no other entity could afford to pay for the project. The federal government played a relatively small part in dam removal projects under \$1 million, accounting for just 14 percent of total costs paid (Figure 3). There are several possible reasons. First, the federal government has tended to allocate large sums directly to important dam removals on federal lands. Second, it may be too difficult or cumbersome for local projects to access federal funds in smaller denominations, aside from grant programs. Third, federal agencies' habitat restoration grant programs are just beginning to be used for dam removal, and these projects must compete with many others for limited funds. The federal percentage in smaller projects may increase in the future as more dams are removed using habitat restoration grant programs.

Municipalities and non-profit organizations combined contributed five percent or less to dam removal costs across all projects, even when equalized for project size (Figure 1). Yet, that figure does not adequately capture the role of the municipal and non-profit sectors. Both play an



invaluable role because they can advocate for (and in some cases oppose) dam removal, and are often the creative force behind accessing and patching together funding from multiple sources. Furthermore, non-profits and local governments often leverage significant and essential in-kind contributions of labor and materials without which many dam removals could not be accomplished.

Figure 3

Overall, corporations are a significant source of funding for dam removal, paying for 37 percent of all dam removal costs in the 25 cases studied (Figure 1). The corporate share of dam removal costs varies relatively little between large projects greater than \$1 million and smaller projects less than \$1 million, accounting for 40 percent and 35 percent of these projects' costs, respectively (Figures 2 and 3).

C. Examples of Funded Projects

Three examples drawn from the *Dam Removal Success* report illustrate some typical dam removal financing approaches that bear out these figures and trends.

1. Single Funding Source: Sandstone Dam, Kettle River, Minnesota

The Sandstone dam removal offers a typical example of a single government agency financing approach. In this case, the dam was owned by the state. In other instances (*e.g.*, Woolen Mills dam on the Milwaukee River in Wisconsin) state government agencies have also paid most or all of the costs to remove dams owned by local governments.

The Sandstone Dam, located on the Kettle River in eastern Minnesota, was an inactive hydropower dam. Obsolete for over 30 years, it was a public safety hazard due to its deteriorated

condition. The dam was located within Banning State Park, and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) decided to remove the structure. The removal not only provided significant recreational and aesthetic benefits by uncovering a stretch of whitewater rapids and a waterfall, but it also restored fish habitat for numerous species, including the rare lake sturgeon. Minnesota Power and Light gifted the structure and 200 acres of surrounding land to the DNR when the cost of producing power became uneconomical in the 1960s. When the dam was removed in 1995, the cost of refurbishing the dam for hydropower was estimated at over \$1 million compared to an estimated removal cost of \$300,000. The actual cost of removal was only \$208,000. Funding for the project, as well as engineering support, were accomplished with the agency staff and budget of the Dam Safety Program at the Minnesota DNR, Division of Waters. A private company was employed to conduct the actual demolition of the 20-foot tall and 150-foot wide structure. Due to limited funding, little stream restoration was done in conjunction with the project other than some initial bank stabilization.

2. Cooperating Agencies: Seven dams on the Conestoga River, Pennsylvania

Removal of the seven dams from the Conestoga River and its tributaries in southeastern Pennsylvania provides a good example of a federal and state government agency cooperating to share costs and achieve complementary objectives—improvement of an migratory fishery and enhancement of river health. All were obsolete run-of-the-river dams that were originally built to power mills or provide navigation canals with water. The dams on the Conestoga, a large tributary of the Susquehanna River, blocked migratory fish, including American shad, from reaching their historic spawning grounds.

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission managed the removal of the dams, which ranged from \$1,500 to \$110,000 in cost, and from three to 13 feet in height and 10 to 300 feet in length. Half of the \$218,500 removal costs were funded through the U.S. EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program for migratory fish passage. This program requires a 50 percent match from a non-federal source, which was chiefly provided by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission. Other local government agencies and non-governmental groups provided in-kind services to assist with the removals and contribute to the 50 percent cost-share.

3. Multiple Sources: Seven dams on the Naugatuck River, Connecticut

The dam removals on the Naugatuck River provide an excellent example of bringing together multiple sources of funding to make a project possible.

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has been working to restore the degraded Naugatuck River under a far-reaching program that includes full removal of four dams—the Anaconda and Freight St. Dams in Waterbury and the Plats Mill and Union City Dams in Naugatuck—as well as construction of fish and/or boat passage at three others, and major upgrades to six wastewater treatment plants. DEP has worked in partnership with local communities, Trout Unlimited, and other private partners to accomplish the river-wide restoration and to arrange an estimated \$8 million in total funding to complete the work on all seven dams.

An elaborate funding package was put together to make the project work, including the following components:

- To pay for the overall dam removal planning and design, Connecticut DEP used approximately \$300,000 in supplemental environmental penalties—in this case, payments in

lieu of environmental enforcement penalties from Clean Water Act and State Clean Water Act violations.

- The City of Waterbury accessed approximately \$300,000 in Clean Water Act funds for upgrading its wastewater treatment plants. As mitigation for water quality violations during construction to expand its facility, the City eventually provided \$1 million for the removal of Platts Mill and Freight St. Dams as well as fish passage improvements to other dams.
- Connecticut DEP removed Union City Dam for \$250,000 using state River Restoration Fund monies, which are financed through state bonds.
- An additional \$50,000 for the Union City Dam came from the Iroquois Pipeline Fund (on a 5:1 matching basis) through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a quasi-federal government funding source for resource conservation and restoration. (An additional \$50,000 in Iroquois Pipeline monies will go toward the fish and boat bypass planned for the Tingué Dam on the Naugatuck.)
- Finally, Anaconda Dam was removed by the city of Waterbury with \$100,000 of its own funds, although the city is suing the dam owner to recoup these costs.

Part IV. Cost Considerations

A. Introduction

Determining how much it will cost to remove a dam is a new art. Although demolishing structures on land is a common practice, removing structures from the middle of a river or stream is still relatively new. This section provides information and recommendations regarding development of an accurate dam removal cost estimate.

Dam Removal Costs Often Over-Estimated

One of the vexing problems in funding dam removal has been the lack of accurate cost estimates. Estimates have often been significantly off the mark—usually to the high side. In many cases dams targeted for removal are a century or more old and there is little information available about the materials and methods used in the dam’s construction. In other cases, engineers have over estimated the cost of site restoration due to a desire to over-engineer an inherently natural stream restoration process. Simply the new nature of dam removal creates uncertainty. All of this leads engineers and planners inexperienced with dam removal to account for unforeseen problems by being extremely conservative when creating dam removal plans and when estimating costs.

When the dam removal option is added to the options being considered for a project, even the very conservative cost estimates for dam removal tend to be lower than those for repair. Among 10 cases examined, actual dam removal costs were only 37 percent on average of the estimated repair cost.¹² Often, this cost disparity is enough by itself to convince a community to remove rather than repair or replace an unsafe dam, without even considering the ecological and safety benefits of doing so. However, if cost estimates for a dam removal are too high—as happened in several of the case studies where the cost of removal was from 45 to 350 percent over the actual cost of removal—communities cannot make fully informed choices. Engineers understandably want a safety margin to cover the “unknown,” but by creating significantly inflated estimates they may inadvertently make repairing or replacing a dam appear the more economically rational choice when in fact it is not.

All Associated Costs of Dam Removal Need to be Identified

While dam removal cost estimates may be inflated because of general uncertainty, it *is* important to identify carefully the real costs of removing a dam. Many of these costs may not be directly related to the demolition, but to ancillary and essential expenses, such as planning the project and obtaining permits, altering infrastructure such as water intake or discharge pipes affected by the removal, restoring the removal site, and studying the ecological impacts of the removal. Although all of these costs may not necessarily be included in a general cost description of a dam removal, they are expenses directly related to dam removal and thus should be identified.¹³

Ancillary dam removal costs will vary widely and can add up to a significant percentage of the total costs of the project. Among the seven *Dam Removal Success Stories* cases for which these extra costs were available, for example, expenses not directly related to dam removal ranged from a low of 26 percent to a high of 81 percent of total project costs. Dam removal efforts typically

¹² This figure is based on dam repair estimates and actual total removal costs for 10 of 25 case studies for which this information was available – the Baraboo, Clyde, Kennebec, Milwaukee, Pleasant, Santa Fe, and Willow Rivers, Souadabscook Stream, and Cold and Whitestone Creeks.

¹³ What is included in typical cost descriptions of a dam removal varies. Some include only the demolition itself. Others include the demolition and associated site restoration and infrastructure repair. Fewer include the project planning and analysis costs. And rarely are the project follow-up costs included. To avoid confusion, when total cost descriptions of a dam removal are cited, they should include a description of what is included in the cost figure.

occur in three stages: (1) Project planning and analysis; (2) Field work; and (3) Project follow-up. In each stage there are costs that should be considered as a dam removal is being contemplated. Some of these costs are described below.

B. Project Planning and Analysis

During the initial project planning and analysis phase of a dam removal project, a wide range of issues must be assessed. The cost of conducting the planning and analysis needs to be included in any assessment of dam removal costs. These costs can vary, depending on the complexity of the dam removal, the depth of analysis needed, and the types of permits required at the state and local levels. For example, if sediments behind the dam need to be tested for toxic content, or if the state requires preparation of a full environmental impact statement, the cost of project planning and analysis can become a significant percentage of the total dam removal cost, especially for small projects.

In addition, proper planning and analysis of the dam removal project can make a significant difference in the ability to make an accurate assessment of the total dam removal cost. For example, a visual survey may indicate the need to extend an upstream water intake pipe into the restored river, which will impact the total cost of the removal. In addition, thorough review and design of the removal can allow the cost estimates to be as accurate as possible and eliminate the need for large contingency factors.¹⁴

The key steps in project planning and analysis are:

- Visual survey and documentation review;
- Ecological impact evaluation;
- Sediment analysis;
- Design and engineering; and
- Permits required for dam removal.

1. Visual Survey and Documentation Review

Impact on cost of project planning and analysis:

A complete visual survey of the dam, its reservoir, and the river upstream and downstream of the impoundment is essential to identify safe and proper engineering approaches to removing the dam, as well as infrastructure that may need to be replaced, modified or at least monitored once the dam is removed (see infrastructure discussion below).

In addition to the visual survey, a full review of all documentation relating to the location and structure of municipal and private infrastructure that could be affected by dam removal needs to be undertaken. This includes water pipes, surface drains, irrigation systems, hydrants, septic and wastewater systems, roads, and bridge piers and abutments. Draining of the reservoir may also affect groundwater levels in surrounding areas. This may cause a need to alter local wells and/or drain the reservoir in a way to minimize bank slumping. In addition, a review of documentation can determine the current and past industrial use of the river upstream of the dam and thus the likelihood that there are contaminants in the sediments in the impoundment.

This project planning and analysis stage will likely not entail significant expense.

¹⁴ Even with an accurate cost estimate, in some dam removals a contingency amount should be included to address unforeseen issues. A budget for a small straightforward dam removal probably needs little if any contingency amount, but the budget for a large complex dam removal may need a significant one.

Impact on total cost of removal:

Although this step will likely not entail much cost, it can significantly affect the cost of the full removal because results from this information gathering stage will help to determine the needed depth of other pre-removal studies (such as sediment testing) as well as determine how much associated mitigation is needed (such as alteration of a water supply pipe).

2. Ecological Impact Evaluation

Impact on cost of project planning and analysis:

As part of obtaining state and federal permits for the removal, the likely ecological impacts of the removal will need to be assessed. This will include the short-term impacts on fish and wildlife of the removal process itself and the long-term impacts of converting the impoundment to a free-flowing river. It will also include the likely addition or loss of wetlands, and assessing the risk of introducing non-native species. The ecological impacts of releasing the sediment collected in the impoundment will also need to be assessed (discussed separately below). The level of analysis needed varies significantly, depending on the state where the removal is occurring, and on the size and complexity of the removal. The cost of this ecological impact evaluation will vary as well based on the level of analysis required.

Impact on total cost of removal:

The results of this ecological impact analysis can impact the final dam removal cost. For example, a method of dam removal may be selected that is significantly more expensive but minimizes its impacts on fish species.

3. Sediment Analysis

Impact on cost of project planning and analysis:

The amount and characteristics of the sediment collected in the impoundment should be determined prior to designing a dam removal. This information can be used in deciding how best to remove collected sediment from the former impoundment. The method of determining this information can range from an estimate based on a visual survey and review of historic records to careful sediment testing for amount, characteristics and toxic content. Thorough sediment testing can be very expensive and may not be necessary for smaller removals.

Impact on total cost of removal:

How sediments are treated can significantly affect the total cost of removal. Options range from allowing the sediment to disperse naturally downstream to dredging and removing all of the sediment off-site. Some of the highest cost estimates for removal have been for full dredging and removal of all sediments. Most of these high cost estimates were substantially reduced by identifying alternative approaches to dispersing the sediment.

4. Design and Engineering

Impact on cost of project planning and analysis:

Dam removal design and engineering plans in detail how a dam will be removed, and how necessary modifications to other infrastructure will be made. For most removals, a professional engineering firm is needed to design the removal. This cost should be accounted for in any dam removal cost estimate.

Impact on total cost of removal:

Because dam removal is relatively new, many engineers are unfamiliar with dam removal and thus tend to design and price projects very conservatively. Some engineers respond to the uncertainty of both the removal itself and of a natural river system by over-engineering the removal and site restoration. Care should be taken to ensure that the project is not over-engineered, both to ensure that removal costs remain low and to ensure that the river can naturally restore itself.

In order to obtain an accurate cost estimate for removal, an engineer unfamiliar with dam removal should consult with others that have experience in removal. Careful planning and early partnering between the design team (sometimes the project engineers) and contractors can also help to reduce costs associated with dam removal—contractor bids for some dam removal projects have come in substantially lower than engineers' estimates. In addition, some states that are knowledgeable about dam removal, such as Pennsylvania, have helped local communities minimize these costs by offering free or low-cost engineering assistance.

5. Permits Required for Dam Removal

Impact on cost of project planning and analysis:

In general, dam removals require a variety of federal, state and local permits for activities that may cause impacts to navigable waterways, bridges, wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat. Although removing a dam generally provides significant ecological benefits, removal projects usually need to abide by the same environmental regulations as other construction projects. Obtaining permits for dam removal can be a large expense because regulatory agencies may be unfamiliar with dam removal and thus may require additional studies and analysis. Delays and added expense caused by permitting a dam removal can sometimes have the effect of encouraging dam owners to repair a dam rather than undergo a long and complicated permitting process. In states where dam removal has become more common, such as Pennsylvania, special streamlined permitting procedures for dam removal have been established, and other states are considering similar programs as they develop more experience with dam removal.

Impact on total cost of removal:

State permitting requirements can impact the total cost of removal if specific mitigation steps are required. Some states require, for example, that all sediment in the impoundment be physically removed off-site as part of the removal. Prior to estimating dam removal costs, a review of state requirements should be made.

C. Field Work

The second phase in dam removal projects involves the physical work and expense required to remove the dam structure and restore the area it once occupied. In this phase, the primary cost categories are:

- Dam deconstruction;
- Sediment management;
- Infrastructure repair and replacement;
- Site restoration; and
- Historic and archaeological monitoring and documentation.

1. Dam Deconstruction

Dam deconstruction costs include the construction of temporary water diversion structures (such as cofferdams), the physical removal of the dam structure, and the disposal of materials. Contractors typically use heavy equipment such as cranes, backhoes equipped with hoe rams and concrete crushing equipment, although some dams have been removed using explosives.

Some dams may contain a significant amount of traditionally salvageable material, such as granite blocks. Other dam removals have been able to reduce disposal costs by salvaging almost the entire structure, from the waterlogged timbers to the rock and gravel behind the dam. Dam removal costs can also be lowered if dam removal contractors are consulted when the dam removal is being engineered. For example, contractors may be able to suggest construction techniques that are simpler and cheaper, or they may be able to bring costs savings to a project through their individual capacities. This was the case with the Edwards Dam in Maine, where a local contractor was able to supply gravel from his own mines for a cofferdam, reducing the unit cost far below the market price estimated by the design engineer.

Several branches of the Armed Services, including the Marines and National Guard, have used dam removal projects for demolition training exercises. These projects have much lower costs, because equipment and labor are both donated by the military unit involved.¹⁵

2. Sediment Management

One of the most important issues to consider in designing a dam removal is the treatment of the sediments collected behind the dam that will be released when the dam is removed. For the most part, sediments are flushed rapidly downstream after dam removal, and often cause the equivalent impact of a major storm event. Downstream sediment replenishment of riverbanks, estuaries and beaches can be a significant ecological benefit of dam removal. In some cases, however, the volume of sediment is too great for the river to handle in one release or the sediments contain toxics, such as PCBs, and should not be released. In these cases, some or all of the sediment must be physically removed from the impoundment. Methods of sediment removal include dredging or a suction/slurry pipe combination. Sediment removal can be very expensive, often dwarfing the cost of the physical demolition. To keep dam removal costs low, alternatives to full sediment removal should be seriously considered.

3. Infrastructure Repair and Replacement

Repairing or replacing infrastructure, such as bridge abutments and sewer pipes, can be required in conjunction with a dam removal. This need occurs when infrastructure is designed for and built after the construction of a dam on the part of the river that has been impounded. When water levels are lowered with a dam's removal, the assumptions for the design engineering are changed significantly. Examples of this include all water withdrawal and discharge facilities (which end up with exposed intakes and outfalls following dam removal), infrastructure that relies on the insulating value of the water from the impoundment where winter temperatures descend below freezing (such as aqueducts buried beneath the river that would freeze when exposed), bridge piers and abutments (which can suffer erosion and unstable base structures), and

¹⁵ For more information on use of the Armed Services for dam removal, see the Coastal America program description in Appendix I.

boat launches and docks (which can leave recreation high and dry). Even downstream areas need to be examined with care to see if projected new flows affect infrastructure.

Depending on the type of infrastructure involved, these repair costs can be greater than the physical dam deconstruction costs. This underscores the need for a thorough survey of the dam removal area at the outset of the project.

4. Site Restoration

Restoring the dam site and former impoundment area can sometimes involve considerable expense in materials and labor. The extent and amount of restoration needed depends on the river and the nature of the dam removed. In many cases, the river can restore itself without excessive human intervention. But in some situations, riverbanks may need to be regraded to a more natural gradient and stabilized with structural or bioengineering techniques. Although past dam removals show that usually the exposed mud flats quickly and naturally regenerate with vegetation and are not the barren, smelly eyesores that some fear, in certain situations some replanting must be conducted. Many dam removal plans, however, over-engineer the site restoration components of the removal, recommending excessive rip-rap and revegetation. Not only does this add unnecessary expense to the dam removal, it also prevents the river from becoming fully restored.

Restoring a fully functioning river and riparian ecosystem is not normally achieved in a single restoration effort. A multi-year effort may be required to monitor the natural restoration of a river and identify where intervention is required. In some dam removals, grassroots organizations, schools, and other community groups have stepped forward with free labor to work on the long-term stewardship needs.

5. Historic and Archaeological Monitoring and Documentation.

When an impoundment is drained, archaeological sites along the previously submerged river banks may be exposed. Most dam removals contain an archaeological assessment post removal to identify and secure archaeological sites. Depending on the location and archaeological resources present, this survey and mitigation can be a significant expense.

In addition, many dams being removed are old and may have some historic significance. Documentation of the historic aspects of the dam may be required. This documentation can range from a sign posted at the former dam site to building a detailed kiosk to preserving in place part of the dam.

In order to obtain an accurate assessment of the total cost of a dam removal, consultation with the state historic preservation office must be scheduled early in the removal planning process to assess archaeological and historic needs.

D. Scientific Monitoring

The third phase in dam removal projects involves follow-up study. Many rivers and riparian areas have rebounded significantly after a dam is removed. Monitoring how the river recovers after a dam is removed can provide extremely valuable information about rivers and river restoration. Data about sediment transport, plant recruitment and regeneration, riparian wetland response, aquatic and aquatic-dependent species diversity and strength, and water chemistry are all essential to assess the effects of dam removals.

Unfortunately, this scientific monitoring phase is often overlooked. Funds have not been regularly set aside for such monitoring, and thus there have been relatively few scientific studies of the impacts of dam removal. If possible, funds should be reserved for this scientific study.

APPENDIX A: A Summary of Selected Federal Dam Removal Funding Sources¹⁶

The following programs represent federal funding sources that might be used for all or parts of a dam removal or associated river restoration effort. They include a wide array of funding programs. Where a program has already been used for dam removal, it is indicated. Many of the programs summarized here have not been used for dam removal projects, but could be used for that purpose if a strong enough case is made in the funding application process, and if program administrators are made aware of the benefits of specific dam removals.

Many other federal programs will not pay for removing the dam itself, but may be useful for other costs associated with dam removal, such as riverfront revitalization, preservation of historic structures, trail development, and streambank restoration. Quite a few dam removal efforts have been successful because they creatively pieced together disparate (and seemingly farfetched) funding sources to support an overall project effort. It should also be noted that these programs are valuable funding sources for river protection and restoration efforts in general and should be pursued for that purpose as well.

A. General Overview¹⁷

Federal funding for dam removal can come from: (1) existing federal funding programs; (2) general budgets of federal agencies; (3) federal Congressional appropriations specific to a particular dam; (4) natural resource damage assessments and other mitigation funds; (5) decommissioning funds and other mitigation under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensing process; and (6) in-kind federal assistance in the form of studies, technical assistance, and direct assistance by branches of the Armed Services.

1. Existing Federal Funding Programs

There is no dedicated funding source at the federal level for removal of dams for ecological or recreation reasons, nor is there a dedicated source for repair or removal of unsafe dams at the federal level. Nevertheless, there is a remarkable array of federal programs and dollars that can be tapped for both removal and associated costs. Although some dam removals have been funded directly through one federal source, many dam removals have creatively combined monies from many sources.

Many of the federal funding programs provide grants to individuals and nonprofit organizations as well as state and local governments. Matching requirements are included with many federal funding sources—that is, most federal funding programs require a certain percentage of project costs to be borne by non-federal funding sources. These match requirements can sometimes be difficult for local communities to meet, particularly since most federal programs do not allow matching with other federal funds. In some programs, more flexible matching fund rules are beginning to take hold. For example, the U.S. Department of Transportation's TEA-21 Recreational Trails program (potential funding for riverfront restoration work related to a dam

¹⁶ An excellent resource to learn more about any of these federal programs is The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. It is updated annually and contains detailed information in a searchable database of all federal domestic funding programs. It can be accessed at: www.cfda.gov (Hint: click on "Search the Catalogue FAPRS" and then click on the "agency" or the "subagency" buttons, or use a keyword to focus your search for detailed program information.)

¹⁷ This general overview section can also be found in Part II of this report.

removal), allows other federal funds to be used to match up to 95 percent of program grants. The Army Corps of Engineers also has liberal rules that allow up to 80 percent of the match required under its Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration and Modifications for Environmental Improvements programs to come from in-kind contributions.

To date, natural resource agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior Department), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Marine Fisheries Service (Commerce Department) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (Agriculture Department) have provided the most grant funding for the direct physical demolition costs of dam removal. The most frequently tapped federal grant programs for dam removal include: Partners for Fish and Wildlife (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), Challenge Grants (National Fish and Wildlife Foundation), Community-Based Restoration (National Marine Fisheries Service), Chesapeake Bay Program's Fish Passage Workgroup (U.S. EPA), and Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program (Natural Resources Conservation Service).

Many of these programs make grants on a competitive basis, and the demand for funds is much greater than the supply. For example, the Natural Resources Conservation Service's Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) program provides funding for up to 75 percent of habitat improvements on private lands and has been used to remove some dams. Demand for WHIP funds has been so great that the program exhausted the available \$50 million in funding appropriated for 1997-2000 in two years.

2. General Budgets of Federal Agencies

Some federal agencies have general budget funds that can be used to help finance dam removals, studies associated with dam removals, related restoration work, and the like. For example, the Bureau of Reclamation (Department of Interior) has provided funding from its general budget to study removal of the Matilija Dam on the Ventura River in southern California. These funds are likely to be limited, but they can help to initiate a dam removal study, provide part of the funding needed for dam removal in combination with other funds, or fully fund a small dam removal project.

Some agencies may also have general budget funds to repair or remove dams that they own. For example, both the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service have a policy to "maintain them or drain them," directing that dams on their lands either be properly maintained and serving a useful purpose, or be removed.

3. Specific Federal Congressional Appropriations

A number of federal agencies can be authorized by Congress to remove specific dams, including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and National Park Service. Usually, this funding is for dams owned by the agency and/or located on agency lands. However, funds have also been appropriated for removals that are not on agency property. Each project must be specifically authorized and Congress generally must appropriate specific funds to the authorized project before the dam can be removed. For example, in 1992 the National Park Service was authorized by Congress to purchase two dams from private dam owners on the Elwha River in Olympic National Park in Washington. The dams block migratory salmon and steelhead runs and cause other impacts to the river system. Appropriations to purchase and remove the dams are actively being pursued. In another example, in 1999 Congress authorized \$10 million for the Army Corps of Engineers to remove the Embrey Dam on the Rappahannock River in Virginia.

The Army Corps is currently conducting a feasibility study for the dam removal and has committed to removing the dam by 2002.

4. Natural Resource Damage Assessments and Other Mitigation Funds

The federal government collects fines for damages to natural resources through violations of the Clean Water Act, the Superfund Act (CERCLA), the Oil Pollution Act, the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, and the Endangered Species Act. The Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration assess damages, levy fines, and conduct restoration efforts related to oil spills and hazardous chemical releases. These agencies and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a quasi-governmental non-profit organization, act as trustees for the violation fines, which are used to fund restoration efforts. Damage assessments and other mitigation funds have been an important source of funding for dam removals in watersheds where environmental violations have occurred. For example, funds from environmental violations associated with the Iroquois Pipeline were made available for removal of dams and river restoration activities on the Naugatuck River in Connecticut.

Sometimes, funds are established in advance of the actual environmental impact as mitigation for a proposed project under agreements negotiated between federal or state regulators and the private or public facilities or landowners they regulate. In a number of cases, these funds have been used for dam removal and related restoration efforts. For example, \$2.5 million for the removal of the Edwards Dam on the Kennebec River in Maine was funded by the Bath Iron Works Corporation as mitigation for a planned 17-acre expansion of its shipbuilding facility into the Kennebec River.

5. Decommissioning Funds and Other Mitigation Under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Licensing Process

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has the authority to license the operation of most non-federal hydropower dams. FERC is charged with balancing economic interests and the environment when granting a license. Many licenses across the country, which can be issued for 30 to 50 years, are coming up for renewal in the next few years. There are at least five potential avenues for funding dam removal through the FERC relicensing process¹⁸:

- (a) required modifications to existing facilities;
 - (b) required removal of a dam;
 - (c) removal or restoration of *other* dams as mitigation for continued operation;
 - (d) specific dam decommissioning funds; and
 - (e) general dam decommissioning funds.
- (a) *Required modifications to existing facilities.* Through the FERC relicensing process, applicants can be required to make necessary modifications to dam structures or operations to improve environmental conditions impacted by the dam. This can take the form of modifications to dam structures, such as fish passage, or operations requirements, such as flow release levels and timing that more closely approximate natural river flows. Depending on the cost of the required modifications and the value of the hydropower produced, the applicant may choose to voluntarily remove the dam as the more economically rational

¹⁸ For more information about decommissioning of FERC-regulated hydropower dams, see runningrivers.americanrivers.org.

choice. This occurred recently with the Condit Dam on the White Salmon River in Washington, which was required by FERC under a new license to provide passage for salmon whose migration had been blocked by the dam. In September of 1999, a voluntary agreement among the Yakama Nation, PacifiCorp, environmental groups, and state and federal fishery agencies was reached to remove Condit Dam as a less expensive alternative to fish passage.

- (b) *Required removal of the dam.* FERC can deny a dam owner's application to relicense a dam and require that the dam be removed. This occurred for the first time when FERC denied a relicense application for the Edwards Dam in Maine and ordered the dam removed at the owner's expense because the environmental benefits of removal overwhelmingly outweighed the economic benefits of the hydropower produced at the dam.¹⁹
- (c) *Removal or restoration of other dams as mitigation for continued operation.* Approving an application to relicense a dam can be conditioned on the applicant paying to remove other dams on the same or connected rivers as mitigation for being allowed to continue operating the present hydropower dam. The dams to be removed may or may not be owned by the licensee. For example, on the Menomonee River in Wisconsin and Michigan, a public utility agreed to remove one dam it owned that was no longer economically viable, as well as a smaller dam on a tributary to the river that it did not own, as part of the environmental mitigation for relicensing eight other hydropower dams.
- (d) *Specific dam decommissioning funds.* FERC has the authority to require a dam owner to establish an individual decommissioning fund to finance future removal of a dam. However, to date, FERC has never ordered a dam owner to establish such a fund.
- (e) *General dam decommissioning fund.* FERC or Congress also could establish a general dam decommissioning trust fund financed by all dam owners to be used to remove dams whose owners are unable to maintain their license and cannot undertake dam removal without financial assistance. Under the trust fund approach, all FERC licensees would be required to provide funding either in a one-time payment, or over time to a general decommissioning funding pool as a condition of license renewal.

6. In-Kind Federal Assistance

There are many different forms of in-kind (*i.e.*, non-monetary) assistance provided by federal agencies. First, some federal natural resource agencies manage grant programs that have already been used for dam removal and related restoration projects (*e.g.*, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Natural Resources Conservation Service). Many of these staff offer specific expertise in fisheries, aquatic ecosystem restoration and dam deconstruction and replacement of infrastructure that can be useful even if they do not provide funding for dam removal.

Second, the U.S. Armed Services are another potential source of donated labor and equipment for dam removal. For example, a group of U.S. Marines recently demolished a dam on the Little River in North Carolina as a training exercise. During the summer of 2000, an Air Force team from Texas removed the East Machias Dam, in East Machias, Maine under the auspices of Coastal America.

¹⁹The Edwards Dam was subsequently removed through voluntary settlement agreement.

B. Updating this Summary

There may be important funding sources that we have unintentionally omitted in this appendix. Please contact Elizabeth Maclin at American Rivers (202-347-7550, emaclin@amrivers.org) if you have information about other federal programs that should be included. This appendix will be updated periodically.

C. List of Selected Federal Funding Programs

The funding programs are listed by name under the category of the federal department and agency responsible for administering each program. Department, agency, and program names are listed alphabetically.

Agriculture Department

Farm Service Agency

- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
- Conservation Reserve Program

Forest Service

- Forest Legacy
- Stewardship Incentive Program

Natural Resources Conservation Service

- Environmental Quality Improvement Program (EQIP)
- Forest Incentives Program
- Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)
- Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)

Coastal America

- Coastal America Program
- National Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership

Commerce Department

Economic Development Administration

- Grants for Public Works and Economic Development

National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA)

- Anadromous Fish Conservation Act Program
- Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act
- Community-Based Restoration
- Habitat Conservation
- National Fisheries Habitat Program (Sea Grant)

Defense Department

United States Army Corps of Engineers

- Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Sec. 206)
- Beach Erosion Control Projects (Sec. 103)
- Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for Ecosystem Restoration (Sec. 204)
- Challenge 21 (Flood Hazard and Riverine Ecosystem Restoration)

- Emergency Advance Measures for Flood Prevention
- Planning Assistance to the States (Sec. 22)
- Project Modifications for Environmental Improvements (Sec. 1135)

Energy Department

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

- Great Lakes Fishery Trust

Environmental Protection Agency

- Capitalization Grants for State Revolving Loans-Clean Water Act
- Capitalization Grants for State Revolving Loans-Safe Drinking Water Act
- Chesapeake Bay Program
- Nonpoint Pollution Implementation Grants (Sec. 319)
- Sustainable Development Challenge Grants
- Wetlands Protection Development Grants

Interior Department

Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Safety of Dams on Indian Lands

Fish & Wildlife Service

- Challenge Grant Cost share
- The Coastal Program
- National Coastal Wetlands Conservation
- North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)
- Partners for Fish and Wildlife
- Sport Fish Restoration (Dingell-Johnson Act and Wallop-Breaux Amendment)
- Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson)

Land and Water Conservation Fund

National Park Service

- Historic Preservation Fund
- Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program
- Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR)

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)

National Service Corps

- Americorps

Transportation Department

- TEA-21

Coast Guard

- Bridge Alteration

D. Index to Selected Federal Funding Programs²⁰

The following table indexes selected federal funding programs, each of which is summarized in more detail above. The purpose of this index is to create a quick reference to locate funding sources according to the funding program’s primary purpose, type of assistance provided, and eligibility.

KEY:

*Types of Assistance

Tech = Technical Assistance

**Eligibility

I =Individuals

L =Local Government

O =Organizations

S =State Government

T =Tribal Government

<u>Program</u>	<u>Agency</u>	Type of Assistance*	Eligibility**	Cultural/Historic Preservation	Dam Safety/Removal	Drinking Water	Environmental Damage Mitigation	Fish Passage	Flood Hazard	Habitat Enhancement	Parks and Open Space	Recreation/Sportfishing	Riparian/Wetland Restoration	Transportation Infrastructure	Community Revitalization	Water Quality
<i>Conservation Reserve Program</i>	USDA	Tech Grant	<i>I</i>							✓			✓			✓
<i>Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program</i>	USDA	Tech Grant	<i>I</i>							✓			✓			✓
<i>Forest Legacy</i>	USDA	Grant	<i>T O S IL</i>	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
<i>Stewardship Incentive Program</i>	USDA	Tech Grant	<i>T I</i>							✓						
<i>Environmental Quality Improvement Program</i>	USDA	Tech Grant Loan	<i>T I</i>							✓			✓			✓
<i>Forest Incentives Program</i>	USDA	Tech Grant	<i>T O I</i>							✓						

²⁰ An excellent resource to learn more about any of the funding programs summarized above is the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. It is updated annually and contains detailed information in a searchable database of all federal domestic funding programs. It can be accessed on the Internet at: www.cfda.gov (Hint: click on “Search the Catalogue FAPRS” and then click on the “agency” or the “subagency” buttons, or use a keyword to complete your search for detailed program information.)

Program	Agency	Type of Assistance*	Eligibility**	Cultural/Historic Preservation	Dam Safety/Removal	Drinking Water	Environmental Damage Mitigation	Fish Passage	Flood Hazard	Habitat Enhancement	Parks and Open Space	Recreation/Sportfishing	Riparian/Wetland Restoration	Transportation Infrastructure	Community Revitalization	Water Quality
<i>Wetlands Reserve Program</i>	<i>USDA</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S I L</i>							✓			✓			
<i>Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program</i>	<i>USDA</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S I L</i>					✓		✓			✓			
<i>Coastal America Programs</i>	<i>Coastal America</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S L</i>		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓			
<i>National Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership</i>	<i>Coastal America</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S L</i>		✓			✓		✓			✓			
<i>Grants For Public Works and Economic Development</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>												✓	
<i>Anadromous Fish Conservation Act</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	Grant	<i>T O S I L</i>					✓		✓		✓				
<i>Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	Grant	<i>S</i>					✓		✓						
<i>Community -Based Restoration</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>		✓			✓		✓		✓				
<i>Habitat Conservation</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	Grant	<i>T O S I L</i>				✓			✓			✓			
<i>National Fisheries Habitat Program</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	Grant	<i>T O S I L</i>					✓		✓			✓			
<i>Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration</i>	<i>Defense</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S L</i>							✓			✓			
<i>Beach Erosion Control Projects</i>	<i>Defense</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S L</i>							✓		✓				
<i>Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for Ecosystem Restoration</i>	<i>Defense</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S L</i>							✓			✓			
<i>Challenge 21 Initiative</i>	<i>Defense</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>						✓				✓			

Program	Agency	Type of Assistance*	Eligibility**	Cultural/Historic Preservation	Dam Safety/Removal	Drinking Water	Environmental Damage Mitigation	Fish Passage	Flood Hazard	Habitat Enhancement	Parks and Open Space	Recreation/Sportfishing	Riparian/Wetland Restoration	Transportation Infrastructure	Community Revitalization	Water Quality
<i>Emergency Advance Measures for Flood Prevention</i>	<i>Defense</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S I L</i>		✓				✓							
<i>Planning Assistance to the States</i>	<i>Defense</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T S</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
<i>Project Modifications for Environmental Improvements</i>	<i>Defense</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S L</i>				✓			✓		✓	✓			✓
<i>Great Lakes Fishery Trust</i>	<i>Energy Dept.- FERC</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>					✓		✓		✓				
<i>Capitalization Grants for State Revolving Loans-Clean Water Act</i>	<i>EPA</i>	Loan	<i>S L O</i>										✓			✓
<i>Capitalization grants for State Revolving Loans-Safe Drinking Water Act</i>	<i>EPA</i>	Loan	<i>S</i>			✓										✓
<i>Chesapeake Bay Program</i>	<i>EPA</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>					✓					✓			✓
<i>Nonpoint Pollution Implementation Grants</i>	<i>EPA</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>													
<i>Sustainable Development Challenge Grants</i>	<i>EPA</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>												✓	
<i>Wetlands Protection - Development Grants</i>	<i>EPA</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>						✓	✓			✓			✓
<i>Safety of Dams on Indian Lands</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T</i>		✓											
<i>Challenge Grant Cost Share</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Tech Grant Loan	<i>T O S I L</i>					✓		✓		✓	✓			

<u>Program</u>	<u>Agency</u>	Type of Assistance*	Eligibility**	Cultural/Historic Preservation	Dam Safety/Removal	Drinking Water	Environmental Damage Mitigation	Fish Passage	Flood Hazard	Habitat Enhancement	Parks and Open Space	Recreation/Sportfishing	Riparian/Wetland Restoration	Transportation Infrastructure	Community Revitalization	Water Quality
<i>The Coastal Program</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S IL</i>							✓		✓	✓			
<i>National Coastal Wetlands Conservation</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Grant	<i>S</i>										✓			
<i>North American Wetlands Conservation Act</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>													
<i>Partners for Fish and Wildlife</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S IL</i>					✓		✓			✓			
<i>Sport Fish Restoration Act</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Grant	<i>S</i>									✓				
<i>Wildlife Restoration Act</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Grant	<i>S</i>		✓					✓						
<i>Land and Water Conservation Fund</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Grant	<i>T S L</i>	✓							✓	✓				
<i>Historic Preservation Fund</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T S</i>	✓											✓	
<i>Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Tech	<i>T O S L</i>	✓						✓	✓	✓			✓	
<i>Urban Park and Recreation Recovery</i>	<i>Interior</i>	Grant	<i>T L</i>												✓	
<i>Numerous Programs</i>	<i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>				✓	✓		✓			✓			
<i>Americorps</i>	<i>National Service Corps</i>	Tech Grant	<i>T O S L</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
<i>TEA-21</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	Grant	<i>T O S L</i>	✓										✓	✓	
<i>Bridge Alteration</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	Grant	<i>T O S IL</i>											✓		

Agriculture Department (Farm Service Agency) Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

DESCRIPTION:

Similar to the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a state-federal partnership to address areas of state or nationally significant water quality (e.g., Chesapeake Bay, Illinois River), soil erosion, and wildlife habitat issues related to agricultural land use. States must apply to USDA-FSA to enroll in the program and must participate financially. Initially, state proposals are limited to 100,000 acres. Washington and Oregon established programs that will devote \$250 million to restore 7,000 miles of habitat along salmon and trout streams in the Northwest

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Lease payments to farmers that undertake conservation practices on enrolled acres.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

In conjunction with dam removal, this program could be used to ensure that newly dewatered areas are not farmed and/or riparian areas protected from sedimentation and agricultural runoff.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$1.2 billion (for program in 6 states: IL, MD, MN, NY, OR, WA)

FY 2000: Determined at year end based on state use of funds

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact the local county USDA-FSA office

Headquarters Office, USDA, Farm Service Agency, 202-720-3467

Web site: www.fsa.usda.gov/dafp/cepd/crep/crephome.htm

Agriculture Department (Farm Service Agency) Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

DESCRIPTION:

This program has protected millions of acres of areas along rivers, lakes, and wetlands. It provides incentives to farmers to take highly erodible or other environmentally sensitive lands out of production for 10-15 years. The participating farmer, in exchange for annual payments, agrees to a conservation plan for converting cropland to long-term resource conserving cover, such as perennial grasses, legumes, forbs, shrubs, or trees. There are two methods for enrolling acreage under the CRP program: “continuous signup” in which acreage suitable for certain conservation practices, such as riparian buffers (which can remove up to 75% of sediment and 50% of nutrients and pesticides) may be enrolled at any time on a noncompetitive basis; and “general signup” in which acreage is submitted by farmers at designated times and ranked competitively based on its environmental benefit versus other farmers. See also Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program and Wetlands Reserve Program (Natural Resources Conservation Service).

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Lease payments made directly to farmer in exchange for not planting crops and installing conservation practices and non-crop vegetation for the period of enrollment, usually 10-15 years. The Administration proposes an additional \$100 million in bonuses to farmers who enroll through continuous sign-up to offset their costs of installing conservation practices.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

In conjunction with dam removal, this program could be used to ensure that newly dewatered areas are not farmed and/or riparian areas protected from sedimentation and agricultural runoff.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$1,513,849,000

FY 2000: \$1,630,089,000

FY 2001: \$1,689,893,000

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact the local county USDA-FSA office

Headquarters Office, USDA, Farm Service Agency, 202-720-3467

Web site: www.fsa.usda.gov/dafp/cepd/crpinfo.htm

Agriculture Department (Forest Service) Forest Legacy

DESCRIPTION:

The Forest Legacy Program is designed to protect environmentally important forest areas threatened by conversion to non-forest use. The program provides funds to protect important lands through direct acquisition and through conservation easements, purchased from willing sellers of private forest lands at fair market value. Priority is given to lands that can be effectively protected and managed, and which have important scenic, cultural, and recreational resources; fish and wildlife habitat; riparian areas; and other ecological values. States must apply to the Forest Service to participate in the program (CA, CT, DE, HI, IL have current programs; TN, NC, SC, MN, WI, MT, PA may be eligible for FY '00 funding; OH, IA, GA, NM, VA are considering programs for FY '01). States prioritize and rank project requests and submit them to the Forest Service for funding. In Washington state for example, 2,000 acres were protected with \$6.2 million in Forest Legacy funds, linking critical habitat, preserving scenic views, and providing public recreation access along a corridor from Seattle eastward to the Cascade Mountains.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Funding provided for up to 75% of program costs, with at least 25% match from private, state, or local government required.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> parks and open space
<input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing
<input type="checkbox"/> drinking water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration
<input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/> fish passage	<input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization
<input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water quality
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement	

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to protect important riparian and upland forest areas in conjunction with a dam removal and river restoration project.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL: (FY '01: 59.8 million – proposed)

FY 1999: \$7 million

FY 2000: \$30 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact State Forester office for more information; see www.stateforesters.org
Headquarters Office, U.S. Forest Service, Cooperative Forestry, 202-205-1389
Web site: www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/flp.htm

Agriculture Department (Forest Service) Stewardship Incentive Program

DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of this program is to encourage long-term stewardship of non-industrial private forest land. The program works with private landowners, either individually or collectively with their neighbors, to more actively manage their forests, watersheds, and related resources for multiple resource benefits and values. The program is delivered through the State Forester or equivalent state natural resource management agency. It provides comprehensive technical assistance and cost-shared payments to landowners to help them develop and implement a variety of forest and other resource enhancement and protection activities. In exchange for technical and cost-share assistance, the landowner must agree to install and maintain practices outlined in plan for a minimum of 10 years.

Note: This program can also support grassland and other native vegetation restoration plans. Also see Forest Incentives Program, USDA-NRCS.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Technical assistance is provided free. Program reimburses up to 75% of the landowner's approved expenses to a maximum of \$10,000 per year per landowner. Note: no federal funding for cost-share grants was appropriated in FY '99 or FY '00; however, some states have similar state-funded assistance programs.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to restore floodplain forest or other native vegetation as part of restoration effort following dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

Eligible landowner must own less than 1,000 acres, although waivers for up to 5,000 acres are available.

FUNDING LEVEL: See note under "Description" above.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact State Forester office for more information; see www.stateforesters.org
Headquarters Office, U.S. Forest Service, Cooperative Forestry, 202-205-1389
Web site: www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/sif.htm

Agriculture Department (Natural Resources Conservation Service) Environmental Quality Improvement Program (EQIP)

DESCRIPTION:

A voluntary program designed to provide technical, educational, and financial assistance to farmers and ranchers to address soil, water, and related natural resource concerns. NRCS staff help farmers implement nutrient management, manure management, integrated pest management, irrigation and water management, and wildlife habitat management practices. Cost-share grants are offered to farmers and ranchers who install land management practices included in the conservation plan under five- to ten-year contracts.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Technical assistance in developing a conservation plan is provided free. Grants for installation of structural and vegetative practices can be funded at up to 75% of the total cost. In addition, NRCS can provide additional incentive payments to encourage conservation practices. Cost-share and incentive payments are limited to \$10,000 per person per year, and \$50,000 over the length of the contract.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

This program could be used to remove small dams and other obstructions on streams and to install associated stream protection and restoration practices.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$137 million (estimated)

FY 2000: \$158 million (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local NRCS office

Headquarters Office, Deputy Chief for Natural Resource Conservation, NRCS, 202-720-1845

Web site: www.nrcs.usda.gov

Agriculture Department (Natural Resources Conservation Service) Forest Incentives Program

DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of the program is to encourage non-industrial private forest land owners to increase timber production and to enhance other forest resources. An approved forest management plan must be developed in consultation with the State Forester's office in order to qualify for technical and cost-share assistance. In order for an individual within a county to receive funds through this program, the county or a portion of the county must be designated as eligible by the State Conservationist and State Forester. Special forestry practices may be approved if needed for significant and unique local conditions. Also see Stewardship Incentive Program, USDA-Forest Service.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Technical assistance for development of forest management plan is free. Cost-sharing of up to 65% of the total cost is available for tree planting, timber stand improvement, and site preparation for natural regeneration. Range of financial assistance: \$50 to \$10,000 per year; \$1,600 average.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to restore floodplain or upland forest associated with dam removal project.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

Cost-share agreements are limited to landowners of less than 1,000 acres of non-industrial private forest land, capable of producing at least 50 cubic feet of wood per acre per year, except by special approval.

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$16.3 million

FY 2000: \$20,535,598

FY 2001: \$0

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact local NRCS office.

Headquarters Office, Deputy Chief for Natural Resource Conservation, NRCS, 202-720-1845

Web site: www.nrcs.usda.gov

Agriculture Department (Natural Resources Conservation Service) Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)

DESCRIPTION:

The program's purpose is to restore and protect farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, and wetlands farmed under natural condition, riparian areas, and eligible buffer areas by protecting those acres with conservation easements. WRP has a goal of 975,000 acres enrolled by the year 2002 with one-third as permanent easements, one-third as 30-year easements and one-third under restoration agreements. The landowner must ensure that the easement granted to NRCS is superior to the rights of all others and shall agree to implement a wetland restoration plan designed to restore and maintain the easement area. The plan must include a designated access route to be used as necessary for easement management and monitoring.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Direct payment in exchange for conservation easement. The landowner receives in cash an amount equal to the fair agricultural market value of the land's "as is" condition less the fair market value of such land encumbered by the permanent easement or 75% for a 30-year easement. Up to 100% of the wetland restoration costs also can be covered.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to protect riparian and wetland lands in conjunction with a dam removal and river restoration project.

ELIGIBILITY: Any qualified landowner is eligible.

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$132 million (estimated)

FY 2000: \$209 million (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local NRCS office

Headquarters Office, Deputy Chief for Natural Resource Conservation, NRCS, 202-720-1845

Web site: www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html
www.wl.fb-net.org

Agriculture Department (Natural Resources Conservation Service) Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)

DESCRIPTION:

The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) provides financial incentives to develop habitat for fish and wildlife on private lands. Participants agree to implement a wildlife habitat development plan in exchange for cost-share funding to install the habitat modifications. Applications are approved based on the magnitude of wildlife habitat benefits realized by the proposed activities, and according to each state's priority wildlife objectives, and depending on the availability of funds. The program requires a contract cost-share agreement of a minimum of 10 years. NRCS offers free technical assistance to landowners in the preparation of a wildlife habitat development plan, including the steps necessary to maintain the habitat for the life of the agreement. The plan may or may not be part of a larger conservation plan that addresses other resource needs such as water quality and soil erosion. Lands currently enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program or Wetlands Reserve Program are not eligible.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Technical assistance is free. NRCS pays up to 75% of the cost of installing the wildlife habitat practices.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

This program has been used to fund portions of the costs to remove dams in a number of cases, including Souadabscook Stream in Maine (for more information please see damremovaltoolkit.americanrivers.org, click on "Case Studies of Completed Dam Removals" and then click on "Souadabscook Stream, Maine.")

ELIGIBILITY: Landowners who either own or control land.

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$20 million

FY 2000: no funds available

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local office.

Headquarters Office, Deputy Chief for Natural Resource Conservation, 202-720-1845

Web site: www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html
www.wl.fb-net.org/whip

Coastal America Coastal America Program

DESCRIPTION:

Coastal America was established in 1992 as a partnership of Federal agencies with statutory responsibility for coastal resources or whose operational activities affect the coastal environment. Coastal America's objective is to protect, preserve, and restore the Nation's coastal ecosystems through existing Federal programs, and by integrating Federal actions with state, local, tribal governmental and non-governmental efforts. Each year, regional Coastal America teams (comprised of senior staff from participating federal agency regional offices) develop project selection criteria and identify priority projects. These projects are then given funding priority by each partner under its existing programs. Generally, one agency assumes a lead funding and management role in each project with other agencies providing technical and other support. In-kind assistance has been provided by members of the U.S. Armed Services on a number of Coastal America dam removal projects. For example, a group of eight Air Force Reserve teams are deconstructing East Machias Dam on the East Machias River in Maine, as part of their summer training exercises. Dam removal is expected to begin in July or August, 2000. In North Carolina, a group of Marines dismantled the Rains Mill Dam on the Little River, opening up previously blocked spawning grounds for several species of native fish.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Funds coordinated through the Coastal America program have been used to remove 15 dams in Maine and North Carolina, including three on Souadabscook Stream (Maine), and the Quaker Neck Dam on the Neuse River (North Carolina).

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL (total available nationally):

FY 1999: depends on Federal agency funding

FY 2000: depends on Federal agency funding

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional Coastal America team members through local or regional Federal agency offices. Coastal America, Washington, DC, 202-401-9928

Web site: www.coastalamerica.gov (see Web site for contact information for Coastal America regional teams)

Coastal America

National Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership**DESCRIPTION:**

A new Coastal America program, the National Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership (CWRP) is a voluntary public-private partnership in which corporations join forces with federal and state agencies, as well as local communities and non-profit organizations to restore wetlands and other aquatic habitats. Corporations contribute funds to a participating private foundation or state trust fund, which are generally matched by federal dollars. The federal dollar match varies from project to project, but the goal is for every CWRP dollar invested to result in up to four dollars of habitat improvement.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Funds can be used for dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL (total available nationally):

FY 1999: depends on Federal agency funding

FY 2000: depends on Federal agency funding

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Coastal America, Washington, DC, 202-401-9928 (Contact regional Coastal America team members through local or regional Federal agency offices)

Web site: www.coastalamerica.gov (see web site for contact information for Coastal America regional teams)

Commerce Department (Economic Development Administration) Grants for Public Works and Economic Development

DESCRIPTION:

Program promotes long-term economic development and assists in the construction of public works facilities needed to initiate and support the creation and retention of permanent jobs in the private sector in areas experiencing substantial economic distress. Grants made for such public facilities as water and sewer systems, industrial access roads, tourism facilities, and infrastructure needed for business expansion. Qualified projects must fulfill a pressing need of the area and assist in creating long-term jobs or benefit long-term unemployed and low-income families. Examples of funded projects: renovation and recycling of old industrial buildings, port development and expansion. Grants have averaged \$855,000.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Local match of 50% of project costs required. Severely depressed areas and areas located within Economic Development Districts may receive supplementary grants to bring the Federal contribution up to 80%. Indian Tribes may be eligible for up to 100% of project costs.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Qualified areas could access these funds for public works improvements related to dam removal and riverfront revitalization projects.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$208,850,000

FY 2000: \$191,178,000 (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional EDA office (see Web site for contact information)

Headquarters Office, 202-482-5265

Web site: www.doc.gov/eda

Commerce Department (National Marine Fisheries Service) Anadromous Fish Conservation Act Program

DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of this program is to provide a means for the federal government to cooperate with states and other interests in the conservation, development, and enhancement of the nation's anadromous fish stocks and the fish in the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain that ascend streams to spawn. The program, jointly administered with NOAA-NMFS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, provides funds for spawning area improvement, installation of fishways, data collection, construction of fish protection devices and hatcheries, and research. Funds cannot be used in the Columbia River basin, with the exception of Idaho. Applications must be coordinated with the state fishery agency with responsibility for the resource affected by the proposal.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Requires 50% federal/50% non-federal cost-share (90/10 cost-share for projects supporting an interstate Fishery Management Plan), and real and personal property may be used in lieu of matching funds.

Range of past grants: \$2,000-\$400,000; \$40,000 average

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Can be used for dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

All applicants must submit projects through the State fishery agency.

FUNDING LEVEL (total available nationally):

FY 1999: \$2,000,000

FY 2000: \$2,000,000 (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Applicants should make an initial contact at the NMFS Regional Office (see Web site for locations and contact information)

Headquarters Office, Silver Spring, MD, 301-427-2014

Web site: www.nmfs.gov

Commerce Department (National Marine Fisheries Service) Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act

DESCRIPTION:

The program's purpose is to provide assistance to eligible Atlantic Coast states (CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, MA, MD, ME, NC, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, SC, VA), the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, and the Potomac River Fisheries Commission to support effective interstate conservation and management of Atlantic Coastal resources. Funds can be used for development, implementation, and enforcement of fishery management plans, research, and habitat conservation. Applications must be received by May 31 of each fiscal year.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Funding up to 100% of the total project cost, but recipient matching funds are encouraged.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Can be used for habitat conservation, and in some instances dam removal in Atlantic States, Maine through Florida.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. (Atlantic states only) Local gov't. Organizations
 Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL (total available nationally):

FY 1999: \$4,800,000

FY 2000: \$5,300,000 (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Regional office contacts:

Northeast – Harold Mears, NMFS Gloucester, MA, 978-281-9243, email: Grants-Information@noaa.gov

Southeast – Cynthia Pierce, NMFS St. Petersburg, FL, 727-570-5324, email: cynthia.pierce@noaa.gov

Headquarters Office, Silver Spring, MD, 301-427-2014

Web site: www.nmfs.gov

Commerce Department (National Marine Fisheries Service) Habitat Conservation

DESCRIPTION:

This program provides grants for research, management, public education, and conservation of wetlands and other coastal habitats. Research and management activities include determining the effects of habitat modifications and contaminants on populations of living marine resources, restoring depleted stocks that have been adversely impacted by habitat modifications to estuarine and marine habitats, especially for species currently under, or proposed for, future federal or inter-jurisdictional management. Proposals should be submitted to the appropriate regional NMFS office.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Project costs are funded up to 100%, but grantee matching contributions are encouraged.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Although there are no examples to date, funds can be used for dam removal. Funds could also be used for research on the effects of dam removal, and for restoration of aquatic and wetland and coastal estuary habitats associated with dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL (total available nationally):

FY 1999: \$4,500,000

FY 2000: \$5,000,000 (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Regional office contacts:

Northeast – Harold Mears, NMFS Gloucester, MA, 978-281-9243

Southeast – Ellie Roche, NMFS St. Petersburg, FL, 727-570-5324.

Southwest – Long Beach, CA, 310-980-4001

Northwest – Seattle, WA, 206-526-6187

Headquarters Office, Silver Spring, MD, 301-713-2325

Web site: www.nmfs.gov/habitat

Commerce Department (National Marine Fisheries Service) National Fisheries Habitat Program

DESCRIPTION:

This new program provides funding to restore habitat for coastal marine resources and anadromous fish. A broad range of fisheries habitat restoration projects are potentially fundable, including artificial reefs, estuarine dredging, wetland rehabilitation, streambank stabilization, and spawning habitat for anadromous fish species. The program is a partnership between NMFS' Community-Based Restoration program and Sea Grant. The program seeks to promote local, hands-on involvement in habitat restoration projects. Preference is given to proposals that involve collaboration with multiple investigators and federal agencies, and that focus on regional and national issues with broad application. Proposals should be submitted to the nearest state Sea Grant Program or National Sea Grant Office.

(Note: Pre-proposals for FY 2000 were due Dec. 1, 1999; if invited, full proposals were due Feb. 15, 2000. It is anticipated that an additional \$1.5 million in funding will be available for projects in 2001.)

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Matching funds of at least 50% are required for the federal funds requested. Proposals may request up to \$300,000 per year for a maximum of two years.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Can be used for dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL (total available nationally):

FY 1999: \$0

FY 2000: \$1,500,000

FY 20001: \$1,500,000 (anticipated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

National Sea Grant College Program, Silver Spring, MD, 301-713-2435

www.nsgo.seagrant.org

NMFS Headquarters Office, Silver Spring, MD, 301-713-0174

Web site: www.nmfs.gov

Defense Department (Army Corps of Engineers) Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Sec. 206)

DESCRIPTION:

Created under the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (WRDA), the program provides design and engineering assistance to restore degraded aquatic ecosystems to a more natural condition. Requested assistance does not need to be related to an existing Army Corps project (unlike S. 1135). A local sponsor (usually a state or local government) first requests assistance from the appropriate Corps district office. The Corps district office then prepares a preliminary restoration plan, requests funding for the project based on the preliminary plan, and if approved, conducts a feasibility study (*e.g.*, plan and engineering design for dam removal and disposal, incl. social/economic considerations), and negotiates a project cooperative agreement with the local sponsor to conduct the actual work.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

There are four steps in each Army Corps Project:

1. *Reconnaissance* – Identify potential opportunities and solutions; determine level of federal interest; estimate the costs of the feasibility phase; and assess the support from local interests. Typically complete in less than 12 months.
2. *Feasibility Study* – Assess the feasibility of the project and alternatives. Up to three years needed to complete this phase.
3. *Pre-construction Engineering and Design* – Develop the engineering and design plans for the final project. Generally takes at least a year.
4. *Construction* – Implementation of the project.

The total project costs for each project cannot exceed \$5 million. Approximately \$20 million is appropriated annually for the full program. Funding is appropriated to a discretionary fund managed by the Corps.

Cost share requirements:

Reconnaissance Study – ACOE pays 100%

Feasibility Study – 65% ACOE, 35% local match (with up to 80% in kind)

Pre-construction Engineering and Design – 65% ACOE, 35% local match (with up to 80% in kind)

Construction – 65% ACOE, 35% local match (with up to 80% in kind)

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

This program is being used for feasibility and engineering studies and may be used to modify and remove dams on the Baraboo River in Wisconsin, the Presumscot River in Maine, and Goldsboro Creek in Washington. Other projects are under consideration on the Cuyahoga River in Ohio.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL (total available nationally):

FY 1999: \$11,000,000

FY 2000: \$11,000,000

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local district office

Headquarters Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 202-761-0169

Web site: www.usace.army.mil (provides contact information for regional and local district offices)

Defense Department (Army Corps of Engineers) Beach Erosion Control Projects

DESCRIPTION:

Program designed to control beach and shore erosion to public shores through projects not specifically authorized by Congress. The Corps of Engineers designs and constructs the project. Local sponsor must agree to share project costs 50/50, provide the necessary lands, easements, rights-of-way, *etc.*, assure continued public ownership or public use of the beach, and provide for project maintenance. Prospective sponsoring agencies should contact the local Army Corps district office requesting assistance and indicating that the necessary required components are in place.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Project planning studies are undertaken in a single feasibility phase: the first \$100,000 is federally funded, additional study costs are shared 50/50 with local sponsor, although a portion may be in-kind. Cost-sharing, with at least some cash contribution is required for project costs, based on public ownership and use of the beach protected. Federal project costs cannot exceed \$2,000,000.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could potentially be applied in areas where dams obstruct the natural movement of sand and other sediment downstream to beach areas.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL (total available nationally):

FY 1999: \$3,000,000

FY 2000: \$3,000,000 (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local district office

Headquarters Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 202-761-1975

Web site: www.usace.mil (provides contact information for regional and local district offices)

Defense Department (Army Corps of Engineers)
Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for Ecosystem Restoration (Sec. 204)

DESCRIPTION:

Program designed to provide protection, restoration, and creation of aquatic and ecologically-related habitats, including wetlands, in connection with dredging for construction, operation, or maintenance of an authorized Army Corps navigation project. This program funds projects over and above the normal construction and maintenance costs associated with a harbor or inland waterway project.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

25% non-federal match required.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used for streambank re-grading or wetland restoration associated with a navigation project related to a dam removal project. To date, the program has primarily funded placement of dredged material in areas where it will create or restore wetlands and related habitat such as nesting islands. For example, dredged material was placed on Grand Terre Island, LA to restore approximately 125 acres of wetlands and nesting islands. Studies and/or projects (all non-dam removal) are underway in New Jersey, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$350,000
FY 2000: \$1,000,000

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local district office
Headquarters Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 202-761-1975
Web site: www.usace.mil (provides contact information for regional and local district offices)

Defense Department (Army Corps of Engineers) Challenge 21 Initiative (Flood Hazard and Riverine Ecosystem Restoration)

DESCRIPTION:

New pilot program created in 1999 authorizing the Army Corps to undertake nonstructural flood control and riverine ecosystem restoration projects. The authorizing act encourages projects “that conserve, restore, and manage hydrologic and hydraulic regimes and restore the natural functions and values of floodplains.” Where appropriate, program funds can be used to move homes and businesses out of flood-prone areas and restore the natural floodplain. In many instances, the Army Corps will work in tandem with other federal partners, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior on projects, as well as with local sponsors.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Federal and local governments share project costs: 50/50 of the cost for studies, and 63% federal / 35% local for project implementation

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used for floodplain, wetland and riparian restoration and/or prevention of flood damages on floodplains associated with dam removals, or removal of dams themselves where dam removal improves flood control.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

Many states and local communities have applied to be considered for projects when the program's initial funding will become available in 2001.

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: no funding available
 FY 2000: no funding available
 FY 2001: \$20 million authorized

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local district office
 Headquarters Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 202-761-1975
 Web site: www.usace.army.mil (provides contact information for regional and local district offices)

Defense Department (Army Corps of Engineers) Emergency Advance Measures for Flood Prevention

DESCRIPTION:

This program authorizes the Army Corps to perform activities prior to flooding that would assist in protecting against loss of life and damages to property due to flooding. Authorized assistance includes work such as removal of waterway obstructions, work necessary to prevent dam failure, and work necessary to prepare for abnormal snowmelt. There must be an immediate threat of unusual flooding present before advance measures can be considered. Any work performed under this program is short-term. The state Governor must request assistance, and the Corps can respond within hours or days, depending on the situation.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

There are no matching requirements.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used for selective dam removal where failure of the dam would threaten a catastrophic flood event.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

The Governor of the affected state must request assistance.

FUNDING LEVEL (total available nationally):

FY 1999: \$1,000,000

FY 2000: based on need

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local district office

Headquarters Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 202-272-0251

Web site: www.usace.army.mil (provides contact information for regional and local district offices)

Defense Department (Army Corps of Engineers) Planning Assistance to States (Sec. 22)

DESCRIPTION:

This program provides technical assistance to support states and Tribes with water and related land resource management. Typical studies involve watershed studies, inventories of flood-prone structures, hydrologic or hydraulic modeling, water supply investigations, wetland evaluations, cultural resource studies, river spill response, dam failure analysis, and public use planning and analysis. Projects can begin once the Army Corps and State or Tribe agree on goals for a study, scope of work and cost estimate, and once federal funds are available and State cost share dollars are received.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Required State and Tribe cost share is 50% of program costs. There is a \$500,000 federal assistance maximum.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Program funds could be used to cover a variety of planning, feasibility and engineering costs associated with a dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$6.3 million

FY 2000: \$5.8 million

FY 2001: \$6.5 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local office.

Headquarters Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 202-272-0251

Web site: www.usace.army.mil (provides contact information for regional and local district offices)

Defense Department (Army Corps of Engineers) Project Modifications for Environmental Improvements (Sec. 1135)

DESCRIPTION:

Created under the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, this program provides for the restoration of rivers, wetlands, and floodplains degraded by an existing Army Corps water project, including dams, flood control, and navigation structures. The objective of these projects should be “restoring degraded ecosystem structure, function, and dynamic processes to a less degraded, more natural condition, which will involve consideration of the ecosystem’s natural integrity, productivity, stability, and biological diversity. The program also allows for restoration of areas impacted by a project that are not at the project location (*e.g.*, downstream erosion from upstream channel-hardening). The restoration project must provide public benefits and may not be for limited interests (*e.g.*, hunting clubs).

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

There are four steps in each Army Corps Project:

1. *Reconnaissance* – Identify potential opportunities and solutions; determine level of federal interest; estimate the costs of the feasibility phase; and assess the support from local interests. Typically complete in less than 12 months.
2. *Feasibility Study* – Assess the feasibility of the project and alternatives. Up to three years needed to complete this phase.
3. *Pre-construction Engineering and Design* – Develop the engineering and design plans for the final project. Generally takes at least a year.
4. *Construction* – Implementation of the project.

ACOE will fund 100% of the Reconnaissance phase. For all other phases, the program requires a 75% federal / 25% non-federal cost-share, but up to 80% of the match may be in-kind contributions. The maximum federal project assistance is \$5 million, including planning studies.

PROGRAM’S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used for dam removal if related to an existing Army Corps water project. Sec. 1135 funds were used for engineering design on a dam removal project on the Walla Walla River in Washington State. In addition, an estimated \$3 million was used to build fish passage on another dam, further downstream on the Walla Walla.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL (total available nationally):

FY 1999: \$11,000,000

FY 2000: \$10,000,000

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local office

Headquarters Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 202-272-0251

Web site: www.usace.army.mil (provides contact information for regional and local district offices)

Energy Department (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) Great Lakes Fishery Trust

DESCRIPTION:

This program was created in 1996 as part of a court settlement for fish losses at a hydroelectric facility located on Great Lakes bottom lands leased from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). The settlement required the utility to install barriers to prevent future entrainment and fish losses and provided for a trust to be established to manage the assets from the settlement. As part of the settlement, the trust began accepting lands in 1997 located in 17 Michigan counties from Consumers Energy. The land will either be sold to public resources agencies, tribes, or private parties, or protected, where appropriate, with conservation easements. Proceeds from the sale of the lands are being used to endow the trust. The Great Lakes Fishery Trust provides grants for research that benefits Great Lakes fisheries, rehabilitation of lake trout, lake sturgeon, and other Great Lakes fish species, protection and enhancement of Great Lakes fish habitat, public education about the Great Lakes fishery, and property acquisition for the above purposes (must be approved by MDNR, U.S. Dept. of Interior or tribal authorities), or to provide public access to the Great Lakes. Priority is given to projects that benefit Lake Michigan. The trust is administered by a six-member board of trustees representing the MDNR, Michigan Attorney General's office, National Wildlife Federation, Michigan United Conservation Clubs, U.S. Department of Interior, and two tribal councils.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

100% grants for eligible projects.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

The program has been used to help fund a dam removal on the Muskegon River in Michigan.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

Seven initial pilot grants were made in 1998 for a total of \$2.5 million.

FY 1999: \$4 million (estimated)

FY 2000: \$4 million (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Great Lakes Fishery Trust office, 517-371-7468, glft@pscinc.com

Web site: www.glft.org

Environmental Protection Agency Capitalization Grants for State Revolving Loans - Clean Water Act

DESCRIPTION:

Capitalization grants are available to each state for to fund a clean water State revolving loan program for (1) construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works, (2) implementing nonpoint source pollution management activities, and (3) developing and implementing an estuary conservation and management plan. Up to 20% of the funds for revolving loans can be authorized for use as grants for nonpoint source and estuary projects as authorized under the Clean Water Act and National Estuary Program. The 27 designated estuary programs around the country could use these grants to remove obstructions such as dams, culverts and stream channelization from migration routes of anadromous fish. States also have used revolving loans for water treatment capital investment programs for municipalities and multi-community agencies.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Low- interest loans provided by states for approved activities.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to protect riparian and other environmentally sensitive areas from nonpoint runoff and other contamination.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

Local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations in many states can access state revolving loans capitalized through EPA funding.

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$1 billion

FY 2000: \$1.35 billion

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional EPA office, see Web site for contact information:

www.epa.gov/epahome/locate2.htm

U.S. EPA, State Revolving Loan Branch, 202-260-7366

Web site: www.epa.gov/reg5oh2o/sdw/dwsrf.htm

Environmental Protection Agency Capitalization Grants for State Revolving Loans - Safe Drinking Water Act

DESCRIPTION:

Capitalization grants are available to each state to establish a safe drinking water revolving loan program for (1) construction of publicly owned water treatment facilities, and (2) protection of drinking water surface sources and well head areas. EPA has encouraged states to set-aside a portion of funds that can be used for source water protection to address nonpoint pollution. Revolving loans under this program can be used for conservation easements to protect source water areas from development or other activities that would pollute the drinking water source

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Low- interest loans provided by states for approved activities.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to protect riparian and other environmentally sensitive areas from nonpoint runoff and other contamination.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

Local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations in many states can access state revolving loans capitalized through EPA funding.

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$775 million

FY 2000: \$800 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional EPA office, see Web site for contact information:

www.epa.gov/epahome/locate2.htm

U.S. EPA, State Revolving Loan Branch, 202-260-7366

Web site: www.epa.gov/reg5oh2o/sdw/dwsrf.htm

Environmental Protection Agency Chesapeake Bay Program

DESCRIPTION:

This program is designed to assist states and other public and nonprofit entities or individuals in reducing pollution and improving the quality of living resources in the Chesapeake Bay. In cooperation with the Chesapeake Bay Executive Council, a Fish Passage Workgroup was established to find ways to improve fish passage and provide better access to spawning habitat. The workgroup's goal is to open over 1,300 miles of spawning habitat for shad, alewives, and blueback herring by 2003. Funds from EPA's Chesapeake Bay program have been dedicated to a matching grants program for local projects that improve fish passage, including dam breaching.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

A minimum of 50% non-federal match is required.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Program grants have been used to remove, notch, and breach dams in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the Chesapeake basin.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$450,000

FY 2000: \$450,000

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Regional office, Annapolis, MD, 410-267-5700

U.S. EPA, Office of Water, 202-260-5700

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Fish Passage Workgroup), 717-238-6425

Web site: www.epa.gov/r3chespk/

Environmental Protection Agency Nonpoint Pollution Implementation Grants (Sec. 319)

DESCRIPTION:

This program is designed to provide funds to states for on-the-ground projects to reduce nonpoint source pollution runoff, addressed in Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. States and tribes are the only entities that may receive these federal funds, but they may re-grant to local municipalities and nonprofit organizations. Grants are made by states to applicants on a competitive basis.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Nonfederal matching funds of at least 40% of project costs are required (except for tribal grants where financial hardship is demonstrated).

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to restore lands creating excessive sedimentation or other non-point pollution problems such as streambank stabilization and protection of buffer areas along water courses, in conjunction with dam removal project.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$2.4 billion

FY 2000: \$2.4 billion

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact state water quality agency or regional EPA office (see Web site for contact information):

www.epa.gov/epahome/locate2.htm

U.S. EPA, Nonpoint Source Control Branch, 202-260-7112

Web site: www.epa.gov/owow/nps/cwact.html

Environmental Protection Agency Sustainable Development Challenge Grants

DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of this program is to “challenge communities to invest in a sustainable future that links environmental protection, economic prosperity and community well-being.” The program strongly encourages community members, business and government to work cooperatively to develop community-based projects that promote environmentally and economically sustainable development. Project proposals must include three components: sustainability, community commitment and contribution, and measurable results and evaluation. Examples of past grants include a project to establish a network of 26 organic farms to grow pesticide-free food for local urban residents and reduce agricultural runoff into the Chesapeake Bay.

There are two ranges of competitive grants funding for which applicants may apply:

- (1) \$30,000-\$100,000 request with a total project budget of \$125,000 or less; and
- (2) \$100,001-\$250,000 request with no limit on the total project budget.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

All applicants are required to provide a minimum 20% match from non-federal sources.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be considered as a funding source for dam removal related project, or associated activities where the project is expected to result in community revitalization such as redevelopment of a riverfront after the dam is taken out.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$4.7 million

FY 2000: \$4.7 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact state water quality agency or regional EPA office (see Web site for contact information):

www.epa.gov/epahome/locate2.htm

U.S. EPA, Office of Administration, 202-260-6812

Web site: www.epa.gov/reg5oop/cbep/grants/index.html

Environmental Protection Agency Wetlands Protection Development Grants

DESCRIPTION:

Funds from this program will be used to support the initial development of wetland protection, restoration, or management program or enhance existing effective programs. Projects must clearly demonstrate a direct link to increasing a State's, tribe's or local government's ability to protect, manage and/or restore its wetlands resources.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Funds could be use for habitat restoration upon dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$15 million
FY 2000: \$15 million (estimated)
FY 2001: \$15 million (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact the National Office or EPA web site for regional local contact names and numbers
Wetlands Division, Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds (EPA), 202-260-6218
Web site: www.epa.gov

Interior Department (Bureau of Indian Affairs) Safety of Dams on Indian Lands

DESCRIPTION:

Program to provide funds to federally recognized Indian Tribal governments for the inspection and hazard of 116 dams under the responsibility of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Funds are available for use in structural modification to correct deficiencies on unsafe dams, and if deemed necessary, dam removal.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Direct grant payments with no financial match required.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to fund dam removal of unsafe dams, upon consultation with tribe members.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$16,000,000 (estimated)

FY 2000: \$17,500,000 (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact local Bureau of Indian Affairs office

Headquarters Office, Office of Trust Responsibilities, Div. of Water and Land Resources, Branch of Agriculture and Range, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 202-208-5480

Office of Public Affairs, 202-208-3711

Web site: www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html

Interior Department (Fish and Wildlife Service) The Coastal Program

DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of this program is to develop innovative partnerships with local and statewide land trusts and other conservation partners to identify and protect some of the most valuable fish and wildlife habitat in coastal regions around the country. About 40% of Fish and Wildlife refuges are located in coastal areas. The program has a particular focus on the Gulf of Maine in northern New England. The program provides technical assistance and provides small grants through a partnership with the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment. The Gulf of Maine mini-grants program provides grants to local organizations to complete projects in their community that benefit marine and coastal environments.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Fish and Wildlife Service biologists can provide data, GIS computer mapping, restoration and management expertise and knowledge of federal grants. No grants are offered through this program. Gulf of Maine mini-grants require a 50% local match, with at least half of the match required in cash.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Funding has been used for dam removal in Maine and North Carolina (including the dismantling of Rains Mill Dam), as well as several dam modification projects in Washington State. Funds can also be used for land acquisition/protection associated with dam removal and river restoration projects.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$7,101,000

FY 2000: \$8,771,000

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local FWS office, see Web site for information:

www.fws.gov/where/regfield.html

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Habitat Conservation, 703-358-2201

Web site (grants): www.fws.gov/cep/coastweb.html

Lois Winter, Gulf of Maine Project, 207-781-8364

Interior Department (Fish and Wildlife Service)
National Coastal Wetlands Conservation (Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, CWPPRA)

DESCRIPTION:

This program was established in 1990 under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) to provide matching grants for acquisition, restoration, management or enhancement of coastal wetlands. Funding for the program comes from excise taxes on fishing equipment and motorboat and small engine fuels. States that border the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, Pacific and Great Lakes are eligible for grants. Louisiana has its own program under the CWPPRA to protect and restore its unique coastal wetlands.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Grants are capped at \$1 million, States must provide 50% of total project costs, which can be reduced to 25% if the State has established, and maintains, a special fund for the purpose of acquiring coastal wetlands or other natural areas or open spaces. Louisiana projects require a 15% State match.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to protect and restore wetlands in coastal riparian areas in conjunction with a dam removal project.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$10 million

FY 2000: \$10 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local Fish and Wildlife Service office
 Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Habitat Conservation, 703-358-2201
 Web site: www.fws.gov/cep/cwgcover.html

Interior Department (Fish and Wildlife Service) North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)

DESCRIPTION:

This program was authorized by Congress in 1989 under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) to conserve wetland ecosystems and waterfowl and the other migratory birds and fish and wildlife that depend on these habitats. The North American Wetlands Conservation Council (NAWCC) consists of representatives of Fish and Wildlife Service, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, states from each of four migratory bird “flyways” and nonprofit conservation groups. The Council has focused grants on projects designed to protect and restore important breeding grounds along with resting and over-wintering areas for waterfowl, other migratory birds, and wetland wildlife, including projects in upper Midwest prairie pothole region, coastal areas of Louisiana and South Carolina, California’s Central Valley, and the Chesapeake Bay. Typical projects include revegetation, acquiring conservation easements, and establishing water management capabilities.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

There are 2 programs:

Standard Grants – Funding cap of \$1 million per project, applicants must match grant by at least a 1:1 ratio. Past grants range from \$677,000 to \$1 million.

Small Grants – Funding cap of \$50,000; priority given to applicants who have never received a grant through this program before. Grants must be matched on a 1:1 ratio.

PROGRAM’S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used for wetland protection and restoration in relation to a dam removal project.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov’t. State gov’t. Local gov’t. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$30 million

FY 2000: \$30 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Standard grants contact: bettina_sparrowe@fws.gov

Small grants contact: keith_morehouse@fws.gov

Web site: northamerican.fws.gov/nawcahp.html

Interior Department (Fish and Wildlife Service) Partners for Fish and Wildlife

DESCRIPTION:

This program provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners to restore degraded wetlands, streams and river corridors, prairie, grasslands, and other important fish and wildlife habitats for migratory birds, anadromous fish, threatened and endangered species, and some marine mammals. Although the program focuses on private landowners, tribes, states, corporations and nonprofit organizations are also eligible for assistance. Landowners may perform the restoration work and be reimbursed, or Fish and Wildlife Service may complete the work itself or hire a contractor. Private landowners do not have to allow public access as a condition of accepting program assistance. Landowners must agree not to return the project to its former use or damage or destroy the project for a minimum of 10 years. Partners grants may not be used to purchase real property interests or to make rental or other incentive payments to landowners.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Technical assistance is provided free. Wherever possible, the program seeks a 50/50 cost-share between federal and non-federal partners, but cost-shares are not a requirement.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Funds have been used for dam removal, as well as replacing water impoundments by installing solar-powered irrigation pumps and other functional replacements.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$28 million

FY 2000: \$30 million (\$10 million earmarked for specific projects, not available for grants)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local office, see Web site for contact information:

www.fws.gov/where/regfield.html

Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Restoration, Martha Naley, 703-358-2201

Web site: partners.fws.gov

Interior Department (Fish and Wildlife Service) Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell – Johnson and Wallop – Breaux Amendment)

DESCRIPTION:

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act, commonly referred to as the Dingell-Johnson act, passed on August 9, 1950, was modeled after the Pittman-Robertson Act (see Wildlife Restoration program in this section) to create a parallel program for management of fishery resources, conservation, and restoration. The Sport Fish Restoration program is funded by revenues collected from the manufacturers of fishing rods, reels, creels, lures, flies and artificial baits, who pay an excise tax on these items to the U.S. Treasury. An amendment in 1984 (Wallop-Breaux Amendment) added new provisions to the Act by extending the excise tax to previously untaxed items of sporting equipment. Each state's share is based 60% on its licensed anglers and 40 % on its land and water area. No state may receive more than 5% or less than 1% of each year's total apportionment. The program is a cost-reimbursement program, where the state covers the full amount of an approved project then applies for reimbursement through the program. Examples of funded projects include fish habitat improvement, public access for fishing, and lake and stream rehabilitation.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

The program provides for reimbursement of up to 75% of the project expenses. The state must provide at least 25% of the project costs from a non-federal source.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL :

Could be used for dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

Participation limited to State Fish and Wildlife agencies.

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$212.5 million (estimated)

FY 2000: \$259.5 million (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local office, see web site for information: www.fws.gov/where/regfield.html

Program web site: fa.r9.fws.gov/sfr/fasfr.html

Interior Department (Fish and Wildlife Service) Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman – Robertson)

DESCRIPTION:

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, popularly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, was approved by Congress on September 2, 1937. The purpose of this Act was to provide funding for the selection, restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of wildlife habitat, wildlife management and research. Funds are derived from an 11% federal excise tax on sporting arms, ammunition, and archery equipment, and a 10% tax on handguns. Funds are apportioned to each state by a formula that considers the total area of the state and the number of licensed hunters in the state. Funds for hunter education and target ranges are derived from one-half of the tax on handguns and archery equipment. The program is a cost-reimbursement program, where the state covers the full amount of an approved project then applies for reimbursement through the Wildlife Restoration Program.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Grants cover up to 75% of the project expenses. The state must provide at least 25% of the project costs from a non-federal source.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Although to date there are no examples, funds can be used for dam removal. Funds could also be used to restore riparian habitat areas in conjunction with dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$165.4 million

FY 2000: \$178.5 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact regional or local office, see Web site for contact information:

www.fws.gov/where/regfield.html

Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Aid, 703-358-2156

Web site: fa.r9.fws.gov/wr/fawr.html

Interior Department (funding for all services and bureaus including Agriculture Department, U.S. Forest Service)

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

DESCRIPTION:

This program provides funds to acquire and protect land and water resources and is funded with revenues from off-shore oil drilling leases. Program funding has varied widely over decades depending on Congressional appropriations. Although in the past large grants were made to states for local land acquisition and park development, virtually all funding in recent years has going to federal agencies for land purchases. In FY 2000, \$40 million was made available to states while federal purchase totaled approximately \$610 million. A bill currently before Congress, the Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA) would create permanent funding of \$3 billion annually for various conservation and historic preservation programs. It includes permanent funding of \$900 million – \$450 million for federal land acquisition and \$450 million in grants to states on a 50/50 matching basis.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

LWCF funds provided to states may be used for grants to local governments for park and conservation land acquisition and recreational development. Typically, states require a 40% local match. State and local projects must be identified on each state's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) in order to be eligible for funding.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Funds could be used to purchase lands including dams and could be used for riparian area protection and restoration associated with dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 2000: \$650 million total, including \$40 million in grants to states

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact your state Dept. of Natural Resources or Environmental Protection or comparable agency to learn more about state LWCF-funded grants

www.ncrc.nps.gov/lwcf

Interior Department (National Park Service) Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid

DESCRIPTION:

This program provides matching grants to states to identify, evaluate, and protect historic properties; provides matching grants to states to expand their National Register of Historic Places; assists states and local communities in carrying out historic preservation activities; and provides grants to Indian Tribes to preserve their culture. Grants are made to states and can be sub-granted to local governments, nonprofits, and for-profit groups based upon project priorities. Examples of funded projects:

- Documentation of 11 silos and 20 buildings that formed Titan II missile wing at Little Rock Air Force Base in Arkansas.
- Repair and transformation of historic Goffstown, NH high school into 38 low-income senior citizen apartments (also included federal historic Preservation Tax incentives, low income tax credits and Community Development Block Grants)
- Exterior repairs to historic Indiana building, including rotted roof trusses, bell tower rehabilitation, and masonry tuckpointing.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Grants must be applied for through state historic preservation office.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to assess, document, and develop plans for repair or relocating of historic dam structure features.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

Note: Local governments and organizations are eligible for project grants administered by states.

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$42 million (estimated)

FY 2000: \$80.5 million (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact state historic preservation office

Assoc. Director, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, NPS, 202-343-9564

Web site: www2.cr.nps.gov

Interior Department (National Park Service) Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA)

DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of the program is to provide staff assistance to support partnerships between government and citizens to increase the number of rivers and landscapes protected and trails established nationwide. RTCA has helped communities revitalize neglected areas, restore natural floodplains, identify potential Wild and Scenic Rivers and develop community-based consensus management plans for various kinds of public and natural resources. Projects are locally initiated by landowners, public officials, and citizens, who then work cooperatively with RTCA staff. RTCA has 80 staff located in 25 offices around the country. Applications for project assistance are competitive and are considered by the local RTCA offices along with projects submitted.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Staff time is provided free to projects selected for assistance. Cooperating applicant groups must demonstrate commitment of cost-sharing, which may include donations of time, cash, and services.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to assist with consensus-based decision making regarding dam repair or removal, as well as plans for river restoration and community revitalization related to dam removal projects.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$7 million (estimated staff expenses)
 FY 2000: \$10.5 million (estimated staff expenses)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact nearest regional or local RTCA office (see Web site for regional contact information)
 National Office, 202-565-1204
 Web site: www.ncrc.nps.gov/rtca

Interior Department (National Park Service) Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR)

DESCRIPTION:

The program's purpose is to provide Federal grants to local governments for the rehabilitation of urban recreation areas and facilities. The program provides planning grants to local communities and rehabilitation capital grants to rebuild, remodel, or expand existing facilities. The funds may not be used for routine maintenance and upkeep, nor may they be used for land acquisition.

ELIGIBILITY is based on need, economic and physical distress, and the relative quality and condition of urban recreation facilities. A register of qualified communities can be obtained from the National Park Service (or online at www.ncrc.nps.gov/uparr/upar-el1.htm). Communities not listed as eligible can qualify for 15% of UPARR funds set aside for discretionary grants, provided they are within a metropolitan statistical area and meet socio-economic criteria. The program has been unfunded for years, but received \$2 million in 2000. Legislation pending in Congress calls for permanent UPARR funding of \$125 million per year.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Planning grants are provided on a 50/50 federal/local matching fund basis. Community Development Block Grants may be used as part of the match, although no other federal funds may be used.

Capital rehabilitation grants are provided on a 70% federal and 30% local matching fund basis.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to rehabilitate riverfront parks or structures associated with an urban dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$0

FY 2000: \$2 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

National Center for Recreation and Conservation, NPS, 202-565-1200

Web site: www.ncrc.nps.gov/uparr/

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)

Numerous programs

DESCRIPTION:

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is a nonprofit charitable organization dedicated to the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats on which they depend. It receives funds from federal agencies through natural resource damage assessments and direct donations, as well as from private foundations and businesses.

NFWF Challenge Grants

NFWF funds projects to conserve and restore fish, wildlife, and native plants. The Foundation awards challenge grants to projects that address priority actions promoting fish and wildlife conservation, involve other conservation and community interests, and leverage Foundation funding.

Chesapeake Bay Small Watershed Grants

Provides small grants to organizations working on a local level to protect and improve watersheds in the Chesapeake Bay basin, while building citizen-based resource stewardship.

Five-Star Restoration Challenge Grants

A partnership program of NFWF, the National Association of Counties, the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps, Wildlife Habitat Council, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. The program provides grants to support community-based wetland and riparian restoration projects.

Pacific Grassroots Salmon Initiative

The program is a partnership between the Foundation and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and NMFS. Grants selected under this program will benefit salmon (with emphasis on coho and Chinook), steelhead, trout, and their aquatic habitats.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Grant size and matching requirements vary. All matching funds must be non-federal and may not be used to match any other federal funds. Most NFWF grants require at least a 2:1 match, and proposals with ratios of matching funds greater than 2:1 are more competitive.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fish passage | <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> water quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement | |

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

NFWF funds have been in a wide range of dam removal, habitat restoration and fish passage projects. Examples include restoring the free flow of the Naugatuck River by removing the

Anaconda Dam, Connecticut; removal of the LaValle Dam on the Baraboo River, Wisconsin, opening up 100 miles of spawning grounds for native fish; and removing an irrigation diversion dam along Yale Creek in southeast Oregon.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$1 million (estimated)

FY 2000: \$1.2 million (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, national office, 202-857-0166

Web site: www.nfwf.org

National Service Corps AmeriCorps

DESCRIPTION:

AmeriCorps is a program of the Corporation for National and Community Service, a federally-funded organization. AmeriCorps' National Civilian Conservation Corps (NCCC) volunteers work on many types of community service projects, including building disabled access facilities, trails, community parks and other projects. Teams of 10-14 young people supervised by a trained crew leader are available for four- to six-week or longer projects. Most AmeriCorps members expenses are covered by the program, although the project sponsor must cover some costs (see below). Project requests are considered on a competitive basis and should be submitted to the nearest one of the five AmeriCorps "campuses," located throughout the country.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

AmeriCorps crew labor is free, and travel is also provided. Project sponsors are expected to cover costs of materials and equipment, technical supervision, training, and orientation, and assistance with food and lodging (note: lodging can be as simple as camping space, and is not required if the project area is within 90 minutes of an AmeriCorps campus location).

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

AmeriCorps crews have been used for portions of dam removal projects and related restoration work, including the removal of the Grist Mill on Souadabscook Creek, Maine.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$237 million

FY 2000: \$234 million

FY 2001: \$284 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact nearest regional campuses: (West) San Diego, CA, 619-524-0749; (Capital Area) Washington, DC, 202-561-1382; (Northeast) Perry Point, MD, 410-642-2411 x6850; (Southeast) Charleston, SC, 803-743-8600 x3007; (Central) Denver, CO, 303-340-7305
 Web site: www.americorps.org.

Transportation Department TEA-21

DESCRIPTION:

TEA-21 (Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century) is the current six-year cycle of federal transportation funding that expands on the highly successful ISTEA (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act) program to promote and fund alternatives to highway transportation. All funding and grant programs are coordinated through state transportation, and in some instances, state natural resource or environmental protection agencies.

TEA-21 provides funding on a 50/50 matching basis for environmental protection through a number of funding programs. Funds are dispersed through state agencies and program guidelines and priorities vary widely from state to state. There are three main programs that may be useful in dam removal. Although to date no TEA-21 funds have been used for dam removal, the USDOT is open to the prospect of states using funds for this purpose.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvements (CMAQs): \$8.1 billion over six years is provided to state and local governments in areas that do not meet (or were formerly in nonattainment, but currently do meet) national ambient air quality standards. CMAQ funds have been used to build bike and pedestrian facilities, among many other uses.

Transportation Enhancements: \$3.3 billion over six years is available to communities for projects that enhance cultural and historic, aesthetic, and environmental benefits. Newly eligible are safety education activities for pedestrians and bicyclists, establishment of transportation museums, and projects to reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality.

Recreational Trails: \$270 million is available over 6 years to create and maintain recreational trails. Thirty percent must be used for motorized use, 30% for nonmotorized use, and 40% for diverse trail uses. The federal share of costs is raised to 80% and other federal program funds may provide an additional federal share up to 95%. In-kind contributions and other "soft match" provisions are allowed, but may vary state to state.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

See above descriptions for more information on funds available and matching requirements.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural/historic preservation	<input type="checkbox"/> parks and open space
<input type="checkbox"/> dam safety/removal	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/sportfishing
<input type="checkbox"/> drinking water	<input type="checkbox"/> riparian/wetland restoration
<input type="checkbox"/> environmental damage mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/> fish passage	<input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization
<input type="checkbox"/> flood hazard	<input type="checkbox"/> water quality
<input type="checkbox"/> habitat enhancement	

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Dam removals are unlikely to be directly fundable under TEA-21. However, there may be situations where some dam removal costs could be covered in association with a trail or historic protection project.

In addition, state transportation departments can spend up to 20% of the cost of reconstructing, rehabilitating, resurfacing, or restoring a transportation facility to address water pollution and wetland restoration needs associated with current or past projects. This is not a separate pot of funding, but something that state transportation departments can elect to do that is explicitly encouraged by the TEA-21 legislation. This funding, if available, could also be tapped for restoration work related to a dam removal if a transportation facility is involved.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

FUNDING LEVEL:

See program descriptions above

CONTACT INFORMATION:

For more information on your state's TEA-21 programs, contact the appropriate TEA-21 granting agency (*e.g.*, state Dept. of Transportation or Dept. of Natural Resources)

To learn more about the TEA-21 program see USDOT web site:

www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/sumenvir.htm#cmaaqi

Transportation Department (Coast Guard) Bridge Alteration

DESCRIPTION:

Program to provide funds for bridge alterations necessary to provide clear navigation under highway bridges.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

technical assistance grant loan

Funds are reimbursed as direct payments to bridge owners to cover payments of the federal government's share for work performed in altering the obstructive bridge to specifications required for navigation and approved by the Coast Guard. Matching funds are not required. Most projects are undertaken on large waterways with significant commercial and recreational traffic, and documented accidents. There are significant restrictions regarding which costs can be reimbursed.

PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE(S):

cultural/historic preservation parks and open space
 dam safety/removal recreation/sportfishing
 drinking water riparian/wetland restoration
 environmental damage mitigation transportation infrastructure
 fish passage community revitalization
 flood hazard water quality
 habitat enhancement

APPLICABILITY FOR DAM REMOVAL:

Could be used to fund bridge modifications required to address significant commercial and recreational boating hazards caused by impoundment drawdown and/or relocation of riverway after dam removal.

ELIGIBILITY:

Tribal gov't. State gov't. Local gov't. Organizations Individuals

Bridge must carry railroad or highway traffic or both.

FUNDING LEVEL:

FY 1999: \$14,000,000 (estimated)

FY 2000: \$11,000,000 (estimated)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact District Bridge Administrator in district offices

Commandant's Office, 202-267-1977

Web site: www.uscg.mil

APPENDIX B: A Summary of Selected State Dam Removal Funding Sources

This appendix provides a summary of state funding sources for dam removal and associated restoration efforts. These funding sources generally fall into two categories: (1) dam safety and (2) natural resource protection.

A. General Overview

State governments play an important part in funding local dam removals through various dam safety and river restoration grant programs. Generally, states have funded dam removals for one of two reasons or a combination of both: (1) safety concerns or (2) environmental concerns, such as water quality, fish passage, or habitat improvement.

Nearly all states have dam safety inspection and compliance programs, often housed in the state's chief water or natural resources agency.²¹ Their task is to assess the structural soundness of public and private dams, and to ensure that necessary repairs are made to ensure against a loss of life or property from dam failure. In instances of an imminent threat of dam failure or dams with other safety concerns, many states have emergency authorization procedures to provide funds to repair or remove dams that pose a hazard. Typically, states use general revenue contingency funds for these emergency removals, and often the state will attempt to recoup the costs from the dam owner.

The impetus for dam removal in many states has come from natural resource departments whose primary interest is improving fisheries, recreation, and overall river ecology. These agencies use a variety of line-item budgets, state natural resource grant programs, federal grant programs, as well as local government and private party funding to pay for dam removals and river restoration. There is also increasing interest in the role that dams and their operation may play in water quality. In Ohio on the Cuyahoga River, for example, Ohio EPA is considering several dams for removal as the most practical and cost-effective means to meet dissolved oxygen water quality standards.

B. Updating this Summary

It is difficult to track accurately which states are involved in funding dam removals, and exactly how they are funding these projects. As a result, the following information is undoubtedly incomplete. American Rivers welcomes all information about state funding of dam removal. We will periodically update this report to provide more complete information as it becomes available. Please contact Margaret Bowman or Elizabeth Maclin at American Rivers (202-347-7550, mbowman@amrivers.org, emaclin@amrivers.org) if you have information about other state programs that should be included in this Appendix.

²¹ For a list of state dam safety officials, please see damremovaltoolkit.americanrivers.org and click on "State Agencies with Regulatory Authority Over Dams."

C. Index to Selected State Funding Programs

The following states have one of more of the following programs: (1) dedicated dam safety funding; (2) general environmental funding that has been, or could be, used for dam removal; (3) dedicated dam removal funding; and (4) other state assistance and initiatives.

The state program's profiled in this Appendix include:

- California
- Connecticut
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- Pennsylvania
- Utah
- Wisconsin

California

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

California does not have dedicated funding for dam repair or removal.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

California has various stream restoration initiatives; two of the most significant for dam removal are the Anadromous Fish Restoration Program (AFRP) and CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

Central Valley Improvement Act, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program (AFRP). The Central Valley Project Improvement Act, a major federal-state initiative to protect, restore, and enhance fish, wildlife, and associated habitats in the Central Valley and Trinity River basins of California directs the Secretary of the Interior through the Anadromous Fish Restoration Program (AFRP) to undertake a program to at least double natural production of anadromous fish in California's Central Valley streams. Since 1995, the AFRP has helped implement over 70 projects to restore natural production of anadromous fish, including fish passage, irrigation ditch screening and dam removal projects, among others.

CALFED Bay-Delta Program. This program is a massive State-Federal program to fund additional water projects and restore habitat and water resources in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. It involves at least six federal agencies (Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. EPA, National Marine Fisheries Service, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service), as well as two California state agencies (California Resources Agency and California Environmental Protection Agency). These combined agencies provide policy direction and oversight for the Bay-Delta region, including: water quality standards formulation; coordination of State Water Project and Central Valley Project operations with regulatory requirements; and long-term solutions to problems, such as endangered species listings, in the Bay-Delta Estuary.

Millions have already been spent for ecosystem restoration under CALFED. CALFED funds have already been used to remove dams on Butte Creek. On Battle Creek, \$30 million in CALFED Ecosystem Restoration funds will be used to remove five dams, provide fish passage at other dams, and screen irrigation pipes to prevent entrainment of fish into irrigation ditches. In October 2000, \$390 million in state funding passed by voters under Proposition 204 is expected to be released to fund CALFED restoration and other projects over ten years (pending a final Environmental Impact Statement for water projects in the region. Between 1999 and 2005, a total of over \$8 million in CALFED/Proposition 204 funding is slated for dam removal studies of dams in the Bay-Delta region. In addition to Proposition 204 and matching federal dollars, California voters recently passed bond resolutions of \$2.1 billion for parks and \$1.9 billion for water-related restoration (Propositions 12 and 13). Some of these funds also will be available for ecosystem restoration in the Bay-Delta region.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Dan Castleberry, Central Valley Project Improvement Act, (AFRP), 209-946-6400 x 304, dcastleb@delta.dfg.ca.gov, www2.delta.dfg.ca.gov/afrp/afrp.asp.

Ted Frink, California Department of Water Resources, Integrated Storage Investigations Branch, CALFED, 916-327-1757, tfrink@water.ca.gov, www.calfed.water.ca.gov/ecosystem_rest.html.
Steve Evans, Friends of the River, 916-442-3155 x 221, www.friendsoftheriver.org.

Connecticut

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

Connecticut does not have dedicated funding for dam repair or removal.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

Long Island Sound License Plate Program. The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection provides funding for habitat restoration using funds from its Long Island Sound License Plate Program. Dam removal projects qualify for grants, but to date funds have only been used for fish passage around dams and other obstructions. Under the program, \$35 of the \$50 one-time license plate fee is deposited into a fund that can be used for habitat restoration, research, education, outreach, and new and improved access to Long Island Sound. Grants of a recommended maximum of \$25,000 per project can be made to municipalities, nonprofit groups, and schools. A grant was made to a local land trust for fish passage on the Oyster River over a low-head dam that blocked alewife and herring migration. A local Trout Unlimited chapter received another Long Island Sound Fund grant to provide passage for alewife, herring, and sea-run brown trout around a road culvert on Trading Cove Brook.

MITIGATION / ENVIRONMENTAL PENALTY

Supplemental Environmental Penalties. Connecticut has used supplemental environmental penalties in lieu of environmental enforcement penalties to help finance planning, design, engineering, and demolition costs on several dams on the Naugatuck River (see Naugatuck River case study in the *Dam Removal Success* report; go to damremovaltoolkit.americanrivers.org, click on “Case Studies of Completed Dam Removals” and then click on “Dam Removal Success Stories Report.”)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Long Island Sound License Plate Program:
Kate Hughes, Connecticut DEP, 860-424-3034,
www.dep.state.ct.us/olisp/licplate/licplate.htm

Supplemental Environmental Penalties:
Susan Peterson, Connecticut DEP, Bureau of Water Management, Clean Water Fund,
Management Office, 860-424-3854

Maine

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

Maine recently passed legislation to create a \$400,000 dam repair fund to be administered by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Maine DEP is currently developing rules for the program, and it is unclear at this time if the funds will be available for dam removal.

OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE AND INITIATIVES

Although the State of Maine does not provide funding for dam removal, it has provided assistance for removal of dams. To help facilitate removal of the Edwards Dam on the Kennebec River in Maine, the State took title to the dam and removed it using non-state funds to cover removal costs. The State is continuing this role, agreeing to take title to other dams that will be removed with non-state funds, including the Smelt Hill Dam on the Presumscot River.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Dana Murch, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land and Water Quality, 207-287-3901, dana.p.murch@state.me.us

Massachusetts

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management (DEM) has an authorized program to provide funding to local communities for dam repairs, this funding can also be used for dam removal. The program pays up to 75% of dam repair/removal costs, with in-kind contributions accepted toward the required 25% local cost-share. In the past, the program has had \$5 million in funding, and funded projects have ranged from \$25,000 to \$1 million. No funds have been appropriated to the grant program for 2000.

OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE AND INITIATIVES

In 1999, Massachusetts launched “River Restore,” a program administered by DEM’s Department of Fisheries, Wildlife and Environmental Law Enforcement. The program works across agencies on regulatory and funding issues and works cooperatively with DEM’s Office of Dam Safety. The River Restore program is dedicated to reconnecting natural and cultural river communities by selective removal of dams and other obstructions. The program focuses on “dams that are no longer serving their original purpose and/or no longer able to contain and pass storm flows safely. DEM’s Office of Dam Safety estimates that Massachusetts has 3,000 dams, most of which were built before 1900 for water supply, industrial use, power supply, and recreation. The River Restore program has set up a dam decommissioning task force, and established interdisciplinary teams of engineers, ecologists and fisheries biologists to evaluate unsafe dams to compare the feasibility of repair versus removal options.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Karen Pelto, River Restore Coordinator, 617-626-1542, karen.pelto@state.ma.us

Michigan

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

Michigan does not have dedicated funding for dam repair or removal.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

Michigan has been actively removing unsafe dams whose removal would provide habitat and recreational benefits using a variety of federal, state, local, and private funding sources. State appropriated general funds have been used on a case-specific basis. Two state funding programs that have also been used to fund dam removals are the Inland Fisheries Grant Program and the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund, although these funds were not intended to specifically address dam removal needs.

Inland Fisheries Grant Program. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) manages this program that is designed to support projects that protect, maintain, or rehabilitate inland aquatic environments on waters capable of supporting significant public fisheries resources, primarily through property acquisition. The Michigan legislature appropriates \$200,000 annually to the program from fish and game license revenues. Grants are made once per year, at a maximum of \$20,000 per project, with a required 50% match.

Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund. This DNR program provides grants to local units of governments for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation or protection of Michigan's natural resources. Approximately \$20 million to \$25 million are available annually to this program from the sale of oil and gas leases on state land. Grants are made twice per year for a minimum of \$15,000 and maximum of \$500,000 for development projects (there is no minimum or maximum for land acquisition projects). The City of Williamston, MI was awarded a Natural Resources Trust Fund grant to remove a dam to create a "whitewater" rapids for kayaks on a previously dammed stretch of Grand River.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Sharon Hanshue, Michigan DNR, Fisheries Division,
517-335-4058, hanshus1@state.mi.us
Jim Hayes, Michigan DNR, Dam Safety, 517-335-3170.

Minnesota

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

Minnesota does not have dedicated funding for dam repair or removal.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

The Minnesota state legislature has funded numerous dam repair and removal projects through direct appropriations (see the Cannon and Kettle River case studies in the *Dam Removal Success Stories* report; go to damremovaltoolkit.americanrivers.org, click on “Case Studies of Completed Dam Removals” and then click on “Dam Removal Success Stories Report.”) The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) provides a list of priority projects to the legislature every two years. One to two dam removals are normally included in the list, resulting in about one dam removal per year. This pace is expected to continue for at least 10 years, according to the DNR.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Craig Regalia, Minnesota DNR, 651-296-0525, craig.regalia@dnr.state.mn.us.

New Hampshire

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

New Hampshire does not have dedicated funding for dam repair or removal.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

New Hampshire's Fisheries Habitat Program is a new program that provides funding for fish habitat protection, enhancement, and restoration. The program, administered by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, provides funding for removing barriers to fish movements within watersheds, including removal of dams. Funding for the program comes from a \$1 surcharge on all fishing licenses sold in the state. The program is generating approximately \$175,000 to \$250,000 per year for habitat improvement projects. Combined with federal matching funds, the Fish and Game Department anticipates that approximately \$500,000 per year will be available through the program. Three privately owned dams on the Ashuelot River are scheduled to be removed using funds from this program. The state's dam safety agency is collaborating closely with the Fish and Game Department on the Ashuelot River projects and will conduct the actual dam removal work.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Scott Decker, New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, 603-271-2744,
sdecker@wildlife.state.nh.us

New Jersey

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

In 1992, New Jersey voters approved by referendum the Green Acres, Clean Water, Farmland and Historic Preservation Bond Act, which authorized the issuance of \$15 million in state bonds to finance a revolving loan program to rehabilitate dams. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) launched the Dam Restoration and Clean Water Trust Fund in 1994. The loan program is open to private dam owners, such as homeowner associations, but they are required to have a municipal co-borrower. Under the provisions of the law, the municipality can assess the properties that benefit from the project in order to pay off the loan.

Under the program, low-interest loans (2% interest) with a 20-year maturity were made to 19 projects ranging in funding amount from \$175,000 to \$2.2 million. All of the original loan funds from the original program have been allocated, but will be available again on a revolving basis as loans are repaid. None of the funded projects have been dam removals, but there is nothing in the law or program rules that precludes the funding from being used for that purpose.

In January 2000, the state legislature appropriated an additional \$9.5 million to the program. In addition to revolving loans, grants up to 100% of a project's cost are available to local governments. These funds also can be used for dam removal.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

John Ritchey, New Jersey DEP, Dam Safety Section, 609-984-0859, jritchey@dep.state.nj.us, www.state.nj.us/dep/nhr/engineering/damsafety

New York

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

New York does not have dedicated funding for dam repair or removal.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

In 1996, New York voters approved a \$1.75 billion Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act that included \$790 million in funding for municipal wastewater treatment improvement, pollution prevention, agricultural and non-agricultural nonpoint source abatement and control, and aquatic habitat restoration, and \$265 million in funding for safe drinking water revolving loans. The bond act also authorized \$15 million in assistance to municipalities for dam safety projects. As of February 2000, \$5 million of a total \$7 million appropriated had been committed to fund 18 projects. The governor's current 2000/2001 budget recommends an additional \$2 million appropriation. Although none of the funded projects have involved dam removal, the funds can be used for that purpose. The program provides grants for 75% of eligible costs with a minimum local match of 25%. There is a cap of \$300,000 of Bond Act funding per project.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Mike Stankiewicz, New York DEC, Dam/Flood Protection Section, 518-457-0834,
mrstanki@gw.dec.state.ny.us

North Carolina

DEDICATED FUNDING

North Carolina does not have dedicated funding for dam repair or removal.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

North Carolina has three general environmental funding programs that have been used, or could be used, for dam removal:

Clean Water Management Trust Fund. Created by North Carolina's state legislature in 1996, this program provides grants to enhance or restore degraded waters, protect unpolluted waters, contribute to a network of riparian buffers and greenways, or all three. The program applies 6.5% of the state's budget surplus, or a minimum of \$30 million, each year to a trust that is then used to provide grants on a competitive basis to state agencies, local governments, and nonprofit organizations. Although the program's budget is set by law, funds must be appropriated every year by the state legislature. To date, appropriations to the program have averaged \$44 million per year. The funds have not yet been used to fund dam removals, but program funds may be used for this purpose.

North Carolina Marine Fisheries Resource Grant Program. Funds from this program provided nearly \$100,000 in 1998 for two dam removals on the Neuse River. The removal of Quaker Neck dam and a smaller tributary dam on the Neuse River was accomplished with additional funding through Coastal America from the U.S. EPA and a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. (See Neuse River case study in the *Dam Removal Success Stories* report; go to www.damremovaltoolkit.americanrivers.org, click on "Case Studies of Completed Dam Removals" and then click on "Dam Removal Success Stories Report.")

North Carolina Water Resources Development Project Grant Program. This program provides direct grants in seven categories of eligible projects, including water management and stream restoration. The program, which is funded through capital funds appropriated by the state legislature, has been used to remove a private and state-owned dam on the Little River. Removal of the privately owned dam was funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation with a matching grant of \$100,000 from this state grant program. The state dam removal was also funded with \$72,000 in grant funds from this program.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

John Sutherland, North Carolina Division of Water Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 919-715-5446, John.Sutherland@ncmail.net, www.dwr.ehnr.state.nc.us

Steve Bevington, Clean Water Management Trust Fund, 252-830-3222, steve@cwmtf.net, www.cwmtf.net/welcome.html

Ohio

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) collaborated in 1999 to create two revolving loan programs to assist public and private dam owners to fund safety-related repairs and improvements. DNR regulates the safety of nearly 1,800 Ohio dams, and OWDA provides financing to local governments for projects related to water supplies and water pollution control, such as wastewater treatment and stormwater control facilities as well as dam repairs. Eligible costs for ODWA financing include engineering and design fees, construction costs, and legal and inspection fees. Grants are made on a first-come, first-served basis. Neither program has yet been used to finance a dam removal, but removals are allowed under the program. The two dam safety loan programs are summarized below.

Ohio Water Development Dam Safety Loan Program (DSLPL). This program offers loans to local governments (city, county, state agency, and water/sewer/conservation district) to finance improvements and repairs to dams as mandated by Ohio DNR. Loans are approved each month at an interest rate that is set at 50 basis points above the average for an index of 20-year general obligation bonds. Loan terms can be from 5 to 25 years.

Ohio Water Development Dam Safety Linked Deposit Program (DSLDP). This program is similar to the DSLP except that loans can be made to individuals, private organizations, and businesses for improvements and repairs to dams. The program is unique in that it provides low-interest loans through private banks that participate in the Linked Deposit Program. Interest rates to borrowers are set at a predetermined rate below current rates for U.S. Treasury notes and bonds.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

Ohio DNR removed the Jacoby Road Dam from the Little Miami River in 1997 using funds from the state's Scenic Rivers License Plate Program. Under the program, \$15 of a \$25 special license plate fee generates approximately \$250,000 per year that DNR uses for projects to protect and preserve Ohio's scenic rivers. DNR uses the fees to fund its river restoration projects, such as removing the Jacoby Road Dam. Currently, there is no mechanism in place to provide grants with money generated by this program.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Mark Ogden, Ohio DNR, 614-265-6727, mark.ogden@dnr.state.oh.us,
www.dnr.state.oh.us/odnr/water/dsafety/damloans.html

Pennsylvania

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

Pennsylvania does not have dedicated funding for dam repair or removal.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

In 1999 a new initiative, called Growing Greener, authorized as much as \$650 million in state funding (\$473 million in general revenue funds and \$172 million in Recycling and Hazardous Sites Cleanup and Landfill Closure funds) over five years to protect open space, reclaim mines, refurbish state parks, and restore watersheds, among other objectives. The Growing Greener program includes \$37 million for watershed grants administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The grants are awarded on a 100% basis, with no local match required. All local units of government and non-profit organizations are eligible.

Over \$370 million in grant applications—10 times the available funds—were received in the first round. Growing Greener grants were used to fund 34 already-approved watershed restoration projects in 1999 for a total of \$537,000. At least two dam removal projects were among the funded projects, including two grants of \$30,000 each to remove two small dams and restore streambanks. In 2000, a \$400,000 study was funded to allow the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences to assess the impacts of dam removal in the Delaware River basin. The Governor's 2000/2001 proposed budget allocates approximately \$50 million in Growing Greener watershed protection and restoration grants. It is anticipated that the same level of funding also will be available in year 2002/2003. Dam removal projects are eligible but must score well in relation to other proposed projects in order to be funded.

OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE AND INITIATIVES

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) is an independent state agency that regulates and manages fisheries and boating in the state. The PFBC has been actively involved in removing small dams and other obstructions to migratory fish passage on the Susquehanna River. Using fish passage funds from the U.S. EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program (which requires a 50% non-federal match), the Fish and Boat Commission has worked with local communities to remove at least 31 dams, with plans to remove 30 more. A study of dam removal impacts in the Susquehanna River basin was also funded with \$80,000 in EPA Chesapeake Bay Program funds. The Fish and Boat Commission provides assistance to local communities in the form of free engineering design. It has worked with Pennsylvania DEP, which has created a streamlined process of restoration waivers of permitting processes to make dam removal less costly and more efficient.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Growing Greener program:
Growing Greener Grants Center, 717-705-5400, GrowingGreener@dep.state.pa.us,
www.dep.state.pa.us/growgreen

Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission:
Scott Carney, 814-355-2225, scarney@lazerlink.com, www.fish.state.pa.us.

Utah

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

Utah has a dedicated funding program for dam repair that has not been, but could be, used to fund dam removals. Individuals, towns and counties are eligible for grants from 80 to 95% of the total cost required to bring high hazard irrigation and water supply dams up to standard. The program's \$4.5 million in funds are generated through a combination of \$1 million in general revenue plus half the revenue from a one-eighth-cent sales tax. The Utah state legislature created the sales tax fund in 1983 to address flood control problems. Half of the revenue generated with this tax is now used for dam safety grants.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Richard Hall, Utah DNR, Division of Water Rights, 801-538-7240, rhall@state.ut.us,
www.nrwrt1.nr.state.ut.us

Wisconsin

DAM SAFETY FUNDING

Wisconsin has developed several dedicated funding sources for dam removal.

Dam Maintenance Repair, Modification, Abandonment, and Removal Program. Grants on a 50% matching basis are available for dams owned by municipalities or lake districts up to a maximum \$200,000 state share for dam repair, reconstruction, or removal. About 12% of the \$11.5 million in funds available over the program's 10-year life have been used for dam removal. Nearly all of the \$11.5 million originally authorized in special bond funds has been allocated. No additional bonding authority for the program has been authorized.

Abandoned Dam Fund. This program is the only program in the country dedicated to funding removal of abandoned dams that pose safety threats and offer environmental benefits. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) formally declares a dam abandoned and undertakes removal. In the early- to mid-1990s, DNR removed two to three dams per year in this way. In the past, DNR had line item budget funds averaging \$50,000 per year for this purpose. It is now using approximately \$100,000 of designated bonding for this purpose. DNR also could allocate additional funds through the municipal grants program to remove abandoned dams.

Small Dam Removal Grant Program. This new program will provide funding through an additional \$250,000 in bonding for the removal of small dams and stream restoration. Small dams are defined in the law as less than 15 feet high and less than 100 surface acres of impoundment. The law clearly states that the funds may be used to remove private dams. The program guidelines are being developed, but the program will likely provide 50% matching grants.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

River Ecosystem and Habitat Restoration Program. Legislation creating this program was passed in fall 1999. The program provides planning and project grants related to river protection and habitat restoration activities. The planning grants are capped at \$10,000 and project grants at \$50,000, with a 35% match required from the applicant. Dam removal and land acquisition related to dam removal could qualify for funding under this program.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Meg Galloway, Wisconsin DNR, Bureau of Watershed Management, 608-266-7014,
gallow@dnr.state.wi.us, www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/bureau/programs.html#dam