

## **Landowner Fact Sheet**

Finding funding for tamarisk or Russian olive removal on private lands is a tricky proposition. Although a large portion of the problem occurs on private property, publicly funding improvement of individuals' property values is generally discouraged. Efforts to reconcile these conflicts have resulted in some funding opportunities. These are included in the Landowner Fact Sheet. More inventive and proactive initiatives are needed. Hopefully breakthroughs will soon be made, we'll keep you updated.

### **On the Ground**

For tamarisk and Russian olive removal methods on private property contact your County Weed Manager.

Mesa County, Colorado - Contact Jude Sirota 970-255-7120

### **Funding**

#### **Congress Chartered Grants**

- NFWF – Bring Back the Natives

NFWF seeks projects that initiate partnerships with private landowners; demonstrate collaborative efforts; and address watershed health issues that lead to restoring native aquatic species habitats and their migration corridors. A 2:1 non-federal match is required.

Website – [www.nfwf.org](http://www.nfwf.org)

#### **Government Grants**

- USDA – Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)

Shares cost of wildlife habitat improvement (up to 75%) on the agricultural lands of private landowners and tribes. Website – [www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip)

- USDA Forest Service (FS) – Cooperative Forest Health Management Program

Funds weed management activities on state and private forested lands. Tamarisk activities are eligible.

Website – [www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/docs/toolkit/usdagrants2007.pdf](http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/docs/toolkit/usdagrants2007.pdf)

- USDA NRCS – Environmental Quality Improvement Program (EQIP)

EQIP provides a voluntary conservation program for farmers and ranchers promoting agricultural production and environmental quality as compatible national goals. This

program offers financial and technical help to assist eligible participants in installing or implementing structural and management practices on eligible agricultural land. EQIP may share up to 75% of the costs of certain conservation practices. EQIP Specialist, 202-720-1834.

Website – [www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov)

- USDA NRCS – Conservation on Private Lands Program

This grant program funds conservation and enhancement of wildlife and natural resources on private lands. A 50% match in funds is required.

- USDA NRCS – Funding for the Management and Control of Invasive Species Affecting Grazing Lands

NRCS provides funds to manage the spread of invasive species affecting grazing land. Proposals that address invasive species on western range (grazing) lands are given a priority. Forty grants per year ranging from \$50,000 to \$500,000 are awarded to private landowners.

Website – [www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/glci/](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/glci/)

- USDA NRCS – Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)

CTA provides technical assistance to participants in USDA cost-share and conservation incentive programs. Assistance is funded on a reimbursable basis from the Commodity Credit Corporation for planning and implementing conservation practices that address natural resource issues. Funds are available to private landowners, federal, state, and local agencies.

Website – [www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cta/](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cta/)

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – Private Stewardship Grants

Private Stewardship Grants supplies financial assistance for on-the-ground conservation projects on private lands to benefit at-risk species. This program was not developed to address invasive species issues; however projects that benefit at-risk species through invasive species control may be eligible. 10% non-federal match is required for a median grant of \$8,000 for groups working on private lands.

- NPS – Challenge Cost Share

Works to increase the participation of neighboring communities and qualified partners in preserving and improving the cultural, natural and recreational resources for which the Service is responsible. In 2003, \$5.0 million in each bureau challenge cost-share program was targeted specifically at resource restoration and habitat enhancement. A typical award is \$7,000 to \$21,000, and a 1:1 non-federal match is required for public, private, and tribal interests.

Website – [www.nps.gov/nrcr/programs/ccsp/](http://www.nps.gov/nrcr/programs/ccsp/)

- USFWS – Partners for Fish and Wildlife

A voluntary habitat restoration program that provides financial assistance and restoration expertise to private landowners, tribes and other conservation partners who desire to improve the condition of fish and wildlife habitat on their land. Projects must be on refuge land, or in an area that directly benefits FWS lands. A 1:1 cost match is required.

Website – <http://ecos.fws.gov/partners/viewContent.do?viewPage=home>

### **Non Governmental Grants**

- American Forests

The Global ReLeaf Forests ecosystem restoration program funds quality tree-planting projects. Prefers to partner with private and public sector organizations and agencies to plant trees and improve the environment in projects that would otherwise not be feasible. Must be greater than 20 acres. This grant works on government lands and private lands that are accessible to the public and could be an appropriate revegetation funding source. Funding cycles are in January and July.

Website – [www.americanforests.org](http://www.americanforests.org)

- Wildlife Habitat Policy Research Program

The Wildlife Habitat Policy Research Program's mission is to develop and disseminate new information and tools to accelerate the conservation of wildlife habitat in the US. This grant works towards developing the knowledge and tools relevant to conserving terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat, including both public and privately owned property. Typically awards between \$50,000 and \$190,000.

Website – [www.whprp.org](http://www.whprp.org)