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The Landowner Incentive Program: Strategies for Long-term Effectiveness

A white paper published by the Environmental Defense Center for Conservation Incentives

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The Center for Conservation Incentives

The Environmental Defense Center for Conservation Incentives was launched in 2003 with major support from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation to further the conservation of biodiversity on U.S. private lands through the use of incentives. The Center works with landowners, conservation organizations and government agencies to develop place-based projects that demonstrate the utility of incentives in conserving habitats on private lands. The Center also works to influence the development and implementation of national and state incentive programs and policies.

Headquartered in the Washington, DC office of Environmental Defense, the Center also has staff in all of the regional offices. We thank the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation and Robert Wilson for their generosity in funding this work.

The Landowner Incentive Program: Strategies for Long-term Effectiveness

Introduction and Overview

Conservation efforts to preserve rare wildlife once focused exclusively on public lands. But since almost three-fourths of the lower 48 states is privately-owned, the conservation of many species and habitats cannot be achieved solely on public lands. Fortunately, federal and state governments have been providing more help to landowners who agree to help wildlife.

In 2002, the Bush Administration created the Landowner Incentive Program (LIP) to catalyze state wildlife agency efforts to develop programs that focused on private lands.¹ LIP provides funding for states to staff their programs and to fund conservation work with private landowners to restore and maintain habitat for endangered, threatened, and other imperiled species. With funding authorized by Congress, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) provided \$62 million to 48 states in 2003-2004 for state landowner assistance programs.

After two years and with \$40 million more funding proposed in President Bush's 2005 budget we believe it is time to examine LIP's niche in private lands conservation and to think strategically about program development. This short discussion paper makes three points:

1. State Wildlife Grants

After receiving almost \$300 million in State Wildlife Grants, state agencies are now finalizing "Comprehensive Wildlife Strategies" that identify rare biological resources and lay out goals and strategies to conserve those resources. LIP must be an essential component of these strategies if they target the private lands that are important for biodiversity conservation in almost every state. LIP appropriations and implementation should remain distinct from State Wildlife Grants at the federal level but be fully integrated into state conservation efforts.

2. A Distinct Program

Many federal programs serve private landowners, but LIP is unique in its focus on endangered, threatened and "at risk" wildlife—no other program has the funding—backed by the biological expertise of state wildlife agencies—to deliver the same results on private land. Yet in some states, current efforts to coordinate LIP with other programs threaten to subsume it under those programs and moderate benefits LIP could achieve. LIP should be implemented in concert with other programs, but without losing its landowner constituency or maximizing benefits to rare wildlife.

3. Efficient Delivery

Although 48 states have received grants and 29 states have received more than \$1 million each, LIP has produced few results on the ground. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's consultation process slows delivery of funds to states and landowners; state hiring freezes and other bureaucratic constraints prevent states from spending money received. We need to do better if LIP is to endure.

¹The Landowner Incentive Program: Model State Approaches and Recommendations to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. T. Male and M. Bauer. 2003. Unpublished Environmental Defense discussion paper.

Background—The Landowner Incentive Program

In 1997, under the administration of then-Governor Bush, the State of Texas launched the first state Landowner Incentive Program which was exclusively focused on helping landowners conserve rare species on their property. The Texas LIP provided small grants (typically less than \$10,000) to landowners to carry out habitat improvement projects. The program grew to have a budget of almost \$2 million in 2003 and has benefited more than 100,000 acres of habitat over 5 years.

In early 2003, federal grants were awarded to 42 states to establish or implement landowner incentive programs. States with existing programs like Texas, Colorado, and North Carolina received funding to support landowner projects while many other states were setting up programs for the first time.

LIP funding is available to states through two competitions.

- Tier I funding is available to states to establish new programs or staff and operate existing ones. In 2005, almost half of program appropriations are likely to be used for Tier I grants. Tier I supports program administration, state LIP coordinators, regional private lands biologists, outreach efforts, and many other aspects of program operation.
- Tier II grants support direct technical and financial assistance to private landowners for restoration and habitat management on private lands. The U.S. Congress cut funding for the program in 2005 and so less money will be available for on-the-ground work with private landowners. In general, these resources go into one of the following:
 - Purchasing development and other rights through permanent easements, and term contracts;
 - Supporting a public agency or third party's efforts to restore and manage biological resources, after private landowners give permission through a cooperative agreement for such activities to occur; and
 - Funding private landowner efforts to restore and manage biological resources, including support for the technical and outreach staff that assist landowners or develop the cooperative agreements or regulatory assurances that make such work possible.

LIP cannot fund efforts to purchase title to private land and put it under public ownership or ownership by non-profits.

Appendix A provides a list of LIP, Private Stewardship Grant, and State Wildlife Grant funding per year and state.

1. State Wildlife Grants

Integrate LIP in Planning

After October 2005, almost every state will have a completed “Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy” that was developed with funding from the “State Wildlife Grants” program. Strategies are meant to identify priorities and goals in wildlife conservation and lay out a plan to achieve those goals. Although State Wildlife Grants represent a significant federal allocation for state conservation efforts, more resources are needed. The Landowner Incentive Program can play a valuable role in helping states develop and maintain capacity to work on private lands. Further, LIP has the potential to bring a new constituency—private landowners—to the support of state agencies in their efforts to maintain and expand federal wildlife funding.

In developing LIP applications agencies should think about how to target LIP at identified wildlife priorities. For example, developing LIP ranking criteria that give more points to projects involving the state's priority species and landscapes. For

example, Oregon takes a simple but effective approach to prioritize projects that achieve conservation plan goals – it gives 5 extra points in ranking them. In contrast, Florida has created a staff-intensive process that begins after landowners express initial interest in the program. Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission personnel visit landowners’ property to conduct a GIS assessment of available habitat and potential restoration and management needs. GIS technology is integrated with state plans that identify the highest priority wildlife habitats allowing Commission staff to let landowners know right away whether their lands are a priority for enrollment.

In addition, states should incorporate LIP into draft Comprehensive Strategies by identifying wildlife goals, objectives, and performance measures that can be achieved through LIP. For example, using LIP for endangered and rare plant conservation—species that are not covered under State Wildlife Grants. Working with private landowners provides distinct challenges and opportunities from working on public lands, including the need to:

- Establish personal relationships with landowners that may be labor- and time-intensive;
- Provide technical assistance to landowners who may be willing to undertake restoration and habitat management but lack the expertise to do so or to apply for funding;
- Provide technical assistance to implement projects for landowners who are willing to allow such work to occur on their land, but are not interested in doing it themselves (or through a contractor); and
- Establish cooperative agreements and funding contracts directly with landowners that satisfy state contracting and other requirements, but are not so lengthy and complicated that they deter landowners from participation.

For example, Comprehensive Strategies might identify a few species that an agency believes will benefit from practices implemented on private lands; describe those practices and goals for implementing each; and discuss how the agency will find resources to achieve those goals (e.g. through LIP). Alternately, all species might have private land conservation needs and agencies can use Comprehensive Strategies to plan effective landowner outreach and project initiation. For example, Missouri Department of Natural Resources provides a guide for landowners that through a simple series of questions, directs landowners to appropriation funding sources.

Keep LIP Competitive

Delivering funding through competition rather than through a fixed formula (as the State Wildlife Grants do) is appropriate for LIP because states differ in their capacity and interest in working with private landowners. Some states have well-developed outreach capacity (i.e. “boots on the ground”) to work

Formula-based Funding Disadvantages Many States

Using the same State Wildlife Grants formula to allocate funding for LIP is a bad idea for many states who can do better through competition. For example, only three states have the potential to receive 5 percent or more of SWG funding as it is currently allocated, whereas all states can receive this amount through LIP. Although not all LIP funding directly supports state agencies (e.g. in 2005, approximately 50 percent of LIP was available in Tier I grants), it nonetheless expands federal wildlife funding for those with competitive programs.

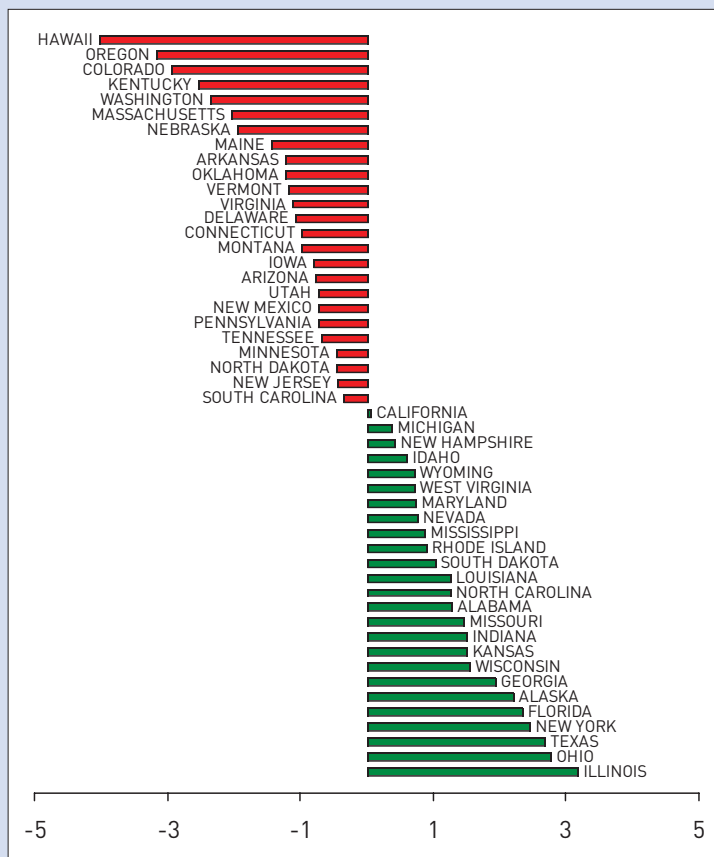
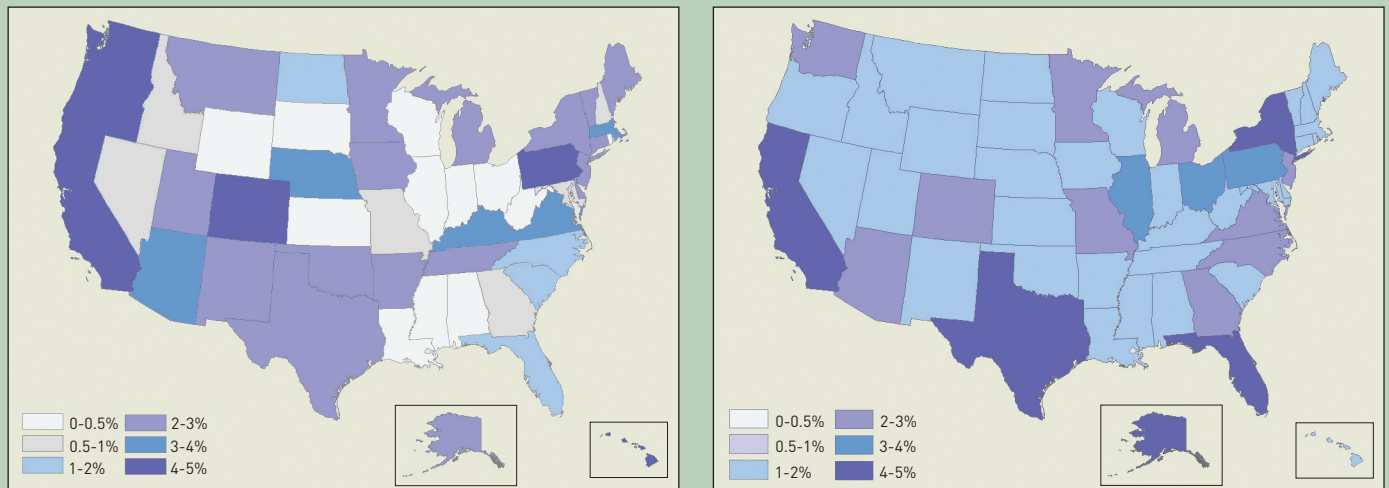


Figure 1: Loss or gain in past LIP funding if LIP allocations had been done through the SWG formula rather than competition.

Figure 2: Comparing State Success in LIP and Wildlife Grants



Percent of total Landowner Incentive Program funding (FY 03-04) received by each state

Percent of total State Wildlife Grants (FY 01-05) received by each state

with landowners. Some states have contracting and other procedures to permit or facilitate the award of landowner grants. Some states have neither and LIP provides an opportunity for them to develop such capacity. However, evidence from submitted 2003 and 2004 LIP proposals suggests that some agencies have minimal interest in doing anything different than they are already doing. Simply providing more money through a formula creates no incentive for agencies to develop landowner assistance capacity nor does it encourage innovation among agencies seeking to expand and improve upon existing capacity.

Over time it may be appropriate to allocate Tier I based on performance rather than competition, but too many states still struggle to hire staff and spend even Tier I monies to warrant this approach now.

Further, evidence from past proposals suggests that the program is sufficiently open that all states that submit a complete Tier I application are funded so only Tier II is truly competitive. A 2005 change in ranking criteria makes it even easier for states that have not had successful applications in the past to compete. While this may be politically astute, it penalizes motivated states and rewards states that have been unable to satisfy minimally rigorous application criteria.

2. Maintain a Distinct Program

States face a “Catch-22” in developing LIP: there is no certainty of long-term funding so many agencies are hesitant to create new staff positions and a unique “LIP” identity with landowners for fear that any future loss of funding could damage landowner relationships and endanger staff positions. However, without doing such things, programs risk having no identity and thus no constituency to build support in the long-term.

For example, USDA directs more than \$1 billion per year to conservation work with private landowners and a growing proportion of this is directed at practices that benefit wildlife. The goals of some of these programs are consistent with state wildlife agency priorities (indeed, state agencies help set them through participation in NRCS and FSA “state technical committees”). However, NRCS lacks the on-the-ground staff capacity to fully implement programs and this lack of capacity is particularly acute with wildlife practices, which may involve very technical activities and

detailed biological knowledge. LIP could fill this gap by allowing state agencies to hire personnel who help landowners get USDA funding for restoration activities or by working on lands enrolled in USDA programs to carry out additional activities that are not funded by USDA. This approach has obvious advantages in maximizing funding and thus benefits on targeted lands. However, there are two problems. First, USDA programs are weakly targeted at the lands important for rare wildlife because enrollment is landowner-driven and enrollment may emphasize other conservation priorities (like water quality, air quality, and erosion). Second, by working with a landowner through another program the landowner is less likely to be a motivated constituent for whom LIP has a distinct identity and value.

The challenge is to develop a program that helps landowners tap into any existing program while still creating a unique LIP identity. For example, Minnesota's LIP has established a set of biodiversity priorities and high-priority private lands and directed outreach by Minnesota DNR staff to these properties (reaching hundreds of landowners in FY 2004). DNR develops a habitat management plan for listed species that fits landowner interests. Practices being implemented through LIP are similar to those possible through USDA programs, but LIP is establishing unique relationships with landowners, helping them develop LIP applications, providing specific outreach materials, and periodic quarterly updates on program successes. DNR staff also inform landowners that funding is uncertain, and help them find other assistance programs if appropriate. All of these efforts develop program identity and printed outreach materials help develop landowner knowledge of the program which allows better information to spread among other landowners through word-of-mouth.

Recommendation: Agencies should develop LIP to complement USDA and other conservation programs, but need to ensure that outreach targets the lands most important for rare species, not the landowners who are easiest to reach. Additionally, agencies should develop outreach tools that allow them to educate landowners and build informed partnerships.

Quality versus Quantity

Many conservation programs address natural resource concerns that are appropriately measured through acreage. For example, more prairie pothole wetlands provide more waterfowl habitat and greater acreage of cropland left with significant crop residue provides greater erosion reduction benefits. Well-run programs like USDA's Wetland Reserve Program and Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Partners for Fish and Wildlife already serve this niche for "more is better" conservation where acreage is a good indicator of the magnitude of wildlife benefits.

Unlike these programs, LIP is uniquely focused on working with private landowners to benefit rare wildlife that as often as not depend upon the quality of each acre of habitat rather than quantity. Projects may have a high cost per acre and require repeated management with multiple conservation practices. For example, endangered plants like Price's potato bean (*Apios priceana*) found from Kentucky down through Mississippi depends upon forest openings to survive and without intermittent disturbance those openings disappear—only a few well-managed acres can make a difference. Or the roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*) for which constructed nesting shelters and early spring vegetation control on barrier and offshore islands in New England are extremely important—logistics in such locations can be difficult and expensive. Yet in both of these cases, species response to management efforts can be immediate and large in numbers of individuals, but not in acreage.

Unfortunately, the 2005 LIP guidance encourages states to focus outcomes on acres restored. In doing so, the Service risks turning LIP into a program that dupli-

cates what other programs can provide, eliminating a reason to maintain LIP as a distinct program. It is easier (and cheaper) to measure acres, but is it really meaningful?

Instead, with the Service's encouragement, states should focus LIP on the magnitude of wildlife benefits produced and devise a strategy for measuring those benefits. This might be acres, but it might also be measured through number of animals or plants produced or populations restored. Producing such quantifiable and reportable benefits for endangered and rare species helps LIP fill a unique niche in the suite of landowner assistance programs now available. And while auditors might be used to seeing acres, having a program's performance measured in number of rare species populations restored or maintained, or thousands of individuals of rare species produced is a far more biologically relevant and important success.

Develop Landowner Capacity

There is a tension in private lands conservation between government and NGO efforts that effectively take control of conservation work and developing that same capacity in landowners. Working with landowners can be frustrating, slow, and labor intensive. For example, one biologist interviewed stated that talking with landowners takes up half of field time. In particular, finding and developing relationships with new landowners is laborious and landowners frequently want to take small steps toward partnership—first a survey, then a small habitat restoration grant, a management plan, a term agreement. Is it worth the time or could conservation be done more effectively through easement and acquisition?

There is no doubt that easements and acquisition are an effective strategy for protecting the highest quality habitats and lands most at risk of development, but many state and federal programs already serve these needs—USDA's Wetland Reserve Program, the Grassland Reserve Program, Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (and affiliated state programs), Recovery Land Acquisition Grants, and privately funded programs run by more than 1,000 conservancies and land trusts in the U.S. Through these and other programs, agencies and private groups have protected more than 6,000,000 acres of land. Another 35,000,000 acres is enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program. Although we believe it is neither the Administration nor Congress' intent for the program, LIP has the potential to become one more tool that funds easements. Indeed, that is how some states are using LIP funding—working with land trusts and other local organizations to acquire easements from private landowners.

It is more difficult to implement, but a more appropriate use for LIP is to use program funds to work directly with individual landowners and even help develop landowner capacity for restoration and maintenance work. Even when landowners are not expected to take on a significant share of restoration work (e.g. because it is highly technical, requires specialized equipment, or they simply do not have the time) it is still worth having them engaged because over time they will be more likely to make the right conservation decisions on their own land and to be advocates for conservation with neighbors.

These same landowners also have the potential to become advocates for conservation, with a message that is too rarely heard over the din of conservation critics who say rare species conservation doesn't work for landowners and doesn't produce results for species.

3. Efficient Delivery

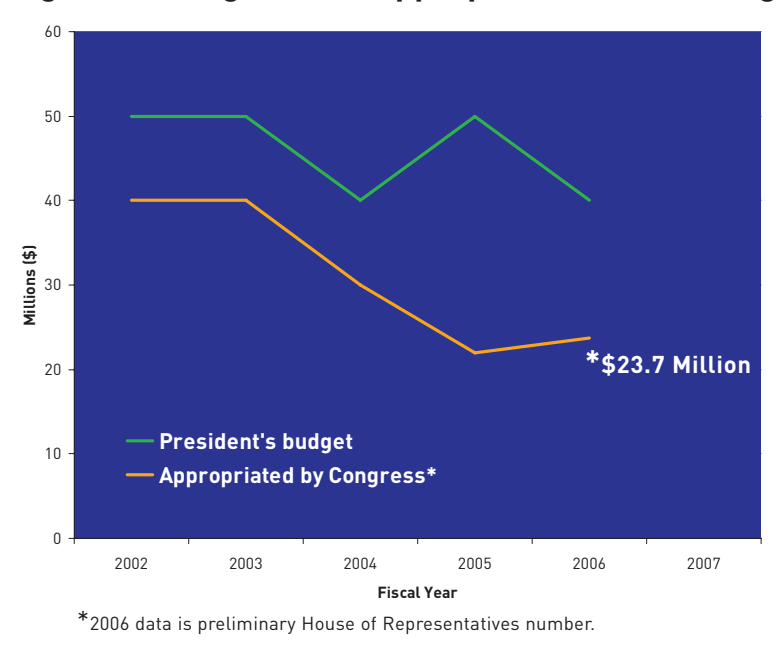
Effective and Efficient?—Not Yet

There are many reasons why much of the \$60 million in appropriations allocated to states through LIP has not turned into on the ground restoration and management. The extremely slow implementation of LIP grants has been reported earlier, but

apparently continues in many (but not all) states and regions. Whatever the reasons, states and the Service need to be expedient about producing and documenting results or there is the risk that Congress will have an all-too-easy reason to stop funding the program. Already the program has lost potential funding in each year (Figure 3).

In a sense, LIP is an experiment to determine whether the most efficient and effective way to achieve conservation objectives on private land is through the Department of Interior (e.g. Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program), the Department of Agriculture (e.g. Conservation Security Program, Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, or Wetland Reserve Program), directly through the landowner (e.g. Private Stewardship Grants Program), or through state agencies. So far, it is clear that LIP implementation is inefficient in some regions and states, but initial evidence also suggests that where the program is being implemented on the ground it is effective in achieving biodiversity benefits (e.g. Texas, Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota, and Florida).

Figure 3: Budgeted vs. Appropriated LIP Funding



Recommendation: We encourage states to find projects that they can initiate quickly with landowners who are willing to talk about their projects. In the longer term, both the Service and many state agencies need to speed up their ability to negotiate compliance requirements for state and federal land so they can deliver assistance to landowners.

Effective and Efficient—Speeding Program Delivery

Our earlier paper describes some of the initial problems in implementing LIP that still exist, but that we will not repeat here. However, we will make suggestions on how the Service and states can better serve landowners:

- We propose that states and the Service move projects forward on multiple tracks—qualifying for funding while simultaneously satisfying compliance requirements. Doing so will allow agencies to be responsive to landowners (who are often frustrated by the pace of government bureaucracy) and to spend the money their LIP program receives, justifying requests for more funding. Initiating project review immediately after projects have been selected by the state for inclusion in a LIP funding request will speed up delivery of funding if and when the Service awards funding.
 - o For example, a state with a LIP application review panel could proceed with the assumption that all the best ranked applications are worth funding, regardless of whether the state is able to get a federal LIP Tier II grant in the current year or not. Proceeding on such an assumption, it would then make sense for the state to initiate NEPA, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and other consultation immediately, even if funding is still uncertain.
 - o Alternately, some states have clear rare species/habitat priorities that require a set of finite and discrete actions that are consistent among individual projects. In such cases, the state should pursue “programmatic” consultations to the extent possible so that when individual projects within a priority are subsequently funded, con-

sultation can be completed quickly. There is apparently some variation among Regions of the Service in how such programmatic consultations are viewed and what is included within them. The Service should resolve these differences so that it can implement LIP as efficiently and effectively as possible.

- It is unclear why the Service is using “programmatic” consultations for some states and projects, but not for others. The Service needs to immediately define the circumstances under which such consultations are appropriate and provide guidance to states and other partners on how to initiate a programmatic consultation and how to structure habitat and species initiatives so they are most likely to be eligible for programmatic consultation. It is extremely difficult to get information from states or the Service on how common this practice currently is for LIP but the uncertainty and confusion among LIP coordinators over consultation processes suggests they are in need of more information.
- Surprisingly, some wildlife agencies have faced major obstacles in providing grants to private landowners because state contracting policies, regulations and laws, and lack of staff capacity make it difficult to do so. In these states, federal agencies are better able to work with landowners than states (unless the agency keeps all LIP funding within the wildlife agency and carries out private lands projects themselves, with the agreement of the landowner). Given that funding for private lands work is likely to continue and grow, these states need to immediately develop new procedures that allow them to work with private landowners. There are ample examples from other states that do have effective procedures.
 - One potential solution is for wildlife agencies to work through non-profit entities like New Jersey’s Conserve Wildlife Foundation that may be better able to deliver assistance to landowners. Such arrangements have the disadvantage that they may add to the administrative costs of the program and they add a new layer of complexity and bureaucracy. Nevertheless, such partners may represent the clearest way forward for some states to deliver conservation assistance to private landowners.
- All states with Tier II funding need to have dedicated LIP coordinators and possibly even dedicated LIP fiscal administrators. There is enough money in Tier I to support such positions and they are vital if states are to deliver money quickly and bring in new dollars to the state. States that have allowed a coordinator to work full-time on LIP have generally made more progress than states without full-time coordinators. Further, interviews with LIP coordinators suggest that ones without multiple, conflicting duties are more satisfied with their jobs and thus likely to remain with the program.

Program Notes

The following summarize other aspects of past successful LIP proposals and implementation guidelines that may be useful to states.

Using Tier II to Support Staff

In 2003 and 2004, some state Tier II proposals proposed funding technical assistance that would be provided by new or existing state (or other) employees to deliver the LIP to landowners. Many of these proposals were funded. Other states limited staffing costs to Tier I. In 2005, the Service's guidance makes it clear that technical assistance to landowners can be covered by Tier II funding. Thus, there may be less distinction between what the Tiers can be used for than some state agencies had imagined.

There is clearly a potential for this new guidance to be exploited and for all funding to be consumed by state personnel who are implementing work on private lands. Although that might still achieve private land conservation goals, landowners remain passive participants in conservation.

However, for states that have little existing capacity to work with private landowners—of which there are many—this ability to use more LIP to support technical assistance may enable states to create field capacity that heretofore has limited agency effectiveness in achieving their goals. In particular, greater technical assistance capacity may help state agencies reach individual landowners who lack the conservation knowledge and experience to develop proposals for LIP funding, or proposals that successfully compete against those from land trusts, conservancies, environmental organizations, and or that are ghost-written by the Service itself.

Direct Payments for Conservation

Some state agencies are paying or have proposed to pay landowners a direct payment for the “rental” value of their land. For example, if a landowner is taking a land out of crop production and restoring wetlands there, LIP payments can compensate any foregone income. In theory, precise payment rates might be difficult to calculate, but in practice USDA has established soil and land use-specific rental rates for every county throughout the country that can be used for LIP.

Although no program that we are aware of uses this measure, an agency could also potentially use rates from conservation banks (e.g. California and Alabama) to compensate landowners who are restoring endangered or threatened species to their property where none previously existed. However, because banks typically require permanent protection of restored species, landowners receiving similar payments through LIP would likely be required to make a similar commitment.

Some states have proposed to pay landowners a direct incentive payment for voluntarily restoring rare species or their habitats. The Service has apparently been unable to fund such direct incentive payments unless they are structured like a rental payment and based on standard rental payment rates. (Although there have been many discussions of the need to show landowners that “conservation can pay,” at this time, LIP is not the program to make this happen.)

In-Kind Match

Although the program only requires a 25 percent non-federal match, this has been a barrier for some states. There are a number of ways for states to find this non-federal match through in-kind contributions such as:

- Landowner contributions of equipment and time to implement projects;
- Third parties such as conservation organizations who can match projects with non-federal support;

- Landowners contributing the rental value of acres that will be put into the program. (Per acre rental rates can be determined based on NRCS rental rates for cropland, pasture or wetland soils.); or
- Asking the state Legislature for match money that will bring new federal dollars to the state at a ratio of three federal to one state dollar.

Federal cost-share and accounting policies have also played a role in making match more difficult. For example, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requires “proportional reimbursement” before the Service will compensate states for project spending. If a project costing \$10,000 (\$7,500 federal cost/ \$2,500 match) is half done but none of the match or in-kind has accrued, the Service cannot reimburse the state agency any money. These bureaucratic constraints devalue potential landowner contributions that might be made to maintain a project that is initially put in at federal cost (e.g. mowing or prescribed burning in a restored grassland over 10 years). Further, they drive the program toward partnerships with organizations who own land rather than individuals and toward easement acquisition, since both of these are more likely to involve an upfront match or in-kind contribution.

In addition, some states have difficulty with landowner match, fearing that the state may be liable for direct reimbursements to the Service if landowner matching funds cannot be properly documented over time. Affected states should resolve this contracting issue as they miss a valuable opportunity to incorporate significant in-kind contributions and to engage landowners in restoration partnerships.

In the past, some states have also proposed unique ways to engage small landowners in the program who may not be able to undertake large projects or develop the application materials to describe how they would do so. Starting small projects with such landowners helps develop landowner capacity for future work and develops new relationships for wildlife agencies. In some of these proposals, state agencies proposed to let such “small projects” have a lower match requirement which would be made up elsewhere through higher match on more expensive projects. It is unclear if the Service has been able to approve this flexibility of match among projects, but it should certainly try to do so since the net ability of the Service to leverage federal funds remains the same regardless of which projects provide leveraging.

Recommendation: Some of these difficulties would be resolved if the Service and states developed one or very few grant agreements to cover the entire LIP in a state (some states have apparently already done this) and allowed match to be accounted flexibly under all projects within that grant agreement. Further, grant agreements should be finalized as soon as possible—ideally the day after funding awards are announced—so that states and landowners can begin recording match and in-kind contributions to the projects. Related to this, the Service needs to clarify and publicize its decision as to whether grant agreements can be finalized in this way before compliance documents are completed. Finally, the Service with state encouragement should investigate the flexibility possible under grant agreements to account for the required proportional contributions at the end of the agreement rather than upon each reimbursement.

Appendix A: State-by-State Funding

STATE	LIP 2003 ²	LIP 2004	PSGP 2003+2004	SWG Total ³	TOTAL FUNDING
TOTALS	\$34,797,154	\$25,335,000	\$16,418,201	\$299,901,017	\$376,451,372
ALABAMA	\$0	\$180,000	\$718,000	\$4,754,682	\$5,652,682
ALASKA	\$1,642,500	\$100,000	\$695,048	\$15,301,070	\$17,738,618
ARIZONA	\$1,740,000	\$180,000	\$127,000	\$7,247,606	\$9,294,606
ARKANSAS	\$158,512	\$1,300,000	\$155,500	\$3,574,715	\$5,188,727
CALIFORNIA	\$1,740,000	\$1,300,000	\$282,351	\$15,301,070	\$18,623,421
COLORADO	\$1,740,000	\$1,300,000	\$175,907	\$6,352,388	\$9,568,295
CONNECTICUT	\$180,000	\$1,029,000	\$66,343	\$3,060,215	\$4,335,558
DELAWARE	\$180,000	\$1,080,000	\$0	\$3,060,215	\$4,320,215
FLORIDA	\$1,020,000	\$180,000	\$648,258	\$12,962,273	\$14,810,531
GEORGIA	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$235,009	\$7,576,754	\$8,171,763
HAWAII	\$1,731,750	\$1,300,000	\$2,280,868	\$3,060,215	\$8,372,833
IDAHO	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$312,000	\$3,605,439	\$4,277,439
ILLINOIS	\$0	\$180,000	\$184,800	\$10,422,568	\$10,787,368
INDIANA	\$180,000	\$0	\$174,982	\$5,381,728	\$5,736,710
IOWA	\$1,080,000	\$180,000	\$10,000	\$3,850,081	\$5,120,081
KANSAS	\$0	\$0	\$439,230	\$4,528,672	\$4,967,902
KENTUCKY	\$1,495,000	\$862,000	\$0	\$4,107,717	\$6,464,717
LOUISIANA	\$0	\$180,000	\$302,802	\$4,640,346	\$5,123,148
MAINE	\$180,000	\$1,300,000	\$51,000	\$3,060,215	\$4,591,215
MARYLAND	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$75,506	\$4,004,815	\$4,440,321
MASSACHUSETTS	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000	\$103,861	\$4,662,268	\$6,926,129
MICHIGAN	\$1,531,718	\$0	\$233,635	\$8,774,660	\$10,540,013
MINNESOTA	\$1,514,542	\$0	\$170,300	\$6,141,421	\$7,826,263
MISSISSIPPI	\$0	\$180,000	\$187,000	\$3,515,343	\$3,882,343
MISSOURI	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$319,500	\$6,132,847	\$6,812,347
MONTANA	\$1,489,639	\$178,000	\$492,128	\$5,392,392	\$7,552,159
NEBRASKA	\$1,740,000	\$180,000	\$546,686	\$3,692,717	\$6,159,403
NEVADA	\$180,000	\$365,000	\$104,579	\$4,968,119	\$5,617,698
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$0	\$3,060,215	\$3,420,215
NEW JERSEY	\$180,000	\$1,300,000	\$0	\$6,076,657	\$7,556,657
NEW MEXICO	\$180,000	\$1,300,000	\$462,010	\$5,201,743	\$7,143,753
NEW YORK	\$180,000	\$1,300,000	\$385,834	\$14,726,671	\$16,592,505
NORTH CAROLINA	\$165,000	\$535,000	\$175,000	\$7,279,010	\$8,154,010
NORTH DAKOTA	\$890,500	\$0	\$36,000	\$3,060,215	\$3,986,715
OHIO	\$180,000	\$0	\$108,000	\$9,197,837	\$9,485,837
OKLAHOMA	\$1,495,000	\$180,000	\$649,048	\$4,654,839	\$6,978,887
OREGON	\$1,713,900	\$1,300,000	\$1,140,060	\$5,514,893	\$9,668,853
PENNSYLVANIA	\$1,495,000	\$940,000	\$182,891	\$9,969,140	\$12,587,031
RHODE ISLAND	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$3,060,215	\$3,135,215
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$975,000	\$0	\$504,725	\$3,785,786	\$5,265,511
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$0	\$0	\$389,337	\$3,060,215	\$3,449,552
TENNESSEE	\$180,000	\$1,300,000	\$0	\$5,304,224	\$6,784,224
TEXAS	\$1,465,000	\$0	\$1,374,124	\$15,301,070	\$18,140,194
UTAH	\$0	\$1,300,000	\$202,590	\$4,298,591	\$5,801,181
VERMONT	\$180,000	\$1,151,000	\$60,000	\$3,060,215	\$4,451,215
VIRGINIA	\$1,734,093	\$180,000	\$104,300	\$6,215,633	\$8,234,026
WASHINGTON	\$1,740,000	\$940,000	\$743,750	\$6,288,089	\$9,711,839
WEST VIRGINIA	\$180,000	\$0	\$341,880	\$3,060,215	\$3,582,095
WISCONSIN	\$180,000	\$0	\$310,727	\$5,532,778	\$6,023,505
WYOMING	\$180,000	\$0	\$155,632	\$3,060,215	\$3,395,847

² 2003 and 2004 LIP totals and Private Stewardship Grant allocations are derived from press releases available on the U.S. Department of Interior website (www.doi.gov). For Private Stewardship Grants, multi-state funding was divided equally among states.

³ Derived from Teaming with Wildlife (www.teaming.com) overview of State Wildlife Grants funding (including 2001 Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program) that can be found at <http://www.teaming.com/pdf/SWG%20State-by-State%20allocations.pdf>



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