

**COMPENDIUM OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS
WITH STREAM RESTORATION ACTIVITIES**

**Water Policy Branch
Office of Policy Analysis
Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

JANUARY 1995

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by Apogee Research, Inc., for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE), under Contract No. 68-W4-0022. Amy Doll, Senior Policy Analyst at Apogee Research, served as project manager. Christine Ruf, of the Water Policy Branch, Office of Policy Analysis, OPPE, served as Work Assignment Manager.

Much of the information in this report was gathered from telephone conversations and written materials provided by Federal agency representatives. U.S. EPA and Apogee Research gratefully acknowledge the contributions of those government employees who provided information on individual stream restoration programs.

OPPE is conducting ongoing work on stream restoration activities among Federal agencies. This compendium was prepared to compile up-to-date information on Federal agencies engaged in programs that currently conduct, or are authorized to conduct, stream restoration. OPPE is distributing the compendium to encourage dialogue and cooperative efforts on stream restoration activities among Federal agencies as well as State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations involved in stream restoration.

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Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities

DEPARTMENT/ INDEPENDENT AGENCY	NAME OF PROGRAM/ INITIATIVE	GEOGRA- PHIC SCOPE	SUMMARY OF PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS	BUDGET/ EXPENDITURES INFORMATION	CONTACT
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)					
Farm Service Agency (FSA), formerly Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)	Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP)	National	<p>The ACP provides cost-share funds and technical assistance for a variety of conservation practices on private agricultural lands. ACP is designed to help prevent soil erosion and water pollution, protect and improve productive farm and ranch land, conserve water used in agriculture, preserve and develop wildlife habitat, and encourage energy conservation measures.</p> <p>Stream protection practices eligible under ACP include permanent fencing to protect streambanks from damage by domestic livestock; installation of livestock crossings that will retard sedimentation and pollution; and planting trees, shrubs, or perennial grass cover as filter strips or buffer zones along banks. In addition, streambank stabilization is included among ACP's special conservation practices, which are developed by counties to solve significant local conservation problems.</p> <p>Cost-share levels are set by county committees and are usually fixed for each practice. Variable levels of cost sharing are available in some counties that are based on the severity of erosion and the percent reduction in soil loss obtained by installation of the practice.</p>	<p>FY92 federal cost-share expenditures for stream protection:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">total -- \$591,889</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">with primary purpose of erosion control -- \$147,704</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">with primary purpose of water quality -- \$439,196</p> <p>FY92 federal cost-share expenditures for streambank stabilization:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">total -- \$280,584</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">with primary purpose of erosion control -- \$204,021</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">with primary purpose of water quality -- \$76,563</p>	<p>Diane Sharp Agricultural Conservation Program USDA, FSA P.O. Box 2415 Washington, DC 20013 (202) 720-7333</p>

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

DEPARTMENT/ INDEPENDENT AGENCY	NAME OF PROGRAM/ INITIATIVE	GEOGRA- PHIC SCOPE	SUMMARY OF PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS	BUDGET/ EXPENDITURES INFORMATION	CONTACT
FSA, formerly ASCS	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	Nine states were selected for the 1992 pilot WRP, 20 states were eligible for the second WRP signup in 1994	<p>Under WRP, the USDA purchases easements and provides cost-share funds and technical assistance for restoration of wetland hydrology and vegetation. Participating landowners agree to pay 25 percent of the restoration costs and to perform maintenance of restored wetlands. Authorized by the 1990 Farm Bill, WRP focuses on restoration of farmed wetlands or wetlands converted to cropland.</p> <p>Acreages eligible for WRP include the restorable wetland area itself plus adjacent lands on which the wetland is dependent. Riparian areas along a stream or other waterway which connect wetlands that are protected by easement or other agreement are also eligible.</p> <p>Of the total accepted acreage under the 1992 pilot WRP (49,888 acres), around three percent (1,542 acres) are riparian areas or upland buffers adjacent to restored wetlands that will provide habitat complementary to the wetlands.</p> <p>During the second WRP signup held in March 1994, almost 600,000 acres were offered for the program. Landowners that accept the appraised value are responsible for filing a permanent easement and for maintaining the wetland for the life of the easement. Landowners will receive compensation for cost-share assistance, reimbursement costs, and easement value.</p>	<p>FY92 appropriations for the 1992 pilot WRP were \$46.357 million.</p> <p>No funds were appropriated for FY93.</p> <p>FY94 appropriations were \$66.675 million to enroll not more than 75,000 acres in 20 states for the second WRP signup.</p> <p>FY95 appropriations are \$93.2 million. Under the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, administrative authority for WRP is being transferred from the FSA (formerly ASCS) to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) for the third signup.</p>	<p>Lois Hubbard Conservation and Environmental Protection Division USDA, FSA P.O. Box 2415 Washington, DC 20013 (202) 720-9563</p>

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

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U.S. Forest Service (FS)	National Riparian Strategy	National Forests and Grasslands (191 million acres; 44 states and Puerto Rico)	<p>The FS developed a national strategy for riparian management in 1991, calling for the restoration of riparian areas and wetlands throughout the National Forest System. In addition, all activities and uses will be designed so that healthy riparian areas and wetlands are not degraded by human activities. The FS goal is to complete restoration on 75 percent of the unsatisfactory riparian areas and wetlands by the year 2000. The extent and condition of riparian areas and wetlands within the National Forests will be inventoried by 1995.</p> <p>As a result of this strategy, important ecosystem values and functions are being restored where they had been degraded by past uses. Through the efficient use of existing funding, and seeking out partnerships among other agencies and National Forest users, progress toward the restoration of riparian areas and wetlands is being achieved.</p>	<p>Congress does not appropriate funds specifically for the Riparian Strategy. Funds have been earmarked from the national Watershed Improvement Program, as well as the Watershed Operations Program, to meet the goals of the strategy.</p> <p>In both FY94 and FY95, \$3.65 million was budgeted for the Riparian Strategy.</p> <p>These funds have been combined with other appropriated funds (such as Fisheries Habitat Improvements or Range Improvements) in the field. Partnerships have also been developed with other federal, state, and local agencies as well as nonprofit organizations, to further the goals of the strategy.</p>	<p>Jim Golden Watershed and Air Management Staff USDA, Forest Service 14th and Independence SW P.O. Box 96090 Washington, DC 20090 (202) 205-0977</p>

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

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FS	Rise to the Future (RTTF) Fisheries Program	National Forests and National Grasslands	RTTF was developed by the FS in 1987 to encourage partnerships to improve the quality of fish habitat and enhance aquatic resources on national forests and grasslands. Through RTTF, the FS provides funds to National Forests to implement fish habitat management, which may include riparian and wetlands restoration projects. RTTF activities include developing a close working relationship with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the implementation of the FS/BLM Recreational Fisheries Policy. RTTF also coordinates FS activities for the Bring Back the Natives initiative (see below), which involves stream restoration as part of an effort to reestablish native aquatic communities.	<p>A FS fisheries program workforce analysis for FY93 found that 141.25 person years were devoted to habitat restoration and enhancement activities, which represents 17 percent of the total work force.</p> <p>Total funds approved under the President's budget for the FS fisheries management programs in FY94 and FY93 were:</p> <p>Anadromous fish habitat management -- \$28.867 million (FY94) \$26.979 million (FY93)</p> <p>Inland fish habitat management-- \$20.453 million (FY94) \$18.6 million (FY93)</p> <p>Aquatic threatened, endangered, and sensitive species management \$5.068 million (FY94) \$3.411 million (FY93)</p>	Harv Forsgren Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Staff USDA, Forest Service 14th and Independence SW P.O. Box 96090 Washington, DC 20090 (202) 205-0830

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

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FS	Stewardship Incentive Program (SIP)/ Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)	Authorized in states with a State Stewardship Management Plan	<p>Under SIP, the FS provides cost-share funds to private landowners to implement technical practices identified in approved Landowner Forest Stewardship Plans. The Forest Stewardship Program provides matching funds to state foresters to develop Landowner Forest Stewardship Plans.</p> <p>The FS has approved nine SIP practices for cost-share assistance, including riparian and wetland protection and improvement. State foresters determine SIP cost-share levels, practice priorities, and minimum acreage requirements.</p>	<p>The FY93 appropriation for SIP was \$17.8 million and the FY94 appropriation was \$17.9 million. The FY95 appropriation for SIP is \$18.3 million.</p> <p>The FY94 appropriation for FSP was \$15.7 million and the FY95 appropriation is \$16.0 million.</p>	Mary Carol Koester Cooperative Forestry Staff USDA, Forest Service 201 14th Street SW Washington, DC 20250 (202) 205-1381

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

DEPARTMENT/ INDEPENDENT AGENCY	NAME OF PROGRAM/ INITIATIVE	GEOGRA- PHIC SCOPE	SUMMARY OF PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS	BUDGET/ EXPENDITURES INFORMATION	CONTACT
FS	Taking Wing Program	National Forests and National Grasslands	Taking Wing is the FS' waterfowl habitat management program. It provides funds for projects to protect, restore, maintain, and improve waterfowl habitat in national forests and grasslands. These projects are often implemented in cooperation with state and federal land management agencies and conservation organizations. Taking Wing is one program under the FS's umbrella wildlife program -- Get Wild! -- that includes protection and improvement of riparian and wetland habitats and conservation of the associated animals and plants.	<p>Congress does not appropriate funds specifically for the Taking Wing Program. Expenditures for Taking Wing projects in FY93 were \$3 million and the budget for FY94 is \$2.9 million.</p> <p>Partners (e.g., nonprofit organizations such as Ducks Unlimited, state agencies, local groups, and other federal agencies) contribute additional funds, labor, equipment use, and/or materials to accomplish Taking Wing projects. In FY93, partner contributions totalled \$900,180.</p>	<p>Cynthia Ragland, National Coordinator Taking Wing Program One Waterfowl Way Memphis, TN 38120 (901) 758-3722</p> <p>Ellen Campbell USDA, Forest Service P.O. Box 21628 Juneau, AK 99802-1628 (907) 586-7919</p>

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

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Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly Soil Conservation Service (SCS)	Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP)	National	<p>Under RAMP, the NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to landowners for conservation practices for the reclamation, conservation, and development of certain rural abandoned coal mine lands and water areas affected by abandoned coal mines. Assistance offered through RAMP can be used to reclaim these areas for approved uses, which includes wildlife habitat.</p> <p>The federal cost-share is 100 percent for projects where there is a threat to life or property and off-site damages, which is the category for all current projects. Other types of projects will be undertaken after this category is completed and the federal cost-share will be lower for those projects.</p>	Funds for FY93 were \$13.25 million and estimated funds for FY94 are also \$13.25 million. Around two-thirds of total RAMP funding is for direct payments for conservation practices.	Bobby Rakestraw USDA, NRCS P.O. Box 2890 Washington, DC 20013 (202) 720-1866
NRCS	Soil and Water Conservation Program	National	This program provides planning and technical assistance for a wide range of soil and water conservation activities. Landowners and land users usually become cooperators with local Soil and Water Conservation Districts (which are local units of government organized by local residents under state law) to which the application for assistance is directed. This program also works in conjunction with other USDA programs, including ACP and WRP, to provide technical assistance for conservation and restoration practices.	NA	USDA, NRCS P.O. Box 2890 Washington, DC 20013 (202) 720-4527

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

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U.S. Department of Commerce (USDC)					
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program	36 states authorized to participate, including coastal states and territories, and Great Lakes states	<p>Provides federal grant funding to states for development of CZM Programs (no match required) or implementation of CZM Programs (a minimum 50 percent non-federal match required). Currently, 29 states have federally approved CZM Programs. Use of funds provided through Section 306 implementation grants varies according to the emphasis of individual state programs, which may include stream restoration efforts in the coastal zone.</p> <p>Under Section 309 of the 1990 Coastal Zone Management Act amendments, states receiving CZM implementation grants may qualify for an enhancement grant to develop a multi-area strategy for their CZM program to address eight coastal issues of national significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetlands protection and restoration, • Special Area Management Plans, • Public access to the coast, • Control of the cumulative and secondary impacts of development, • Protection from coastal hazards, • Reduction of marine debris, • Management of ocean resources, and • Siting of energy and government facilities in coastal areas. 	<p>Section 306 implementation grants for FY93 totalled \$35,472,000 and implementation grants for FY94 total \$36,831,000 for all 29 states participating in the CZM program. In FY95, there will be an estimated \$40,500,000 available for Section 306 implementation grants.</p> <p>Section 309 enhancement grants for FY93 totalled \$4,226,800 and enhancement grants for FY94 total \$6,258,856 for all 29 states participating in the CZM program. In FY95, there will be an estimated \$6,700,000 available for Section 309 enhancement grants.</p>	Debra Walker-Smith Coastal Programs Division Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management USDC, NOAA (SSMC4) 1305 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 713-3102, ext. 146

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NOAA and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Coastal Zone Management Program: Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP)	29 states and territories with approved CZM programs are required to develop CNPCPs	<p>To comply with Section 6217 of the 1990 Coastal Zone Management Act amendments, each state with a federally approved CZM Program must develop a coastal nonpoint pollution control program, which must be submitted to both NOAA and EPA for approval by July 1995.</p> <p>These new state programs will focus on coastal watersheds for the purpose of implementing management measures for nonpoint source pollution to restore and protect coastal waters. A variety of management measures to protect and maintain sensitive areas along surface waters, such as streambanks and riparian zones, with the objective of protecting the water quality of the adjacent waterbody are among those specified in the CNPCP guidance. Another specified management measure promotes the restoration of preexisting riparian areas (and wetlands) where the restoration of such systems will have a significant nonpoint source pollutant abatement function.</p>	In FY95, \$5 million will be allocated to 29 states and territories.	<p>Marcella Jansen Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, Coastal Programs Division (N/ORM3), USDC, NOAA 1305 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 713-3098, ext. 143</p> <p>Stu Tuller U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503F) 401 M Street SW Washington, DC 20460 (202) 260-7112</p>

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

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NOAA	National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Restoration Center	National and International	<p>The NMFS Restoration Center (RC) is the focal point for marine and estuarine habitat restoration within NOAA. The RC performs restoration through both litigation-related and non-litigation-related activities. Some of its coastal habitat restoration efforts involve application of hydrological restoration measures on river channels (e.g., the Atchafalaya River, Louisiana) to restore nearby wetlands.</p> <p>The RC participates in pursuing natural resource damage claims under several federal statutes that authorize NOAA to assess and claim damages for injuries to trust resources in marine and coastal settings as a result of discharges of oil or hazardous substances or other human-induced environmental disturbances. The RC uses recovered damages to restore, replace, or acquire the equivalent of injured resources.</p> <p>The RC also engages in a number of non-litigation-related activities. It plays a large role as part of a federal-state partnership mandated by the Coastal Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act to develop and implement habitat restoration projects for endangered wetland areas in Louisiana. Between 1991 and 1995, the RC was awarded ten restoration projects under this program.</p> <p>The RC also works with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to improve fisheries habitat at Corps Civil Works Project sites (see below).</p>	NA	National Marine Fisheries Service Restoration Center USDC, NOAA 12th Floor, SSMC-3 1315 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 713-0174

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

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U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)					
United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Section 1135 Program	National, in association with existing USACE water resource projects	<p>Authorized by Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended, the objective of this program is to improve the quality of the environment through modification of the structures and operations of water resource projects constructed by the USACE. The objective of a project modification is to restore or otherwise improve degraded fish and wildlife habitat. Restoration practices are implemented through sponsorship agreements with a 75 percent federal and 25 percent non-federal cost-share. Total costs for any 1135 project cannot exceed \$5 million.</p> <p>Projects approved for implementation using this authority have included modifications of fish ladders, modifications to local flood protection projects which improve fisheries access to tributaries and also include beneficial plantings along the streambanks, reopening oxbows cutoff by flood control and navigation projects, modifications allowing increased water control in wetland areas, and creation of managed subimpoundments on Corps projects. Many of the approved projects contribute to the goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and others contribute to the Coastal America program.</p>	There is an annual appropriations limit of \$25 million for the Section 1135 Program. The FY93 program appropriation was \$7.5 million and the FY94 program appropriation was \$8.13 million. Other individual appropriations were made by Congress for specific projects.	Ellen Cummings U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters (CECW-PM) 20 Massachusetts Ave NW, Room 7203 Washington, DC 20314 (202) 272-8532

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USACE and NOAA	Marine Fish Habitat Restoration and Creation Program	Five NMFS coastal regions	<p>The USACE and NOAA's NMFS, in conjunction with state fisheries and water resources agencies, conduct habitat restoration and creation projects with the goal of increasing fish and shellfish productivity and advancing habitat restoration technology in conjunction with the USACE Civil Works Program. The NMFS Restoration Center works with the USACE under a NOAA-USACE Memorandum of Agreement.</p> <p>Habitat restoration and creation opportunities may include marine, estuarine, and anadromous fish and shellfish habitats and are identified from within the overall USACE Civil Works Program. Restoration activities that could be selected under the program are removing stream obstructions or establishing riparian vegetation to restore anadromous fish runs. Although such activities are eligible under the program, none of the six ongoing projects includes stream restoration.</p>	NA	National Marine Fisheries Service Restoration Center USDC, NOAA 12th Floor, SSMC-3 1315 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 713-0174

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

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U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI)					
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	Fish & Wildlife 2000	BLM administered public lands	<p>Fish & Wildlife 2000 is a comprehensive strategic plan to improve management of fish, wildlife, and their habitats on BLM public lands between now and the year 2000. Eighteen National Strategy Plans, which are components of Fish & Wildlife 2000, guide the continued management of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats while ensuring multiple use.</p> <p>Under the auspices of Fish & Wildlife 2000, the BLM developed three national strategy plans for fisheries (Fisheries Habitat Management on Public Land, Anadromous Fish Habitat Management, and Special Status Fishes Management) to guide implementation of the FS/BLM Recreational Fisheries Policy. To execute these strategies, each state develops Fish & Wildlife 2000 and Recreation 2000 Plans to protect, restore, and enhance fish habitats to enhance recreational fishing opportunities. Many miles of stream habitats have been enhanced or restored, resulting in the improved production of recreational fish species, and the maintenance, and in some cases, progress toward the recovery of federally listed species.</p> <p>Under Fish & Wildlife 2000, BLM also coordinates its activities for the Bring Back the Natives initiative (see below).</p>	<p>Since the implementation of Fish & Wildlife 2000, the budget for BLM's Wildlife and Fisheries Program has dramatically increased from \$15.4 million in FY86 to \$47.5 million in FY94. The FY95 appropriation is \$51.9 million.</p>	<p>Deborah New Wildlife, Fisheries, Rangeland and Forestry Sciences Group USDI, BLM 1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240 (202) 452-7753</p>

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

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BLM, FS, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and Trout Unlimited	Bring Back the Natives initiative	National Forests and National Grasslands, BLM administered public lands, and adjacent state and private lands	<p>Bring Back the Natives began in FY92 as a new, national effort to restore the health of entire riverine systems and their native aquatic species. Individual projects focus on stream restoration to restore degraded habitat for the reestablishment of native species. The Bring Back the Natives initiative is coordinated through the BLM's Fish & Wildlife 2000 program and the FS' Rise to the Future Fisheries Program. Together, the BLM and FS manage more than 461 million acres (70 percent of all federal lands in the United States) and the aquatic habitats on these public lands include 283,000 miles of streams.</p> <p>In FY92, 20 projects were funded under the Bring Back the Natives initiative and another 20 projects were funded in FY93. Bring Back the Natives funded 19 projects in FY94.</p> <p>The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is a private, nonprofit organization established by the U.S. Congress in 1984 to encourage and administer private contributions for the benefit of the nation's fish, wildlife, and plant resources. The Foundation awards challenge grants using its federally appropriated funds to match private sector funds. Challenge grants made by the Foundation during FY92 and FY93 were 50 percent federal grant funding and 50 percent non-federal contributions. Challenge grants in FY94 are 40 percent federal funds and 60 percent non-federal contributions.</p>	<p>Congress does not appropriate funds specifically for the Bring Back the Natives initiative; each cooperating federal agency uses funds from its fisheries program. Other funding is obtained by matching National Fish and Wildlife Foundation federal funds with non-federal partner contributions.</p> <p>In FY93, the FS and BLM received \$800,000 to fund a total of 20 Bring Back the Natives projects. Other funds for FY93 were \$188,475 contributed by the FS, \$689,711 by the BLM, and \$177,765 from other federal or state agencies.</p> <p>For FY94, the Bring Back the Natives initiative was awarded an \$850,000 challenge grant by the Foundation for work on 19 projects.</p>	<p>Andy Martin BLM/FS IPA at National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 1120 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20036 (202) 857-0166</p> <p>Deborah Ann New Division of Wildlife and Fisheries USDI, BLM 1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240 (202) 452-7770</p> <p>Mary Knapp Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Staff USDA, Forest Service 14th and Independence SW P.O. Box 96090 Washington, DC 20090 (202) 205-1205</p> <p>David A. Nolte Trout Unlimited 6322 NW Atkinson Avenue Redmond, OR 97756 (503) 923-3344</p>

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BLM	Riparian- Wetland Initiative for the 1990s	BLM administered public lands (and cooperative efforts with other public lands and private lands)	One goal of the BLM's Riparian-Wetland Initiative is to restore and maintain riparian-wetland areas so that 75 percent or more are in proper functioning condition by 1997. Riparian-wetland areas encompass 23.7 million acres of BLM lands, which represents 8.8 percent of the total land managed by BLM. Under this initiative, the BLM conducts riparian improvement projects and, as necessary, maintains those projects to continue their beneficial use. The BLM also acquires riparian-wetland areas through exchange, donation, or purchase. The initiative also encourages partnerships and cooperative restoration and management processes whereby non-federal partners participate in challenge cost-share agreements to contribute funds or services to implement specific wetland-riparian projects.	Funding for FY93 was \$12.1 million. The FY94 appropriation is \$18.8 million. An estimated 20 to 30 percent of funding is used for on-the-ground riparian restoration and riparian protection (e.g., fencing to restrict livestock access).	Don Waite Riparian-Wetland Initiative Division of Rangeland Resources USDI, BLM 1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240 (202) 452-7740

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	Coastal Ecosystems Program (formerly Bay/Estuary Program)	11 funded programs in bays, estuaries, and coastal watersheds (11 more proposed programs)	<p>The Coastal Ecosystems Program integrates FWS programs and activities (e.g., Partners for Wildlife, Fisheries, Federal Assistance, Refuges) and builds partnerships with other agencies and organizations within coastal watersheds. Through these partnerships, the program emphasizes elimination or reduction of threats to coastal living resources and focuses on on-the-ground actions to restore and protect native biodiversity (including fish, migratory birds, endangered species and their habitats).</p> <p>To date, the program has restored 21 acres of riparian habitat, reopened over 150 miles of streams for anadromous fish passage, restored over 925 acres of coastal wetlands, and planned or designed 5,400 acres of future habitat restoration. Additional activities include focused outreach to catalyze public action, and technical assistance to enable local decision makers to protect priority living resources.</p>	Appropriations were \$4.4 million in FY93 (9 programs) and \$4.6 million in FY94 (9 programs). In FY95, appropriations are \$5.5 million (11 programs).	<p>Monty Knudsen or Steve Glomb Coastal Ecosystems Program Branch of Coastal and Wetland Resources U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 412 Arlington, VA 22203 (703) 358-2201</p>

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FWS and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Fisheries Across America	National	<p>The goal of Fisheries Across America is to restore and protect naturally functioning aquatic ecosystems to support healthy populations of native fish species. Criteria given high consideration in selecting proposed projects include projects that improve aquatic habitat, improve watershed and water quality, restore a depleted fishery resource, increase awareness of fishery and aquatic resource conservation, and involve a partnership between a non-federal entity and FWS.</p> <p>Any non-federal entity that can provide 50 percent of the cost of the project in cash or in-kind services is eligible to apply for a 50 percent grant of non-federal matching funds. Proposals are reviewed by the FWS Washington Office.</p>	The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has committed \$300,000 in non-federal matching funds for FY95. This amount must be matched by \$300,000 in cash or in-kind services by non-federal partners.	<p>Doug Alcorn Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop 820ARL Arlington, VA 22203 (703) 358-1718</p> <p>Gris Batchelder National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 1120 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20036 (202) 857-0166</p>

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

DEPARTMENT/ INDEPENDENT AGENCY	NAME OF PROGRAM/ INITIATIVE	GEOGRA- PHIC SCOPE	SUMMARY OF PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS	BUDGET/ EXPENDITURES INFORMATION	CONTACT
FWS	Partners for Wildlife	National; the focus is on areas that have historic migratory bird, endangered, threatened, or candidate species, or anadromous fish values, typically agricultural lands	<p>Under the Private Lands/Partners for Wildlife initiative, private landowners are offered technical and financial assistance to restore wetlands or other declining habitats that have been drained or otherwise degraded. Restoration of upland riparian habitat may eligible if it will contribute to: the solution of problems on nearby refuges; the recovery of endangered, threatened, or candidate species, and certain migratory birds of management concern; the protection of adjacent wetlands; and the conservation or restoration of a globally or nationally imperiled natural community. The voluntary private lands restoration projects are administered under cooperative agreements with the FWS funding all or a portion of the costs. The FWS also funds habitat restoration on Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) easement and fee-title transfer lands.</p> <p>Habitat restoration activity in FY94 included:</p> <p>54,739 acres of wetlands 189.5 miles of riparian restoration 9 miles of in-stream restoration 10,500 acres of native grasses</p> <p>Habitat restoration activity in FY93 included:</p> <p>34,500 acres of wetlands 67 miles of riparian restoration 26 miles of in-stream restoration 10,000 acres of native grasses</p>	<p>The FY94 budget provided \$12.150 million for the Private Lands/Partners for Wildlife initiative, of which \$8.878 million was for habitat restoration and \$3.282 million was for technical assistance.</p> <p>The FY93 budget provided \$8.891 million for the Private Lands/Partners for Wildlife initiative, of which \$6.110 million was for habitat restoration and \$2.781 million was for technical assistance.</p>	<p>Charlie Rewa, Acting National Private Lands Coordinator U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 400 Arlington, VA 22203 (703) 358-2161</p>

Compendium of Federal Programs with Stream Restoration Activities (continued)

DEPARTMENT/ INDEPENDENT AGENCY	NAME OF PROGRAM/ INITIATIVE	GEOGRA- PHIC SCOPE	SUMMARY OF PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS	BUDGET/ EXPENDITURES INFORMATION	CONTACT
National Park Service (NPS)	Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program	National	The mission of the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program is to help bring about significant changes and improvements in a community's recreation opportunities and open space. The NPS provides technical assistance to state and local governments as well as citizens groups to protect and restore river corridors. The program also assists in performing statewide river assessments, developing conservation strategies for individual streams or watersheds, pursuing National Wild and Scenic River designations, and in developing greenways.	The FY93 program budget was \$6,965,000, the FY94 program budget was \$6,853,000, and the FY95 program budget is \$7,053,000.	Christopher Brown, Deputy Chief Recreation Resources Assistance Division USDI, National Park Service P.O. Box 37127 Washington, DC 20013 (202) 343-3780
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)					
Office of Water; Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds	Nonpoint Source Program Implementation Grants	National	Section 319 of the Clean Water Act sets forth requirements for the preparation by states and tribes of nonpoint source assessment reports and management programs to address waters where water quality standards are impaired or threatened by nonpoint source pollution. Under Section 319(h), EPA awards grants to implement approved management programs, including a range of projects that directly protect or restore specific surface waters, wetlands, or riparian areas. EPA's Section 319 grant guidance encourages states to develop and implement projects that incorporate a watershed approach to addressing nonpoint source problems.	Funding for Section 319(h) grants was \$50 million in FY93 and \$80 million in FY94.	Stu Tuller U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503F) 401 M Street SW Washington, DC 20460 (202) 260-7112

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:

ASCS: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)

BLM: Bureau of Land Management (U.S. Department of the Interior)

DOD: U.S. Department of Defense

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FmHA: Farmers Home Administration (U.S. Department of Agriculture)

FSA: Farm Service Agency (U.S. Department of Agriculture)

FWS: Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Department of the Interior)

FS: Forest Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)

NMFS: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)

NPS: National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior)

NRCS: Natural Resources Conservation Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)

SCS: Soil Conservation Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)

USACE: United States Army Corps of Engineers (U.S. Department of Defense)

USDA: United States Department of Agriculture

USDC: United States Department of Commerce

USDI: United States Department of the Interior