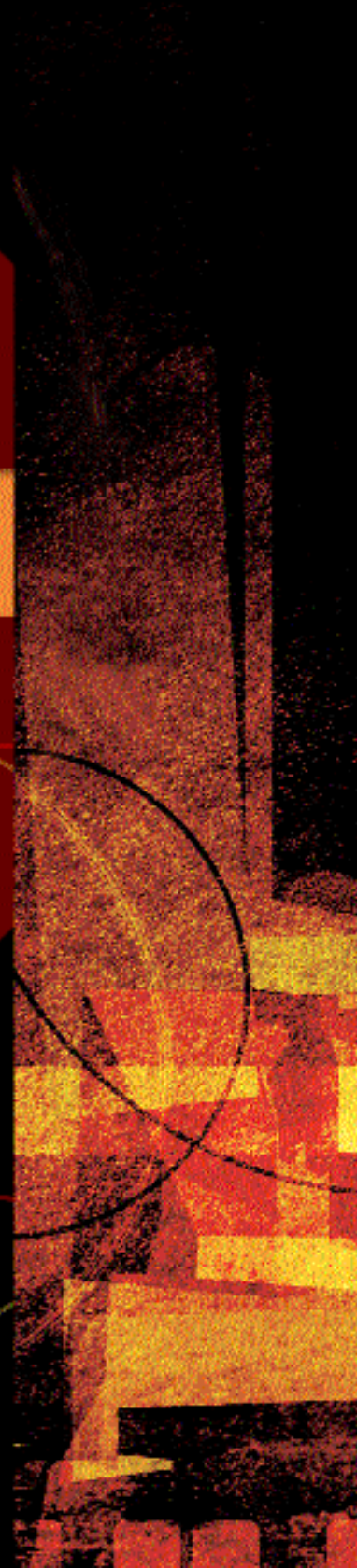


FUNDING

Resource
MANUAL

a diverse number of grant programs and other funding sources . . .



FUNDING

Resource Manual



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INTRODUCTION



GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*)
A Ciconiiformes migrant bird covered under the
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act

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The following is a list of funding resources that the Army may apply for, directly or through a partnership. It is intended to facilitate the search for funding sources but is by no means a comprehensive list of all available funding sources. Originally developed with regard to the Army's Private Land Initiative (PLI), the funding sources presented here are associated with land use, open space, endangered species, environmental quality or some other form of conservation. The funds presented here are intended to support the Army's training mission and conservation goals by improving environmental quality, relieving training restrictions, and establishing buffers around installations, thereby increasing installations' effective training space. This information has been compiled by the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC) to assist Army installations in identifying potential partners for conserving natural resources in the vicinity of their borders. Special thanks go out to Department of Defense Partners in Flight for their contribution. We request that you inform us of inaccuracies in this report so that later editions can be improved. USAEC's point of contact information follows:

U.S. Army Environmental Center
5179 Hoadley Road
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
Bldg. E4435
Telephone: 410-436-7079
Fax: 410-436-1680
john.housein@acc.apgea.army.mil

How to Use This Manual

This manual contains a diverse number of grant programs and other funding sources. It is divided into several sections with regard to the funding source. For each formal grant program identified in this manual, there exists a chart describing the nature of the program, contact information, and some of the procedures required in attaining those funds.

Each program is unique. Users of this manual should begin by identifying those funds that help meet their goals. The user may then seek out more information by following up with the appropriate contacts provided for each program described or contacting the agency administering the program. The purposes and application processes for each program differ and are sometimes complex; therefore, the particularities of the application and selection process of each program are not fully described in this manual. The intent is to enable users to seek out and apply for their own funding.

Partnering

Federal entities are not directly eligible for many grant programs. In such cases it may be beneficial to partner with other entities that are eligible to apply for funding. For example, the Army is authorized to partner under the Sikes Act in conservation initiatives. Therefore, Army conservation partnerships may include conservation organizations to apply for funds and achieve mutually beneficial goals.

Funding may exist through partnering outside of grant programs. For example, some organizations do provide fund seeking and/or price matching services for partners whose goals coincide with their own. Often the process for attaining and terms of agreement for such funds are worked out on a case-by-case basis. For organizations that provide funding outside of formal grant programs, this manual describes relevant information necessary to select and attain funds not attainable through an application process.



FEDERALLY FUNDED GRANT PROGRAMS



BALTIMORE ORIOLE (*Icterus galbula*)

A Passeriformes migrant bird covered under the
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act

FEDERALLY FUNDED GRANT PROGRAMS



Introduction to Federal Grant Programs

Many federal agencies sponsor grant programs in support of their respective goals. Generally, federal government grant programs are planned and budgeted for, allowing the application, approval and dispersal process to continue on an annual cycle or on a rolling basis as each year's funds are available. Because of the size of the federal government, federal grants are among the largest attainable sets of funds; however, some grant programs are tailored toward helping individual landowners.

Grant programs that dispense large sums have obvious potential benefits for Army installations. Though the Army may not be eligible to apply for funds targeted to individual private landowners, these may still be useful for curbing encroachment. Through partnership and outreach the Army can act as an informational resource to help landowners finance the cost of restoration and conservation while at the same time battling encroachment. Also, smaller dispersals of funds may be pooled in order to achieve larger initiatives.

The grant programs described in this chapter are all ultimately funded and administered by the federal government. Each program is described in chart form with the program title at the top followed by information regarding eligibility, program purpose and description, the agency in charge of administering the program, funding history, amount of money available or the ratio at which funds will be matched, the application process and/or selection criteria, an application timeline or list of deadlines, and contacts or Web sites where more detailed information can be obtained. Some programs are described in great detail while others are not. This is due to the variation in information available on each program.



Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act Grants Program

ELIGIBILITY	Any U.S., Latin American, or Caribbean individual, corporation, government agency, trust, association, or other private entity
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	Promote the conservation of these birds in the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The Act's purposes are to: (1) perpetuate healthy populations of neotropical migratory birds (2) assist in the conservation of these birds by supporting conservation initiatives in the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean (3) provide financial resources and foster international cooperation for those initiatives
LEAD AGENCY	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
PAST FUNDING	\$3 million in FY 2002. At a minimum, 75 percent of this money will be available for projects outside the United States.
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	For every \$1 received in grant funds, applicant must commit \$3.
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	Competitive selection. Standardized summary application form available at http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NMBCA/InstructionsENG.shtm . Project proposals need to demonstrate how a conservation partnership's activities will foster sustainable, effective, long-term programs to conserve neotropical migratory birds. The Act defines conservation as: (1) protection and management of neotropical migratory bird populations (2) maintenance, management, protection, and restoration of habitats of these birds (3) research and monitoring (4) law enforcement (5) community outreach and education <i>Eligible bird species listed on pages 9 to 12.</i>
TIMELINE	For FY 2002 funds: 31 January. For FY 2003 funds: unknown (as of April 3, 2003).
CONTACTS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Division of Bird Habitat Conservation 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mailstop MBSP 4075 Arlington, VA 22203 Telephone: 703-358-1784 E-mail: neotropical@fws.gov http://grants.fws.gov/ http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NMBCA/index.shtm



Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act

The following list of Neartic-Neotropical migrants contains 341 species of birds, all or part of whose populations breed north of the Tropic of Cancer and winter south of that line (Rappole 1995:173-182). English and scientific names follow the taxonomy of the *AOU Checklist of North American Birds*, seventh edition (1998) and supplement 42 (2000).

Podicipediformes

- Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)
- Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)
- Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*)
- Clark's Grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*)

Pelecaniformes

- American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)
- Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)
- Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*)
- Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)
- Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)

Ciconiiformes

- American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)
- Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)
- Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)
- Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)
- Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)
- Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)
- Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)
- Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*)
- Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)
- Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)
- Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*)
- White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)
- Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)
- White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chibi*)
- Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*)
- Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)
- Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)
- Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Anseriformes

- Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*)
- Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)
- Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*)
- Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*)
- Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)
- Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)
- American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)
- Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
- Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)
- Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)
- Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)
- Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)
- Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)

Anseriformes (continued)

- Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)
- Redhead (*Aythya americana*)
- Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)
- Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)
- Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)
- Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)
- Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)

Falconiformes

- Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)
- Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)
- Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)
- Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)
- Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)
- Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)
- Common Black-Hawk (*Buteogallus anthracinus*)
- Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)
- Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)
- Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
- Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*)
- American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)
- Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
- Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)

Gruiformes

- Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)
- King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)
- Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*)
- Sora (*Porzana carolina*)
- Purple Gallinule (*Porphyryla martinica*)
- Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)
- American Coot (*Fulica americana*)
- Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*)
- Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)

Charadriiformes

- Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)
- American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*)
- Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)
- Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*)
- Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)
- Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)
- Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)
- Mountain Plover (*Charadrius montanus*)
- American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*)
- Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)
- American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*)



Anseriformes (continued)

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)
Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)
Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)
Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*)
Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*)
Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)
Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)
Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*)
Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)
Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*)
Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*)
Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)
Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)
Surfbird (*Aphriza virgata*)
Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)
Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)
Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)
Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)
Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)
White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*)
Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)
Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)
Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*)
Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*)
Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)
Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)
Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)
Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)
Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)
Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*)
Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*)
Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*)
Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)
Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)
California Gull (*Larus californicus*)
Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)
Western Gull (*Larus occidentalis*)
Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*)
Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*)
Gull-billed Tern (*Sterna nilotica*)
Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia*)
Royal Tern (*Sterna maxima*)
Elegant Tern (*Sterna elegans*)
Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*)
Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*)
Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)
Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*)
Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*)
Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*)
Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)
Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)

Columbiformes

White-crowned Pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*)
Red-billed Pigeon (*Columba flavirostris*)
Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*)
White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*)
Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)

Cuculiformes

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*)
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)
Mangrove Cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*)

Strigiformes

Elf Owl (*Micrathene whitneyi*)
Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)
Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)

Caprimulgiformes

Lesser Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis*)
Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)
Common Poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*)
Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)
Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*)

Apodiformes

Black Swift (*Cypseloides niger*)
Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)
Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*)
White-throated Swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*)
Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cynanthus latirostris*)
Buff-bellied Hummingbird (*Amazilia yucatanensis*)
Violet-crowned Hummingbird (*Amazilia violiceps*)
Blue-throated Hummingbird (*Lampornis clemenciae*)
Magnificent Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*)
Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)
Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*)
Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)
Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*)
Calliope Hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*)
Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*)
Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)
Allen's Hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*)

Trogoniformes

Elegant Trogon (*Trogon elegans*)

Coraciiformes

Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*)

Piciformes

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)
Red-naped Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*)
Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*)

Passeriformes

Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet (*Campptostoma imberbe*)
Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)
Greater Pewee (*Contopus pertinax*)
Western Wood-Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*)
Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)



Passeriformes (continued)

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*)
Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)
Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax alborum*)
Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)
Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)
Hammond's Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*)
Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax uirgatus*)
Dusky Flycatcher (*Empidonax oberholseri*)
Pacific-slope Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*)
Cordilleran Flycatcher (*Empidonax occidentalis*)
Buff-breasted Flycatcher (*Empidonax fulvifrons*)
Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)
Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*)
Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)
Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*)
Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)
Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)
Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes luteiventris*)
Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*)
Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*)
Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*)
Thick-billed Kingbird (*Tyrannus crassirostris*)
Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)
Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)
Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)
Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*)
Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapillus*)
Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*)
Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)
Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeus*)
Cassin's Vireo (*Vireo cassinii*)
Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*)
Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*)
Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*)
Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)
Yellow-green Vireo (*Vireo flavoviridis*)
Black-whiskered Vireo (*Vireo altiloquus*)
Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)
Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)
Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*)
Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)
Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)
Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)
Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)
Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)



Passeriformes (continued)

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)
Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)
Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*)
Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)
Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)
Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)
Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)
Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)
Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*)
Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea*)
Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)
Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*)
Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*)
Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*)
Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)
Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*)
Bicknell's Thrush (*Catharus bicknelli*)
Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)
Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)
Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)
American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)
Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)
Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*)
American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)
Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*)
Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*)
Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*)
Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*)
Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)
Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)
Virginia's Warbler (*Vermivora virginiae*)
Colima Warbler (*Vermivora crissalis*)
Lucy's Warbler (*Vermivora luciae*)
Northern Parula (*Parula americana*)
Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)
Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)
Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)
Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*)
Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*)
Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)
Grace's Warbler (*Dendroica graciae*)
Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*)
Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*)
Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)

Passeriformes (continued)

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)
Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*)
Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*)
Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)
Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)
American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)
Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)
Worm-eating Warbler (*Helminthophila vermivorus*)
Swainson's Warbler (*Limothlypis swainsonii*)
Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)
Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)
Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*)
Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*)
Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*)
Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*)
MacGillivray's Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*)
Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)
Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)
Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)
Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)
Red-faced Warbler (*Cardellina rubrifrons*)
Painted Redstart (*Myioborus pictus*)
Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga flava*)
Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)
Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)
Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)

Green-tailed Towhee (*Pipilo chlorurus*)
Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*)
Rufous-winged Sparrow (*Aimophila carpalis*)
Botteri's Sparrow (*Aimophila botteri*)
Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*)
Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)
Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*)
Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*)

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Rappole, J. H. 1995. *The Ecology of Migrant Birds: A Neotropical Perspective*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 269 pages.



Passeriformes (continued)

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)
Black-chinned Sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*)
Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*)
Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)
Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*)
Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)
Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)
Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*)
Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)
White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)
Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)
Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)
Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*)
Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)
Varied Bunting (*Passerina versicolor*)
Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)
Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)
Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)
Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)
Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*)
Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)
Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)
Bronzed Cowbird (*Molothrus aeneus*)
Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)
Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)
Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*)
Audubon's Oriole (*Icterus graduacauda*)
Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)
Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)
Scott's Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*)

Lesser Goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*)
American Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*)

North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) Grants Program

ELIGIBILITY	Private or public organizations or individuals
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	Matching grants for partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAWCA and matching funds may be used only for wetlands acquisition, creation, enhancement, and/or restoration.
LEAD AGENCY	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
PAST FUNDING	(1) Standard Grants: \$40 million in FY 2002 (2) Small Grants: \$2 million in FY 2002
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	(1) Standard Grants: \$55 million appropriation in FY 2003 (2) Small Grants: \$2 million in FY 2003; each grant < \$50,000 Both programs require 1:1 match minimum.
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	Competitive selection. Standardized summary application form available at Web sites listed below. Contact the appropriate Joint Venture Coordinator early in the process. See list of Joint Venture Coordinators below.
TIMELINE	(1) Standard Grants: March and July (2) Small Grants: November
CONTACTS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Division of Bird Habitat Conservation 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mailstop MBSP 4075 Arlington, VA 22203 (1) Standard Grants: David Buie (david_buie@fws.gov), 301-497-5870 or Bettina Sparrowe (bettina_sparrowe@fws.gov), 703-358-1896 (2) Small Grants: Keith Morehouse (keith_morehouse@fws.gov), 703-358-1888 http://grants.fws.gov/ http://birdhabitat.fws.gov/NAWCA/grants.htm http://birdhabitat.fws.gov/NAWCA/USstandgrants.html http://birdhabitat.fws.gov/NAWCA/USsmallgrants.html



Joint Venture Coordinators

Andrew Milliken

Atlantic Coast Joint Venture
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
300 Westgate Center Drive
Hadley, MA 01035-9589
413-253-8269

Andy Schollett

Northern Great Plains Joint Venture
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612-713-5433

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Albuquerque, NM 87103
505-248-6876

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14500 Lark Bunting
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303-659-8750

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12661 E. Broadway Blvd
Tucson, AZ 85748
520-722-4289

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2369 West Orton Circle, Suite 50
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801-975-3330

Carol Lively

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
P. O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225
303-236-8145

Barbara Pardo

Upper Mississippi River & Great Lakes
Region Joint Venture
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
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612-713-5433

Charles Baxter

Lower Mississippi Valley Joint Venture
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
2524 South Frontage Road, Suite C
Vicksburg, MS 39180-5269
601-629-6600



National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program

ELIGIBILITY	Coastal states and U.S. territories
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	Grant matching program to acquire, restore, and enhance wetlands of coastal states and the trust territories
LEAD AGENCY	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
PAST FUNDING	\$14.5 million in FY 2002
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	Competitive selection. Standardized summary application form available at http://ecos.fws.gov/coastal_grants/viewContent.do?viewPage=home or http://forms.fws.gov/3-2179.pdf .
TIMELINE	<p>(1) No later than April 10: The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service sends a request for proposal letter to the states, commonwealths, and territories.</p> <p>(2) No later than June 8: State proposals received by regional offices of the Service.</p> <p>(3) June 8 to June 22: Regional U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service offices review each proposal for determination of substantiality and eligibility. Unqualified proposals are returned to the state. Revisions or resubmittals of returned proposals are allowed during this period.</p> <p>(4) June 22: All qualified proposals received in the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office.</p> <p>(5) June 22 to July 6: The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Washington, D.C. Office catalogs regional proposal submissions. Assistant director for ecological services sends proposal to reviewers.</p> <p>(6) July 8 to August 31: The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service assistant directors review, score, and rank each proposal. A national ranking meeting is convened to select recommendations for grant awards. Recommendations are forwarded to the director.</p> <p>(7) September 1 to September 22: The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service director makes the final selection of proposals that will receive Service match funding.</p> <p>(8) By October 1: The Service director publicly announces the selected project proposals. A press release will provide a summary of each of the projects.</p>
CONTACTS	<p>U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Division of Fish & Wildlife Management and Habitat Restoration 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 840 Arlington, VA 22203 http://grants.fws.gov/ http://ecos.fws.gov/coastal_grants/viewContent.do?viewPage=contactMap</p>



USFWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance Grants

ELIGIBILITY	U.S. states and territories
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	The Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance Grant program provides funding to states to develop HCPs. Planning assistance grants may support planning activities such as document preparation, outreach, and baseline surveys and inventories.
LEAD AGENCY	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
PAST FUNDING	\$6.635 million in FY 2001 \$6.650 million in FY 2002
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	75 to 90 percent depending on the applicant(s)
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	<p>National competitive selection. Standardized summary application form available at http://www.fws.gov/endangered/grants/section6/.</p> <p>(1) A proposal must include 25 percent nonfederal cost share (decreases to 10 percent if two or more states or territories are contributors to the proposal and its activities) as per section 6 of the Endangered Species Act.</p> <p>(2) A proposal cannot include U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service full-time employee costs.</p> <p>(3) The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service does not intend to grant funding for projects that serve to satisfy regulatory requirements of the Act including complying with a biological opinion under section 7 of the Act or fulfilling commitments of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) under section 10 of the Act, or for projects that serve to satisfy other local, state, or federal regulatory requirements (e.g., mitigation for local, state, or federal permits).</p> <p>(4) For a proposal involving an ongoing project, evidence of progress made to date must be provided.</p> <p>(5) The proposal must involve a discrete activity(ies) (each activity included in the proposal must have an identified starting point and end point); for example, developing public outreach brochures, gathering baseline data for an HCP, or preparing a draft HCP or associated NEPA document.</p>
TIMELINE	
CONTACTS	<p>U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Division of Consultation, Habitat Conservation Planning Recovery and State Grants 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 420 Arlington, VA 22203; 703-358-2061</p> <p>http://grants.fws.gov/ http://endangered.fws.gov/grants/index.html http://www.fws.gov/endangered/grants/section6/FY2008/Section6Map.html</p>



Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition Grants

ELIGIBILITY	U.S. states and territories (and nongovernmental organizations through their states and territories) for land acquisitions that are associated with approved HCPs.
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	(1) To fund land acquisitions that complement, but do not replace, private mitigation responsibilities contained in HCPs (2) To fund land acquisitions that have important benefits for listed, proposed, and candidate species (3) To fund land acquisitions that have important benefits for ecosystems that support listed, proposed and candidate species
LEAD AGENCY	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
PAST FUNDING	\$6 million in FY 1997; \$6 million in FY 1998; \$6 million in FY 1999; \$15 million in FY 2000; \$69 million in FY 2001; \$61 million in FY 2002
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	75 to 90 percent depending on the applicant(s)
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	National competitive selection. Standardized summary application form available at http://www.fws.gov/endangered/grants/index.html . (1) A proposal must include 25 percent nonfederal cost share (decreases to 10 percent if two or more states or territories are contributors to the proposal and its activities) as per section 6 of the Endangered Species Act. (2) A proposal cannot include U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service full-time employee costs. (3) The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service does not intend to grant funding for projects that serve to satisfy regulatory requirements of the Act including complying with a biological opinion under section 7 of the Act or fulfilling commitments of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) under section 10 of the Act, or for projects that serve to satisfy other local, state, or federal regulatory requirements (e.g., mitigation for local, state, or federal permits). (4) The land acquisition complements, but does not replace, private mitigation responsibilities contained in the HCP. (5) The specific parcel(s) to be acquired with the grant money is identified. NOTE: Evidence demonstrating that the landowners are willing sellers (i.e., a letter or other form of written acknowledgement) will be required prior to transfer of funds. (6) Habitat must be set aside in perpetuity for the purposes of conservation (this can include easements deeded in perpetuity or other similar instruments). (7) The proposal must state a commitment to funding for, and implementation of, management of the habitat in perpetuity, consistent with the conservation needs of the species.
TIMELINE	
CONTACTS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Division of Consultation, Habitat Conservation Planning, Recovery and State Grants, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 420, Arlington, VA 22203 703-358-2061 http://grants.fws.gov/ http://endangered.fws.gov/grants/index.html http://www.fws.gov/endangered/contacts.html



Recovery Land Acquisition Grants

ELIGIBILITY	U.S. states and territories
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	(Endangered Species Act Section 6 Funds) Provide funding to states and territories for acquisitions of habitat that support approved recovery plans. Will not be used to fund land acquisitions associated with permitted HCPs.
LEAD AGENCY	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
PAST FUNDING	\$10.427 million in FY 2001
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	75 to 90 percent depending on the applicant(s)
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	<p>Regional competitive selection. Standardized summary application form available at http://www.fws.gov/endangered/grants/section6/index.html.</p> <p>(1) A proposal must include 25 percent nonfederal cost share (decreases to 10 percent if two or more states or territories are contributors to the proposal and its activities) as per section 6 of the Endangered Species Act.</p> <p>(2) A proposal cannot include U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service full-time employee costs.</p> <p>(3) The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service does not intend to grant funding for projects that serve to satisfy regulatory requirements of the Act including complying with a biological opinion under section 7 of the Act or fulfilling commitments of a Habitat Conservation Plan under section 10 of the Act, or for projects that serve to satisfy other local, state, or federal regulatory requirements (e.g., mitigation for local, state, or federal permits).</p> <p>(4) Habitat must be set aside in perpetuity for the purposes of conservation (this can include easements deeded in perpetuity or their similar instruments).</p> <p>(5) The funds should contribute to the implementation of an approved final or draft recovery plan for at least one listed species. An exception will be made ONLY with sufficient justification, according to the following: (A) newly listed species where sufficient time (2½ years) for development of a recovery plan has not passed, (B) if the species is exempt from the requirement for development of a recovery plan, or (C) if a recovery plan has not been developed, but the species conservation planning efforts have identified land acquisition priorities. All exceptions will require a narrative justification.</p> <p>(6) The specific parcel(s) to be acquired with the grant money is identified. NOTE: Evidence demonstrating that the landowners are willing sellers (i.e., a letter or other form of written acknowledgment) will be required prior to transfer of funds.</p> <p>(7) The proposal must state a commitment to funding for, and implementation of, management of the habitat in perpetuity, consistent with the conservation needs of the species</p>
TIMELINE	
CONTACTS	<p>U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Division of Consultation, Habitat Conservation Planning, Recovery and State Grants, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 420, Arlington, VA 22203; 703-358-2061</p> <p>http://grants.fws.gov/</p> <p>http://endangered.fws.gov/grants/index.html</p>



Private Stewardship Grants Program

ELIGIBILITY	Private landowners and their nonfederal partners
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	Provides grants and other assistance on a competitive basis to individuals and groups engaged in local, private, and voluntary conservation efforts that benefit federally listed, proposed, or candidate species, or other at-risk species.
LEAD AGENCY	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
PAST FUNDING	\$10 million in FY 2002
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	90 percent match of cash or in-kind contribution is available.
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	Regional competitive selection
TIMELINE	FY 2002 - January 15, 2003
CONTACTS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Division of Consultation, Habitat Conservation Planning, Recovery and State Grants, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 420, Arlington, VA 22203 703-358-2061 http://grants.fws.gov/ http://endangered.fws.gov/grants/index.html



Landowner Incentive Program

ELIGIBILITY	State agencies with primary responsibility for fish and wildlife may submit proposals. Other agencies, organizations or individuals may partner with or serve as a subgrantee of that fish and wildlife agency.
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	Landowner Incentive Program (nontribal portion) is designed to assist states by providing grants to establish or supplement landowner incentive programs that protect and restore habitats on private lands, to benefit federally listed, proposed or candidate species or other species determined to be at risk, and provide technical and financial assistance to private landowners for habitat protections and restoration.
LEAD AGENCY	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
PAST FUNDING	\$40 million in FY 2002 \$50 million in FY 2003
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	The states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico must provide a minimum of 25 percent nonfederal share of costs. The U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands do not have a minimum nonfederal matching share. One of the proposal ranking criteria, however, involves the amount of nonfederal match above the minimum required.
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	National competitive selection. Tribes will be allocated \$4 million, \$34.8 million will be allocated to the states, and \$1.2 million will be used for federal assistance administration. No state may receive more than 5 percent or \$1.74 million of the total amount available to the states. The states submit proposals to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in order to receive grant money. Potential candidates should partner with the lead state Fish & Wildlife Service for inclusion into the respective state's grant proposal.
TIMELINE	Proposals for money are due to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service by December.
CONTACTS	



Land and Water Conservation Fund

ELIGIBILITY	States and U.S. territories, local governments apply to their state or territorial government for funding.
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	<p>To create parks and open spaces, protect wilderness, wetlands, and refuges, preserve wildlife habitat, and enhance recreational opportunities. Administered at two levels: federal and state.</p> <p>LWCF's federal program can be used for public acquisition of special lands and places for conservation and recreation purposes; public acquisition of private holdings within national parks, national forests, national fish and wildlife refuges, public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and wilderness areas; public acquisition of areas key to fish and wildlife protection; and public acquisition as authorized by law.</p> <p>LWCF's state matching grants program can be used to acquire land for parks and recreation purposes; build or redevelop recreation and park facilities; provide riding and hiking trails.</p>
LEAD AGENCY	National Park Service
PAST FUNDING	\$140 million in FY 2002
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	<p>Two components:</p> <p>Federal program funds the purchase of land and water areas for conservation and recreation purposes within four land management agencies (Forest Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, National Parks Service, and Bureau of Land Management).</p> <p>State matching grants program provides funds to states for planning, developing, and acquiring land and water areas for state and local parks and recreation areas.</p>
TIMELINE	
CONTACTS	<p>Headquarters: U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Recreation Programs Room MIB-MS 3622 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240 Telephone: 202-562-1200</p> <p>http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/programs/lwcf/ http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/contact_list.html</p>



Forest Legacy Program

ELIGIBILITY	States and appropriate partners decide whether to participate in order to purchase land from private landowners.	
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	To identify and protect environmentally important forests threatened by conversion to nonforest uses. The federal government, states, and local partners use funds provided through the program to buy conservation easements or to purchase the land from willing sellers outright. The program is intended to protect important scenic, cultural, fish, wildlife, and recreational resources, riparian areas, and other ecological values.	
LEAD AGENCY	U.S. Forest Service through the appropriate agency in each state.	
PAST FUNDING	\$7.012 million in FY 1999 \$60 million in FY 2001	\$29.93 million in FY 2000 \$65 million in FY 2002
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	Up to 75 percent	
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	<p>Forest Legacy Area boundaries must encompass forest lands with significant environmental and other resource-based values. Areas may also include nonforested areas such as farms and villages if they are an integral part of the landscape and are within the logical boundaries. Since Forest Legacy Area boundaries may not correspond to property boundaries, tracts located partially within the geographically defined Forest Legacy Area are eligible for the Forest Legacy Program, upon approval of a boundary adjustment. The proposed area must be an environmentally important forest area that is threatened by conversion to nonforest uses. Individual states are responsible for determining their definition of "threatened" and the definition of "environmentally important forest areas."</p> <p>Environmentally important forest areas shall contain one or more of the following important public values, as defined by the states:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scenic resources 2. Public recreation opportunities 3. Riparian area 4. Fish and wildlife habitat 5. Known threatened and endangered species 6. Known cultural resources 7. Other ecological values; and/or provide opportunities for the continuation of traditional forest uses, such as forest management, timber harvesting, other commodity use, and outdoor recreation, as defined in the Assessment of Need. 	
TIMELINE		
CONTACTS	<p>USDA Forest Service, Cooperative Forestry, State and Private Forestry P.O. Box 96090 Washington, DC 20060-6090</p> <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/flp.shtml http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/directory/</p>	



DoD Legacy Program

ELIGIBILITY	Department of Defense
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	To provide financial assistance to DoD in protecting and enhancing resources while supporting military readiness. A Legacy project may involve regional ecosystem management initiatives, habitat preservation efforts, archeological investigations, invasive species control, and/or monitoring and predicting migratory patterns of birds and animals.
LEAD AGENCY	DoD and all others whose projects support the DoD mission
PAST FUNDING	
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	Online proposal submission process. Several areas of emphasis: Regional Ecosystem Management Initiatives Integrated Natural Resource Manual Cultural Resources Management Historic Preservation and Force Protection Invasive Species Control Monitoring and Predicting Migratory Patterns of Birds and Animals Curation of DoD-owned and Controlled Archeological Collections, Associated Records and Documents National and International Initiatives Native American Issues Program Management Readiness and Range Sustainment
TIMELINE	October 30: Pre-proposal request November 11: Pre-proposal review meeting November 25: Full proposal request December 9: Full proposal review meeting Final list submitted to DUSD (I&E) office
CONTACTS	http://www.dodlegacy.org/Legacy/intro/guidelines.aspx





FUNDING PROGRAMS FROM FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS



BROWN PELICAN (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

A Passeriformes migrant bird covered under the
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act

FUNDING PROGRAMS FROM FOUNDATIONS
AND OTHER NONGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS



Introduction to Nonfederal Grant Programs

Many foundations and nongovernmental programs fund at different scales. Some of these programs are targeted towards individuals, projects, or organizations. While the federal government may not be directly eligible for some of these funds, they can be very useful for local stakeholders. Knowing how to utilize these funds can be helpful for installations battling encroachment. What follows in this chapter is only a sample of the diversity of formal funding programs from nongovernmental organizations.

Some programs are specific to a geographic area or particular cause. There are larger umbrella organizations, such as the Land Trust Alliance, that are very capable of funding and supporting partnerships among stakeholders. These organizations can help streamline the consensus building, fund finding, and partnering processes.

American Conservation Association, Inc.

ELIGIBILITY

**PROGRAM PURPOSE/
DESCRIPTION**

A private operating foundation organized to advance knowledge and understanding of conservation; to preserve the beauty of the landscape and the natural and living resources in areas of the United States and elsewhere; and to educate the public in the proper use of such areas. Program themes: Environment, public policy, art, culture and recreation.

LEAD AGENCY

American Conservation Association, Inc.

PAST FUNDING

Average \$422,500 annually.

**AMOUNT AVAILABLE/
MATCHING RATIO**

Grants range from \$5,000 to \$40,000.

**APPLICATION PROCESS/
SELECTION CRITERIA**

Financial support, including loans, conferences and seminars. No grants to individuals, or for building funds, endowments, scholarships, or fellowships. Selection through a proposal process; application form not required.

TIMELINE

Proposal submissions preferred in early spring.

CONTACTS**Information:**

Charles M. Clusen, Executive Director
30 Rockefeller Plz. Rm. 5600
New York, NY 10112
212-649-5600

Applications:

1350 New York Ave NW,
Washington, DC 20005
202-624-9367



National Fish and Wildlife Foundation General Matching Grant

ELIGIBILITY	The Foundation creates partnerships among federal, state, and local governments, corporations, private foundations, individuals, and nonprofit organizations. Creating partnerships facilitates strategic identification of conservation issues and promotes efficiency and cooperation in the delivery of solutions through challenge grants.
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	<p>Wildlife - Conserving keystone species of special concern</p> <p>Habitat - Protecting healthy rivers and wetland systems, forests and grasslands, and oceans</p> <p>Education - Promoting conservation education programs that reach the general public, stakeholders, and resource managers including local communities, land-owners, and affected industry</p> <p>International Conservation - Supporting the conservation of trust species protected in law or under international treaty</p>
LEAD AGENCY	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation General Matching Grant
PAST FUNDING	While each grant program has a different amount of funding available, grants typically fall in the \$25,000 to \$75,000 range, with some small grants and some over \$150,000.
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	Submit a pre-proposal to the appropriate regional or national office via first class mail, fax, e-mail, or the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation Web site.
TIMELINE	<p>Project pre-proposals are accepted throughout the year and slated for review and action within two decision cycles annually.</p> <p>June 1: Receive project pre-proposal</p> <p>October 15: Receive project pre-proposal</p> <p>July 15: Project full proposal due</p> <p>December 1: Project full proposal due</p> <p>November 30: Board of Directors decision</p> <p>March 31: Board of Directors decision</p>
CONTACTS	<p>National Office National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20036 Telephone: 202-857-0166 Fax: 202-857-0162</p> <p>http://www.nfwf.org</p>



Doris Duke Foundation Environmental Program

ELIGIBILITY	Specific to each initiative
PROGRAM PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	Several initiatives within the Doris Duke Environment program: (1) Land Conservation Initiative (2) Forest Conservation Initiative (3) Conservation Leadership
LEAD AGENCY	Doris Duke Charitable Foundation
PAST FUNDING	As of December 31, 2002, the Environment Program approved 58 grants totaling close to \$84 million.
AMOUNT AVAILABLE/ MATCHING RATIO	
APPLICATION PROCESS/ SELECTION CRITERIA	Guidelines and criteria are unique to each initiative.
TIMELINE	Unique to each initiative
CONTACTS	DDCF Headquarters & Grantmaking Programs 650 Fifth Avenue, 19th Floor New York, NY 10019 Telephone: 212-974-7000 Fax: 212-974-7590 http://www.ddcf.org





NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS



BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER (*Poliopitila caerulea*)

A Passeriformes migrant bird covered under the

Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS



Examples of Potential Land Protection Partners

The following is a short list of NGOs that practice conservation through land management, the acquisition of land, conservation easements, and other land encumbrances. Most of the agencies included in this list work on a national scale, but there are many that operate at state or regional scales. Many NGOs promote their activities on the Internet. Therefore, each installation can easily identify NGOs at the appropriate scale whose interests coincide with military objectives. Installations should not overlook sportsmen's organizations and trusts, cattlemen, and rancher, farmer or horse-related trusts as potential partners. Many of these organizations are also dealing with encroachment problems in previously rural areas.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

The Nature Conservancy (<http://www.nature.org/>) is an international conservation organization involved in a variety of activities. TNC is already partnering with the Army Corps of Engineers to improve management of U.S. rivers, and at Fort Bragg for the benefit of the red-cockaded woodpecker. (International)

TNC works closely with communities, businesses and individuals. Together, they have protected more than 92 million acres of valuable lands and waters worldwide. They practice sound science that achieves tangible results, and they have a non-confrontational approach. More than 86% of all funds are used directly for conservation.

Wildlife Land Trust

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) Wildlife Land Trust (<http://www.hsus.org/ace/12640>), a separately incorporated charitable organization, protects wild animals worldwide by preserving their natural habitats and providing them sanctuary within those habitats. Landowners can arrange to have the Wildlife Land Trust permanently protect their properties, and they can thereafter be eligible for income and property tax savings by selecting any one of several conservation options. (International)

Protects more than 55 properties on more than 59,000 acres in 19 states and four foreign countries.
(Romania, Belize, South Africa, and Canada)

Wildlife Land Trust Sanctuaries prohibit development, commercial logging, and recreational and commercial hunting and trapping.

Three primary methods are used to permanently conserve habitat for wildlife: Conservation Easements, Fee Title Ownership, and Retained Life Estate.

The Land Trust Alliance (LTA)

Founded in 1982, the Land Trust Alliance (<http://www.lta.org/>) is the national leader of the private land conservation movement, promoting voluntary land conservation across the country and providing resources, leadership and training to the nation's 1,200-plus nonprofit, grassroots land trusts, helping them to protect important open spaces. (National)

The Land Trust Alliance provides an array of programs, including direct grants to land trusts, training programs, answers to more than 3,000 inquiries for technical assistance each year, and one-on-one mentoring to help land trusts build organizations that are equipped to protect open space.



The Trust for Public Land (TPL)

Land conservation is central to TPL's mission (<http://www.tpl.org/>). Founded in 1972, the Trust for Public Land is the only national nonprofit working exclusively to protect land for human enjoyment and well-being. TPL helps conserve land for recreation and spiritual nourishment and to improve the health and quality of life of American communities. (National/administratively organized by state)

TPL's legal and real estate specialists work with landowners, government agencies, and community groups to:

- (1) create urban parks, gardens, greenways, and riverways
- (2) build livable communities by setting aside open space in the path of growth
- (3) conserve land for watershed protection, scenic beauty, and close-to-home recreation
- (4) safeguard the character of communities by preserving historic landmarks and landscapes

TPL pioneers new ways to finance parks and open space; helps generate federal, state, and local conservation funding; and promotes the importance of public lands.

The National Park Trust (NPT)

The National Park Trust (<http://www.parktrust.org/>) is the only land conservancy uniquely dedicated to preserving America's national system of parks, wildlife refuges, and historic monuments. (National) This mission is accomplished primarily through the gift, purchase, or other form of assistance of:

- (1) land either within or adjacent to existing parks
- (2) land that is suitable for the creation of new parks
- (3) other projects of historical significance

Land is purchased only from willing sellers. Ultimately, the National Park Trust works to exchange or give the land it acquires to suitable organizations that agree to preserve and manage those resources as parklands in perpetuity. Land purchases are made using funds raised by the National Park Trust.

The Great Outdoors Conservancy

The Great Outdoors Conservancy (<http://www.thegreatoutdoors.org/>) is a visionary, nonprofit national land trust made up of a group of concerned individuals, businesses, national corporations, and foundations who share a common concern for the enhancement and preservation of land for future generations to enjoy unencumbered by development. (National)

The mission of the Great Outdoors Conservancy includes the protection of land through outright acquisition, whether by donation or purchase. Major emphasis is put on private properties threatened by indiscriminate or unrestricted residential or commercial development within or near:

established forests	wilderness areas
parks	watersheds
scenic areas	wildlife preserves
grasslands	

It is not the intent of The Great Outdoors Conservancy to manage the land but, instead, to turn it over to federal, state or local land management agencies or to other local conservancies that have the necessary stewardship or custodial capabilities. The lands acquired by The Great Outdoors Conservancy and deeded to others may contain a reverter clause, which will ensure that the lands will be used for the purpose conveyed, or they will be returned to the Conservancy.



The Conservation Fund

The Conservation Fund (<http://www.conservationfund.org/>) forges partnerships to protect America's legacy of land and water resources. Through land acquisition, sustainable programs, and leadership training, the Fund and its partners demonstrate effective conservation solutions emphasizing the integration of economic and environmental goals. (National)

Land Conservation

The Fund helps local, state and federal agencies, and nonprofit organizations acquire property from willing sellers to protect open space, wildlife habitat, public recreation areas, river corridors and historic places.

Sustainable Programs

The Fund works with communities as well as different sectors of industry, including forest and chemical companies, developers, and ranchers to demonstrate sustainable practices that balance economic and environmental goals.

Leadership Training

The Fund serves as a national resource for environmental organizations by providing financial resources and technical assistance as well as formal training to land conservation professionals from all sectors.

American Rivers

American Rivers (<http://www.amrivers.org/>) is a national nonprofit conservation organization dedicated to protecting and restoring healthy natural rivers and the variety of life they sustain for people, fish, and wildlife. American Rivers was founded in 1973 to increase the number of rivers protected by the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and to prevent the construction of large new dams on America's last wild rivers. (National)

Present programs also focus on:

- (1) dam removal
- (2) river channel engineering
- (3) allocation of water resources
- (4) threats to watersheds

American Rivers delivers innovative solutions to improve river health, raise awareness among decision makers, serve and mobilize the river conservation movement, and is collaborating with our partners to develop a national "river agenda," which will create a unified vision for improving river health across the country.





OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION



SHARP-SHINNED HAWK (*Accipiter striatus*)

A Passeriformes migrant bird covered under the
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION



Conservation Grants Center www.conservationgrants.com/

An online information source for fund seekers. The Conservation Grants Center grew out of a private list.

You'll find grant writing tips along with a variety of funding sources shown as annotated links and grouped by topical area.

The Foundation Center <http://fdncenter.org/>

The Foundation Center's mission is to support and improve institutional philanthropy by promoting public understanding of the field and helping grant seekers succeed.

To achieve their mission, The Foundation Center:

- (1) collects, organizes and communicates information on U.S. philanthropy
- (2) conducts and facilitates research on trends in the field
- (3) provides education and training on the grant seeking process
- (4) ensures public access to information and services through their World Wide Web site, print and electronic publications, five library/learning centers, and a national network of cooperating collections

Founded in 1956, the Center is the nation's leading authority on institutional philanthropy and is dedicated to serving grant seekers, grant makers, researchers, policymakers, the media, and the general public.

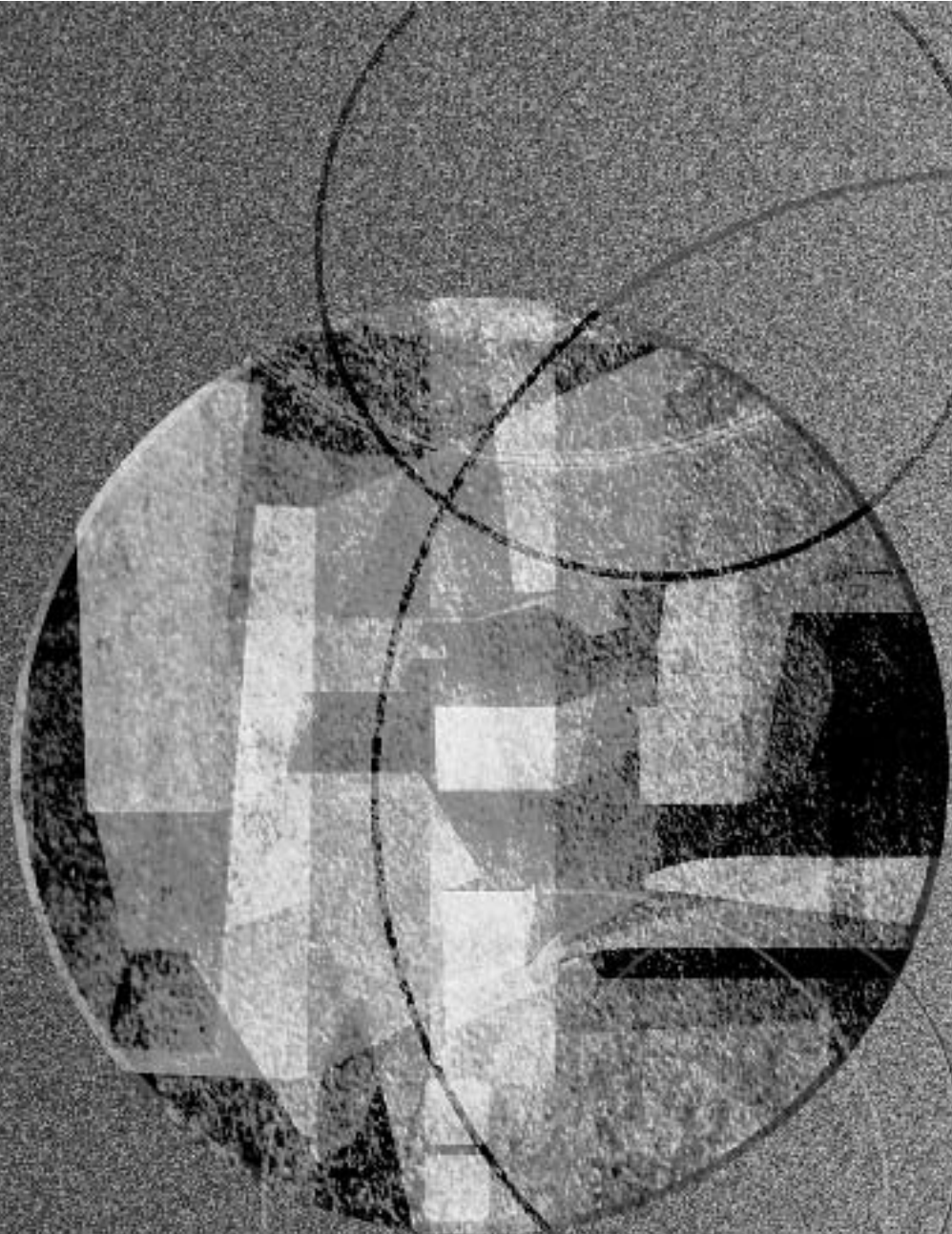
The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance <http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html>

The online Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance gives access to a database of all federal programs available to state and local governments (including the District of Columbia); federally recognized Indian tribal governments; territories (and possessions) of the United States; domestic public, quasi-public, and private profit and nonprofit organizations and institutions; specialized groups; and individuals. It also provides other types of informative assistance online.

After you find the program you want, contact the office that administers the program and find out how to apply.

For more information regarding government grant programs visit <http://www.grants.gov> and <http://www.fedgrants.gov>.







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