



## Funding Sources

### FEDERAL PROGRAMS

#### Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

CRP, a federal Farm Bill program, encourages farmers to convert highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive acreage to vegetative cover, such as native grasses and wildlife plantings. Farmers receive an annual rental payment for the term of the multi-year contract. Cost sharing is provided to establish the native vegetative cover practices. CRP is administered by the USDA Farm Service Agency.

#### Continuous CRP Sign-up

The continuous CRP Sign-up, a federal Farm Bill program, helps landowners install conservation buffers along streams and waterways. The program applies to cropland, as well as overgrazed, eroded pasture along streams, lakes, and permanent wetlands. The program offers cost-sharing for conservation practice installation and annual rental payment. The program is administered by the USDA Farm Service Agency.

#### Forest Legacy Program (State and Federal)

Managed by the Forest Service's State and Private Forestry Office, the Forest Legacy Program is intended to identify and protect environmentally important forest lands that are threatened by present and future conversion to non-forest uses, such as residential subdivisions, commercial development, pasture, cultivated farmland, and mining. To assure that both the traditional uses of private land and the public values of America's forest resources are protected for future generations, the Forest Legacy Program assists with the purchase of conservation easements and, in limited cases, fee title acquisitions which allow private forest landowners to maintain their lands as "working forests."

Contact: Paige Lewis, State Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands,  
(801) 538-5540

email: [plewis@state.ut.us](mailto:plewis@state.ut.us)

#### National Park Service Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance (Rivers & Trails)

Each year, Rivers & Trails helps local groups with over 200 locally-led conservation projects- like developing trails and greenways or protecting rivers and open space -- across the country. RTCA can provide staff for short consultations or longer assistance programs--Typically, working with local groups for one to three years, just long enough to build momentum so that the local groups can finish the project on their own. This past year, they helped Riverton develop an eight-mile greenway along the Jordan River. Website: <http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/index.html>

#### Partners for Fish and Wildlife

Partners for Fish and Wildlife provides cost-share dollars to farmers and ranchers interested in increasing production while improving wildlife habitat, This private lands program provides funding through cost-share agreements for 10-30 years for both uplands and wetlands. Projects can include fencing, water development, re-establishment of riparian habitat, installation of water control structures and others. The program is administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

#### Stewardship Incentives Program (SIP)

The Stewardship Incentive Program of the US Forest Service provides technical and financial assistance to encourage non-industrial private forest landowners to keep their lands and natural resources productive and healthy. Qualifying land includes rural lands with existing tree cover or land suitable for growing trees and which is owned by a private individual, group, association, corporation, Indian tribe, or other legal private entity. Eligible landowners must have an approved Forest Stewardship Plan and own 1,000 or fewer acres of qualifying land. Authorizations may be obtained for exceptions of up to 5,000 acres.

## Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, (TEA 21)

Transportation enhancements (TE) are transportation-related activities that are designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of our nation's intermodal transportation system. The TEA-21 (formerly ISTEA) program provides for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional projects but requires that activities must relate to surface transportation. The expanded definition of transportation enhancements eligibilities includes safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists; scenic or historic highway programs; environmental mitigation to address water pollution due to highway runoff; reducing vehicle-caused wild-life mortality while maintaining habitat connectivity; establishment of transportation museums Encourages use of qualified youth conservation or service corps to perform appropriate TE activities. Website: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/index.htm>

## Wetland Mitigation Banking

Wetland Mitigation Banking is allowed under the Clean Water Act (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA and Army Corps of Engineers, ACOE). Federal law requires that unavoidable impacts to wetlands from development must be mitigated. Mitigation Banking allows a developer who impacts a wetland to buy "credits" from a mitigation bank. A mitigation bank has the advantage of consolidating numerous, fragmented wetlands projects into one large contiguous site. Mitigation Banking can bring together financial, planning, and scientific resources to increase the potential for successful establishment and long-term management of mitigation that will maximize biodiversity and watershed functions.

Florida is perhaps the most advanced of any state in its use and encouragement of wetland mitigation banking and has allowed similar projects for years. The state's water management districts administer the program. Salt Lake County completed the first Advance Identification of Wetlands in EPA's Region VIII in 1986. About 2,000 acres of wetlands were identified along the Jordan River between 2100 South and the Utah County boundary. Subsequently, the County was able to include these wetlands in the CUP Reauthorization Act for future acquisition. Of the acreage identified, about 1,000 acres possess functional values considered critical enough to merit acquisition for long term conservation.

## FEDERAL PROGRAMS - THE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

### Conservation of Private Grazing Land Initiative (CPGL)

*Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service*

The Conservation of Private Grazing Land initiative will ensure that technical, educational, and related assistance is provided to those who own private grazing lands. It is not a cost share program. This technical assistance will offer opportunities for: better grazing land management; protecting soil from erosive wind and water; using more energy-efficient ways to produce food and fiber; conserving water; providing habitat for wildlife; sustaining forage and grazing plants; using plants to sequester greenhouse gases and increase soil organic matter; and using grazing lands as a source of biomass energy and raw materials for industrial products. More information can be found at the Grazing Lands Technology Institute.

### Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

*Contact: USDA, Farm Service Agency*

The Conservation Reserve Program reduces soil erosion, protects the Nation's ability to produce food and fiber, reduces sedimentation in streams and lakes, improves water quality, establishes wildlife habitat, and enhances forest and wetland resources. It encourages farmers to convert highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive acreage to vegetative cover, such as tame or native grasses, wildlife plantings, trees, filterstrips, or riparian buffers. Farmers receive an annual rental payment for the term of the multi-year contract. Cost sharing is provided to establish the vegetative cover practices.

### Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)

*Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service*

The purpose of the program is to assist land-users, communities, units of state and local government, and other Federal agencies in planning and implementing conservation systems. The purpose of the conservation systems are to reduce erosion, improve soil and water quality, improve and conserve wetlands, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, improve air quality, improve pasture and range condition, reduce upstream flooding, and improve woodlands.

### Objectives of the program are to:

1. Assist individual landusers, communities, conservation districts, and other units of State and local government and Federal agencies to meet their goals for resource stewardship and assist individuals to comply with State and local requirements. NRCS assistance to individuals is provided through conservation

districts in accordance with the memorandum of understanding signed by the Secretary of Agriculture, the governor of the state, and the conservation district. Assistance is provided to land users voluntarily applying conservation and to those who must comply with local or State laws and regulations.

2. Assist agricultural producers to comply with the highly erodible land (HEL) and wetland (Swampbuster) provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3801 et. seq.) and the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 and wetlands requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. NRCS makes HEL and wetland determinations and helps land users develop and implement conservation plans to comply with the law.

3. Provide technical assistance to participants in USDA cost-share and conservation incentive programs. (Assistance is funded on a reimbursable basis from the CCC.)

4. Collect, analyze, interpret, display, and disseminate information about the condition and trends of the Nation's soil and other natural resources so that people can make good decisions about resource use and about public policies for resource conservation.

5. Develop effective science-based technologies for natural resource assessment, management, and conservation.

#### Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

*Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service*

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program provides technical, educational, and financial assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers to address soil, water, and related natural resource concerns on their lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner. The program provides assistance to farmers and ranchers in complying with Federal, State, and tribal environmental laws, and encourages environmental enhancement. The program is funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation. The purposes of the program are achieved through the implementation of a conservation plan which includes structural, vegetative, and land management practices on eligible land. Five- to ten-year contracts are made with eligible producers. Cost-share payments may be made to implement one or more eligible structural or vegetative practices, such as animal waste management facilities, terraces, filter strips, tree planting, and permanent wildlife habitat. Incentive payments can be made to implement one or more land management practices, such as nutrient management, pest management, and grazing land management.

Fifty percent of the funding available for the program will be targeted at natural resource concerns relating to livestock production. The program is carried-out primarily in priority areas that may be watersheds, regions, or multi-state areas, and for significant statewide natural resource concerns that are outside of geographic priority areas.

#### Farmland Protection Program (FPP)

*Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service*

The Farmland Protection Program provides funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farmland in agricultural uses. Working through existing programs, USDA joins with State, tribal, or local governments to acquire conservation easements or other interests from landowners. USDA provides up to 50 percent of the fair market easement value. To qualify, farmland must: be part of a pending offer from a State, tribe, or local farmland protection program; be privately owned; have a conservation plan; be large enough to sustain agricultural production; be accessible to markets for what the land produces; have adequate infrastructure and agricultural support services; and have surrounding parcels of land that can support long-term agricultural production. Depending on funding availability, proposals must be submitted by the government entities to the appropriate NRCS State Office during the application window.

For additional information, see our Farm Bill page.

#### Flood Risk Reduction Program (FRR)

*Contact: USDA, Farm Service Agency, NRCS*

The Flood Risk Reduction Program was established to allow farmers who voluntarily enter into contracts to receive payments on lands with high flood potential. In return, participants agree to forego certain USDA program benefits. These contract payments provide incentives to move farming operations from frequently flooded land.

### Forestry Incentives Program (FIP)

*Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service*

The Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) supports good forest management practices on privately owned, non-industrial forest lands nationwide. FIP is designed to benefit the environment while meeting future demands for wood products. Eligible practices are tree planting, timber stand improvement, site preparation for natural regeneration, and other related activities. FIP is available in counties designated by a Forest Service survey of eligible private timber acreage.

### Resource Conservation & Development Program (RC&D)

*Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service*

The purpose of the Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) program is to accelerate the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources, improve the general level of economic activity, and to enhance the environment and standard of living in authorized RC&D areas. It improves the capability of State, tribal and local units of government and local nonprofit organizations in rural areas to plan, develop and carry out programs for resource conservation and development. The program also establishes or improves coordination systems in rural areas. Current program objectives focus on improvement of quality of life achieved through natural resources conservation and community development which leads to sustainable communities, prudent use (development), and the management and conservation of natural resources. Authorized RC&D areas are locally sponsored areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for RC&D technical and financial assistance program funds. NRCS can provide grants for land conservation, water management, community development, and environmental needs in authorized RC&D areas.

### Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP)

*Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service*

RAMP is authorized by Section 406 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) of 1977 as amended by the "Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act of 1991" as subtitled under the Budget Reconciliation Act (PL-101-508). It is authorized for the purpose of reclaiming the soil and water resources of rural lands adversely affected by past coal mining practices. There were approximately 1.1 million acres of abandoned coal-mined land needing reclamation in 1977. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formally the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) administers the program, and funding is provided from money deposited in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. The program provides technical and financial assistance to land users who voluntarily enter into 5- to 10-year contracts for reclamation of up to 320 acres of eligible abandoned coal-mined lands and waters. The land user with NRCS technical assistance involved prepares a reclamation plan.

All active coal mining operators pay into the Abandoned Mine Reclamation fund at a rate of 35 cents per ton of coal produced from surface mining and 15 cents per ton of coal produced by underground mining. The fees are deposited in the interest-bearing fund, which is used to pay reclamation costs of AML projects. Expenditures from the fund are authorized through the regular congressional budgetary and appropriation's process.

### Watershed Surveys and Planning

*Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service*

The Watershed and Flood Prevention Act, P.L. 83-566, August 4, 1954, (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008) authorized this program. Prior to fiscal year 1996, small watershed planning activities and the cooperative river basin surveys and investigations authorized by Section 6 of the Act were operated as separate programs. The 1996 appropriations act combined the activities into a single program entitled the Watershed Surveys and Planning program. Activities under both programs are continuing under this authority.

The purpose of the program is to assist Federal, State, and local agencies and tribal governments to protect watersheds from damage caused by erosion, floodwater, and sediment and to conserve and develop water and land resources. Resource concerns addressed by the program include water quality, opportunities for water conservation, wetland and water storage capacity, agricultural drought problems, rural development, municipal and industrial water needs, upstream flood damages, and water needs for fish, wildlife, and forest-based industries.

Types of surveys and plans include watershed plans, river basin surveys and studies, flood hazard analyses, and flood plain management assistance. The focus of these plans is to identify solutions that use land treatment and nonstructural measures to solve resource problems.

Watersheds Operations --Small Watershed Program and Flood Prevention Program (WF 08 or FP 03)

Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service

The Small Watershed Program works through local government sponsors and helps participants solve natural resource and related economic problems on a watershed basis. Projects include watershed protection, flood prevention, erosion and sediment control, water supply, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands creation and restoration, and public recreation in watersheds of 250,000 or fewer acres. Both technical and financial assistance are available. C

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)

Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service

The Wetlands Reserve Program is a voluntary program to restore wetlands. Participating landowners can establish conservation easements of either permanent or 30-year duration, or can enter into restoration cost-share agreements where no easement is involved. In exchange for establishing a permanent easement, the landowner receives payment up to the agricultural value of the land and 100 percent of the restoration costs for restoring the wetlands. The 30-year easement payment is 75 percent of what would be provided for a permanent easement on the same site and 75 percent of the restoration cost. The voluntary agreements are for a minimum 10-year duration and provide for 75 percent of the cost of restoring the involved wetlands. Easements and restoration cost-share agreements establish wetland protection and restoration as the primary land use for the duration of the easement or agreement. In all instances, landowners continue to control access to their land.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)

Contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service

The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program provides financial incentives to develop habitat for fish and wildlife on private lands. Participants agree to implement a wildlife habitat development plan and USDA agrees to provide cost-share assistance for the initial implementation of wildlife habitat development practices. USDA and program participants enter into a cost-share agreement for wildlife habitat development. This agreement generally lasts a minimum of 10 years from the date that the contract is signed.

For additional information, see our Farm Bill page.

## STATE OF UTAH and REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Agricultural Protection Areas

Utah Statute allows for the establishment of Agricultural Protection areas under 17-41-101. An Agricultural Protection Area (APA) is formed when a group of agricultural producers in a contiguous geographic area petition county government to create the area. The benefits of placing land in an agricultural protection area include relieving farmers of nuisance complaints from surrounding development.

The Agriculture Resource Development Loan (ARDL)

The Agriculture Resource Development Loan (ARDL) is a \$27 million revolving fund that provides low interest (3 percent) loans for projects with a conservation benefit. The goal of this state program is to help landowners conserve soil and water, increase yields, maintain and improve water quality, conserve and improve wildlife habitat, prevent flooding, develop on-farm energy projects and mitigate damages caused by natural disasters. A one time 4 percent administrative fee is charged.

Forest Legacy Program

Managed by the Forest Service's State and Private Forestry Office, the Forest Legacy Program is intended to identify and protect environmentally important forest lands that are threatened by present and future conversion to non-forest uses, such as residential subdivisions, commercial development, pasture, cultivated farmland, and mining. To assure that both the traditional uses of private land and the public values of America's forest resources are protected for future generations, the Forest Legacy Program assists with the purchase of conservation easements and, in limited cases, fee title acquisitions which allow private forest landowners to maintain their lands as "working forests."

LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund

This fund, administered by the by the Utah Quality Commission provides close to \$2 million yearly to preserve or restore critical lands and agricultural lands. Applicants must provide matching funds equal to or greater than the amount of money received from the Fund and purchases of fee title to land may not exceed 20 acres, but purchases of conservation easements or restoration projects are exempt from this restriction.

Website: [www.governor.state.ut.us/quality/Funding/Land\\_Conservation/land\\_conservation.htm](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/quality/Funding/Land_Conservation/land_conservation.htm)

### The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy of Utah helps conserve private and public lands of significant or preserve the plants, animals and natural communities by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. Working primarily with conservation easements on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, they seek parcels of outstanding ecological values for preservation or restoration. TNC's Utah Chapter has focused extensively on the Great Salt Lake Ecosystem, including the lake and all its tributaries (including the Jordan River) and their associated wetlands. Website: [www.nature.org](http://www.nature.org)

### Non-point Source implementation Grants, Section 319 (319 Program)

The 319 Program provides formula grants to the states to implement non-point projects and programs in accordance with Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. Formula grants are awarded to a lead agency in each state. States and local organizations are required to provide 40 percent of the total project or program cost. This EPA program is administered by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.

### Rails to Trails Conservancy

Through its Trail Conservancy program, this organization has the ability to actually acquire and own corridors or acquire corridors on behalf of third parties. The goal of the Trail Conservancy is to rescue exceptional tracts of railroad corridor before they are broken up and lost permanently to the public. The Trail Conservancy operates by serving as a short-term intermediary between railroad companies and trail groups or public agencies. For most purposes, "short-term intermediary" is considered as a project with a completion time of four years or less. Rail corridors can be preserved through line buys, donation financing, government agency acquisition, direct loans, or a combination of one or more of these techniques. Website: [www.railtrails.org](http://www.railtrails.org)

### Riverway Enhancement Matching Grants

River parkways provide for development of parks, trails and other recreation amenities and at the same time protect open space, wetlands and the natural environment. This program provides protection for river and stream corridors in areas that impacted by high-density populations or that are prone to flooding with special recognition of such values as recreation, flood control, water conservation and wildlife resources. These 50/50 matching grants are administered by the Utah Department of Natural Resources Parks and Recreation. Website: <http://www.parks.state.ut.us/parks/riverway.htm>

### The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation

The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) works to ensure the future of elk, other wildlife and their habitat. The primary focus is Habitat Conservation. The RMEF also promotes conservation education and hunting heritage. The RMEF administers an extensive habitat lands conservation program that includes acquisition and management of lands, acquisition of conservation easements, and acceptance of donations. The RMEF also fosters cooperation between landowners and government agencies, helping to negotiate complex land deals. RMEF also provides seed money to set key projects in motion that help to conserve critical elk habitat. Website: [www.rmef.org](http://www.rmef.org)

### The Trust for Public Land

TPL helps conserve land for recreation and spiritual nourishment and to improve the health and quality of life of American communities. TPL's legal and real estate specialists work with landowners, government agencies, and community groups to: create urban parks, gardens, greenways, and riverways ; build livable communities by setting aside open space in the path of growth; conserve land for watershed protection, scenic beauty, and close-to-home recreation; and safeguard the character of communities by preserving historic landmarks and landscapes. They work extensively with conservation buyers and conservation easements and often use limited developments to make a project pencil. They are recently getting more involved in promoting development projects that have substantial public benefit, such as open space or affordable housing. Website: [www.tpl.org](http://www.tpl.org)

### Trout Unlimited

Trout Unlimited's mission is to conserve, protect and restore North America's trout and salmon fisheries and their watersheds. The organization relies on an extensive and dedicated volunteer network. and works at the national, state, and local levels. On a local level they work to resolve issues such as in-stream flows, damming, angler access, and contribute restoration guidance and work. Website: [www.tu.org](http://www.tu.org)

### Utah DWR Urban Fisheries

The Division of Wildlife Resources works through partnerships with local governments and communities to enhance, develop and construct urban fishing sites. Citizen involvement is key to this part of the Urban Fishing program. Public support for urban fisheries is indispensable, particularly in the early or developmental

stages of building or revitalizing local waters. Communities wishing to develop or enhance local angling opportunities can voice this desire to their city council. Additionally, federal assistance is available to local communities on a limited basis.

#### Utah Open Lands

Utah Open Lands is a non-profit organization whose mission is to assist landowners in protecting the scenic, wildlife, historic, agricultural, and recreational values of open land. UOL is a non-governmental, non-political community based organization that uses educational outreach, donations of land and conservation easements, acquisitions of land and easements, and conservation buyers and investors to accomplish its goals of tangible land protection. As an easement restricts the development rights of the property, the fair market value is reduced, which consequently lowers the estate taxes. Additionally, donors of conservation easements may receive a charitable deduction for their contribution and, therefore, income tax benefits. As the easement holder, Utah Open Lands assures that the terms of the agreement are followed in perpetuity. Utah Open Lands was involved in protecting the Wheadon Farm in Draper. Website: [www.uol.org](http://www.uol.org)

#### Utah Partners for Conservation and Development

The Utah Partners for Conservation and Development has identified agricultural sustainability and land use as strategic state priorities. This local, state, and federal government partnership is working together to provide community based resource information and technical assistance to improve the quality of life in Utah. Their mission is to, "provide unified leadership to achieve a more productive Utah in harmony with a sustainable quality environment for Utah citizens." The partnership includes the Utah Association of Conservation Districts, Utah Department of Agriculture, Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Farm Services Agency and Utah State University Extension Service.

Contact: Gordon Younker, 1860 N. 100 E., Logan, UT 84341, (801) 753-6029

email: [gyounker@ext.usu.edu](mailto:gyounker@ext.usu.edu)

#### Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission

The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Mitigation Commission) is a Federal Executive branch agency established in July 1994. The five member Mitigation Commission, appointed by the President, is responsible for coordinating the implementation of fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation for the Central Utah Project and other federal reclamation projects in Utah. The Commission receives annual appropriations from Congress to conduct such mitigation concurrently with construction of water development features. The Commissions' actions are guided by a comprehensive plan that is developed through an extensive public planning process each year. Under the first five-year plan the Commission's work is concentrated in the Bonneville Basin and includes wetland and stream habitat restoration projects around Utah Lake, the Great Salt Lake, the Jordan River, the Provo River and in Diamond Fork Canyon and the Duchesne and Strawberry Watersheds. The Commission is also involved with acquisition of angler access along major rivers and streams. All mitigation projects are implemented through contracts with other federal, state, and local natural resource agencies and non-profit conservation organizations in accordance with strict statutory standards and regulations requiring restoration and conservation of ecosystems.

Contact: Michael Weland Executive Director (801) 524-3146

#### Water Conservation Field Services Program

Water Conservation Field Services Program provides financial assistance for water conservation activities in the form of grants or cost-shared funding. The program is aimed at funding written water management and conservation plans, new or unfamiliar water management technologies and practices, and promotion of good water use practices and principles. The program is administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

#### Wetland Mitigation Banking

Wetland Mitigation Banking is allowed under the Clean Water Act (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA and Army Corps of Engineers, ACOE). Federal law requires that unavoidable impacts to wetlands from development must be mitigated. Mitigation Banking allows a developer who impacts a wetland to buy "credits" from a mitigation bank. A mitigation bank has the advantage of consolidating numerous, fragmented wetlands projects into one large contiguous site. Mitigation Banking can bring together financial, planning, and scientific resources to increase the potential for successful establishment and long-term management of mitigation that will maximize biodiversity and watershed functions.

Recently, wetland mitigation banking has become a commercial venture in Utah. Diversified Habitats, a Salt Lake City firm, is currently buying mitigation credits and restoring wetlands for profit. UDOT is currently buying wetlands as well, mitigating for the Legacy Highway. Salt Lake County completed the first Advance Identification of Wetlands in EPA's Region VIII in 1986. About 2,000 acres of wetlands were identified along the Jordan River between 2100 South and the Utah County boundary. Subsequently, the County was able to

include these wetlands in the CUP Reauthorization Act for future acquisition. Of the acreage identified, about 1,000 acres possess functional values considered critical enough to merit acquisition for long-term

A wetland acquisition plan is now being prepared by Salt Lake County in coordination with the Division of Wildlife Resources, Parks and Recreation, and the U.S. Department of Interior. The County has also completed an advance identification in Albion Basin. This project, funded by EPA Region VIII and the town of Alta, identified approximately 200 acres of subalpine wetlands between the elevations of 8,000-11,000 feet. To obtain a copy of Wetland Program Summaries, a comprehensive overview of all the federal, state and local programs to conserve wetlands, contact Nancy Keate, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, (801) 538-1548. conservation.

#### Wetlands Protection Development Grants Section 104(b)(3)

The EPA Wetlands Protection Development Grants program provides financial assistance to states, federally recognized Indian tribes and local governments to support wetlands development or augmentation and enhancement of existing programs. Project grants are used to fund individual projects. States or tribes must provide a 25 percent match of the total cost of the project. This EPA program is administered by the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.