

# Appendix G

## Potential Funding Sources

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SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE OR CONTACT	NOTES
<b>FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES</b>			
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program	Protect coastal and estuarine lands with significant ecological, conservation, recreational , historic or aesthetic values	Federal Program administered by NOAA	Requires 100% match from non federal sources Coastal counties, cities or states with approved coastal management program Must be consistent with Coastal Management program
Coastal Resource Improvement Grant	Small coastal restoration, redevelopment construction or acquisition projects	Federal Program Section 306 A Dept of Ecology 360 407 6224	Requires 100% match-non federal sources Coastal counties, cities or states with approved coastal management program Must be consistent with Coastal Management program
USFWS Coastal Program	Preserve, restore and enhance coastal habitat	USFWS Lacey WA 501 231 2014	Government agencies, tribal governments, non profits and private land owners 50% match
USFWS National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants	Acquire, restore and enhance wetlands of coastal states and trust territories	Division of Federal Aid Portland OR 503 231 6128	State provides 25%-50% match Grants cannot exceed \$1,000,000
National Estuary Program (NEP)	Development of comprehensive management plans to restore estuaries including land acquisitions	Puget Sound Action team Olympia 360 725 5444	Must be NEP site. Washington has 2-Puget Sound and Columbia River
Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance program	Technical Assistance Grant	U.S. National Park Service (NPS)- <a href="http://www.nps.gov/pub_aaa/grants.htm">http://www.nps.gov/pub_aaa/grants.htm</a> .	
Rails to Trails Program	Land acquisition and trail development	U.S. National Park Service (NPS)- <a href="http://www.nps.gov/pub_aaa/grants.htm">http://www.nps.gov/pub_aaa/grants.htm</a> .	

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Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund	Parkland acquisition and development	U.S. National Park Service (NPS) <a href="http://www.nps.gov/pub_a_ff/grants.htm">http://www.nps.gov/pub_a_ff/grants.htm</a> . -RCO Manages	For the last several years, this program has had limited or no funding
National Maritime Heritage Program Grants	Maritime education, preservation projects and projects designed to preserve historic maritime resources and increase public awareness of maritime heritage in UAS	U.S. National Park Service (NPS)- <a href="http://www.nps.gov/pub_a_ff/grants.htm">http://www.nps.gov/pub_a_ff/grants.htm</a> .	
National Recreation Trails Program	Primarily funds rehabilitation and maintenance of backcountry trails.	Federal Surface Transportation Funds	requires a 20% match and government agency sponsor
SAFETEA.	Funding for tourist information centers, scenic overlooks, hiking paths and bikeways, access road to public boat launch areas, public campgrounds, and other recreation areas.	USDOT <a href="http://www.dot.gov/Government_Services.htm">http://www.dot.gov/Government_Services.htm</a>	Requires government or tribal agency sponsor
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Grants	USACOE Shoreline Restoration and Acquisition	USACE	
Brownfield site revolving loan fund		EPA	
Brownfield Clean up Grants	Clean up activities at brown field sites	EPA	Up to \$200,000 per site 20% cost share required Applicant must own the site
National Endowment for the Arts Grant	National funding program that also Grants are available for a wide variety of projects.	NEA	Requires a 50% match.
FEMA Flood Mitigation Grant	Funding to eliminate or reduce long term risk of flood damage	FEMA	City is preparing DT flood study

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EDA Public Works and Economic Development Program	Construction or redevelopment of essential public infrastructure to generate or retain jobs, attract private sector capital	EDA	Not likely source for parks
HUD Block Grants	Available for a wide variety of projects. Most are distributed in the lower income areas of the community	Grants from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development	Grants can be up to 100% of project cost.
NOAA West Coast Estuary Grants Fisheries Restoration Grants	Restoration	<a href="http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/Office+of+Water/WEI08RFP#solicited">http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/Office+of+Water/WEI08RFP#solicited</a>	
<b>STATE FUNDING SOURCES</b>			
Aquatic Lands Enhancement	Enhancement of public aquatic lands adjacent to navigable water bodies	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB) Conservation Office (RCO)	Competitive Grants Public agency or tribal sponsor Plan must be consistent with SMP Provides 50% match
Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP)	Acquire and develop local and state parks, water access, trails, critical, natural and urban wildlife	RCFB / RCO	Competitive Grants Public agency or tribal sponsor Plan must be consistent with SMP Provides 50% match
Boating Facilities Grants	Acquire, develop and renovate land and facilities for motorized recreational boating	RCFB / RCO	Competitive Grants Public agency or tribal sponsor Plan must be consistent with SMP Provides 25% match
Youth Activities Facilities Account	Grants for sports facilities	RCO	5) Youth Activities Facilities Account for sports
Non highway and Off-road Vehicle Activities	For the acquisition, development and maintenance of off-road trails,	RCO	Requires government or tribal agency sponsor

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The Washington State Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB)	Funding for land acquisition and riparian/wetland restoration for salmon recovery	SRFB	May be used for recreation and open space
Safe Routes to Schools	Sidewalks and traffic calming	Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	Government agency or tribe as applicant
Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Program	Pathways	Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	Government agency or tribe as applicant
Safety Grants Hazard Elimination	Safety improvements	(Washington Traffic Safety Commission)	Government agency or tribe as applicant
Washington Scenic Byways Program		Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	Government agency or tribe as applicant
Transportation Enhancement Grants	Trails, Parks, Historic Preservation	Federal grants administered by WSDOT, funded through the federal transportation bill,	Government agency or tribe as applicant
Safety Grants –	Intersection and Corridor Safety Program Traffic	Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	Government agency or tribe as applicant
Public Works Trust Fund Loans			Government agency or tribe as applicant
Washington State Arts Commission	State program for projects and programs that support and arts education.		Requires a 50% match.
Building for the Arts Grants	Capital facilities matching grants	CTED	Local government and non profit
CERB-Public Infrastructure Loan			Local government, tribes

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Community Development Block Grant	Priority community and economic development projects	CTED	Up to \$1,000,000 to business, local economic development organizations, local government and non profits
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account – Wetlands Stewardship Grant	Used to acquire local significant wetlands.	Program is managed by the State Department of Natural Resources	Maximum grant is \$75,000 Government agency or tribe as applicant
<b>LOCAL FUNDING SOURCES</b>			
Olympia Capital Improvement Program (CIP)	The City's General Fund Used to finance major capital projects. The CFP budgets money out five years in advance.	City Manager or City Finance Director	The CFP budgets money out five years in advance. Project must be included in CFP to be funded
Park Impact Fees	Olympia collects development impact fees for Community Parks. Estimate of revenue \$114,409 per year. Used only for new capacity parkland acquisition and/or development.	City Finance Director	be used for projects that are specifically identified as part of the impact fee calculation Impact fees could be adjusted to reflect full cost of developing park system
Local REET 1 & 2 Real Estate Excise Tax	All cities and counties may levy a quarter percent tax (described as "the first quarter percent of the real estate excise tax" or "REET 1" Cities and counties that are planning under GIMA have the authority to levy a second quarter percent tax (known as REET 2)	RCW 82.46.010-REET 1 RCW 82.46 035-REET 2	This is a principal sources of funding for parks, transportation and general government projects in Olympia
General Obligation Bonds	The money can only be used for capital improvements and not maintenance.	City Finance Director	Voter-approved bonds with the assessment placed on real property. This property tax is levied for a specified period of time (usually 20-30 years). Passage requires a 60% majority approval by 40% the voters of the last election

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Revenue Bonds	Recreation, cultural or community facility construction	City Finance Director	Bonds are sold and paid from the revenue produced from the operation of a facility. This approach does not require voter approval unless required by local ordinance.
Voted Approved Debt	The City of Olympia has \$135 million of voter approved debt capacity. Must be approved by a 60 percent majority of voters (turnout must be 40 percent of those voting in the last general election).	City Finance Director	The City may incur general indebtedness and has debt authority with a vote of the people of 2.5% each for parks and utility purposes. Olympia has not accessed this authority. The legal limit is 2½% of property value or \$148,835,026 according to the 2009-2014 CFP
Non voted Councilmatic Bonds / Debt	CFP, the City has \$89.3 million in non-voted general obligation bonding capacity and presently has \$76.2 million of that amount uncommitted and available to use to fund projects	City Finance Director	General Indebtedness without a vote of the people. The legal limit is 1½% of property value for use in acquiring land, improving/enhancing existing facilities, and developing new facilities
Local Park Land Acquisition Policy	Land acquisition or development	City Finance Director	Cities may require dedication or development of parks through development agreements. Local government may require land dedications or donations to a fee in lieu program
LID-Local Improvement District	Self imposed property taxes to pay for improvements (i.e., streets, sidewalks, utilities) that directly benefit the property owner.	City Finance Director	Requires approval by property owners
Conservation Futures	Acquisition of shoreline and other open space lands	Funds are managed by Thurston County.	Under provisions provided in the State Legislature, counties can elect to levy up to \$0.065 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation on all properties in the County.

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City Storm Drainage Rates	Land may be acquired to reduce the frequency and severity of flooding	City Public Works Department	These funds may be applicable to a portion of the land or improvements if it were used to correct flooding problems, protect water quality, enhance aquatic habitat and/or promote new technologies.
SEPA Mitigation Funds	Fees are utilized to acquire land and construct new park facilities, mitigating the probable significant adverse impacts to existing park resources created by these projects	Pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA),	Five categories of SEPA-based mitigation fees are collected: neighborhood parks; athletic fields, sports courts, urban trails and open space.
Sales Tax	Can be used to fund park and recreation improvements and land acquisition		increased sales and local options taxes
Hotel / Motel Lodging Tax	The City receives a 4% tax on all hotel/motel room Money must be used to promote tourism tourist related programs		May be possible to utilize some of this money for park improvements and maintenance if the park offers some type of tourist related activity or attraction.
Gas Tax	The funds may only be used for Improvements to arterials. Streetscape and traffic calming improvements may be eligible		Funds received by the City from the State Gas Tax
Public Facilities District	Paid for by property tax assessment Most commonly used for police, fire, library etc.		
Storm Drainage Rates	City Assessed and Administered Fund		applicable to a portion of the land or improvements if it were used to correct flooding problems, protect water quality, enhance aquatic habitat and/or promote new technologies
General Facilities Charges (GFC)			

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Sales Tax	Increased sales and local options taxes can be used to fund park and recreation improvements and land acquisition		
Special Serial Levy	Property tax assessed for the construction and/or operation of park facilities.		Levy is established for a given rate for 1-5 years and requires a simple majority of voter approval with 50% voter turnout.
User/Concession Fees	Generally used for maintenance of facilities		User fees charged for use of park and recreation facilities. Concession fees are collected from private concessionaires who operate recreation-support services (e.g., food/beverage stands, equipment rentals, etc.)
Public-Private Partnerships –	Park development Land acquisition Park maintenance		Defined as cooperative ventures between the public and private sectors (e.g., corporations, non-profit organizations, citizen groups, etc.). Include corporate sponsorships, staffing, and/or facility management, among others.
Donations -	Land acquisition or development		Donations to municipalities can provide tax deductions equivalent to 501(c) 3 corporations. Life estates and reverse mortgages are examples of other donation strategies that can provide for park and recreation facilities
Cooperative Agreements or Cost sharing	Agreements with the school district, other cities, port or county to facilitate multiple uses of the land and allow for public recreation on properties		Stakeholders have suggested a public campus with schools, community center, aquatics facility on the Isthmus property
New Park District	Land acquisition development and maintenance		Requires voter approval
Exchange of Property	An exchange of property between owners		Some have suggested the State, Port or City may have lands that could be exchanged however none of these agencies have suggested this is true