

# LANDOWNER IMPLEMENTED COST SHARE & DISTRICT IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS (DIP)

## Key Differences Between SCC Funding Structures & DIP Examples

### Cost-share

- SCC cash *can* change hands between CD and landowner, this triggers specific requirements for the Commission
- Well suited for straight-forward, expensive BMPs and projects (i.e. sprinkler conversion, nutrient management)
- Landowner can be their own contractor (avoids conflict of interest compared to DIP)
- Straightforward SCC cost share contract (Via CPDS, vetted by AG)
- Leveraging of funds through cooperator contribution
- Multiple-landowner option available, a cost share contract is required for each landowner
- Landowners are not required to pay prevailing wage

### DIP

- SCC cash *cannot* change hands between CD and landowner, but landowner can contribute time and equipment as a donation
- A landowner agreement is required for each landowner whose property is involved, each landowner agreement must be signed by both the district and the landowner
- Have the option to use SCC's landowner agreement template or develop their own
- District can serve as the contractor and complete the work. Districts may also sub-contract construction/implementation of a DIP to a private contractor, another district, or a partner agency or organization.
- When working with a private contractor to install a DIP, the district is responsible to secure the landowner agreements. The district is also responsible for ensuring any prevailing wage requirements are met.
- Could be a better fit for publicly owned land/public entity
- Can be a good option for complex projects with many different funders where DIP is used for one or two pieces of it (i.e. installing large woody debris as part of a large salmon recovery or river restoration project)
- Provides a better opportunity for projects to be useful in leveraging other funding sources where the district will be doing the contracting work (such as RCO salmon recovery projects)
- Can work with multiple landowners without the need to complete a cost-share contract for each participant (remember that a landowner agreement required for each landowner whose property is involved, see above)
- May increase a landowner's willingness to complete a project
- The project must be entered into CPDS as a DIP. The information for each landowner and property must be entered along with the applicable resource concern, BMP information and metrics (feet of frontage etc.). For the Funding Tab, you may have to estimate a proportional breakdown of the cost by landowner and BMP. Each landowner entry will need to be closed out in CPDS upon completion.

## DIP Project Flavors – Project Examples

### **PROJECT TYPE: WORKING WITH PARTNERS**

This version of a DIP is where a district works with a third-party partner (organization or entity) to implement/construct the project. For example, working with a fisheries enhancement group or a non-profit. When working with a partner, the district can serve as the pass-through entity for the funding and there must be a Memorandum of Agreement or Inter-Agency Agreement or other type of agreement in place including the specific project(s) in question. Either the district or the third-party partner may secure the landowner agreements, but a district signature must be included on each one.

### **PROJECT TYPE: A LARGER SCALE PROJECT**

A large woody debris structure(s) is being installed on one or more parcels as part of a large-scale river restoration project, in partnership with one or more other organizations/entities (a nonprofit, county agency, state agency etc..) across two private and one public ownerships at a cost of \$373,000. The nonprofit is independently contracting with a firm that specializes in this work to do the design and construction. Implementation/construction of at least one planned BMP must be completed within the particular grant funding cycle. Documentation of the other contributors to the overall project may be requested by SCC.

### **PROJECT TYPE: PROJECT THAT INVOLVES MULTIPLE LANDOWNERS**

This version of a DIP is when a project is implemented across several parcels or with multiple landowners. As just a couple of examples, this could be a riparian restoration project across multiple properties along a stream or a community wildfire project where chipping takes place on many parcels. Under this DIP the district would be implementing the project itself (district staff doing the work) or hiring a contractor to conduct the work. The district must secure a landowner agreement from each participating landowner signed and dated by both the landowner and the district.

# CHART 1 - Cost Share vs DIP Decision Tree

**DIP** - District Implemented Project  
**MLO** - Multi-landowner Cost-share  
**NRI** - Natural Resources Investment

**NOTE:** This decision tree is intended to help you decide which structure might be best suited for your project. The end result, or "answer" *may* offer certain advantages.  
  
 If you don't find this helpful, consult with your Regional Manager.

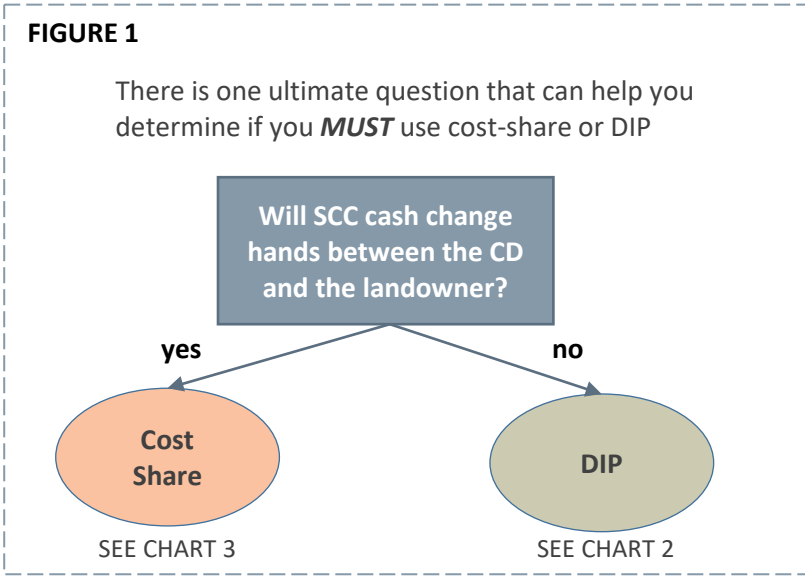
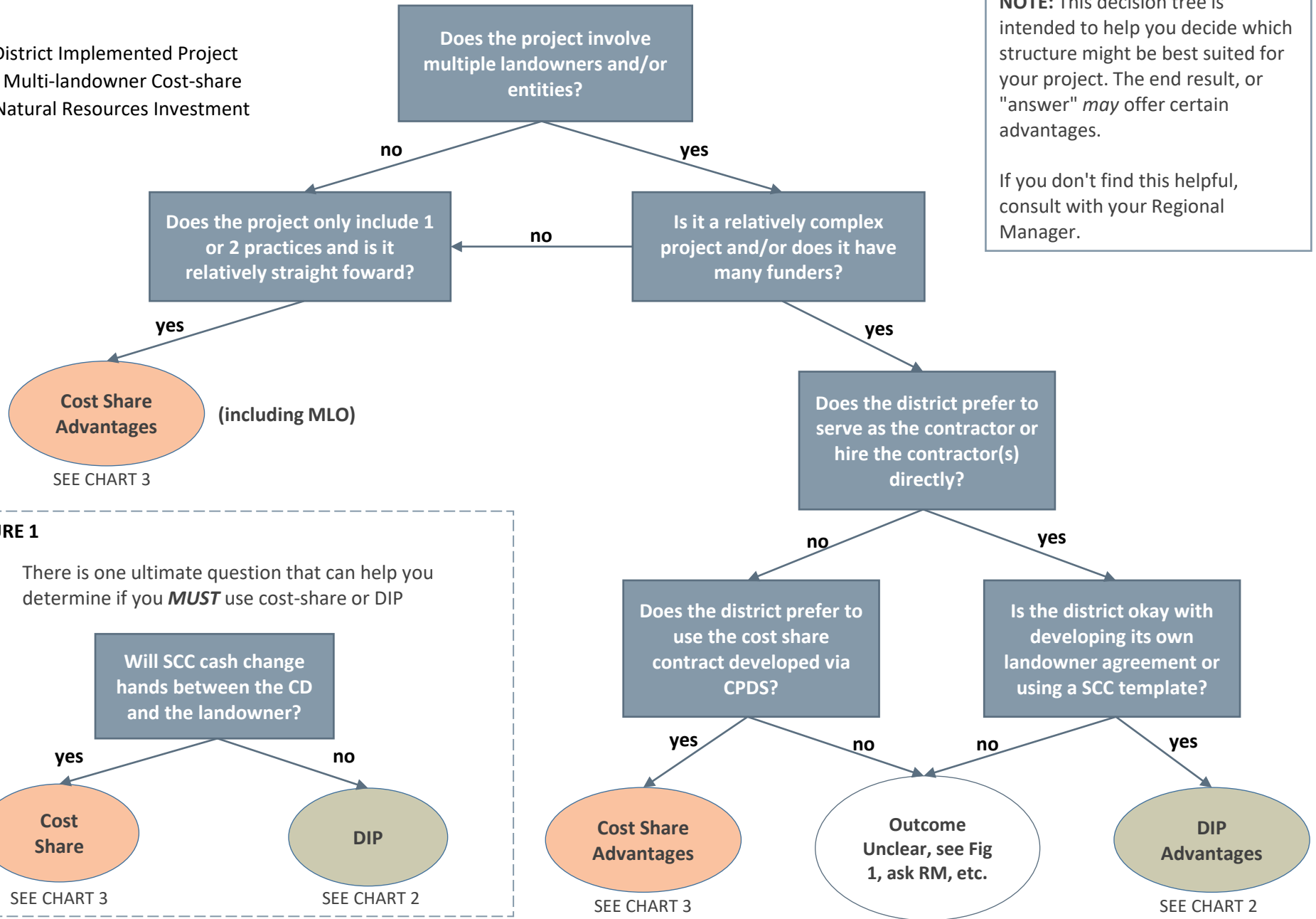


CHART 2 - District Implemented Project (DIP) Process

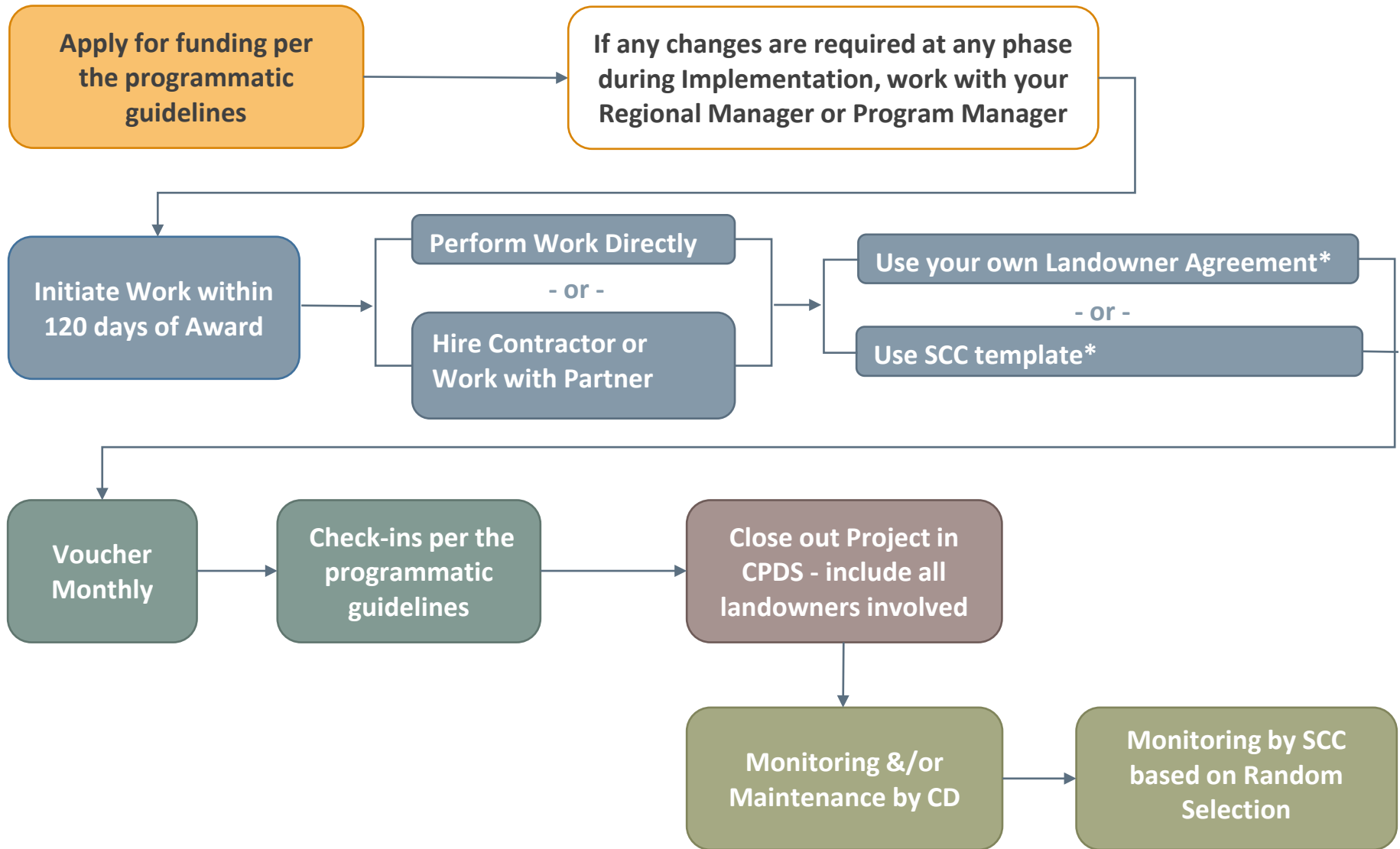


CHART 3 - Landowner Implemented Cost Share Project Process

