Watershed Best Management Practices Funding Opportunities

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Agriculture

319(h) NPS Grants

319(h) is the section of the Clean Water Act (CWA) dealing with nonpoint source pollution. Each year DOW applies to US EPA to receive 319(h) funding. DOW distributes a majority of the monies received through a grant award process to communities, citizen groups, and organizations throughout Kentucky. Historically, Section 319(h) grants are not awarded to individuals for work on their own properties. However, grants are regularly awarded to local watershed groups, Conservation Districts, county or city governments for the purpose of administering a financial assistance program for local agricultural producers. The goal of the NPS program is to implement agricultural BMPs in specific watersheds for the purpose of improving water quality in that watershed. To find out more about the 319(h) grant process, please visit the DOW website.

Kentucky Agricultural Development Board

The Kentucky Agricultural Development Board invests funds from the Master Settlement Agreement in innovative proposals that increase net farm income and affect tobacco farmers, tobacco-impacted communities and agriculture across the state by stimulating markets for Kentucky agricultural products, finding new ways to add value to Kentucky agricultural products, and exploring new opportunities for Kentucky farms.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

The NRCS has offices in nearly every county across the United States. They work with communities to improve soil, water, air, plants, wildlife and energy use. Their vision is to ensure productive lands in harmony with a healthy environment. They administer the Farm Bill programs including the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG), the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), and the Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA).

Kentucky State Cost Share

The Kentucky Soil Erosion and Water Quality Cost Share Program and the Kentucky Soil Stewardship Program were created to help agricultural operations protect the soil and water resources of Kentucky and to implement their agriculture water quality plans. The program helps landowners address existing soil erosion, water quality and other environmental problems associated with their farming or woodland operation. The 1994 Kentucky General Assembly established this financial and technical assistance program. Kentucky Revised Statues 146.115 establishes that funds be administered by local conservation districts and the Kentucky Soil and Water Conservation Commission with priority given to animal waste-related problems, agricultural district participants, and to producers who have their Agriculture Water Quality plans on file with their local conservation districts. Funding comes from the Kentucky General Assembly through direct appropriations to the program from the Tobacco Settlement Funds and from funds provided by the KDA. Practices eligible for cost share include animal waste control facilities, animal waste utilization, vegetative filter strips, sinkhole protection, heavy use area protection, rotational grazing system establishment, livestock stream crossing, and riparian area protection. Consult the Kentucky Soil & Water Quality State Cost Share Program Manual for more information.

Wetland Reserve Enhancement Partnership (WREP)

WREP is a voluntary program through which NRCS enters into agreements with eligible partners to leverage resources to carry out high priority wetland protection, restoration, and enhancement and to improve wildlife habitat. It is part of the Wetland Reserve Easement

(WRE) component of the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP), a Farm Bill conservation program.

Cumberland Plateau Stewardship Fund

Administered by National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, this fund is dedicated to restoring native forests to conditions that will improve associated wildlife species and the health of freshwater systems, while advancing strategies to support working forests within the Cumberland Plateau. Funding priorities for this program include:

- Restoring and enhancing shortleaf pine/oak savanna forests on public and private lands
- Restoring and enhancing riparian forests and freshwater habitat.
- Increasing populations of bobwhite quail and prairie warbler, as well as fish, amphibians and other aquatic species, which are keystone or umbrella species representing healthy, sustainable woodland/savanna forests and freshwater systems.
- Engaging private landowners in shortleaf pine and riparian forest outreach, training and technical assistance activities that contribute to the restoration, enhancement and wildlife objectives described above, and support working forests by demonstrating their environmental and socioeconomic benefits.

Developed Lands

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Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)

The SRF is a low-interest loan program for planning, design, and construction of wastewater infrastructure projects, stormwater projects, and nonpoint source projects. This funding is available for communities throughout Kentucky

DOW Funding Information

This site provides links to funding for water related projects from a variety of sources.

US EPA Green Infrastructure

US EPA provides a number of funding resources for green infrastructure projects. Some resources are for specific areas of the country while others are available nationally.

Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District's Green Infrastructure Financial Incentives Program

The Green Infrastructure Financial Incentive Program includes components for residential and non-residential properties. The financial incentive for residential properties is being applied to a targeted area where residents who remove direct downspout connections to the combined sewer systems may receive $150 per downspout removed. The short-term financial incentive for non-residential properties includes a construction cost offset stipend intended to incentivize property owners throughout MSD's service area to install green infrastructure in excess of the minimum requirements. The long-term financial for non-residential properties includes a discount of up to 50% off the monthly stormwater drainage service fee through 10 year renewal agreements for installations, inspection and maintenance of green infrastructure beyond the minimum requirements. Other financial incentives are available for green infrastructure education and outreach programs.

Federal Funding for Green Infrastructure and Nature-Based Solutions Master Summary

Forestry

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Kentucky State Cost Share

The Kentucky Soil Erosion and Water Quality Cost Share Program and the Kentucky Soil Stewardship Program were created to help agricultural and silvicultural operations protect the soil and water resources of Kentucky and to implement their Agriculture Water Quality

Plans. The program helps landowners address existing soil erosion, water quality, and other environmental problems associated with their farming or woodland operation. The 1994 Kentucky General Assembly established this financial and technical assistance program. Kentucky Revised Statues 146.115 establishes that funds be administered by local conservation districts and the Kentucky Soil and Water Conservation Commission with priority given to animal waste related problems, agricultural district participants, and to producers who have their Agriculture Water Quality Plans on file with their local conservation districts. Funding comes from the Kentucky General Assembly through direct appropriations to the program from the Tobacco Settlement Funds and from funds provided by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. Practices eligible for cost share include forest land erosion control systems and riparian area protection.

Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Fund (KHLCP)

The KHLCF provides funds to protect and preserve natural areas with unique value and qualities. The Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves administers this program and has used funds to acquire private land within or adjacent to designated Wild River corridors. Revenue for the fund comes from the nature license plate, the state portion of the unmined minerals tax, and environmental fines. The Kentucky Environmental Education Council (KEEC) receives $150,000 of environmental fines each year for environmental education programs. In addition to the Kentucky Wild Rivers Program, other agencies are allocated 10% portions of the funds, including the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, the Kentucky Department of Parks, the Kentucky Division of Forestry, and the Office on Kentucky Nature Preserves. The remaining 50% of funds are allocated in a competitive process to local governments, state colleges and universities, and other state agencies.

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

The NRCS has offices in nearly every country across the United States. They work with communities to improve soil, water, air, plants, wildlife, and energy use. Their vision is to ensure productive lands in harmony with a healthy environment. They administer the Farm Bill programs including the Healthy Forest Reserve Program (HFRP), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and the Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG).

Cumberland Plateau Stewardship Fund

Administered by National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, this fund is dedicated to restoring native forests to conditions that will improve associated wildlife species and the health of

freshwater systems, while advancing strategies to support working forests within the Cumberland Plateau. Funding priorities for this program include:

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- Increasing populations of bobwhite quail and prairie warbler, as well as fish, amphibians and other aquatic species, which are keystone or umbrella species representing healthy, sustainable woodland/savanna forests and freshwater systems.
- Engaging private landowners in shortleaf pine and riparian forest outreach, training and technical assistance activities that contribute to the restoration, enhancement and wildlife objectives described above, and support working forests by demonstrating their environmental and socioeconomic benefits.

Groundwater

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Kentucky State Cost Share

The Kentucky Soil Erosion and Water Quality Cost Share Program and the Kentucky Soil Stewardship Program were created to help agricultural and silvicultural operations protect the soil and water resources of Kentucky and to implement their Agriculture Water Quality Plans. The program helps landowners address existing soil erosion, water quality, and other environmental problems associated with their farming or woodland operation

Practices eligible for cost share are animal waste control facilities, animal waste utilization, vegetative filter strips, sinkhole protection, heavy use area protection, rotational grazing system establishment, livestock stream crossing, and riparian area protection.

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has offices in nearly every county across the United States. They work with communities to improve soil, water, air, plants, wildlife, and energy use. Their vision is to ensure productive lands in harmony with a healthy environment.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and the CWSRF programs can be important sources of financial assistance to help states and systems initiate a variety of efficiency measures and programs.

USGS Cooperative Water Program

The program is the Water Mission Area's "bottom-up, on-the-ground" program that is designed to bring local, State, and Tribal water science needs and decision making together with USGS national capabilities related to USGS nationally consistent methods and quality assurance; innovative monitoring technology, models, and analysis tools; and robust data management and delivery systems. The CWP conducts studies in every State, protectorate, and territory of the U.S. The program provides the foundation for USGS strong and robust water monitoring networks (quantity and quality) and supports interpretative studies – about 700 annually – that cover a wide range of issues that are important to the USGS water mission and that inform local, State, and Tribal water decisions. (read more on Cooperative Water Science Priorities)

Because data and analyses adhere to strict national protocols, findings are directly comparable across local, State, regional and national levels; water issues in a specific watershed, municipality, or State can be compared to those in other geographic regions and at different periods of time; and large-scale syntheses and problem-solving in different regions and across the Nation are possible.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment

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Bluegrass Greensource Septic Care Program and Workshops

This program, funded by a grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency through Kentucky Division of Water, focuses on water quality improvements in the Hinkston Creek, Clarks Run and Hanging Fork watersheds. To be eligible for grants, homeowners must reside within the Hinkston Creek watershed in Bourbon, Nicholas, or Montgomery County or within the Clark Run or Hanging Fork watersheds in Boyle or Lincoln County.

Bluegrass Greensource Riparian Buffer Program and Workshop

Workshop participants will learn about our local watershed and water quality, the benefits of stream side buffers, how to plant and maintain a riparian buffer, how to identify invasive species and methods for removal, and financial assistance options available to you for installation.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

The CWSRF, also referred to as Fund A, is a 20-year loan program for planning, design, and construction of wastewater infrastructure projects, stormwater projects, and nonpoint source projects. Fund A1 assists small communities in financing the preliminary costs prior to construction. It is a five-year loan for planning, design, and sanitary sewer evaluation study (SSES). If a community applies for a loan for the construction portion of the project under Fund A, the Fund A1 can be rolled over to the Fund A loan.

Southern and Eastern Kentucky Environmental Improvement Program (US Army Corps of Engineers Section 531 Funds)

The primary objective of the Section 531 Program is to provide design and construction assistance to non-federal interests for carrying out water related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in a twenty-nine county area of Southern and Eastern Kentucky. Projects may include wastewater treatment facilities, water supply facilities, and surface water resource protection and development.

Protection – Healthy Watersheds

319(h) NPS Grants

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Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a voluntary land retirement program that helps agricultural producers protect environmentally sensitive land, decrease erosion, restore wildlife habitat, and safeguard ground and surface water. The program is a partnership among producers; tribal, state and federal governments; and, in some cases, private groups. The CREP is an offshoot of the country's largest private lands environmental improvement program, the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Like CRP, the CREP is administered by USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA). By combining CRP resources with state, tribal, and private programs, CREP provides farmers and ranchers with a sound financial package for conserving and enhancing the natural resources of farms. CREP addresses high priority conservation issues of both local and national significance, such as impacts to water supplies, loss of critical habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife species, soil erosion, and reduced habitat for fish populations such as salmon. CREP is a community based, results oriented effort centered around local participation and leadership.

Forest Legacy Program (FLP)

The Forest Legacy Program (FLP) is a federal program that supports state efforts to protect environmentally sensitive forestlands through property acquisition or conservation easements. The FLP allows for the purchase of forestland from willing sellers to keep it in its natural state. The state holds title to the forest legacy lands. Priority is given to lands that can be effectively protected and managed. Participation is limited to private forest landowners.

Kentucky Aquatic Resource Fund (KARF)

In 2009, Kentucky Waterways Alliance (KWA) began an exciting and groundbreaking partnership with the US Fish & Wildlife Service’s Kentucky Field Office to administer the Kentucky Aquatic Resource Fund. KARF provides a way for multiple agencies and partners to contribute funding and other resources to conserve Kentucky's best places. The KWA's role in the partnership is to act as the financial steward of the fund, which supports conservation projects across the Commonwealth. The fund exists to ensure that all ill effects to aquatic species are adequately addressed, and that real conservation and recovery benefits are provided. In practice, that means that KARF supports voluntary land preservation agreements and has funds designated to match other grants or programs that support or match their goals. The fund will support much needed research, surveys and monitoring of waterways and water quality along with stream and stream/riverbank area management. The funds will also support threatened species propagation and

introductions throughout the state and promote habitat restoration and enhancement through best management practice installations.

Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Fund (KHLCF)

Established in 1994, Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Fund (KHLCF) provides funding for preserving and conserving natural areas that possess unique features. These features may include habitat for rare and endangered species, areas important to migratory birds, areas that perform important natural functions that are subject to alteration or loss, and areas to be preserved in their natural state for public use, outdoor recreation and education. Revenue for the fund comes from the sale of nature license plate, the state portion of the unmined minerals tax, and environmental fines. The Kentucky Environmental Education Council receives $150,000 of environmental fines each year for environmental education programs.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

The National Park Service Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program's intent is to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate nonfederal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the United States. Over 40,000 grants to states and localities have been approved under the LWCF grants program for acquisition, development and planning of outdoor recreation opportunities in the United States. Grants have supported purchase and protection of 3 million acres of recreation lands and over 29,000 projects to develop basic recreation facilities in every State and territory of the nation. They are in every geographic region of the US, in every county, and almost all localities.

North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) of 1989 provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands associated migratory birds and other wildlife. The act was passed, in part, to support activities under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, an international agreement that provides a strategy for the long-term protection of wetlands and associated uplands habitats needed by waterfowl and other migratory birds in North America. In December 2002, Congress reauthorized the act and expanded its scope to include the conservation of all habitats and birds associated with wetlands ecosystems. In 2006, Congress reauthorized the act to extend its appropriation authorization of up to $75 million

per year to 2012. There is a Standard Grant Program and a Small Grants Program. Both are competitive grants programs and require that grant requests be matched by partner contributions at no less than a one-to-one ratio. Funds from US federal sources may contribute towards a project, but are not eligible as match. The Standard Grants Program supports projects in Canada, the United States, and Mexico that involve long-term protection, restoration, and/or enhancement of wetlands and associated uplands habitats. The Small Grants Program operates only in the United States; it supports the same type of projects and adheres to the same selection criteria and administrative guidelines as the US Standard Grants Program. However, project activities are usually smaller in scope and involve fewer project dollars. Grant requests may not exceed $100,000, and funding priority is given to grantees or partners new to the NAWCA's grants program.

Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) Corporation

In 1994, the Kentucky General Assembly established the Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) Corporation and authorized the state to purchase agricultural conservation easements in order to ensure that lands currently in agricultural use will continue to remain available for agriculture and not be converted to other uses. Although PACE was established to purchase conservation easements, landowners also are encouraged to donate easements in order to dedicate their land to agricultural uses. The PACE Corporation has purchased agricultural conservation easements on 108 farms totaling 25,280 acres. The easement costs have averaged $854 per acre. The farm size has averaged 234 acres. In addition, 61 easements on 8,499 acres have been donated to the program, bringing the total inventory to 170 farms containing 33,780 acres. Since the inception of the program, the department has received 816 applications from 75 counties statewide totaling over 160,000 acres. A total of 667 applications are currently pending for a total of over 129,000 acres with an estimated easement value of over $100 million.

Recreation

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Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), also referred to as Fund A, is a 20 year loan program for planning, design, and construction of wastewater infrastructure projects, stormwater projects, and nonpoint source projects. Fund A1 assists small communities in financing the preliminary costs prior to construction. It is a five-year loan for planning, design, and sanitary sewer evaluation studies (SSES).

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWFC)

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program is intended to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate nonfederal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the United States.

Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). It can provide assistance for acquisition of easements, development and/or maintenance of recreational trails and trailhead facilities for both motorized and non-motorized use. The Recreational Trails Program benefits communities and enhances quality of life. RTP does not fund equipment such as mowers, gators, or trucks. All trails that have received FHWA funding must remain open to the public and maintained for perpetuity.

US EPA Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection

The Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection website is a searchable database of grants, loans, and cost-sharing available to fund a variety of watershed protection projects. The search includes the ability to sort by the type of organization applying for the grant or by keyword (such as wildlife habitat or agriculture).

Resource Extraction

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demonstration projects related to resource extraction issues. To find out more about the 319(h) grant process, please visit the DOW website.

Brownfields Grants

The EPA's Brownfields Program provides direct funding for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loans, and environmental job training. To facilitate the leveraging of public resources, the EPA's Brownfields Program collaborates with other EPA programs, other federal partners, and state agencies to identify and make available resources that can be used for brownfields activities. In addition to direct brownfields funding, the EPA also provides technical information on brownfields financing matters.

Abandoned Mine Lands Grants

The Abandoned Mine Lands program is authorized in Tile IV of the Surface Mining Law. States with an approved program, or specific Indian tribes, are eligible for Abandoned Mine Lands Grants. The funds come from fees paid on each ton of coal mined by active coal mine operators.

Riparian Areas, Wetlands, and Stream Modification

319(h) NPS Grants

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Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has offices in nearly every county across the United States. They work with communities to improve soil, water, air, plants, wildlife, and energy use. Their vision is to ensure productive lands in harmony with a Kentucky Division of healthy environment. They administer the Farm Bill programs including the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG), Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), and the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP).

State Flood Control Matching Grant Program

The Flood Control Program uses state bond funds as grants to help meet costshare match requirements associated with projects funded by the USACE, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The type of projects previously funded included small dam reconstruction, acquisition and relocation of homes from flood prone areas, debris removal created by tornadoes and construction of floodwalls and elevation of structures about the floodplain. The fund has also been used to participate in flood studies for future projects.

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program

Partners for Fish and Wildlife is a national US Fish and Wildlife program that works with private landowners and other organizations to protect, enhance, and restore important fish and wildlife habitats on private lands. Through voluntary agreements with the Partners, this program provides expert technical assistance and cost-share incentives directly to private landowners to restore fish and wildlife habitats. Money can be used to restore wetlands.

In-Lieu Fee – Stream Team

The Stream Team offer landowners free repairs to eroding and unstable streams and wetlands. The team consists of a group of stream restoration specialists in the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR). Projects are funded from the Mitigation Fund held in trust solely for repairing streams and wetlands.

Water Supply

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Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Funding is available through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The Intended Use Plan, developed through a partnership between the Energy and Environment Cabinet and the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority, describes how the money will be distributed and who or what type of projects are eligible.

University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service

The UK Cooperative Extension Service has funding information available by county through their main website. Programs vary in availability from county to county but can include fencing incentives, pesticide/herbicide reduction programs, and high-use area grants.

Education

Fundsnet Services Grant Database

The Fundsnet Services Fundraising & Grants Directory is provided at no cost to website visitors. Since 1996 Fundsnet Services has provided resources information about grants, fundraising, philanthropy, foundations and 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations to those in need of funding and research for their philanthropic efforts and missions.

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American Water

American Water state subsidiaries accept applications for their Environmental Grant Program. Established in 2005, the Environmental Grant Program offers funds for innovative, community-based environmental projects that improve, restore or protect the watersheds, surface water and/or groundwater supplies in our local communities. American Water is pleased to offer this modest assistance to their community partners, while leveraging local resources and capabilities to make a positive impact on the environment. Participating states will award grants of up to $10,000.

Coca-Cola Company

The Coca-Cola Company recognizes that they cannot have a healthy and growing business unless the communities they serve are healthy and sustainable. As a global beverage

company, they have committed themselves to improving the quality of life in the communities where they do business. Their community investment priorities reflect the global and local nature of their business and focuses on those global pillars where the Coca-Cola Company can make a unique and sustainable difference: water stewardship, active healthy living, community recycling, and education. All requests for community support in the form of grants or sponsorships for consideration by the Coca-Cola Company, the Coca-Cola Foundation or any of its affiliated regional foundations must be submitted through their online application system.

Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government (LFUCG) Incentive Grant Program

The Stormwater Quality Projects Incentive Grant Program provides financial assistance for projects in the community that improve water quality, address stormwater runoff and educate the public about these issues. Because neighborhoods and institutions have different needs, there are two types of grants available. Class A grants are for neighborhoods and community groups. Class B grants focus on education and infrastructure. Please refer to the Application Packets and information on the website to determine a project's eligibility.

Louisville Gas & Electric (LG&E) and Kentucky Utilities (KU) Foundation

Since its inception in 1994, the LG&E and KU Foundation have represented LG&E and KU Energy LLC and its subsidiaries as the philanthropic arm for charitable giving. Subsidiaries include: LG&E, KU and Old Dominion Power (ODP). The foundation's mission is to contribute to the communities in which they do business by supporting education, diversity, environmental, and health and human services initiatives. The foundation believes supporting environmental excellence is inherent and vital for the protection of the communities in which people live and play, and helps promote economic growth.

The Steele-Reese Foundation

The Steele-Reese Foundation, a trust for charitable purposes, was created by Eleanor Steele Reese in 1955. The foundation makes grants to charitable organizations operating in the western states of Idaho and Montana, and in the southern Appalachian Mountain region of eastern Kentucky. Please verify that your county falls within their grant award area by visiting their website. The Steele-Reese Foundation supports projects in education, health, human/social services, arts/humanities, and conservation/preservation. Grants generally vary in size from $5,000 to (rarely) over $150,000. Larger grants are typically paid in installments over a three-, four-, or five-year period. In many cases, grants are payable only after the grantee has raised either a matching amount or the entire remaining balance

for the proposed project. No grants are made to individuals or to organizations that have not been recognized as exempt by the Internal Revenue Service.

Toyota USA Foundation

The Toyota USA. Foundation supports K-12 education programs with a focus on math, science and environmental science. The foundation partners with leading organizations and institutes serving diverse populations across all 50 states. Grants are provided to support the development and implementation of programs ranging from $50,000 - $500,000. The Foundation will only fund a program one time; however, a grant recipient may present a new program for consideration after three years. The Toyota USA Foundation reviews applications continually and does not have deadlines. The review process can take up to six months.