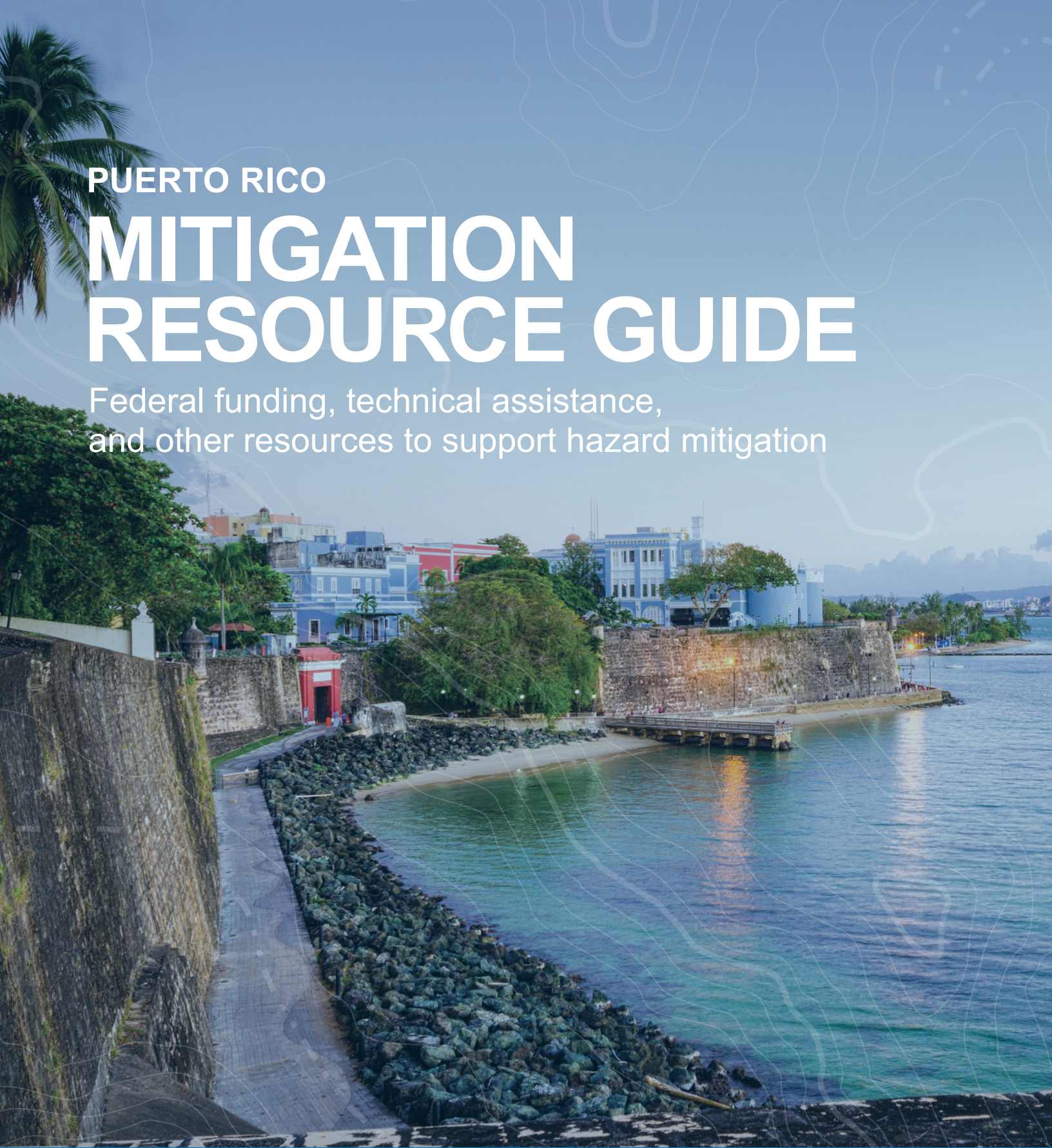


PUERTO RICO

MITIGATION RESOURCE GUIDE

Federal funding, technical assistance,
and other resources to support hazard mitigation



About the Mitigation Resource Guide

PURPOSE OF THE GUIDE

A goal of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region II Office is to advance mitigation action across the Region's States and Territories. Advancing mitigation action is not easy and requires significant, varying resources. These resources may include grants, loans, technical assistance, and in-kind services, among others. Recognizing the many funding programs that exist across Federal departments and agencies, as well as non-profits, FEMA developed this guide to compile this information and make it accessible to those who want to advance mitigation action in their communities.

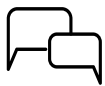
The purpose of this Mitigation Funding Resource Guide is to provide Puerto Rico and local officials with a spectrum of potential mitigation funding sources. This guide will assist in determining the best source(s) of funding and technical assistance for potential mitigation projects. For more information on available grants, visit www.grants.gov.

HOW TO USE THE GUIDE

This guide provides Federal and Territory resources available in FEMA Region II. Each resource has its own page that provides information about the program, eligibility requirements, cost sharing, and an example of the program's use if possible. The guide identifies the type of mitigation action that is best suited to the resource. The mitigation action categories are: (1) Local Planning and Regulations, (2) Structure and Infrastructure Projects, (3) Natural Systems Protection, and (4) Education and Awareness Programs. However, the resource may be used for other types of mitigation action and the guide is intended to help users find the resource(s) that best suit their needs. You can also search the guide by agency or organization, the National Mitigation Framework (NMF) core capability, or the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) support function. This guide is envisioned as a living document to be updated annually so that it reflects program changes, additions, or removals as needed.

NATIONAL MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

The NMF provides context for how the whole community can work together to create a culture of preparedness. It describes mitigation core capabilities that are needed to work toward a secure and resilient Nation. This guide aligns resources with the seven core capabilities:



Threats and Hazard Identification:

Build cooperation between private and public sectors by protecting internal interests but sharing threats and hazard identification resources and benefits.



Planning:

Incorporate the findings from assessment of risk and disaster resilience into the planning process.



Public Information and Warning:

Target messages to reach organizations representing children, individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs, diverse communities, and people with limited English proficiency.



Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment:

Perform credible risk assessments using scientifically valid and widely used risk assessment techniques.



Community Resilience:

Recognize the interdependent nature of the economy, health and social services, housing infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources within a community.



Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction:

Adopt and enforce a suitable building code to ensure resilient construction.



Operational Coordination:

Capitalize on opportunities for mitigation actions following disasters and incidents.

NATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK

The NDRF is a flexible guide for disaster recovery managers operating and collaborating to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural, and environmental fabric of the community. The guide identifies each resource's primary recovery support function, which was established under the NDRF. The support functions are aimed at restoration and revitalization. Detailed descriptions of each grant program are also provided, including information about the program, eligibility requirements, and cost sharing.

The guide includes these six support functions:



Community Planning and Capacity Building:

support increases community recovery capacity and builds community planning resources needed to effectively plan for, manage, and implement disaster recovery activities.



Health and Social Services:

support assists in the restoration of public health, health care, and social services networks to promote the resilience, health, and well-being of affected individuals and communities.



Infrastructure Systems:

support facilitates efforts by infrastructure owners to achieve recovery goals relating to public engineering of these systems. Services should be restored to support a viable, sustainable community and improve resilience to and protection from future hazards.



Economic Recovery:

support focuses on sustaining and/or rebuilding businesses, employment, and tourism as well as the development of economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities.



Housing:

support addresses post-disaster housing issues and coordinates the delivery of assistance, resources, and activities to rehabilitate and reconstruct destroyed and damaged housing, when feasible, as well as the development of accessible temporary and permanent housing.



Natural and Cultural Resources:

support addresses long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs. This includes the protection of these resources and historic properties through response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them in a way that is consistent with community priorities and in compliance with applicable laws.

QUESTIONS?

Please contact FEMA Region II Mitigation Planning at FEMA-R2-MT-Planning@fema.dhs.gov.

Table of Contents

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Urban Waters Small Grants
USDA Disaster Assistance Programs	Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center
Source Water Protection Program (SWPP)	Wetlands Protection Development Grants (WPDGs)
Forest Legacy Program (FLP)	Section 404 of the Clean Water Act - Compensatory Mitigation
Forest Stewardship Program	Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPGs)
Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)	National Dam Safety Program (NDSP)
Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWPP)	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	Public Assistance (PA) 404 and 406 program
Wetland Mitigation Banking Program	Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program
Housing Preservation Grants (HPGs)	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
Water and Environmental Programs (WEPs)	Community Development Block Grant - Mitigation
EDA Disaster Recovery	Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery
EDA Disaster Supplemental Funding	Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program
Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration Grants	National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants (NCWCG)
Disaster Loan Assistance	North American Wetland Conservation Fund
Continuing Authorities Program (CAP)	Disaster Recovery Grants
Ecosystem Restoration	Emergency Relief Program
Emergency Operations	Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses
Floodplain Management Services (FPMS) Program	Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Grant Program
Inspection of Completed Works Program	National Coastal Resilience Fund
Silver Jackets	Resilient Communities Program
Small Flood Control	Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange
Our Town Grant	EIP
Smart Growth Support	Firewise
Brownfields Program Grant Funding	Climate Adaptation Fund
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)	Adaptation Clearinghouse
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)	Fundación Comunitaria de Puerto Rico
Environmental Finance Centers (EFCs)	Foundation for Puerto Rico
Environmental Justice, Grants and Technical Assistance	Community Planning Assistance Teams
Greening America's Communities	
Nonpoint Source Water Quality (Section 319) Grants	

1 Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	Erosion, Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Generally, to be eligible for CRP enrollment, a farmer must have owned or operated the land for at least 12 months prior to the previous CRP sign-up period. The land must be either cropland (including field margins) that was planted to an agricultural commodity for 4 of the previous 6 crop years, and which is physically and legally capable of being planted in a normal manner to an agricultural commodity; or certain marginal pastureland that is suitable for use as a riparian buffer or for similar water quality purposes.		
Restrictions	Unknown		
Amount Available	Variable annually		
Cost Sharing	The rental payment does not require a cost share.		
Website	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-program/index		

About the Resource

The CRP is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners to receive rental payments when they convert marginal farmlands to vegetated cover. Participants enroll in CRP contracts for 10 to 15 years. This reduces soil erosion, supports farmers, reduces sedimentation and pollution in water sources, and establishes wildlife habitat. The wetland enhancement, shoreline protection, and riparian buffer practices enhance resilience by reducing downstream flooding during storm events.

One effort of the CRP is the Floodplain Wetlands Initiative, which restores the functions and values of wetland ecosystems that had been devoted to agricultural use. Wetland restoration reverses the degradation of the wetland areas on what is often marginal soil. For farmers and landowners facing crop damage from flooding, restoring wetlands to receive floodwaters can also increase flood storage capacity – while significantly reducing farming risks.

Case Study or Example

The Oman Family Farm in Delaware County, Ohio, is a CRP success story. The Omans' farm started as a livestock and crop production farm in 1948. With the help of CRP, today the 205-acre farm consists of 148 acres of prairie grasses and 17 acres of cropland. In 1993, 67 acres were enrolled in the CRP. In addition to the conservation cover, a shallow water area and food plots were developed.

CRP has helped prevent gully problems and keep the soil from eroding into the Olentangy River. Encouraged by the benefits of CRP, the Omans have decided to plant additional acres in prairie grasses and to develop more shallow water areas for wildlife and wetlands on the farm. With USDA support, the Omans have worked with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) and Pheasants Forever to improve and increase the farm's conservation benefits.

Today the farm is wildlife oriented and home to the Lone Oak Farm Hunting Preserve for pheasants. The farm is licensed through the ODNR to raise Ring-Necked Pheasants. CRP has added beauty and recreational value to the farm. Due to the enhanced wildlife habitat, Bald Eagles and Short-Eared Owls have been spotted on the farm.

The benefits of CRP on the Oman farm have extended to the community as well. Two local colleges have used the farm for courses due to the enhanced wildlife habitat. Local Cub Scouts use the farm for tree-planting projects and to observe the prairie grasses. Each year, the Omans, with the help from Pheasants Forever, host a hunter's education course and a youth hunt.

The original CRP contract expired after a 1-year extension in 2004; however, the CRP conservation cover has been maintained. The farm is working with USDA to add warm-season grass filter strips, hardwood tree riparian buffers, and a wetland restoration

project under the new Scioto River Watershed Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program in Ohio. CRP has helped the Oman Family Farm conserve privately owned farmland.

This story was abridged from the "Erosion Success Encourages Family to Install Wildlife Habitat" FSA news release (https://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/printapp?fileName=ss_oh_artid_649.html&newsType=crpsuccessstories)

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator>

2 USDA Disaster Assistance Programs

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	USDA FSA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Unknown		
Restrictions	Unknown		
Amount Available	Variable		
Cost Sharing	Variable		
Website	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/index		

About the Resource

The FSA provides several disaster assistance programs. These include the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP), Emergency Forest Restoration Program, Emergency Loan Program, and Tree Assistance Program, as well as a mix of other programs aimed at specific agricultural sectors. While focused on recovery, many of these programs provide funding for conservation practices that enhance resilience.

Case Study or Example

When the Missouri River floodwaters receded in Charles Mix County, South Dakota, in fall 2011, portions of the river bottom cropland were covered with 1 to 6 feet of sand debris. The ECP for debris removal was one tool used in this restoration effort.

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator>

3 Source Water Protection Program (SWPP)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	USDA FSA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	Open; producers in participating states are encouraged to take part in SWPP by using suggested conservation practices and becoming a member of the local team responsible for developing the SWPP		
Restrictions	Must be in a participating state or territory. Contact your local FSA office for more information.		
Amount Available	Unknown		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/source-water-protection/index		

About the Resource

The SWPP is a joint project of the USDA FSA and the National Rural Water Association (NRWA), a nonprofit water and wastewater utility membership organization. The SWPP is designed to help prevent pollution of surface and groundwater used as the primary source of drinking water by rural residents. Water quality projects often meet flood mitigation goals and vice versa. SWPP funds can be used for flood mitigation when the projects also improve water quality.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator>

4 Forest Legacy Program (FLP)			
Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Other- Purchase
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	USDA Forest Service		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	A proposed project is eligible if it meets federal requirements as well as minimum eligibility: it is within, or partially within, a designated forest legacy area; it has a minimum of 75% forestland or a documented plan that includes sufficient landowner capacity to reforest to at least 75% forestland; it can be managed in ways consistent with the purpose for which it was acquired by FLP; the landowner is willing to sell or donate the interest in perpetuity; and the landowner acknowledges that the conservation easement will be held by a government entity if federal funds are used for the acquisition.		
Restrictions	Unknown		
Amount Available	States can submit up to three projects which cannot exceed \$10 million, or \$7 million for individual projects.		
Cost Sharing	At least 25% of the total project cost		
Website	https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/private-land/forest-legacy/program		

About the Resource

The purpose of the FLP is to identify and conserve environmentally important forest areas that are threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. Providing economic incentives to landowners to keep their land as forests encourages sustainable forest management and supports strong markets for forest products. Forest protection can be a valuable tool for natural resource conservation and can reduce flooding and hazard risk downstream within a watershed.

Landowners may participate in the Forest Legacy Program by either selling their property outright or by retaining ownership and selling only a portion of the property’s development rights; both are held by state agencies or another unit of government. The use of a conservation easement, a legal agreement between a landowner and a non-profit land trust or governmental agency allows the land to remain in private ownership while ensuring that its environmental values are retained.

Case Study or Example

A 2018 FLP grant allowed The Trust for Public Land, Green Diamond Resource Company, and Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to protect 7,391 acres of working forestland in Mason County, WA, at the southwestern end of Puget Sound. This land, on the Olympic Peninsula between Hood Canal and Case Inlet, will remain in active timber production while protecting water quality and wildlife habitat. It will also be available to the public for hiking, mountain biking, and other outdoor recreation. Green Diamond Resource Company, a Washington-based, privately held forest products company, owns the land. Green Diamond will continue to manage it under a conservation easement that guarantees the land will never be developed and will always be open for public recreation. Green Diamond’s lands in Washington State are managed under a Habitat Conservation Plan to protect 51 aquatic and terrestrial species while allowing for forest management.

The conservation easement was appraised and purchased for \$6.634 million. Funding for the purchase came entirely from the USDA Forest Service’s FLP, which is specifically designed to protect environmentally sensitive forestlands that are threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. The easement will be held by DNR, which will be responsible for long-term monitoring and enforcement of its restrictions.

The water quality benefits of the project also serve as flood mitigation, as reduced runoff yields both better water quality and reduced flooding.

This case study is an excerpt from: <https://www.dnr.wa.gov/news/more-7000-acres-forest-land-protected-puget-sound>

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator>

5 Forest Stewardship Program

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	USDA Forest Service		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	Non-industrial private forest landowners		
Restrictions	Unknown		
Amount Available	Variable		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/private-land/forest-stewardship/		

About the Resource

The Forest Stewardship Program encourages long-term stewardship of important state and private forest landscapes by helping landowners more actively manage their forest and related resources. Protected forests can reduce flooding and hazard risk downstream within a watershed, and well-managed forests can reduce wildfire risk. The program provides assistance to owners of forest land and other lands where good stewardship, including agroforestry applications, will enhance and sustain the long-term productivity of multiple forest resources, and produce healthy, resilient forest landscapes. Special attention is given to landowners in landscape areas identified by State Forest Action Plans and those new to, or in the early stages of, managing their land in a way that embodies multi-resource stewardship principles. The program provides landowners with the professional planning and technical assistance they need to keep their land in a productive and healthy condition. Assistance offered through the Forest Stewardship Program also provides landowners with enhanced access to other USDA conservation programs, forest certification programs, and forest product and ecosystem service markets.

Case Study or Example

Through the Forest Stewardship Program, the Forest Service helped Sandra Cummings, a landowner in Georgia, fund a forest management and stewardship plan created by the Georgia Forestry Commission, which laid out a 10-year plan for managing the land.

Under the plan's guidance, Mrs. Cummings now uses the land in Madison for timber management, grazing for cattle, and wildlife habitat. She manages her land in the town of Portal for forestry, wildlife, silvopasture (with assistance from the NRCS), and a pine straw operation. As a result, she obtains additional earnings from her land by leasing it out for deer hunting and harvesting pine straw.

While this is not necessarily a mitigation story, open space and well-managed lands can be effective tools in preventing the worst impacts of hazards.

This case study is an excerpt from: <https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2017/08/10/forest-stewardship-keeps-georgia-grandmother-independent>.

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator>

6 Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)			
Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant, Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Applicants may include individuals, legal entities, joint operations, or tribes that meet the stewardship threshold for at least two priority resource concerns when they apply. They must also agree to meet or exceed the stewardship threshold for at least one additional priority resource concern by the end of the contract. Producers must have effective control of the land for the term of the proposed contract.		
Restrictions	Unknown		
Amount Available	Payment rates vary by state and territory		
Cost Sharing	Farmers receive a payment for conservation practices.		
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/csp/		

About the Resource

The Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) helps agricultural producers maintain and improve their existing conservation systems and adopt additional conservation activities to address priority resource concerns. CSP pays participants for conservation performance—the higher the performance, the higher the payment. Many conservation practices (riparian forest buffers, cover crops, etc.) reduce runoff and erosion, reducing flooding downstream.

CSP provides two possible types of payments through 5-year contracts: annual payments for installing new conservation activities and maintaining existing practices, and supplemental payments for adopting a resource-conserving crop rotation.

Case Study or Example

Judd Brooke owned Brookewood Farm, a 4,500 acre piece of land in Hancock County, Mississippi, the state’s southernmost county and the hardest hit by Hurricane Katrina. Brooke applied for the CSP to help reestablish the woodlands that had been destroyed.

One of the CSP enhancements Brooke chose was to adopt understory management to restore 20 acres of longleaf pine habitat in an area that was overgrown. Prescribed burning wasn’t an option because the fire would get too hot and damage the trees. The best option for this situation was for Brooke to use a mulcher attached to a skid steer. He completed the 20 acres and was so pleased with the results, he kept going and cleaned up other areas of his property in the same way.

This case study is an excerpt from:

https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/PA_NRCSConsumption/download?cid=nrcseprd1292064&ext=pdf.

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator>

7 Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWPP)			
Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant, Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	USDA NRCS		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	EWPP - Recovery: Applicants may include individuals, legal entities, joint operations, or tribes that meet the stewardship threshold for at least two priority resource concerns when they apply. They must also agree to meet or exceed the stewardship threshold for at least one additional priority resource concern by the end of the contract. Producers must have effective control of the land for the term of the proposed contract. EWPP - Floodplain Easements: Landowners can apply directly for assistance at the local NRCS office when project funding for floodplain easements become available.		
Restrictions	The EWPP cannot be used: - to address problems that existed prior to the disaster; - to improve the level of protection above the existing level at the time of the disaster; - for projects' operation and maintenance; - to repair private or public transportation facilities or utilities; - to install non-essential restoration work that will not reduce or eliminate adverse impacts from the natural disaster; or - to restore projects installed by another federal agency.		
Amount Available	Variable		
Cost Sharing	NRCS can pay up to 75% of the cost for eligible emergency recovery projects. Local sponsors must acquire the remaining 25% in cash or in-kind services. Contact NRCS for more information for funding of floodplain easement projects.		
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/		

About the Resource

Congress established the EWPP to respond to emergencies created by natural disasters. The EWPP offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities mitigate imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences that impair a watershed. The NRCS administers the EWPP, which consists of two options: EWP – Recovery, and EWP – Floodplain Easement (FPE).

NRCS offers financial and technical assistance for various activities under EWPP – Recovery, including:

- removing debris from stream channels, road culverts, and bridges;
- reshaping and protecting eroded streambanks;
- correcting damaged or destroyed drainage facilities;
- establishing vegetative cover on critically eroding lands;
- repairing levees and structures; and
- repairing conservation practices.

In addition to recovery projects, NRCS may purchase EWPP floodplain easements instead of trying to recover damaged floodplain lands if it proves to be more cost-effective than recovery.

Case Study or Example

The Colorado EWPP program for the 2013 Flood Recovery funds emergency recovery measures to address hazards to life and property in watersheds impaired by the 2013 Colorado flood events. The program is funded and administered by the NRCS and managed by the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) on behalf of the state.

Projects reduce erosion, protect streambanks, repair conservation practices, remove debris, and more.

Technical assistance funds are available to support project design, cultural resources assessment, construction oversight, and other technical services. Financial assistance funds are available for project construction.

In most of the flood-affected areas, watershed coalitions composed of public, private, and nonprofit stakeholders are charged with coordinating the identification, prioritization, and implementation of EWP projects.

This case study is an excerpt from <https://www.coloradoewp.com/2013-colorado-ewp-program>.

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator>

8 Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant, Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	USDA NRCS		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Agricultural producers, owners of non-industrial private forestland, and tribes are eligible to apply for EQIP. Eligible land includes cropland, rangeland, pastureland, non-industrial private forestland, and other farm or ranch lands. Socially disadvantaged, beginning and limited resource farmers, tribes, and veterans are eligible for an increased payment rate and may receive an advance payment of up to 50% to purchase the materials and services needed to implement the conservation practices included in their EQIP contract.		
Restrictions	Applicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control or own eligible land - Comply with adjusted gross income limitation (AGI) provisions - Comply with the highly erodible land and wetland conservation requirements. - Develop an NRCS EQIP plan of operations Additional restrictions and program requirements may apply.		
Amount Available	Varies by state		
Cost Sharing	75% federal, 90% in certain cases (socially disadvantaged, veterans, beginning farmers, etc.)		
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/eqip/		

About the Resource

EQIP provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits such as improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, reduced soil erosion and sedimentation, or improved or created wildlife habitat.

While not designed to be an emergency response or hazard mitigation program, EQIP can play a vital role in helping producers prevent the worst impacts of and recover from natural disasters like floods, hurricanes, wildfires, and drought. Through EQIP, NRCS provides financial assistance to repair and prevent the excessive soil erosion caused or affected by natural disasters. These practices include activities like stream bank restoration, grassed waterways, and buffers. NRCS-funded conservation practices protect land from erosion, support disaster recovery and repair, and can help mitigate loss from future natural disasters.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator>

9 Wetland Mitigation Banking Program

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	USDA NRCS		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Federally recognized Native American tribal governments, States, territories, and local units of government, for-profit entities, nonprofits with or without a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS other than institutions of higher education, private institutions of higher education, and public and State controlled institutions of higher education.		
Restrictions	Applications will be accepted from eligible entities in any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Caribbean Area (Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands), and the Pacific Islands Area (Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). Priority will be given to banks located in geographic areas with the largest numbers of wetland compliance producer requests. Based on NRCS data, proposals from the following States will receive priority consideration: Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.		
Amount Available	Estimated Total Program Funding: \$5 million. Award Ceiling: \$1 million. Award Floor: \$100,000 (2020 NOFO)		
Cost Sharing	Recipients must provide a non-Federal funding match amount at least equal to 25% of the Federal funding request. Can be a combination of cash and in-kind contributions. Matching funds must be committed at the time of application submission.		
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/farmland/?cid=nrcseprd362686		

About the Resource

The Wetlands Mitigation Banking Program helps establish wetland mitigation banks to help producers meet their wetland conservation compliance responsibilities. Producers must comply to maintain eligibility for many USDA programs administered by the FSA and NRCS, and to maintain eligibility for the federal crop insurance premium subsidy administered by the Risk Management Agency.

This program assists with establishing the banks, not with securing the wetlands.

Case Study or Example

In 2016, Iowa Agricultural Mitigation, Inc. was granted \$698,000 to develop a new wetland mitigation bank for the Prairie Pothole Region of western Iowa. NRCS reported: "Iowa Agricultural Mitigation, Inc. has been operating a successful agricultural mitigation bank for several years. This bank will be located in the Prairie Pothole Region of western Iowa, where demand for wetland credits is high. The Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation will assist the bank manager with marketing its program as well as finding bank sites."

The Iowa Agricultural Mitigation Bank (IAMB) is a non-profit entity created to provide wetland mitigation services to producers within targeted watersheds of the Prairie Pothole Region of north-central Iowa. IAMB is providing producers with an alternative to replace lost acres and functions of converted, farmed wetlands on agricultural lands.

Kirby Roberts farmed a large area of wet cropland for many years. He struggled to establish corn and soybean crops because of persistently wet soils. By enrolling these acres into the IAMB, and restoring the wet cropland to a semi-permanent wetland, Roberts created a high functioning wetland bank site, which provided mitigation credits for agricultural producers.

Next Steps

Applicants should visit the program website for more information as well as the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity. Applications should be submitted at <https://www.grants.gov/>

10 Housing Preservation Grants (HPGs)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	USDA Rural Development		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Housing		
Eligible Applicants	State, territory, tribal, and local governments, and nonprofit organizations. Eligible areas include rural towns with 20,000 or fewer people, and federally recognized tribal lands.		
Restrictions	Applicants must have the necessary background and experience, with a proven ability to perform the repair and rehabilitation of low-income housing.		
Amount Available	Unknown		
Cost Sharing	Up to 100% federal		
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/housing-preservation-grants		

About the Resource

The HPG program provides grants to sponsoring organizations for the repair or rehabilitation of low- and very low-income housing. The grants are competitive and are made available in areas where there is a concentration of need. Those assisted must own very-low- or low-income housing, either as homeowners, landlords, or members of a cooperative. Very low income is defined as below 50% of the area median income (AMI); low income is between 50 and 80% of AMI.

The funds can be used for:

- Applicants provide grants or low-interest loans to repair or rehabilitate housing for low- and very-low-income (1) homeowners
- Rental property owners may also receive assistance if they agree to make units available to low- and very-low-income (1) families
- Eligible expenses include:
 - Repairing or replacing electrical wiring, foundations, roofs, insulation, heating systems, and water/waste disposal systems
 - Handicap accessibility features
 - Labor and materials
 - Administrative expenses

Eligible homeowners can apply for funding to repair damages caused by natural hazards or to harden their structures against future hazard events.

Case Study or Example

Every time the south winds blew through the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), Mary and Abbie Van Pelt had problems with their roof. Each time, Abbie would climb on the roof to try to fix it. When CTUIR received an HPG from USDA Rural Development, the tribe’s Housing Department began offering up to \$6,000 per household to help tribal elders address health and safety hazards in their homes. The Van Pelts heard about the grants and decided to apply. The shingles on the Van Pelts’ roof have now been replaced. Their home’s septic system was repaired as well, and they had just enough funding left to replace failing light fixtures and the smoke alarms. The Van Pelts aren’t alone. In all, 29 families on the reservation are making critical repairs to their homes with the help of this and one previous USDA grant. By eliminating these safety issues, tribal elders can age in place, remaining in the homes they have known for many years.

This case study is an excerpt from: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/newsroom/success-stories/repairs-improve-safety-Tribal-elders%E2%80%99-homes>.

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator>

11 Water and Environmental Programs (WEPs)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant, Technical Assistance
Hazard	Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	USDA Rural Development		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	Details vary by program, but most programs are open to state, territory, and local governments as well as federally recognized tribes and non-profits		
Restrictions	Variable		
Amount Available	Variable		
Cost Sharing	Variable		
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs/water-environmental-programs		

About the Resource

The USDA's Rural Development WEP provides technical assistance, loans, grants, and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas and cities and towns of 10,000 or less. WEP also makes grants to non-profit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to help rural communities with their water, wastewater, and solid waste problems. Water quality projects often meet flood mitigation goals and vice versa.

WEP includes Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants, Grants for Rural and Native Alaskan Villages, Water & Waste Disposal Loans & Grants, and more.

Case Study or Example

The Forest Park Tenants' Association Cooperative in Jaffrey, New Hampshire will draw on the Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program for a \$2 million loan and a \$1.4 million grant to make water, wastewater, and stormwater improvements at a 116-unit housing park. The current system no longer works properly, causing water loss and frequent sewage line blockages. All water mains and a section of the sewer main will be replaced, and a stormwater management system will be installed. The project also includes roadway improvements that will be funded through a Community Development Block Grant. (Source: WBIW.com, 11/19/2019)

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator>

12

EDA Disaster Recovery

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration (EDA)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Education and Outreach Programs		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Economic Recovery		
Eligible Applicants	Varies by disaster		
Restrictions	Varies by disaster		
Amount Available	Varies by disaster. \$587 million was available in FY 2019.		
Cost Sharing	Up to 80% federal		
Website	https://www.eda.gov/programs/disaster-recovery/		

About the Resource

The EDA has a long history of successfully supporting disaster recovery and resiliency efforts. EDA's role in disaster recovery is to facilitate the timely and effective delivery of federal economic development assistance to support long-term community economic recovery planning and project implementation, redevelopment, and resiliency. EDA is uniquely positioned to coordinate regional disaster recovery efforts in partnership with its extensive network of Economic Development Districts (EDDs), University Centers, institutions of higher education, and other partners in designated impact areas.

Case Study or Example

The city of Viroqua, WI received a \$2.6 million grant in 2019 to update critical water infrastructure needed to protect local businesses from flooding. The project will help expand Viroqua's industrial park and help provide necessary improvements to the community's aging water infrastructure. In addition to flood protection, the project is expected to create or retain jobs and spur private investment.

This case study is an excerpt from: <https://www.eda.gov/news/press-releases/2019/04/04/viroqua-wi.htm>.

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.eda.gov/disaster-recovery/contact/>

13 EDA Disaster Supplemental Funding

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	Department of Commerce EDA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Economic Recovery		
Eligible Applicants	Varies by disaster		
Restrictions	Varies by disaster		
Amount Available	Varies by disaster		
Cost Sharing	Varies by disaster		
Website	https://www.eda.gov/disaster-recovery/supplemental/		

About the Resource

Congress often appropriates supplemental funds for economic recovery after significant disasters. Between Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019, EDA received \$1.2 billion in supplemental disaster appropriations (\$600 million each year) from Congress to help regions recover from the economic harm and distress resulting from natural disasters in 2017-2019. With the support of these funds, American regions and communities hard hit by major disasters are rebuilding stronger, more resilient economies.

Case Study or Example

Catastrophic flooding in Tennessee in 2010 caused an estimated \$2.5 billion of damage and losses to Nashville businesses. The EDA awarded \$2.5 million in supplemental disaster funds to the Nashville Entrepreneur Center to expand their operations so the city's economy could "bounce forward" to be stronger than it was before the floods. The project allowed the Entrepreneur Center to renovate the historic Trolley Barn building to be used for office and meeting space for new businesses.

More info: <https://www.eda.gov/success-stories/disaster/stories/nashville-tn.htm>

Next Steps

Apply through your local office: <https://www.eda.gov/disaster-recovery/contact/>

14 Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration Grants

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	Erosion, Sea Level Rise, Storm Surge, Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Education and Outreach		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Institutions of higher education, non-profits, commercial (for profit) organizations, U.S. territories, and state, local, and tribal governments.		
Restrictions	Unknown		
Amount Available	\$4 million in Community-based Restoration Program funding available for coastal and marine habitat restoration in 2020. Award amounts range from \$75,000 to \$3 million (2020)		
Cost Sharing	None is required, but applicants are encouraged to demonstrate a 1:1 non-federal match for the NOAA funds requested to conduct the proposed project.		
Website	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/grant/coastal-and-marine-habitat-restoration-grants		

About the Resource

The NOAA Community-Based Restoration Program recognizes that habitat protection and restoration are essential elements of a strategy for sustainable commercial and recreational fisheries. Investing in habitat restoration projects leads to real, lasting differences for communities, businesses, and the environment. The program grants support restoration projects that use a habitat-based approach to rebuild productive and sustainable fisheries, contribute to the recovery and conservation of protected resources, and promote healthy ecosystems and resilient communities.

Restoration includes activities that return degraded or altered marine, estuarine, coastal, and freshwater, migratory fish habitats to functioning conditions, and techniques that return NOAA trust species to their historic habitats. These projects support economic recovery. They can also prevent future hazards and hazard losses by protecting natural resources in critical areas of the coastal floodplain.

Case Study or Example

Willow Bend Floodplain Habitat Restoration

In 2016, River Partners in California was awarded up to \$1,511,237 to restore floodplain habitat and create natural flood patterns at the Willow Bend Preserve along the Sacramento River. The project provides critical rearing habitat for juvenile salmon and steelhead, including Central Valley steelhead, spring-run Chinook, and critically endangered Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon.

This case study is an excerpt from NOAA's website: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/habitat-conservation/current-and-past-community-based-restoration-projects>.

Next Steps

Grant applications can be submitted via www.grants.gov.

15 Disaster Loan Assistance

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Loan
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	Department of Commerce Small Business Administration (SBA)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Economic Recovery		
Eligible Applicants	Businesses, private non-profit organizations, homeowners, and renters		
Restrictions	Varies by applicant type		
Amount Available	Businesses may borrow up to \$2 million. Homeowners may borrow up to \$200,000 to repair/replace a disaster-damaged private residence or \$40,000 for a homeowner or renter to repair/replace damaged personal property.		
Cost Sharing	Loan		
Website	https://disasterloan.sba.gov/ela/Information/Index		

About the Resource

The SBA provides low-interest disaster loans to businesses of all sizes, private non-profit organizations, homeowners, and renters. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets.

Case Study or Example

In 1999, Hurricane Floyd struck southeastern Pennsylvania with a vengeance, and Pennsylvania entrepreneurs Larry Klebanoff and Drew Wolf's business, League Collegiate Wear, was hit hard. When the storm subsided, Klebanoff and Wolf found their 9,000-square-foot facility—located in a floodplain—virtually underwater. In the face of that level of devastation, Klebanoff and Wolf were forced to close their business for necessary restoration.

In the weeks that followed, League faced many challenges, but relied on support from their staff and from the SBA to rebuild their business.

This case study is an excerpt from: <https://www.sba.gov/offices/district/pa/king-of-prussia/success-stories/southeastern-pennsylvania-firm-league-collegiate-wear-emerges-flood-fire-help-sba-disaster-loans>.

Next Steps

Apply through the SBA: <https://disasterloan.sba.gov/ela/Information/ApplyOnline>

16 Continuing Authorities Program (CAP)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	Erosion, Flood, Sea Level Rise, Storm Surge	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Department of Defense U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems, Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	State, regional, and local governments, tribes, and other non-federal public agencies		
Restrictions	Varies by sub-program		
Amount Available	Federal project limit varies based on subprogram.		
Cost Sharing	Varies by sub-program, but many programs follow the following guidelines: (1) Feasibility Study - 100%/0% for initial \$100,000; 50%/50% remaining cost. (2) Implementation - 75% federal. Prior to the initiation of the Design and Implementation phase, a Project Partnership Agreement must be executed and will define the cost sharing required by the non-Federal sponsor.		
Website	https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/		

About the Resource

The CAP allows the USACE to plan, design, and implement certain types of water resources projects without additional project-specific Congressional authorization. Under CAP, the USACE can plan and implement projects of limited size, cost, scope, and complexity. These projects include streambank and shoreline protection, hurricane and storm damage reduction projects, and flood damage reduction projects.

All projects in this program include a feasibility phase and an implementation phase.

Case Study or Example

In Cedar Island, VA, the USACE used CAP to study the use of dredged material to create back-barrier shoreline wetlands and marsh islands. The study's key objectives are to:

- Create long-term, sustainable solutions to reduce tidal wetland erosion rates, increase sediment accretion rates, and increase shoreline protection;
- Expand and enhance the existing wetlands and marsh islands to enhance fish habitat, fishery resources, and wildlife habitat;
- Increase the area of inter-tidal mudflat habitat to provide increased foraging opportunities for avian fauna;
- Enhance existing shoreline protection to the town of Wachapreague through creating, enhancing, and protecting wetlands and marsh islands; and
- Add other benefits.

More information: <https://www.nao.usace.army.mil/About/Projects/Cedar-Island-CAP-204/>

Next Steps

Apply through your regional office: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Contact/>

17

Ecosystem Restoration

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	Erosion, Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Department of Defense USACE		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Communities and local governments		
Restrictions	\$10 million federal project limit		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	Variable with project type, but generally: Feasibility: 100%/0% for initial \$100,000; 50%/50% remaining cost (\$100,000 limit does not apply for dredging projects) Implementation: 75% federal for project modifications; 65% federal for dredging and aquatic ecosystem restoration projects		
Website	https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/		

About the Resource

Ecosystem restoration is one of the primary missions of the USACE. The purpose of the USACE ecosystem restoration activities is to restore significant ecosystem function, structure, and dynamic processes that have been degraded. Ecosystem restoration efforts involve examining the problems contributing to the system degradation, and developing alternative means to solve these problems. The intent of restoration is to partially or fully re-establish the attributes of a natural, functioning, self-regulating system. Restoration opportunities associated with wetlands, riparian, and other floodplain and aquatic systems are likely to be most appropriate for USACE involvement.

The three ecosystem restoration authorities within the program are Project Modifications for Improvements to the Environment, Beneficial Use of Dredged Materials, and Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration.

Case Study or Example

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, partnering with the city of Stamford, Connecticut, is restoring the ecosystem of the Mill River. By removing two concrete dams in 2009, the project reopened the free-flowing river channel to the Atlantic Ocean for the first time since the 1600's, restoring anadromous fish passage to the Rippowam River watershed. The two dams blocked fish passage and tidal exchange and created a sediment-laden impoundment. The project restored floodplains, riparian areas, and salt marsh habitats along the river corridor by removing the dams, walls and fill, creating channel habitats, and replacing exotic plant species with native species. Removal of the Main Street Dam also reduces the 100-year flood elevation in portions of downtown, reducing the depth and extent of potential flooding in the city of Stamford. Restoration of aquatic habitats in the Mill River corridor also improves the human environment by restoring the natural settings of the City's parks and improving outdoor recreational and educational opportunities.

This case study is an excerpt from: <https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Projects-Topics/Mill-River/>.

Next Steps

Apply through your regional office: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Contact/>

18

Emergency Operations

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	Department of Defense USACE		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	State, territory, and local governments		
Restrictions	Disaster response and recovery program		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/		

About the Resource

Emergency preparedness and response are primarily state and local responsibilities. However, when the nature of the disaster exceeds the capabilities of state and local interests, the USACE may provide help to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or mitigate property damage.

The USACE participates in the National Response Framework as the primary agency for planning, preparedness, and response under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3, Public Works and Engineering. The purpose of ESF #3 is to provide lifesaving or life-protecting assistance to augment efforts of the affected state(s) and local response efforts following a major or catastrophic disaster.

The USACE's Rehabilitation and Inspection Program provides the inspection of flood control projects, the rehabilitation of damaged flood control projects, and the rehabilitation of federally authorized and constructed hurricane or shore protection projects.

Case Study or Example

As part of the national response framework for Hurricane Sandy, the USACE supported FEMA and worked closely with local, city, and state leaders to support the New York City dewatering mission. The North Atlantic Division deployed technical assistance, leadership oversight, and worked to identify, deploy, and operate pumps consistent with FEMA assignments. They also supported the Emergency Temporary Power mission in New York and New Jersey through staging generators at locations to provide capacity beyond the states' capabilities.

Next Steps

Apply through your regional office: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Contact/>

19 Floodplain Management Services (FPMS) Program

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	Erosion, Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Department of Defense USACE		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	State, territory, regional, and local governments, tribes, and other non-federal public agencies		
Restrictions	This program provides studies only. Design and construction are not included.		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	None. State and local governments can receive technical assistance free of charge.		
Website	https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/		

About the Resource

The USACE provides the full range of technical services and planning guidance needed to support effective floodplain management. General technical assistance efforts under this program include determining site-specific data on obstructions to flood flows, flood formation, and timing; flood depths, stages, or floodwater velocities; the extent, duration, and frequency of flooding; information on natural and cultural floodplain resources; and flood loss potentials before and after the use of floodplain management measures. The types of studies conducted under the FPMS program include floodplain delineation/hazard, dam failure analyses, hurricane evacuation, flood warning, floodway, flood damage reduction, stormwater management, flood-proofing, and inventories of floodprone structures.

Case Study or Example

In February 2018, the USACE Baltimore District's FPMS Program provided an update on their work in Southern Maryland, including the following note (abridged here):

Between FY11 and FY17, the Baltimore District:

- Completed a stormwater management plan for Cobb Island in Charles County;
- Completed field surveys of floodprone structures and developed and evaluated flood risk management alternatives for Upper Marlboro;
- Completed modeling and recommended FRM alternatives for Prince George's County (using \$401,500 in funds voluntarily contributed by the county);
- Conducted various tasks to help Calvert County participate in FEMA's CRS Program;
- Conducted surveys and floodproofing analyses for buildings in the Annapolis Historic District;
- Conducted existing conditions stormwater modeling for the Annapolis City Dock area (using \$64k voluntarily contributed by Annapolis in FY16) and presented a number of flood mitigation alternatives to the city in FY17.

Next Steps

Apply through your regional office: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Contact/>

20 Inspection of Completed Works Program

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Department of Defense USACE		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	Communities with critical infrastructure completed by the USACE		
Restrictions	Only for previously completed projects		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/		

About the Resource

The USACE's Inspection of Completed Works Program is designed to ensure that non-federal owners of federally built critical infrastructure, such as a flood damage reduction project, perform essential maintenance in accordance with the operation and maintenance manuals. Annual compliance inspections identify maintenance deficiencies, operational problems, and corrective actions. When necessary, the USACE provides technical assistance before, during, and after each flood emergency. Through these compliance inspections, the USACE ensures that the project will operate and function as designed.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Apply through your regional office: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Contact/>

21

Silver Jackets

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	Department of Defense USACE		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Education and Outreach Programs		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	N/A		
Restrictions	N/A		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/		

About the Resource

Silver Jackets teams across the United States bring together multiple state, federal, and sometimes tribal and local agencies, to learn from one another about reducing the risk of floods and other natural disasters. The collaboration, shared knowledge, and relationships enhance response and recovery efforts when hazard events do occur. Each state Silver Jackets team is unique. Common state agency participants include those with mission areas of hazard mitigation, emergency management, floodplain management, natural resources management or conservation, etc. Federal participation typically includes the USACE, FEMA, and often others such as the National Weather Service and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Case Study or Example

In recent years, Missouri roadways have sustained significant damage from flash floods and high water events. Missouri spends an average of approximately \$10 million each year to repair flood-damaged roads, bridges, and other infrastructure. In March 2018, the Kansas City Silver Jackets team began working with the Missouri State Risk Management Team (SRMT), MODOT, and the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency to prioritize flood mitigation projects for Missouri's roadways. The effort provided MODOT with a framework for prioritizing which locations should be remediated to reduce the frequency of roadway flooding and road closures, based on economic impact.

This mitigation success story is from the Fall 2019 Silver Jackets Newsletter: <https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/Resources/Newsletter>

Next Steps

There is a current effort to establish a team in Puerto Rico. Check back here for more information: <https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/State-Teams>

22

Small Flood Control

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Department of Defense USACE		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	State, territory, and local governments		
Restrictions	Projects must pass a cost/benefit analysis		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	Feasibility Study: 100%/0% for initial \$100,000; 50%/50% remaining cost Design and implementation: 65% federal/35% non-federal. At least 5% must be in cash; the rest may be in-kind.		
Website	https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/		

About the Resource

Under the Small Flood Control Program, the USACE works with communities to plan, design, and construct certain small flood control projects that have not already been specifically authorized by Congress. Both structural (levees, channels, or dams, for instance) and nonstructural (floodproofing or evacuation, for example) solutions are considered. Studies are required to evaluate potential projects. Each project selected must be economically justified; that is, the benefits resulting from a project must exceed the cost incurred to construct the project. It also must be environmentally acceptable and complete within itself. In addition, each separate project is limited to a total federal cost of not more than \$10 million, including studies, design, and implementation.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Apply through your regional office: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Contact/>

23

Our Town Grant

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	National Endowment for the Arts		
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Outreach Programs		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Partnerships including a local government entity and nonprofit organization. One partner must be a cultural organization. Partnerships should engage other sectors, including environment and energy and public safety.		
Restrictions	Grant recipients may be subject to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and/or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review.		
Amount Available	\$25,000-\$150,000		
Cost Sharing	Minimum 1:1 match required		
Website	https://www.arts.gov/grants-organizations/our-town/grant-program-description		

About the Resource

Our Town is a creative placemaking grants program that encourages the integration of arts, culture, and design activities into community and economic development initiatives. Project-based funding is available for local government and nonprofit partnerships. Eligible project types include arts engagement (arts festivals, community co-creation of art, public art, etc.), cultural planning (cultural district planning, creative asset mapping, public art planning), design (public space design, etc.), and artist and creative industry support. Funding can be used to integrate arts, culture, and design into hazard mitigation activities.

Case Study or Example

In 2011, the City of Fargo (North Dakota) was awarded \$100,000 to improve the aesthetics of neighborhood drainage basins and improve community connectivity. One Fargo neighborhood partnered with an ecological artist to create a neighborhood commons at an existing stormwater detention basin. The program also funded an ongoing public art program in the neighborhoods affected by drainage basin construction as well as the creation of a guide to continue the neighborhood commons initiative. Adapted from <https://www.arts.gov/national/our-town/grantee/2011/city-fargo-north-dakota>

Next Steps

Instructions for how to prepare and submit an application are available here: <https://www.arts.gov/grants-organizations/our-town/how-to-prepare-and-submit-an-application>

24

Smart Growth Support

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant, Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Sustainable Communities		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations, Education and Outreach		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	Variable		
Restrictions	Variable		
Amount Available	Variable		
Cost Sharing	Variable		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/about-smart-growth		

About the Resource

The EPA Office of Community Revitalization works on smart growth issues by:

- Conducting research.
- Producing reports and other publications.
- Providing examples of outstanding smart growth communities and projects.
- Working with tribes, states, regions, and communities through grants and technical assistance.

Smart growth can incorporate elements of green infrastructure and/or land preservation and can create more resilient communities.

Case Study or Example

Following severe flooding in 2008, Iowa City knew it needed to rebuild in a smarter way. For years, the city had thought about redeveloping an underused semi-industrial area south of their downtown. The 2008 flood gave them an opportunity to do just that.

After conducting a retail and housing market analysis, along with a transit-oriented development study, both commissioned by the EPA, Iowa City decided that this area could be transformed into a mixed-use, pedestrian- and transit-friendly neighborhood. Using EPA funding, the city had contractors with expertise in sustainable urban planning initiate a process to develop conceptual plans for such a neighborhood. After considerable interaction with local stakeholders, the EPA finalized these plans in May 2011.

Since then, the plans have been implemented. The city adopted a new, form-based zoning code for the district. The aging, floodprone wastewater treatment plant was demolished, and both private and public investment have revitalized the area.

Read more: <https://blog.epa.gov/2017/03/02/eight-years-later-epa-assists-iowa-citys-sustainable-recovery-after-historic-2008-flood/>

Next Steps

General information about EPA grants can be found here: <https://www.epa.gov/grants>. Visit www.grants.gov to submit an application.

25 Brownfields Program Grant Funding

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant, Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	Communities		
Restrictions	Varies		
Amount Available	Varies		
Cost Sharing	Varies		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding		

About the Resource

The EPA's Brownfields Program provides direct funding for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loans, and environmental job training, and it provides technical information on brownfields financing matters. Separate grant programs are available for assessment, cleanup, environmental job training, and more. While not envisioned as a mitigation program, brownfield cleanup can prevent toxic materials from spreading during a hazard event.

Case Study or Example

Contamination from former sawmills can present significant environmental and economic challenges for many communities across the country. In the late 1990s, the city of Missoula, MT and the EPA began characterizing the former Champion International Sawmill site along the Clark Fork River. They confirmed extensive methane contamination from wood debris, with levels high enough to elevate the site to the Montana Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) State Superfund list. The EPA provided funds from a variety of sources: \$137,500 in EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessment; \$2.4 million as an EPA Revolving Loan Fund; and an EPA Brownfields ARRA subgrant. While this project was not intended as a mitigation project, it did prevent contamination from spreading during a flood event.

After nearly 15 years of assessment and cleanup work, the Montana DEQ issued a final cleanup complete (closure) letter in spring 2014. In June of that year, the city dedicated Silver Park. This new 17-acre park is owned by the city and features bike paths, green space, and restored historic sawmill structures and equipment. In March 2015, developers broke ground on the first part of the privately owned 29 acres that will host a mixed retail and housing development. Additional retail plans include a boutique 200-bed student residence and a brewpub restaurant in the aptly named "Old Sawmill District." Additionally, the cleanup enabled Missoula to leverage funds to lengthen Wyoming Street from North California Street to Cregg Lane, which created an important new connector route and helped alleviate congestion for the surrounding neighborhoods.

Excerpted from: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-01/documents/cprs_region_8_sawmill_fact_sheet_508_092415.pdf

Next Steps

Information about the grant application process can be found here: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-06/documents/assessment_grant_508.pdf. Visit www.grants.gov to submit an application.

26

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Loan
Hazard	Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Funding is provided to states, and states distribute it to local communities. Tribal and territorial funding is also available.		
Restrictions	Varies by state and territory		
Amount Available	Varies by state and territory		
Cost Sharing	Loan		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf		

About the Resource

The EPA's CWSRF program is a federal-state partnership that provides communities a permanent, independent source of low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. CWSRF can fund a wide variety of water quality protection efforts. The program's flexibility and broad range of project eligibilities enable states to target CWSRF funds to their specific water quality priorities. Water quality projects often meet flood mitigation goals and vice versa.

States are responsible for the operation of their CWSRF program. Under the CWSRF, states may provide various types of assistance, including loans, refinancing, purchasing, or guaranteeing local debt and purchasing bond insurance. States may also set specific loan terms, including interest rates from 0% to market rate and repayment periods of up to 30 years. States have the flexibility to target financial resources to their specific community and environmental needs.

Case Study or Example

The city of Chattahoochee, Florida received a loan agreement for just under \$427,000 to repair the Chattahoochee wastewater treatment system, which was damaged during Hurricane Michael. This includes forgiving more than \$341,000 in principal, which the city will not be obligated to repay.

More info: <https://floridadep.gov/wra/srf/content/recent-awards-State-revolving-fund>

Next Steps

To learn about the CWSRF partnership process visit: <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/cwsrf-webinars>. Please contact the Department of Environment & Natural Resources of Puerto Rico for more information: <http://www.drna.pr.gov/>.

27 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Loan
Hazard	Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Funding is provided to states, and states distribute it to local communities. Tribal and territorial funding is also available.		
Restrictions	Varies by state and territory		
Amount Available	Varies by state and territory		
Cost Sharing	Loan		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf		

About the Resource

Under the DWSRF, the EPA provides grants to all 50 states plus Puerto Rico to capitalize state DWSRF loan programs. The states contribute an additional 20% to match the federal grants. The program also provides direct grant funding for the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas. Water quality projects often meet flood mitigation goals and vice versa.

The 51 DWSRF programs function like infrastructure banks by providing low-interest loans to eligible recipients for drinking water infrastructure projects. As money is paid back into the state’s revolving loan fund, the state makes new loans to other recipients. These recycled repayments of loan principal and interest earnings allow the state’s DWSRF to “revolve” over time.

States are responsible for operating their DWSRF programs. Under the DWSRF, states may provide various types of assistance, including:

- Loans
- Refinancing
- Purchasing
- Guaranteeing local debt
- Purchasing bond insurance

States may also set specific loan terms, including interest rates from 0% to the market rate, and repayment periods of up to 30 years

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

To learn more about how DWSRF works visit: <https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/how-drinking-water-state-revolving-fund-works#tab-1>. To apply please reach out to one of the Puerto Rico contacts listed here: <https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/state-dwsrf-website-and-contacts>

28 Environmental Finance Centers (EFCs)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	States, territories, tribes, local governments, and the private sector		
Restrictions	Technical assistance		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/waterfinancecenter/efcn		

About the Resource

The EPA's EFCs deliver targeted technical assistance to, and partner with states, tribes, local governments, and the private sector in providing innovative solutions to manage the costs of environmental financing and program management. Potential environmental projects may include hazard mitigation projects.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

The EPA Region II (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and eight tribal nations) EFC is located at Syracuse University.

29 Environmental Justice, Grants and Technical Assistance

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	Incorporated non-profit organizations— including, but not limited to, environmental justice networks, faith-based organizations and those affiliated with religious institutions; federally recognized tribal governments—including Alaska Native Villages and tribal organizations		
Restrictions	1-year projects		
Amount Available	\$1.5 million in 2019		
Cost Sharing	Unknown		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-grants-funding-and-technical-assistance		

About the Resource

The EPA's Environmental Justice Small Grants (EJSG) program awards grants that support community-driven projects designed to engage, educate, and empower communities to better understand local environmental and public health issues and develop strategies for addressing those issues, building consensus in the community, and setting community priorities. The grants can be used for education and outreach about hazard mitigation efforts.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

General information about applying for EPA grants can be found here: <https://www.epa.gov/grants/how-apply-grants>. Visit www.grants.gov to submit an application.

30

Greening America's Communities

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Planning		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	Cities and towns		
Restrictions	Technical assistance		
Amount Available	Unknown		
Cost Sharing	Unknown		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/greening-americas-communities		

About the Resource

Greening America's Communities (formerly known as Greening America's Capitals) is an EPA program that helps cities and towns develop an implementable vision of environmentally friendly neighborhoods that incorporates innovative green infrastructure, hazard mitigation, and other sustainable/resilient design strategies. EPA provides design assistance to help support sustainable communities that protect the environment, economy, and public health and to inspire local and state leaders to expand this work elsewhere.

Case Study or Example

The city of Jackson, MS used the Greening America's Communities program to explore retrofitting public spaces within a half-mile of the state capitol building with green technologies such as solar-powered water fountains, native and drought-tolerant landscaping, rain gardens for stormwater treatment, and permeable paving. The Greening America's Communities project developed design concepts that used green technologies and green infrastructure for Congress Street and two public parks.

This case study is an excerpt from: <https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/reports-greening-americas-communities-projects>.

Next Steps

General information about applying for EPA grants can be found here: <https://www.epa.gov/grants/how-apply-grants>. Visit www.grants.gov to submit an application.

31 Nonpoint Source Water Quality (Section 319) Grants

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	Erosion, Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Funding is provided to states and territories, who distribute to local communities. Tribal 319 funding is also available.		
Restrictions	Varies by state and territory		
Amount Available	Varies by state and territory; total funds in 2019: \$165.4 million		
Cost Sharing	Varies by state and territory		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/nps		

About the Resource

Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funds are provided only to designated state and tribal agencies to implement their approved nonpoint source management programs. State and tribal nonpoint source programs include a variety of components, including technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and regulatory programs. Water quality projects often meet flood mitigation goals and vice versa.

Each year, EPA awards Section 319(h) funds to states in accordance with a state-by-state allocation formula that EPA developed in consultation with the states. Tribal funding is also available under Clean Water Act Section 319(h).

Case Study or Example

In the early 2000s, sediment in stormwater runoff from parking lots, driveways, and construction projects at Jay Peak Resort in Jay, Vermont, polluted Jay Branch and a contributing stream (Tributary 9). As a result, the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) placed the two streams on its Clean Water Act section 303(d) list of impaired waters in 2006. In response, the resort designed and installed numerous stormwater runoff treatment, control, and prevention projects, which ultimately reduced sediment levels in both streams. Monitoring in 2016 and 2017 demonstrated that both streams achieved full compliance with Vermont's water quality standards for aquatic life. As a result, DEC removed both streams from the CWA section 303(d) list in 2018.

Stormwater control and prevention practices do double duty to protect communities from water pollution as well as flooding.

Example excerpted from: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-12/documents/vt_jay_branch_1824_508.pdf

Next Steps

More information can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/nps>

32

Urban Waters Small Grants

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants include states, territories, local governments, tribes, public and private universities and colleges, public or private nonprofit institutions/organizations, intertribal consortia, and interstate agencies.		
Restrictions			
Amount Available	Up to \$60,000		
Cost Sharing	Unknown		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/urbanwaters/urban-waters-small-grants		

About the Resource

Healthy and accessible urban waters can help local businesses grow and enhance educational, recreational, social, and employment opportunities in nearby communities. The EPA's Urban Waters Small Grants are expanding communities' ability to engage in activities that improve water quality in a way that also advances community priorities. Water quality projects often meet flood mitigation goals and vice versa.

Improving urban waters requires various levels of government and local stakeholders (e.g., community residents, local businesses, etc.) to work together in developing effective and long-term solutions with multiple benefits. EPA supports and empowers communities, especially in underserved areas, who are working on solutions to address multiple community needs and fostering successful collaborative partnerships.

Since the inception of the Urban Waters Small Grants Program in 2012, the program has awarded approximately \$6.6 million in grants to 114 organizations across the country and Puerto Rico.

Case Study or Example

In 2013, the Urban Waters Federal Partnership designated Proctor Creek as a priority Urban Waters location. Proctor Creek snakes through downtown Atlanta and eventually works its way to the Chattahoochee River. The Partnership works to improve coordination and focus among Federal agencies on problems in the watershed. The Partnership promotes community-led efforts toward economic, social, and ecological revitalization.

Partnership goals include:

- Water quality improvements for the creek
- Create green space and increase the use of green infrastructure
- Research how downtown development contributes to increased stormwater and decreased public health
- Plan and implement projects to offset threats using the Proctor Creek Community-approved PNA Study (Proctor Creek North Avenue)
- Engage communities to become stewards of Proctor Creek
- Advance economic development in the area

This case study is an excerpt from: <https://www.epa.gov/urbanwaterspartners/urban-waters-and-proctor-creek-watershedatlanta-georgia>.

Next Steps

General information about EPA applying for EPA grants can be found here: <https://www.epa.gov/grants/how-apply-grants>. Visit www.grants.gov to submit an application.

33 Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	Erosion, Flood, Sea Level Rise, Storm Surge	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	Communities		
Restrictions	Technical Assistance		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/waterfinancecenter		

About the Resource

The Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center provides financing information to help local decision makers make informed decisions about drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure, to protect human health and the environment. Water quality projects often meet flood mitigation goals and vice versa.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

The Water Finance Center office at Syracuse University manages Water Finance Center applications for Puerto Rico. To view a list of available grants and how to apply, please visit <https://efc.syr.edu/funding-guide-database/>

34 Wetlands Protection Development Grants (WPDGs)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	Erosion, Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations, Education and Outreach		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	State, territory, tribal, local government agencies and interstate/intertribal entities		
Restrictions	Please refer to the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity.		
Amount Available	\$1,336,000 available from EPA Region II during the FY19-20 grant period.		
Cost Sharing	Minimum 25% non-federal cost share		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/wetland-program-development-grants-and-epa-wetlands-grant-coordinators		

About the Resource

WPDGs provide eligible applicants an opportunity to conduct projects to strengthen wetland protection programs. Eligible projects promote the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution. Wetland protection is an important type of natural resource protection hazard mitigation project.

Case Study or Example

The Adirondack Park Agency in New York State has utilized WPDG grants to aid in the long-term goals of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, in part by supporting efforts to inventory, classify and restore specific wetland areas within the park. Wetlands cover nearly 900,000 acres of the park. This case study is an excerpt from: <https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/wetland-program-development-grants-case-studies>

Next Steps

General information about applying for EPA grants can be found here: <https://www.epa.gov/grants/how-apply-grants>. Visit www.grants.gov to submit an application.

35 Section 404 of the Clean Water Act - Compensatory Mitigation

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Other - Credit
Hazard	Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	EPA; USACE		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Unknown		
Restrictions	Unknown		
Amount Available	Unknown		
Cost Sharing	Unknown		
Website	https://www.epa.gov/cwa-404/compensatory-mitigation		

About the Resource

In 2008, EPA and the USACE jointly revised and clarified regulations with requirements for compensatory mitigation. According to these regulations, compensatory mitigation is the restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and, in certain circumstances, preservation of wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources to offset unavoidable adverse impacts that remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

The regulations provide three mechanisms for providing compensatory mitigation (in order of preference as established by the regulations): mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, and permittee-responsible mitigation.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Within the RIBITS website, users can access information on mitigation banks in Puerto Rico by filtering by State, selecting Puerto Rico, and clicking on Banks & ILF Sites. Users can find the number of available credits, Bank Sponsor, and Bank POC by clicking on each bank name.

36 Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPGs)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Planning		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	States or territories. May make available to subgrantee communities.		
Restrictions	<p>Grant funds may not be used to purchase prohibited equipment (see Information Bulletin 407, Use of Grant Funds for Controlled Equipment, and Executive Order 13688, Federal Support for Local Law Enforcement Equipment Acquisition, and the Recommendations Pursuant to Executive Order 13688).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditures for weapons systems and ammunition • Costs to support the hiring of sworn public safety officers for the purposes of fulfilling traditional public safety duties or to supplant traditional public safety positions and responsibilities • Activities and projects unrelated to the completion and implementation of the EMPG Program 		
Amount Available	\$350 million (FY19)		
Cost Sharing	The recipient's contribution can be cash (hard match) or third-party in-kind (soft match). Eligible EMPG program applicants agree to make available non-federal funds to carry out an EMPG award in an amount not less than 50% of the total project cost.		
Website	https://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-performance-grant-program		

About the Resource

The purpose of the EMPG Program is to provide federal funds to states to assist state, local, territorial, and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards. Title VI of the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA to make grants for providing a system of emergency preparedness for the protection of life and property in the United States from hazards. It vests responsibility for emergency preparedness jointly in the federal government, states, and their political subdivisions. The federal government, through the EMPG Program, provides the necessary direction, coordination, guidance, and assistance to support a comprehensive all-hazards emergency preparedness system. The EMPG Program will provide federal funds to assist state, local, tribal, and territorial emergency management agencies to obtain the resources required to support the National Preparedness Goal's associated mission areas and core capabilities.

Case Study or Example

In 2017, Rhode Island received \$3,303,621 in EMPG funding to use and distribute to local communities. The local news reported, "This funding provides grants for emergency preparedness to assist state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities. Administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the EMPG Program provides necessary direction, coordination, and guidance, and assistance, so that a comprehensive emergency preparedness system exists for all hazards."

Read more: <https://turnto10.com/news/local/ri-gets-nearly-8-million-in-Federal-funds-for-security-and-disaster-preparedness>

Next Steps

All applications for this grant must be submitted via state or territory. Any projects in Puerto Rico that could qualify for this grant should contact COR3 at <https://recovery.pr/en/contact-us> for information on how to submit an Online Letter of Intent.

37

National Dam Safety Program (NDSP)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant, Technical Assistance
Hazard	Dam and Levee Failure	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	DHS FEMA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	A state or territory with an enacted dam safety program, the State Administrative Agency, or an equivalent state agency, is eligible to apply for the High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) grant. Each eligible state may submit only one HHPD grant application. Non-federal dams that (i) are in a state or territory with a state or territorial dam safety program; (ii) are classified as having "high hazard potential" by the dam safety agency in the dam's state or territory ; (iii) have an emergency action plan approved by the state or territory's dam safety agency; and (iv) the state or territory in which the dam is located determines either of these criteria – the dam fails to meet minimum dam safety standards public. An "eligible high hazard potential dam" does not include: (i) a licensed hydroelectric dam; or (ii) a dam built under the federal authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.		
Restrictions	Dams on tribal lands are not eligible to receive HHPD grant funding. The Indian Dam Safety Act of 1994 establishes a Dam Safety Maintenance and Repair Program within the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Please see the following website for applicant requirements: https://www.fema.gov/rehabilitation-high-hazard-potential-dam-grant-program		
Amount Available	\$10 million		
Cost Sharing	Non-federal cost share requirement of not less than 35%, which may be partially or fully in-kind.		
Website	https://www.fema.gov/national-dam-safety-program		

About the Resource

For 30 years, the federal government has used the NDSP to protect Americans from dam failure. The NDSP is a partnership of states, federal agencies, and other stakeholders that encourages and promotes the establishment and maintenance of effective federal and state dam safety programs to reduce the risks to human life, property, and the environment from dam-related hazards.

Case Study or Example

The NDSP provides technical assistance and resources to states to develop and strengthen their dam safety programs. Publications include model state dam safety program guidelines, fact sheets, technical manuals, videos, and more.

The program also oversees the High-Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program, which provides funding for planning, pre-construction, and construction activities to advance the repair, removal, or rehabilitation of high-hazard dams. In 2019, the grant program provided \$10 million in awards to a total of 26 states.

Next Steps

Grant funds go to states. Technical assistance is available to everyone.

38

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	DHS FEMA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Planning		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems , Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	State-level agencies including state institutions (e.g., state hospital or university); federally recognized tribal governments; authorized tribal organizations, and Alaska Native villages. Local governments may apply as sub-applicants under their state or territorial governments.		
Restrictions	Jurisdiction applying must develop and adopt a hazard mitigation plan.		
Amount Available	FEMA made \$90 million available in 2017. There is a statutory allocation of \$575,000 to each State, \$10 million for federally recognized tribes, and the remainder for competitive funding.		
Cost Sharing	Matching requirements are up to 75% for a federal match and a minimum of 25% for a non-federal match. Small, impoverished communities may be eligible for up to a 90% federal cost share.		
Website	https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program		

About the Resource

The PDM Grant Program is designed to help states, U.S. territories, federally recognized tribes, and local communities implement a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program. The goal is to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on federal funding in future disasters. This program awards planning and project grants and provides opportunities for raising public awareness about reducing future losses before disaster strikes. Mitigation planning is a key process used to break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. PDM grants are funded annually by Congressional appropriations and are awarded on a nationally competitive basis.

Case Study or Example

Robin Wagner remembers waking up in the middle of the night during rain storms to rush outside with her flashlight to check the height of the creek that ran behind her house in Douglas County, Georgia, where she lived with her daughter. The floodwaters inundated her house several times, sometimes by as much as 4 feet. Twice, the fire department rescued them on boats.

In 2006, following updates to the local floodplain maps, the Douglasville – Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority determined which properties flooded the most. They applied for a PDM grant and worked with six families, including the Wagners, to buy their houses so they could relocate out of harm's way. Once the properties are purchased and the structures are removed, the land is converted to permanent open space and maintained in perpetuity for uses compatible with open space, recreational, or wetlands management practices. The initial grant was so successful, the Douglasville – Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority applied for two additional grants to fund 12 more buyouts.

This is an excerpt from the following FEMA Mitigation Best Practice Story: <https://www.hSDL.org/?abstract&did=14227>

Next Steps

All applications for this grant must be submitted via state or territory. Any projects in Puerto Rico that could qualify for this grant should contact COR3 at <https://recovery.pr/en/contact-us> for information on how to submit an Online Letter of Intent.

39 Public Assistance (PA) 404 and 406 program

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	DHS FEMA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants include states, federally recognized tribal governments (including Alaska Native villages and organizations, as long as they are not privately owned), U.S. territories, local governments, and certain organizations.		
Restrictions	Mitigation funding is generally only available for eligible disaster-damaged facilities. Projects must directly reduce the potential of similar damage to the facility and must be cost-effective, technically feasible, and compliant with environmental and historic preservation laws, regulations, and Executive Orders.		
Amount Available	Mitigation funding limits are determined based on a benefit-cost analysis or as a percentage of the damaged facility's repair cost.		
Cost Sharing	The federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost.		
Website	https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-State-Tribal-and-non-profit		

About the Resource

The FEMA PA program provides grants to state, territorial, tribal, and local governments, and certain types of private non-profit (PNP) organizations, so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Through the program, FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal; life-saving emergency protective measures; and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged publicly owned facilities, and the facilities of certain PNP organizations. The PA program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

Case Study or Example

PA Section 406 funding was used to repair and restore sections of the banks of the Kankakee River. The 5.6-mile-long stretch of riverbank, north of De Motte, IN, was damaged in February 2018 by spring flooding, later declared a Presidential disaster (DR-4363). Before the flooding, the riverbank was 25 feet wide. The flooding eroded the riverbank to 15-20 feet in most areas. The project restored the width of the riverbank by adding rip-rap to the embankment. Doing so helped protect people and property near the Kankakee River. PA Section 406 contributed \$1,036,875 toward the total project cost of \$3,580,468.

Next Steps

Public Assistance grants become available after a presidential disaster declaration. FEMA and the community will first perform a joint damage assessment and determine which projects qualify under Public Assistance as defined in the Stafford Act. More information about the Public Assistance grant process can be found at <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/26103>

40 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	Flood	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	DHS FEMA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Planning		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Economic Recovery		
Eligible Applicants	Applicants must be states, U.S. territories, or federally recognized tribes. Local governments may apply as sub-applicants under their states or territories.		
Restrictions	Applying communities must be members of the NFIP.		
Amount Available	\$210 million (FY19)		
Cost Sharing	Federal funding is available for up to 75% of the eligible activity costs.		
Website	https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program		

About the Resource

The goal of FEMA's FMA Program is to reduce or eliminate claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA provides funding to states, territories, federally recognized tribes, and local communities for projects and planning that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP. FMA funding is also available for management costs. Funding is appropriated by Congress annually.

Case Study or Example

Tom Kolar's Lighthouse Resort Inn and Suites in Fort Myers Beach, FL, which sits 200 feet from the beach at San Carlos Bay, used to flood during hurricane season, but it does not anymore. In 2003, the hotel owner worked with a local contractor and the town manager to apply for an FMA grant. The grant provided funds to elevate the six hotel buildings well above the 1-percent-annual-chance flood level. When Hurricane Charley hit the area in August 2004, the four buildings with completed elevation projects were dry and undamaged. Other hotels on the island were damaged, but the Lighthouse Resort was still able to rent rooms.

This is an excerpt from the following FEMA Mitigation Best Practice Story: <https://www.hsdl.org/?abstract&did=682864>

Next Steps

All applications for this grant must be submitted via state or territory. Any projects in Puerto Rico that could qualify for this grant should contact COR3 at <https://recovery.pr/en/contact-us> for information on how to submit an Online Letter of Intent.

41 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)			
Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	DHS FEMA		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Economic Recovery, Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	In general, individuals, businesses and private nonprofits via local governments, can apply for HMGP funding. Individuals must be sponsored through an appropriate subapplicant such as a local government, state agency, territory agencies, tribe or tribal agency, or private nonprofit. Applications are submitted to the state, eligible tribe, or territory, which receives HMGP funds from FEMA.		
Restrictions	To be considered for funding under HMGP, a project must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conform with the approved state and local mitigation plan - Conform with environmental regulations - Solve a problem and be technically feasible - Meet all applicable state and local codes and standards - Demonstrate cost-effectiveness - Consider a range of alternatives 		
Amount Available	The available funding is determined based upon the disaster declaration.		
Cost Sharing	Matching requirements are up to 75% for a federal match and a minimum of 25% for a non-federal match. Note that funding from other federal sources cannot be used for the 25% share with one exception: funding provided to states, tribes, or territories under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) can be used to meet the non-federal share requirement.		
Website	https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program		

About the Resource

The purpose of the HMGP is to help communities implement hazard mitigation measures following a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration in the areas of the state, tribe, or territory requested by the Governor or Tribal Executive. The key purpose of this grant program is to enact mitigation measures that reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters. The primary guidance document for this program is the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance. The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Case Study or Example

DeSoto Memorial Hospital in Arcadia, FL, was hit hard during Hurricane Charley in 2004. It lost windows and part of the roof, exposing patients and critical equipment to the wind and rain. The staff maintained operations and moved patients to the interior of the building. Following the storm, the hospital received a loan from the USDA to rebuild, expand, and renovate to strengthen the building and protect against future storms. It also received an HMGP grant to upgrade windows throughout the hospital to meet the design standards of the new construction.

This is an excerpt from the following FEMA Mitigation Best Practice Story: <https://www.hsd.org/?view&did=10944>

Next Steps

All applications for this grant must be submitted via state or territory. Any projects in Puerto Rico that could qualify for this grant should contact COR3 at <https://recovery.pr/en/contact-us> for information on how to submit an Online Letter of Intent.

42 Community Development Block Grant - Mitigation

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	See CDBG-DR
Department and Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	States and territories		
Restrictions	Unknown		
Amount Available	Variable by year		
Cost Sharing	Unknown		
Website	https://www.hudexchange.info/news/hud-publishes-cdbg-mitigation-notice/		

About the Resource

The Community Development Block Grant- Mitigation Program is designed to provide assistance to areas affected by recent disasters through funding high-impact activities aimed at reducing future losses from natural hazards.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Applicants in Puerto Rico can visit <https://www.cdbg-dr.pr.gov/en/> to learn more about the available grants and how to apply.

43 Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	HUD		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	State, territory and local governments act as grantees. Those who receive funding include state agencies, non-profit organizations, economic development agencies, citizens, and businesses.		
Restrictions	Each activity must be CDBG-eligible, address a disaster-related impact in a Presidentially declared county, and meet a national objective. Eligible grantees are states, units of general local government, tribes, and insular areas.		
Amount Available	Varies depending on the disaster		
Cost Sharing	Varies depending on the cost type More information on costs can be found here: https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CDBG-DR-Cost-Types-Summary.pdf		
Website	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/ https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-grantee-contact-information/#all-disasters		

About the Resource

HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In response to Presidentially declared disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the CDBG Program as Disaster Recovery grants, to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since this Disaster Recovery assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.

Case Study or Example

Following severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, and flooding in spring 2011, HUD provided disaster recovery funding to the state of Alabama, city of Tuscaloosa, city of Birmingham, and Jefferson County to help them realize local goals to restore and rebuild housing, infrastructure, and businesses. CDBGs support long-term disaster recovery efforts.

More information: <https://archives.hud.gov/news/2013/pr13-039.cfm>

Next Steps

Applicants in Puerto Rico can visit <https://www.cdbg-dr.pr.gov/en/> to learn more about the available grants and how to apply.

44 Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Loan
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	HUD		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Economic Recovery		
Eligible Applicants	States, territories, metropolitan, cities and urban counties (i.e., CDBG entitlement recipients), non-entitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by states that administer the CDBG program, non-entitlement communities eligible to receive CDBG funds under the HUD-administered small cities CDBG program. The public entity may be the borrower, or it may designate a public agency as the borrower. A separate process is available for territories.		
Restrictions	For purposes of determining eligibility, the CDBG rules and requirements also apply. All projects and activities must either principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the elimination or prevention of slums and blight, or meet urgent needs of the community.		
Amount Available	Current availability of funding can be found here: https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5197/current-availability-of-section-108-financing-cdbg-entitlement-and-State-grantees/		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/section-108/		

About the Resource

The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program (Section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974) provides communities with financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and other physical development projects, including improvements to increase their resilience against natural disasters. The flexibility of the program makes it one of the most important public investment tools that HUD offers to state and local governments. Section 108 offers state and local governments the ability to transform a small portion of their CDBG funds into federally guaranteed loans large enough to pursue physical and economic revitalization projects capable of revitalizing entire neighborhoods.

Case Study or Example

Indiana received \$30 million in 2013 for their Community Enhancement and Economic Development (CEED) Loan Fund. The state used the Section 108 loan funds to capitalize a CEED Loan Fund to make loans to eligible local governments throughout the state. The local governments will either re-lend the Section 108 guaranteed loan funds to third party for-profit and nonprofit businesses, including Community-Based Development Organizations, use the funds directly, or deploy the funds through a subrecipient to carry out a variety of activities. Loans will range between \$1 million and \$7 million. The funds can be used for improvements to increase resilience against natural disasters.

This is an excerpt from the following HUD document: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2013-Section-108-Guaranteed-Loan-Program-Overview.pdf>.

Next Steps

Applicants must submit an application to section108@hud.gov and to local field office for concurrent review. The field office responsible for reviewing applications for Puerto Rico is located in San Juan. To contact them, please visit https://www.hud.gov/states/puerto_rico_virgin_islands/offices.

45 National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants (NCWCG)

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	Flood, Sea Level Rise, Storm Surge	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	State and territory agencies, coastal states only		
Restrictions	Must meet cost-share		
Amount Available	\$20 million in 2019		
Cost Sharing	Open to applicants who have established a fund that is used for acquiring coastal wetlands, other natural areas, or open space, at a 75% grant share of total project costs, up to the maximum award of \$1,000,000. Open to others at a 50% cost-share of total projects costs through the NCWCG program.		
Website	https://www.fws.gov/coastal/CoastalGrants/index.html		

About the Resource

The NCWCG program annually provides grants of up to \$1 million to coastal and Great Lakes states and territories to protect, restore, and enhance coastal wetland ecosystems and associated uplands. The grants are funded through the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund, which is supported by excise taxes on fishing equipment and motorboat fuel. Wetland conservation is an important type of natural resource protection hazard mitigation project.

Case Study or Example

The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, in partnership with the North Carolina Coastal Land Trust, was awarded \$1 million to acquire a 3,000-acre property along 7.5 miles of the Waccamaw River in Columbus County, North Carolina. The project will help protect over 1,900 acres of forested wetlands and considerable waterfowl, water bird, and land bird habitat. This will also create new public game lands, along with a new canoe/kayak landing for public access to the Waccamaw River Blue Trail.

Next Steps

General information about applying for NCWCG Program can be found here: <https://www.fws.gov/coastal/CoastalGrants/index.html>. Visit www.grants.gov to submit an application.

46 North American Wetland Conservation Fund

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Department of Interior FWS		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	A list of eligible and ineligible activities can be found in Eligibility Criteria & Processes: https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/grants/EligibilityCriteria.pdf		
Restrictions	N/A		
Amount Available	\$23.9 million in 2019		
Cost Sharing	1:1 matching.		
Website	https://www.fws.gov/birds/grants/north-american-wetland-conservation-act.php		

About the Resource

The North American Wetland Conservation Fund Program provides matching grants to wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. It includes a Standard Program and a Small Grants Program. Wetland conservation is an important type of natural resource protection hazard mitigation project.

Case Study or Example

The Nature Conservancy received \$1 million to protect more than 5,000 acres in Georgia, including nearly 2,000 acres of wetlands. More information: <https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/grants/nawcaprojects190917.pdf>

Next Steps

Parts of Puerto Rico are eligible for this grant via Hurricane Irma and Maria recovery funding. To determine a municipality's eligibility, please visit: <https://nps.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=94fd30491922425eaa0f60e5d145bb4>. Up to date contact information for Grant Management Specialist in Puerto Rico can be found at <https://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/disaster-recovery/contacts.html>.

47

Disaster Recovery Grants

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	Department of Interior National Park Service (NPS)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Dependent on Congressional authorization specific to disaster; must be affected by specific disaster		
Restrictions	Must be affected by specific disaster		
Amount Available	Varies		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/disaster-recovery/index.html		

About the Resource

Congress responds to some major disasters by appropriating Emergency Supplemental funding from the Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPF) for recovery, allowing state and tribal Historic Preservation Offices to work on various recovery projects, including compliance activities, survey and inventory of historic resources in areas impacted by the disaster, recovery and repair of historic properties damaged during the disaster, and other activities related to disaster recovery, as approved by the NPS. All funded repair work must substantially mitigate the threat and include steps to mitigate future damages.

Case Study or Example

In 2018, Congress appropriated \$50 million in ESHPF through Public Law 115-123 to provide relief for historic preservation projects affected by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. The funds went to state and tribal Historic Preservation Offices in locations where major disaster declarations had been issued (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). These funds were released to the states and tribes in these areas; private property owners interested in receiving support for historic properties should contact their state or tribal Historic Preservation Office.

This information excerpted from: <https://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/disaster-recovery/program-details.html>

Next Steps

Information about different grants and application requirements can be found here: <https://www.nps.gov/shpo/application.html>. Please visit www.grants.gov to submit an application.

48		Emergency Relief Program	
Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Operational Coordination		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems		
Eligible Applicants	States and territories may request ER funds, which can be used for either “emergency repairs” or “permanent repairs.”		
Restrictions	Must be in affected disaster areas		
Amount Available	\$100 million is authorized annually under 23 U.S.C. 125. Congress has periodically provided additional funds for the ER program through supplemental appropriations. The total ER obligations for U.S. territories is limited to \$20 million in any fiscal year.		
Cost Sharing	For Interstate highways, the federal share is 90%. For all other highways, the federal share is 80%. The federal share for permanent ER repairs may amount to 90% if the combined eligible ER expenses incurred by the state in a federal fiscal year exceeds the annual apportionment of the state under 23 U.S.C. section 104 for the fiscal year in which the disasters or failures occurred.		
Website	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm		

About the Resource

The FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) Program provides grants for the repair or reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands that have suffered serious damage as a result of either natural disasters or catastrophic failures from an external cause. The program supplements the commitment of resources by states, their political subdivisions, or other federal agencies to help pay for unusually heavy expenses resulting from extraordinary conditions. The applicability of the ER program to a natural disaster is based on the extent and intensity of the disaster. Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency. Applicability of ER to a catastrophic failure due to an external cause is based on the criteria that the failure was not the result of an inherent flaw in the facility, but was sudden, caused a disastrous impact on transportation services, and resulted in unusually high expenses to the highway agency.

Case Study or Example

In January 2020, the FHWA made \$5 million available in “quick release” ER funds to help Puerto Rico recover from a series of earthquakes. The ER program funds the repair of federally eligible highways and bridges damaged by natural disasters or catastrophic events.

Quick release funds are a down payment on the costs of short-term repairs. Puerto Rico will assess long-term repairs.

Next Steps

Information about grants and application requirements can be found here: <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/specialfunding/index.cfm#a>.

49

Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses

Source of Funding	Federal	Resource Type	Other - Tax Relief
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Department of Treasury Internal Revenue Service (IRS)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Economic Recovery		
Eligible Applicants	U.S. taxpayers, including individuals and businesses affected by federally declared disasters		
Restrictions	Various by specific program; must be affected by disaster		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/disaster-assistance-and-emergency-relief-for-individuals-and-businesses		

About the Resource

Special tax law provisions may help taxpayers and businesses recover financially from the impact of a disaster, especially when the federal government declares their location to be a major disaster area. Depending on the circumstances, the IRS may grant additional time to file returns and pay taxes. Both individuals and businesses in a federally declared disaster area can get a faster refund by claiming losses related to the disaster on the tax return for the previous year, usually by filing an amended return. The IRS also offers audio presentations on planning for disaster. These presentations discuss business continuity planning, insurance coverage, record keeping, and other tips to stay in business after a major disaster.

Case Study or Example

Following the fall 2018 wildfires in California, residents from affected counties received additional time to file income tax returns. Fees and penalties for late submittals were waived, and certain deadlines were extended.

Following Hurricanes Michael and Florence in 2018, residents of some North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia counties were granted additional time to file tax returns. Fees and penalties were waived, and deadlines were extended. In addition, the IRS loosened the requirements so affected individuals could take hardship distributions and loans from 401(k), 403(b), and other employer-sponsored retirement accounts without the usual penalties.

More information at <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/tax-relief-for-victims-of-november-8-wildfires-in-california> and <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/proposed-hardship-withdrawal-regulations-include-relief-for-disaster-victims-retirement-plans-can-now-make-loans-hardship-distributions-to-victims-of-hurricanes-michael-and-florence>

Next Steps

Visit the program website for more information.

50 Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Grant Program

Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Local governments or organizations		
Restrictions	All projects must have: •On-the-ground activities such as wetland, river, or coastal habitat restoration and/or targeted green infrastructure creation and monitoring; •Community partners united to achieve ecological and educational outcomes; •Integrated education, outreach, and training on the restoration project through broad community engagement activities or participation and integration with K-12 environmental curriculum •Measurable ecological, educational, and community benefits		
Amount Available			
Cost Sharing	Matching required		
Website	http://www.nfwf.org/fivestar/Pages/home.aspx		

About the Resource

The Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Program seeks to develop nationwide-community stewardship of local natural resources, preserving these resources for future generations and enhancing habitat for local wildlife. Projects seek to address water quality issues in priority watersheds, such as erosion due to unstable streambanks, pollution from stormwater runoff, and degraded shorelines caused by development.

Case Study or Example

The Wolf River Conservancy (WRC) removed 65 acres of invasive plants and planted 5,084 trees at four target properties along the Wolf River in urbanized sections of Memphis, TN. Project partners contributed manual labor, community organizing, bird expertise, project coordination, financial support and environmental education. A total of 3,776 volunteers assisted the WRC in the restoration work, including WRC members, corporate volunteers, and Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Program students who participated in service projects as part of the environmental stewardship education component of the program. An additional 5,901 community members were engaged through public outreach and education.

Next Steps

Visit the program website for more information.

51 National Coastal Resilience Fund			
Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	Erosion, Flood, Sea Level Rise, Storm Surge	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	NFWF		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants include non-profit 501(c) organizations, state and territorial government agencies, local governments, municipal governments, tribal governments, educational institutions, or commercial (for-profit) organizations. Tribal governments include both federally recognized tribes and tribes that are not federally recognized.		
Restrictions	As this program will award grants of Federal financial assistance funds, applicants must be able to comply with the OMB guidance in subparts A through F of 2 CFR 200. For more information> https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/learn-grants/grant-policies/omb-uniform-guidance-2014.html		
Amount Available	\$31 million (2020)		
Cost Sharing	A minimum 1:1 non-federal match in cash or in-kind services is expected and strongly encouraged.		
Website	https://www.nfwf.org/programs/national-coastal-resilience-fund		

About the Resource

The National Coastal Resilience Fund restores, increases, and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. Established in 2018, the National Coastal Resilience Fund invests in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. The National Coastal Resilience Fund is supported by NOAA, Shell Oil Company, and TransRe.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Visit the program website for more information.

52

Resilient Communities Program

Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	NFWF		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	Local governments or organizations		
Restrictions	Grants will be offered once a year to support priority projects in select states and communities		
Amount Available	\$12 million plus additional local funding to \$24 million		
Cost Sharing	Matching required		
Website	https://www.nfwf.org/resilientcommunities/Pages/home.aspx		

About the Resource

The program focuses on water quality and quantity declines, forest health concerns, and sea level rise. The program will emphasize community inclusion and assistance to traditionally underserved populations in vulnerable areas.

Case Study or Example

Maui Nui Marine Resource Council received a grant in 2019 to increase fire resilience in 3,414 acres of Forest Reserve in Ma'alaea, Hawaii, by eliminating fuel in strategically placed corridors.

Next Steps

Visit the program website for more information.

53 Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange

Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	N/A		
Restrictions	None		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.cakex.org/		

About the Resource

The Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange is the world’s largest and most used source of climate adaptation case studies and resources. It can be used to share lessons, ideas, and opportunities with others in the field.

Case Study or Example

One tool available from the Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange is the Puerto Rico Coastal Management Program’s Coastal Adaptation Project. Its goal is to develop a coastal zone vulnerability assessment and appropriate adaptation strategies to help Puerto Rico cope with existing coastal hazards and future climate changes. The project is using stakeholder participation, spatial analysis tools, geophysical and chemical scientific knowledge, and the best available data from Puerto Rico’s experts to develop broadly applicable outputs.

This information was excerpted from the following case study: <https://www.cakex.org/case-studies/puerto-rico-coastal-adaptation-project>

Find more case studies on the Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange’s interactive map: <https://www.cakex.org/interactive-map?title=&type=project>.

Next Steps

Visit the program website for more information.

54		EIP	
Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Loan
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Ecosystem Investment Partners (EIP)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	<p>EIP targets the acquisition of rural real estate throughout the U.S. that has degraded or threatened ecological or habitat features, offering opportunities to create value through priority restoration projects and mitigation bank entitlement. Acquisitions typically target geographies with three key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive, significant and regulated natural resources, such as wetlands, streams, or endangered species habitats - Active land development or public agency requirements in the area generating significant demand for environmental offsets (e.g., wetland credits) - Effective enforcement of environmental laws requiring that unavoidable ecological impacts are offset through high-quality mitigation, or identified public demand for restoration - Target Investment Size \$10-\$50 million, 1,000-30,000 acres 		
Restrictions	See eligibility		
Amount Available	Unknown		
Cost Sharing	Unknown		
Website	https://ecosystempartners.com/investment-strategy-focused-on-stream-and-wetland-banking-credits/		

About the Resource

EIP invests in large-scale ecological restoration projects that meet this growing demand. Their environmental investing initiatives satisfy mitigation needs through the use of private conservation finance capital.

Case Study or Example

Four projects, in Minnesota, West Virginia, Louisiana and Kentucky, will restore over 35,000 acres and 100 miles of streams, including some of the largest private restoration projects in the country to date. Stream restoration is a type of natural resource preservation hazard mitigation project.

Excerpted from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ashoka/2014/04/25/how-private-capital-is-restoring-u-s-wetlands/#36c892415e83>

Next Steps

Visit the program website for more information.

55 Firewise			
Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	Wildfire	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	National Fire Prevention Association		
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Outreach Programs		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Communities		
Restrictions	None		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Wildfire/Firewise-USA		

About the Resource

Firewise USA is a voluntary program that provides a framework to help neighbors get organized, find direction, and take action to increase the ignition resistance of their homes and community.

Case Study or Example

The community of Falls Creek in Durango, Colorado was threatened by the 416 fire in June 2018. Because of the community's prior fire mitigation efforts, fire fighters were able to defend the community and fight the fire.

Learn more at <https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Wildfire/Firewise-USA/Firewise-USA-success>

Next Steps

Visit the program website for more information.

56

Climate Adaptation Fund

Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Grant
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Planning		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Conservation non-profits		
Restrictions	Project proposals must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on the functionality of ecosystems, rather than conserving individual species - Be designed for long-term conservation impact - Create the potential for impact at a landscape scale - Use strategic, targeted communication activities to amplify adaptation outcomes - Be designed with climate adaptation for wildlife and ecosystems as a core goal or outcome of the work - Propose conservation goals and actions that are grounded in the best available science - Conduct on-the-ground implementation, not research, planning, or tool development 		
Amount Available	The WCS Climate Adaptation Fund provides a total of \$2.5 million in grant awards (between \$50,000 and \$250,000 each) to conservation non-profit organizations each year.		
Cost Sharing	Unknown		
Website	https://www.wcsclimateadaptationfund.org/program-information		

About the Resource

The WCS Climate Adaptation Fund provides grant awards to conservation non-profits across the United States to catalyze innovative, science-driven projects responding to the impacts of climate change on wildlife and people.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Visit the program website for more information.

57

Adaptation Clearinghouse

Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	No
Department and Agency	Georgetown Climate Center		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations, Education and Outreach		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	N/A		
Restrictions	None		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.georgetownclimate.org/adaptation/featured.html		

About the Resource

The Georgetown Climate Center provides resources to policymakers and others helping communities adapt to climate change.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Visit the program website for more information.

58 Fundación Comunitaria de Puerto Rico

Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Grants/Scholarships
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	Fundación Comunitaria de Puerto Rico		
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Outreach Programs		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	All - Depending on type of scholarship		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	Residents of Puerto Rico. Grants and scholarships opportunities are only for local nonprofit organizations and students.		
Restrictions	N/A		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.fcpr.org/		

About the Resource

Provides learning grants and scholarships. Could be used to advance local capacity via education of personnel.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Apply at <https://www.fcpr.org/>

59 Foundation for Puerto Rico

Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Grants
Hazard	Flood	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	Foundation for Puerto Rico		
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Community Resilience		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Infrastructure Systems, Natural and Cultural Resources		
Eligible Applicants	Residents of Puerto Rico		
Restrictions	N/A		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.foundationforpuertorico.org/hurricane-efforts		

About the Resource

In accordance with FPR's vision, the fund focuses on preserving the vital assets that are crucial for the island's immediate disaster recovery, while also supporting initiatives and approaches that enable a more resilient and sustainable model for the island's long-term economic growth. The FPR Hurricane Maria Relief Fund provided small business grants, community assistance for disaster aid claims, and addressed other immediate recovery needs by providing solar lamps, water filters, wi-fi antennas, mosquito nets, and medical supplies to the community.

Case Study or Example

None identified

Next Steps

Apply at <https://www.foundationforpuertorico.org/hurricane-efforts>

60

Community Planning Assistance Teams

Source of Funding	Private	Resource Type	Technical Assistance
Hazard	All	Supports Recovery?	Yes
Department and Agency	American Planning Association		
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Planning and Regulations		
National Mitigation Framework Core Capability	Planning		
National Disaster Recovery Framework Support Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building		
Eligible Applicants	Localities with a demonstrated need for assistance who may lack planning resources and expertise		
Restrictions	Proposal evaluation criteria are available on the Community Checklist found here: https://planning-org-uploaded-media.s3.amazonaws.com/legacy_resources/communityassistance/teams/pdf/CPATCommunityChecklist.pdf		
Amount Available	N/A		
Cost Sharing	N/A		
Website	https://www.planning.org/communityassistance/teams/		

About the Resource

The American Planning Association provides volunteer planning assistance by teams of accredited planning professionals for communities in need of planning assistance.

Case Study or Example

The CPAT Program currently has a team working in St. Thomas in the U.S. Virgin Islands to help address the damages caused by hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017, mitigate future hazards, and improve pedestrian safety near Schneider Regional Medical Center. Adapted from <https://www.planning.org/communityassistance/teams/stthomas/>

Next Steps

Community proposals are accepted throughout the year. Interested communities are encouraged to review the Community Checklist and fill out the CPAT Community Proposal Form on the program website. To discuss a potential project, applicants may contact customer service at <https://www.planning.org/customerservice/contact-us/> or call Ryan Scherzinger, Programs Manager, at 312-786-6359.



FEMA