



Region 5 Mitigation Assistance Resource Guide

State of Indiana

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FEMA

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Introduction

Purpose of the Guide

One goal of FEMA Region 5 is to advance mitigation across the region's six states and 34 tribal nations. Advancing mitigation action is not easy. It requires significant and varying resources. These include grants, loans, technical assistance, and in-kind services. A variety of federal departments and agencies offer funding programs. This guide has information on these programs, for communities that want to advance mitigation actions.

The Mitigation Assistance Resource Guide describes a spectrum of potential sources for mitigation funding and technical assistance. It can help state and local officials decide on the best sources of assistance for their own potential projects. For more information on available grants, visit www.grants.gov.

How to Use the Guide

This guide lists federal, state and private-sector resources available in FEMA Region 5. Each resource is organized by FEMA's Mitigation Actions. The guide identifies the type of mitigation action that is best suited to the resource. The categories are (1) Local Planning and Regulations, (2) Structure and Infrastructure Projects, (3) Natural Systems Protection, and (4) Education and Awareness Programs. Each resource can also be used for other types of mitigation action. The categories are included to help users find the resources that best suit their needs. Find more information on mitigation actions in FEMA's [Mitigation Ideas](#) report.

Each resource has its own page. It describes the resource and has contact information, cost sharing and eligibility requirements, and equity considerations. Case studies are listed, as applicable. This guide is updated each year to reflect changes, removals, and new programs.

Equity Considerations

Hazard mitigation and equity are inextricably linked. As you decide on the mitigation funding or technical assistance program that best suits your community, be sure to consider equity and equitable outcomes. Executive Order 13985: Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government defines the terms equity and underserved communities as follows:

- (a) The term "equity" means the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment, such as Black, Latino, and Indigenous and Native American persons, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and other persons of color; members of religious minorities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons;

persons with disabilities; persons who live in rural areas; and persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality.

(b) The term “underserved communities” refers to populations sharing a particular characteristic, as well as geographic communities, that have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life, as exemplified by the list in the preceding definition of “equity.”

This Resource Guide has set up equity themes. Any resource with equity-focused language or requirements has an associated theme. So do organizations with an equity focus. This theme identifies how the resources can be used to support the needs of underserved groups and delivered in a way that serves the whole community. Some equity-focused resources have more than one theme. Those are identified on the resource page. The themes are as follows:

1. Federal Initiatives: The Justice40 initiative and any current or future federal initiatives that promote the inclusion of equity and justice in programs, projects, and resources.
2. Empowerment: Language on empowering communities and individuals, welcoming diverse perspectives, and highlighting the importance of social justice work in communities.
3. Accessibility: Resources that improve accessibility by reducing language barriers, making affordable housing more accessible, and increasing mobility and accessibility for disabled users.
4. Vulnerable Communities: This refers broadly to low socio-economic, high socially vulnerable, rural, and historically disadvantaged communities.
5. Indigenous/Cultural Knowledge: Resources that seek to use Indigenous knowledge and cultural considerations and work with tribal communities.
6. Other: Resources that have an equity presence but do not fit in one of the other categories.

Have Questions?

Please contact Steve Greene at Steven.Greene@fema.dhs.gov or Olenka Wrobel at Olenka.Wrobel@mbakerintl.com. You can also reach out to your State Hazard Mitigation Officer, Ashely Steeb at AsSteeb@dhs.in.gov. The SHMO is responsible for organizing, developing and applying the state’s hazard mitigation program.

Connecting Municipal Financing to Advance Hazard Mitigation

Partnering For Success: Working With Your Community's Finance Professionals

Working with finance professionals is central to mitigation planning. They can help you identify the funding sources to make your hazard mitigation plan a reality. Together, you can explore a variety of funding sources, such as federal and state grants, state revolving loan programs, or bonds. Involve these professionals early in your planning process. That can give your community a solid funding strategy for its hazard mitigation projects.

Local financial professionals often have diverse roles. They may oversee the community finance department. They may be the business administrator, the financial officer, or both.

- A business administrator reports to the governing body. The responsibilities and functions vary by community. They may also serve as the municipal manager, chief of staff, or top appointed staff person. A business administrator will know local priorities, the history of decisions, constraints, and which staff can make projects a success.
- A financial officer often has a more specialized role. They primarily “keep the books” for the community. Other duties may include budget tracking, keeping up payroll records, balancing funds and crafting reports to aid administrative decisions.

Your local finance professionals have a deep understanding of and connection to the community's financial landscape. That can be a huge asset for mitigation projects. Their insight and connections can:

- Advise you and help add the mitigation project to longer-term planning in the community budget or Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).
- Position you to pursue limited mitigation funding. Your case for enhancing local resilience is stronger when the projects are part of the community budget or CIP.
- Help you share with internal partners the value of preventative actions to keep the community safe, maintain operations, buttress revenues and reduce future losses.

Core Finance Planning Questions

Financial professionals can help you think through questions, such as:

- How will the community pay for or meet the required match? Can the community pursue a bond? Are there other sources of funding, such as open space or stormwater management utilities?
- Can the project meet multiple community needs and provide co-benefits? If so, can any partner agencies identify funding?
- What is the best timing for the project? Can you finish the project in the short term? Will it have to wait for more urgent priorities? What period of funding does it need?
- Could other financial stressors hold up the project? If unexpected events occur, is there an option to revisit the priorities in the CIP?
- Which staff can administer the project? Do you need to hire a contractor?
- What information do you need to complete the project scope? What do you need to bid on the project (e.g., prevailing wage)?
- If you plan to remove buildings from high-hazard areas, how will this affect employment and your tax base? Will lost revenues hurt the community's credit rating? Do public safety and community resiliency take precedence over lost revenue?

Community Planning and Accounting Methods

Community budgets reflect their priorities. The budget process is one of the most important tasks of municipal government. An annual budget includes revenues and expenses. It sets up the amount of funding that will go to programs and projects.

CIPs itemize projects when the current annual budget does not include the scale, method of funding, lead time for design and permitting, and other issues. The CIP can provide details, funding and financing options for projects that are planned for future years.

A mitigation professional has a role in pitching mitigation projects as the CIP is developed. They should meet with the financial professional to flesh out the project. This will help define the timing for the project. The financial professional knows the most about the community's revenues, expenses and debt obligations. As a team, you will identify the likely funding sources, including grants.

Funding Mechanisms

A variety of sources can fund hazard mitigation projects. A finance professional can help you find innovative ways to blend those sources:

- Federal, state, and non-governmental organization (NGO) grants – Grants typically require an application with detailed support. Federal, state and NGOs issue grants for the periods before and after a disaster. The grant may not cover the full expense of the project. Your

community may have to match the grant amount. Your finance professional will help you review the terms and find the best way to match the grant.

- State revolving loan programs – These programs have addressed infrastructure demands across the nation. In some cases, states use federal funding to set up a low- or no-interest loan program. Some states have issued debt to finance state programs. Unlike grants, the loan must be repaid, subject to certain relief in interest. This way, the funding goes back into the program for reuse.
- General obligation bonds – This is debt issued by local governments to raise money for projects. General obligation bonds are commonly used, and your financial professional is familiar with them. Communities typically apply property, sales and/or income taxes to pay investors principal and interest. However, the bond is backed by the “full faith and credit of the municipality.” This means that if the budget cannot service the debt, the government would have to raise taxes to guarantee the bond is paid.
- Other sources of funding – You may be able to find other sources of funding, such as fees, assessments, other bonding instruments and private investment. Speak to your financial professional about the universe of funding mechanisms.

MITIGATION FUNDING AT EVERY LEVEL IN GRANITE FALLS, MINNESOTA

To implement its mitigation strategy, the city of Granite Falls, Minnesota, identified 10 local, state and federal sources for funding mitigation projects across the city. Granite Falls used local tax increment financing and private investment for some mitigation projects. It received nearly \$38 million over two decades from state and federal sources. The city used those funds to reduce risk to residential, commercial and governmental structures; to reconstruct a flood wall; to buy and demolish at-risk structures; and [much more](#).

Indiana Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP)

Agency or Organization	Great Lakes Community Action Partnership
Resource Type	Private - Other
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Communities under 10,000 in population.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	Unknown.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.glcap.org/programs/community-rural-development/rural-community-assistance-program-rcap/rcap-services-in-indiana/
Contact Name	Vicki Perry, State Coordinator
Contact Address	1845 W. 18th Street Indianapolis, IN 46202
Contact Phone	317-638-9302
Contact Email	vperry@incap.org
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

RCAP consults with rural communities. They discuss needs for drinking water and wastewater treatments. Field agents help the communities develop projects and build capacity. The Indiana RCAP is part of the Great Lakes RCAP network. It receives funds from a number of federal programs. The RCAP gives technical help to communities with fewer than 10,000 residents. Many serve only a few hundred people. Some are rural areas that need public water or sewer service.

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

Environmental Grant Program

Agency or Organization	Indiana American Water
Resource Type	Private - Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Learn about eligible applicants here: https://www.amwater.com/resources/PDF/Environmental_Grant_Brochure.pdf
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	To qualify for the program, the proposed project must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within an American Water service area. 2. Completed between May and November of the grant funding year. 3. A new or innovative community initiative. It may also be a major expansion to an existing program.
Funding Available	\$10,000
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.amwater.com/inaw/news-community/environmental-grant-program
Contact Name	Joe Loughmiller
Contact Address	153 N. Emerson Avenue Greenwood, IN 46143
Contact Phone	317-885-2434
Contact Email	joe.loughmiller@amwater.com
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The yearly Environmental Grant Program was established in 2005. It funds creative, community-based environmental projects. These projects must improve, restore or protect watersheds, surface water and groundwater.

Case Study or Best Practice

The city of Gary partnered with the Gary Youth Services Bureau and the Student Conservation Association. It has funds to protect the Lake Michigan watershed. To do this, it will make a green infrastructure upkeep plan for the city's urban conservation team and local farmers. The plan will include training sessions and materials for city staff and community groups. They will also create an operating manual for the city's water trailer. The trailer uses potable water for new trees, green infrastructure, and community gardens that do not have access to a nearby water source.

State of Indiana

Find more information on grant recipients at: <https://www.amwater.com/inaw/news-community/environmental-grant-program>

State Revolving Fund (SRF) Wastewater (WWSRF) and Drinking Water (DWSRF) Loans

Agency or Organization	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Resource Type	Loan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood
Eligible Applicants	Political subdivisions are eligible for DWSRF and WWSRF. This includes incorporated cities, towns, counties, regional sewer/water districts, conservancy districts, and water authorities. Private and not-for-profit facilities are eligible only for DWSRF. Private and not-for-profit facilities are eligible only for DWSRF loans.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions depend on the loan. You can learn more here: https://www.in.gov/idem/4103.htm
Funding Available	SRF loans are fixed rate 20-year loans. An eligible entity's interest rate depends on the calendar quarter in which its loan is closed. Interest rates are adjusted each quarter. To make sure a subsidized rate is offered, rates are set at or below 90% of t
Cost Sharing	Not applicable.
Website	https://www.in.gov/idem/4103.htm
Contact Name	Bill Harkins
Contact Address	100 North Senate Avenue Rm 1275 Indianapolis, IN 46204
Contact Phone	317-234-4862
Contact Email	wharkins@ifa.in.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

SRF loan programs give low-interest loans to Indiana communities. They support projects that improve wastewater and drinking water systems. SRFs try to provide the lowest interest rates possible to finance those projects. They also help to protect public health and the environment. SRF funds non-point source projects that are tied to wastewater loans.

With the new Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, there are new funding tools. Over the next four years, these tools will help to address emerging contaminants, replace lead service lines, and make needed improvements to aging infrastructure in disadvantaged communities. There are also new state requirements that relate to the Asset Management Program. Some relate to the federal Build Back America Better requirements. See the Fall 2022 Newsletter for more information and links to these programs. https://www.in.gov/ifa/srf/files/SRF-Fall-2022-Newsletter-10.24.2022-Final_1.pdf

Case Study or Best Practice

Butler, Indiana, FY 2023

Rehabilitation of the 300,000 gallon elevated water storage tank located on West Willow Street, including interior and exterior cleaning and resurfacing, foundation repairs, and other miscellaneous repairs and improvements. Rehabilitation of the West Willow Street elevated water storage tank will address existing aging infrastructure, ensuring the City maintains adequate storage capacity within the system. You can learn more about this project at: <https://www.in.gov/ifa/srf/files/Butler-DW-CE-6.8.2023.pdf>

Flood Control State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF)

Agency or Organization	Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Resource Type	Loan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood
Eligible Applicants	Political subdivisions including cities, towns; and counties may apply. Regional water, sewer, waste, sanitary, and conservancy districts may as well.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Consult the eligible projects found here: https://www.in.gov/ifa/srf/2957.htm
Funding Available	The maximum borrowing amount is \$250,000. The interest rates are 2.0% for loan terms between one and five years. Rates are 2.5% for loan terms over five to 10 years.
Cost Sharing	Not applicable.
Website	https://www.in.gov/ifa/srf/2957.htm
Contact Name	Camille Meiners, Lead Engineer
Contact Address	100 N. Senate Avenue Room 1275 Indianapolis, IN 46204
Contact Phone	317-234-3661
Contact Email	cmeiners@ifa.in.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

This program moved in 2016 from the Indiana Finance Authority to the DNR. It helps low-resource communities with flooding problems. The state funds and runs this program. It has no ties to EPA funding. The SRF loan program manages this program.

Eligible flood control projects must help their community. They may include one or more of these actions:

- Remove obstacles and debris from streams.
- Clear and straighten stream channels.
- Create new or larger channels.
- Build or repair dikes, levees, or other flood protections.
- Construct stream bank protections.
- Establish floodways.
- Conduct other activities allowed by the Federal Flood Control Act and Federal Clean Water Act.

Case Study or Best Practice

Town of Mecca, Parke County, Indiana

Mecca used a 2017 loan for \$55,000 on a flood control project. One part of the project included a new culvert. This let residents safely pass over a channel without disturbing the soil underneath. Learn about this project and others at: https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2019/11/indiana_flood_control_brief_final.pdf

Indiana Trails Program (ITP)

Agency or Organization	Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	All units of government and agencies incorporated as 501(c)(3) not-for-profit corporations are eligible to apply.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	Applicants may request between \$50,000 and \$250,000 in grant assistance.
Cost Sharing	The ITP will provide a maximum of 80% reimbursement for eligible projects. At the time of application, the applicant must have at least 20% of the total project cost available.
Website	https://www.in.gov/dnr/outdoor-recreation/grants/indiana-trails-program/
Contact Name	Erica Gummere Community Grants and Trails Section
Contact Address	402 W. Washington St., Room 298 Indianapolis, IN 46204
Contact Phone	317-232-3246
Contact Email	egummere@dnr.in.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The ITP replaced the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) in 2021. The ITP, like the RTP, is managed by the DNR’s Division of Outdoor Recreation. However, ITP funds will now come from the state. The state will fund new trails; gain easement or property for trails; develop trailheads, parking, water fountains, benches, signs, and more; and build bridges, boardwalks and crossings.

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

Agency or Organization	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Only park and recreation boards established under Indiana law are eligible. The park and recreation board must also have a current five-year master plan for parks and recreation on file, approved at the Division of Outdoor Recreation.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	The Land and Water Conservation Fund's maximum grant amount in 2023 is \$700,000.
Cost Sharing	The LWCF is a reimbursement program. As such, the project sponsor does not receive the grant funds once the application has been approved. Rather, the sponsor is reimbursed 50% of the actual costs of the project. The sponsor must have the local matching 50% of the project costs available when the application is submitted. In order to receive the money reserved for the project, a reimbursement request must be submitted to your grant coordinator.
Website	https://www.in.gov/dnr/outdoor-recreation/grants/land-and-water-conservation-fund/
Contact Name	Community Grants and Trails Section
Contact Address	402 W. Washington St. Room W298 Indianapolis, IN 46204
Contact Phone	317-232-4075
Contact Email	LFCW@dnr.in.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Outdoor recreation is growing so fast that park agencies often struggle to keep up with the demand. Congress passed the LWCF in 1965. Its goal was to help governments make new outdoor recreation opportunities. The LWCF was permanently reauthorized in March 2019.

Grants may be given for buying land and building or updating local public parks. New parks or add-ons to old ones may be funded. Other projects include buying parks, natural areas, picnic areas and sports and play fields. Those could be playgrounds, ball fields, court facilities, golf courses, winter sport areas, and water for swimming and boating. Funds can provide access to lakes, rivers, streams, natural areas, interpretive facilities, campgrounds fishing and hunting areas, amphitheatres and bandstands, trails, roads, restrooms, utilities, park maintenance buildings and nature centers.

State of Indiana

For 2023 updates, please visit: <https://www.in.gov/dnr/state-parks/files/sp-LWCF-changes-quickguide-2023.pdf>

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

Wabash River Heritage Corridor Fund (WRHCF)

Agency or Organization	Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	The 19 counties in the corridor along the Wabash River, Little River and the historic portage to the Maumee River may use the WRHCF. These counties are Adams, Allen, Carroll, Cass, Fountain, Gibson, Huntington, Jay, Knox, Miami, Park, Posey, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Vermillion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren and Wells. 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organizations may take part as well. Projects must be in Indiana. They must also be within one mile of the ordinary high water mark of the Wabash River Little River or the historic portage to the Maumee River.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	Grants range from \$50,000 to \$150,000.
Cost Sharing	Projects may be reimbursed for 80% of total project costs. The state funds must be matched with at least 20% of the total project cost from the local sponsor. The match may consist of local budget appropriations, bond issues, loans, private donations of land, equipment, materials, labor and cash. They may also include force account contributions of materials, equipment, and labor. Special appropriations of state funds may not be used as a local match.
Website	https://www.in.gov/dnr/outdoor-recreation/grants/wabash-river-heritage-corridor-fund/
Contact Name	Dale Brier
Contact Address	402 W. Washington St., Room 271 Indianapolis, IN 46204
Contact Phone	317-232-4072
Contact Email	dbrier@dnr.IN.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

In the late 1980s, the Indiana General Assembly began to get new requests. People wanted help to develop conservation and recreational areas. The focus was the Wabash River and its historic transportation corridor. A WRHCF bill did just that. As interest grew, the General Assembly found funds to help the renaissance of the Wabash River.

From 1990 to 2000, almost \$8 million was spent on the river corridor. The DNR handles these funds. It created the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission (WRHCC) to promote the corridor. That help offers new chances for natural, recreational, historical and cultural projects along the corridor. The funds are open to the 19 counties along the Wabash River, Little River and the historic portage to the Maumee River. These counties are: Adams, Allen, Carroll, Cass, Fountain, Gibson, Huntington, Jay, Knox, Miami, Park, Posey, Sullivan,

State of Indiana

Tippecanoe, Vermillion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren and Wells. Funding from the General Assembly was last offered in 2000.

In 2009, laws were changed to allow the fund a new source of dedicated money. This will be used again for projects in the Wabash River Corridor.

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

Lake Michigan Coastal Program (LMCP) Grants

Agency or Organization	Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards
Eligible Applicants	The following applicant types may receive funding through LMCP grants: units of local government; area-wide agencies, including county and regional planning agencies; state agencies; educational institutes; conservancy districts; port authorities and marinas; basin commissions; and non-profit organizations - 501(c)3.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	The following project types may not receive funding through LMCP grants: projects on privately owned land without public interest; large scale, hard-structure erosion control projects; beach nourishment; infrastructure projects related to water and sewer line construction; road, sidewalk, and parking lot construction; dredging; restrooms and facilities; routine maintenance; general recreational facilities such as playgrounds and ball fields; wetland or other habitat restoration that is required as a condition of a permit or other regulatory action; contaminated site cleanup that is required as a condition of a permit or other regulatory action; trail construction; log jam removal; and projects that take place on federally owned land.
Funding Available	About \$600,000 per year.
Cost Sharing	All LMCP grant-funded projects require a 1:1 match. Match may be composed of cash and in-kind services.
Website	https://www.in.gov/dnr/lake-michigan-coastal-program/grants/
Contact Name	Katherine Balkema, Grant Specialist
Contact Address	1600 North 25 East Chesterton, IN 46304
Contact Phone	219-250-5401
Contact Email	kbalkema@dnr.IN.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Work done with the LMCP must aid its mission. Its mission is to protect and enhance natural, cultural, and historical coastal resources. LMCP also helps local, state, and federal agencies and groups work together. It gives advice, partnership and support. It also offers financial resources to local, county, and state government agencies and other groups that work in the coastal region.

Lake Michigan Coastal Grant funds help communities and groups that want social, economic, and environmental solutions that promote partnerships. They try to balance the use and protection of the coast's valuable and fragile resources. Eligible grant applicants can be municipalities; county parks; schools or colleges; planning and development agencies; soil and water conservation districts; transit agencies; marinas;

and some non-profits. To apply, you should talk to the LMCP Grant Specialist about your project. They can see if it is eligible and in line with the program's goals.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find an interactive map of past grants at:

<https://indnr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/PanelsLegend/index.html?appid=e80ba3cb46034d87b6e8637ab3ad3364>

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)

Agency or Organization	Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	Up to \$3,000,000 per project for up to three project proposals.
Cost Sharing	1:1 cost match requirement.
Website	https://www.in.gov/dnr/lake-michigan-coastal-program/grants/coastal-and-estuarine-land-conservation-program/
Contact Name	Katherine Balkema, Grant Specialist
Contact Address	1600 N. 25 East Chesterton, IN 46304
Contact Phone	219-250-5401
Contact Email	kbalkema@dnr.IN.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

CELCP was set up to protect "important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical, or aesthetic values, or that are threatened by conversion from their natural or recreational state to other uses." CELP focuses on land that can be effectively used and protected. It also helps to give public access to coastal and estuarine resources and have major ecological value.

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

INPS biodiversity grants

Agency or Organization	Indiana Native Plant Society (INPS)
Resource Type	Private - Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Grant funds are available only for sites that are open to the public. Funds may not be used for transportation, labor, lodging, or refreshment costs. Plantings at private residences are not eligible.
Funding Available	Awards range from \$400 to \$1500. More funding may be considered on larger projects.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://indiananativeplants.org/about-us/grants-home/
Contact Name	Nicole Messacar
Contact Address	PO Box 501528 Indianapolis, IN 46250
Contact Phone	None
Contact Email	grants@indiananativeplants.org
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

INPS biodiversity grants support three types of projects. Those are research, demonstration gardens, and land management or conservation. Submissions are due October 1. Results are shared in early November.

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

Clean Water Indiana (CWI) Grants

Agency or Organization	Indiana State Department of Agriculture/Indiana State Department Of Agriculture
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood
Eligible Applicants	Landowners and conservation groups.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Projects must fall within the funding context allowed under the Clean Water Indiana Law (IC 14-32-8). The law prohibits funds to be used for food, food-related paper products, office equipment, or self-promotional materials (e.g., mugs, t-shirts, pens, etc.).
Funding Available	\$3.9 million total program funding with funded projects ranging from \$11,000 to \$125,000.
Cost Sharing	A 50% match is required. Staffing components require a 25% match if it is a SWCD-led proposal.
Website	https://www.in.gov/isda/divisions/soil-conservation/clean-water-indiana/
Contact Name	Leah Harmon
Contact Address	1 N Capitol Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46204
Contact Phone	317-607-4127
Contact Email	lharmon2@isda.in.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The CWI program supports landowners and conservation groups. Its financial assistance aids conservation practices. Those practices must reduce nonpoint sources of water pollution. They can do so through education, technical assistance, training, or cost-sharing programs. The Division of Soil Conservation administers the CWI funds. The State Soil Conservation Board directs the process.

The CWI program matches local funds and grants. This money can be used for projects to reduce sediment and nutrients through soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs). CWI also gives critical state matching funds for Indiana's Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program. The program uses federal funds to inspire landowners to conserve environmentally sensitive land. It has also supported the Conservation Cropping Systems Initiative. That initiative focuses on management systems' approaches to crop production. Success means improved soil and water quality and profitable Indiana cropland.

Case Study or Best Practice

Floyd and Washington County SWCDs 2023-2025

The Floyd and Washington County SWCDs received \$15,750 in funding. This money helped them with a complex project to address invasive species and resource concerns of small acreage land users. Resources will include:

- Cost-share for invasive species removal and, native species, tree, and wildlife habitat plantings.
- Funds to purchase an educational landowner handbook.
- Salary for a part-time position who will coordinate the Floyd County Native Habitat Restoration.
- Funds for outreach and promotion of the grant and educational materials on native and invasive species.
- Funds to create an Invasive Species Removal Kit (stored and maintained by the Floyd County SWCD).

CISMA formation is also a goal for the Washington County SWCD.

You can learn more about the Clean Water Indiana Grants at: <https://www.in.gov/isda/divisions/soil-conservation/clean-water-indiana/>

Environmental Resilience Institute

Agency or Organization	Indiana University
Resource Type	Private - Other
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	Unknown.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://eri.iu.edu/
Contact Name	Anagha Gore, Resilience Programs Coordinator
Contact Address	717 E. 8th Street Bloomington, IN 47408
Contact Phone	812-856-3543
Contact Email	anagore@iu.edu
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The mission of the Environmental Resilience Institute is to make forecasts, strategies, and ways to communicate. These boost resilience to environmental change.

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

Izaak Walton League Endowment

Agency or Organization	Izaak Walton League of America (IWLA)
Resource Type	Private - Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Members of the IWLA.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	Awards range from \$1,000 to \$25,000.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	http://iwla-endowment.org
Contact Name	George Guyant
Contact Address	10598 Hotvedt Road Amherst Junction, WI 54407
Contact Phone	715-824-2405
Contact Email	iwlaendowment@gmail.com
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The Izaak Walton League of America Endowment financially supports the mission of the IWLA. The IWLA was founded in 1922. Its goal was to conserve, protect, and restore the country's land and waters. Before long, the IWLA saw a need to protect wild lands from development. The members realized this called for another funding source. The Endowment was set up in 1943 to meet that need. It is a separate nonprofit organization. At first, it used donations to buy and hold land for transfer to the U.S. Forest Service. For example, it helped buy land to stop development that threatened the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota. Through the years, this work expanded. It now includes land purchases and transfers in other parts of the country. In the late 1960s, the Endowment moved its focus away from land purchases. It started awarding grants to fund IWLA conservation-related projects.

Case Study or Best Practice

Great Lakes Project

An Endowment grant will help the Porter County chapter protect and clean up the East Branch of the Little Calumet River. The chapter used the funds to buy equipment. This will help the group monitor the river's health and measure the success of the prairie and wetland restoration work. It will also help them support the river's healthy fish and wildlife populations.

State of Indiana

You can learn more at: <https://www.iwla.org/publications/outdoor-america/article/outdoor-america-2016-issue-4/endowment-great-effort-to-improve-a-great-lake>

Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program

Agency or Organization	Natural Resources Conservation Services
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood
Eligible Applicants	Public entities.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Eligibility for the EWP-Recovery and EWP-Floodplain Easement can be found here: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-10/NRCS_EWPP_Fact_Sheet-2021.pdf
Funding Available	Varies based on the grant.
Cost Sharing	25% local match required.
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/ewp-emergency-watershed-protection/kentucky/emergency-watershed-protection
Contact Name	Mike Cox
Contact Address	6013 Lakeside Boulevard Indianapolis, IN 46278
Contact Phone	317-295-5853
Contact Email	mike.cox@in.usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The EWP program takes on emergency measures. This includes buying floodplain easements. Easements slow runoff and soil erosion. This work saves people and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion on any watershed. This can happen when fire, floods, or other natural occurrences suddenly impair the watershed.

The program helps sponsors and individuals create emergency measures. These measures relieve imminent hazards from a natural disaster. The program gives financial and technical help to remove debris from streams, protect destabilized stream banks, create cover on critically eroding lands, fix conservation practices, and buy floodplain easements.

Case Study or Best Practice

Tallahatchie County Disaster Assistance

Due to extreme rainfall on December 28, 2019, Tillatoba Creek in the Town of Charleston, Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, had extensive flood flows which caused bank sloughing that endangered the main access road to

the local hospital and other associated infrastructure. After EWP repairs, the road shoulder was restored and the streambank stabilized to prevent further sloughing and danger to the traveling public on the hospital road.

Learn more about the EWP at: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-10/NRCS_EWPP_Fact_Sheet-2021.pdf

Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant (IISG)

Agency or Organization	NOAA, University of Illinois, and Purdue University
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Researchers in Illinois and Indiana who work on issues of importance to the southern Lake Michigan region.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	One-Year Research Projects: Competitions happen as funding is available. Funding for one-year projects is normally \$10,000 to \$25,000 for up to a year. Two-Year Research Projects: Competitions typically occur every two years. Funding is normally \$40,000
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://iiseagrant.org/
Contact Name	Carolyn Foley
Contact Address	195 Marsteller Street West Lafayette, IN 47907
Contact Phone	765-494-3601
Contact Email	cfoley@purdue.edu
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The IISG program focuses on 104 miles of shoreline with heavily urban and industrial uses. This land is in the southern region of Lake Michigan. One-third of the Great Lakes population lives along Lake Michigan between Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Michigan City, Indiana.

NOAA, the University of Illinois, and Purdue University fund the program. The IISG also works with key organizations, institutions, and agencies in the region. Together, they reach more people and increase the chances of success. The program is based in the University of Illinois-Urbana.

The IISG combines research, education, and outreach. It helps communities gain a healthier environment and boost their economy. Its research focuses on southern Lake Michigan's coastal resources. The outreach and education programs often use that research for the latest scientific information. The website covers on aquaculture; aquatic invasive species; climate-ready communities; fisheries; Great Lakes cleanup; Great Lakes data; Healthy Waters; recreation and tourism; stormwater and green infrastructure; sustainable community planning; and water supply.

State of Indiana

IISG funds researchers in Illinois and Indiana. They work on issues that are important to that region. Students can work with graduate fellowships in the Illinois-Indiana area. The IISG website has more details on all funding programs.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find a full list of projects that received funding since 1994 at:
<https://iiseagrant.org/research/research-projects/>

Climate Adaptation Case Studies and Resources

Agency or Organization	Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange (CAKE)
Resource Type	Private - Other
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	Unknown.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.cakex.org/resources/region/central-6976
Contact Name	Haley Pope
Contact Address	P.O. Box 11195 Bainbridge Island, WA 98110
Contact Phone	206-201-3834
Contact Email	info@cakex.org
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Empowerment

About the Resource

CAKE is the world's largest and most used source of climate adaptation case studies and resources. It shares lessons and ideas with others in the field.

Case Study or Best Practice

The Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange (CAKE) has an interactive map of case studies. You can find it at: <https://www.cakex.org/interactive-map?title=&type=project>

NIST MEP Disaster Assessment Program

Agency or Organization	Department of Commerce (DOC)/ National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
Resource Type	Cooperative Agreement
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants for this funding are recipients of current MEP Center cooperative agreements. An MEP Center recipient may work alone. They may also include proposed subawards to other recipients of MEP Center cooperative agreements as part of the applicant's proposal. They may do the same with proposed contracts with other organizations. This lets them form a team.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Eligible applicants for this funding are recipients of current MEP Center cooperative agreements. An MEP Center recipient may work alone. They may also include proposed subawards to other recipients of MEP Center cooperative agreements as part of the applicant's proposal. They may do the same with proposed contracts with other organizations. This lets them form a team.
Funding Available	NIST expects to fund individual projects for between \$50,000 and \$1,000,000 each. The amount of each award will depend on the nature and severity of each FEMA Disaster Declaration. Projects awarded under this NOFO will have a budget and a performance period of 12 to 18 months.
Cost Sharing	Non-federal cost share is not required for awards issued through this NOFO.
Website	https://www.nist.gov/mep/mep-disaster-assessment-program
Contact Name	Wiza Lequin
Contact Address	100 Bureau Drive M/S 4800 Gaithersburg, MD 20899
Contact Phone	301-975-4395
Contact Email	mepnofo@nist.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

NIST seeks applications from holders of Manufacturing Extension Partnership Center (MEP Center) agreements. It helps them assess small- and medium-sized manufacturers (SMMs) in FEMA disaster declaration areas. These studies should show how subject disasters affect SMMs. The MEP Centers that this program funds must help impacted SMMs identify and access federal, state and local resources. These resources aid business recovery. They can also help to develop a risk mitigation plan for future disasters. Award holders should share the results of their project with other SMMs, NIST and the MEP National Network. These results should include lessons learned and best practices. They help the SMM community plan future efforts. See Section I in the Full Announcement Text of this NOFO.

Case Study or Best Practice

This article shows how the program has supported hurricane recovery efforts: <https://mepol.org/nist/nist-awards-emergency-funding-to-help-manufacturers-with-hurricane-relief-efforts> Hurricanes do not impact this region. Still, the article explains the types of support this program provides.

National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants

Agency or Organization	Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants include coastal and Great Lakes states* and the U.S. commonwealths and territories. Tribes, local governments, conservation organizations, and private landowners are encouraged to work with state agencies to develop a project and submit an application.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Funding restrictions can be found in the Fiscal Year 2024 - Notice of Funding Opportunity - NCWCG Program: https://www.federalgrants.com/F24AS00005_Fiscal-Year-2024-National-Coastal-Wetlands-Conservation-Grant-Program-93705.html
Funding Available	\$18-\$23 million available each year. Up to \$1 million available per project.
Cost Sharing	States provide 50% of the project cost. They provide 25% if the state has a land conservation program. Match can be provided by the state or partners. Match may include the value of previously conserved land and in-kind contributions. For American Samoa, CNMI, Guam, and U.S. Virgin Islands, the first \$200,000 non-federal match is waived.
Website	https://fws.gov/service/national-coastal-wetlands-conservation-grants
Contact Name	Casey Nelson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program
Contact Address	5600 American Boulevard West Suite 990 Bloomington, MN 55437
Contact Phone	612-713-5143
Contact Email	casey_nelson@fws.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program gives yearly grants of up to \$1 million to coastal and Great Lakes States and U.S. territories. These grants protect, restore, and enhance coastal wetlands and related uplands. The Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund pays for the grants. Taxes on fishing equipment and motorboat fuel support the fund.

Case Study or Best Practice

Tarboo Wildlife Preserve Acquisition and Restoration:

The Washington Department of Ecology, in partnership with Northwest Watershed Institute (NWI), received \$689,000 to permanently protect and restore 35 acres along Tarboo Creek's tributaries and wetlands. This is an important addition to NWI's 500-acre Tarboo Wildlife Preserve in Tarboo Valley. This project is part of a long-term landscape-scale conservation effort to protect the Tarboo-Dabob Bay ecosystem. The project site includes wetlands and tributaries that flow into Tarboo Creek and significant upland conifer and hardwood forests. The project will protect spawning and rearing habitat for threatened steelhead and coho salmon, coastal cutthroat trout, and western brook lamprey. It will also protect habitat for at-risk land birds and other species. This includes black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elks, cougars and black bears.

Emergency Relief Program

Agency or Organization	Department of Transportation (DOT)/ Highway Administration (FHWA)
Resource Type	Trust
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	States may request ER funds to repair federal-aid highways that have been damaged by natural disasters or catastrophic failures. They can use these funds for “emergency repairs” and “permanent repairs.”
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/reports/erm/er.pdf
Funding Available	\$100 million is authorized each year for the ER Program under 23 U.S.C. 125. Congress sometimes provides more funds for the ER program through supplemental appropriations. MAP-21 removed the \$100 million per state event cap. The total ER obligations for U.S. territories is limited to \$20 million in any fiscal year.
Cost Sharing	Approved ER funds are available at the pro-rata share that would normally apply to the federal-aid facility damaged. 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%. This can occur 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
Contact Name	Katie Hulbert
Contact Address	1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590
Contact Phone	202-809-4758 202-366-4655
Contact Email	kathleen.hulbert@dot.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Title 23, Section 125 of the United States Code lets a program from the Highway Trust Fund repair or rebuild federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands. These roads must have been damaged by natural disasters or failures from an outside cause. This emergency relief (ER) program adds to the resources given by states, their political subdivisions or other federal agencies. The resources help to pay for high costs caused by unusual conditions.

Case Study or Best Practice

State of Indiana

You can find the division of Emergency Relief funds for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020:
<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/specialfunding/er/200227distribution.cfm>

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grants

Agency or Organization	Department of Transportation (DOT)/ Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	State governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	None specified.
Funding Available	\$23,385,997 \$48,000-\$1,500,000 per project
Cost Sharing	Not specified.
Website	https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/grants/hazmat/hazardous-materials-emergency-preparedness-hmep-grant
Contact Name	Dwayne Cross
Contact Address	1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590
Contact Phone	202-366-6688
Contact Email	dwayne.cross@dot.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The HMEP grant helps grantees start training and planning programs. These programs address each location's needs. Those needs can be based on demographics, emergency response capabilities, commodity flow studies, and hazard analysis.

Case Study or Best Practice

In 2021, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security got a \$520,323 HMEP grant. This money was for enhancing its emergency response capabilities. It did this for hazardous-materials-related transportation problems.

Source: https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2021-09/PHMSA%20FY21%20Comprehensive%20Grants%20Report_0.pdf

Ecosystem Investment Partners

Agency or Organization	Ecosystem Investment Partners
Resource Type	Private - Other
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	Unknown.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	ecosystempartners.com
Contact Name	
Contact Address	5550 Newbury Street Suite B Baltimore, MD 21209
Contact Phone	443-921-9441
Contact Email	info@ecosystempartners.com
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Ecosystem Investment Partners invests in major restoration. It spends private conservation money on local mitigation projects.

Case Study or Best Practice

More money means more and larger projects. EIP's first four projects are restoring about 8,000 acres of wetlands. Its four most recent projects are in Minnesota, West Virginia, Louisiana, and Kentucky. They will restore over 35,000 acres and 100 miles of streams. Those areas include some of the largest private restoration projects in the country.

You can learn more at: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ashoka/2014/04/25/how-private-capital-is-restoring-u-s-wetlands/#36c892415e83>

National Dam Safety Program (NDSP)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Dam Failure
Eligible Applicants	States, metropolitan cities and urban counties (i.e., CDBG entitlement recipients); nonentitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by states that administer the CDBG program; nonentitlement communities eligible to receive CDBG funds under the HUD-Administered Small Cities CDBG program (Hawaii). The public entity may be the borrower. It may also designate a public agency as the borrower.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Review the National Dam Safety Program Fact Sheet, found here: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/dam-safety-in-us.pdf
Funding Available	Total annual allocation for FY 2023 in Region 5 is \$654,678
Cost Sharing	Not required for NDSP State Assistance Program; 35% cost share required for NDSP Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dam Grant
Website	https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety/grants
Contact Name	Dan Ryan, Risk Analyst
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-4432
Contact Email	Daniel.p.ryan@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The NDSP protects Americans from dam failure. It is a partnership of the states, federal agencies, and other stakeholders. It promotes the creation and upkeep of federal and state dam safety programs. The programs reduce dam-related risks to humans, property, and the environment.

Case Study or Best Practice

The NDSP recently helped recovery efforts for the Lake Oroville Dam spillway failure in February 2017.

You can learn more about the North Carolina Dam Risk Management Assessment Report at: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_national-dam-safety_year-in-review_2017.pdf

Structure and Infrastructure Projects

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Review the Eligibility section of the BRIC site: https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities/before-apply
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	BRIC funds may be used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capability and Capacity Building (C&CB) Activities. - Mitigation Projects. - Management Costs. Projects must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be cost-effective. - Reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future natural hazards. - Meet either of the two latest published editions of relevant consensus-based codes, specifications, and standards. - Align with the applicable hazard mitigation plan. - Meet all environmental and historic preservation (EHP) requirements.
Funding Available	Every year, the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant program has dedicated specific funds to each state and territory through the state and territory allocation. The amounts have increased year over year, going from \$600,000 in fiscal year 2020 to \$1 million in 2021 and \$2 million in 2022.
Cost Sharing	All sub-applications funded under BRIC must have a non-federal cost share. This may consist of cash, donated or third-party in-kind services, materials, or any combination thereof. The cost-share for BRIC is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generally, there is a 75%/25% non-federal cost share. - Economically disadvantaged rural communities, also known as small impoverished communities, are eligible for non-federal cost share, up to 90%/10%. Economically disadvantaged rural communities are communities of 3,000 or fewer individuals identified by the applicant. Their residents must have an average per capita annual income not exceeding 80% of the national per capita income, based on best available data. - FEMA will provide 100% federal funding for applicant and subapplicant management costs.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities
Contact Name	Megan Hart
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5500
Contact Email	Megan.Hart@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) will support states, local communities, tribes and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards.

The BRIC guidelines grow communities' capability and capacity. They also allow for innovation and promote partnerships. Their flexibility and consistency help to complete large projects.

Case Study or Best Practice

Madison, Wisconsin:

Wisconsin was awarded BRIC funding in Fiscal Year 2021 for the Old Sauk Trails Business Park in Madison, Wisconsin. This area has experienced several flood events, including, most recently, in August 2018, when an extreme rain event caused about \$30 million in damage.

The Pheasant Branch Tributary Greenway Enhancement project is an infrastructure project that is designed to mitigate flood risks. The project aims to improve capacity and flood storage of greenway channels, expand three small stormwater ponds into a larger, wet greenway storage area, improve concrete culverts, and improve storm sewers. Across the work, project leads will seek to integrate nature-based solutions, including eliminating invasive species and increasing native plants. By implementing these plans, the Old Sauk Trails Business Park and surrounding community will be protected from flooding for up to a 100-year storm event.

To learn about other BRIC projects, including two new programs: Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund and Non-Financial Direct Technical Assistance, visit <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities>.

Public Assistance (PA) Mitigation Program

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants include states, federally recognized tribal governments (including Alaska Native villages and organizations so long as they are not privately owned), U.S. territories, local governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Mitigation funding is generally only available for eligible disaster-damaged facilities. The project must directly reduce the potential of future, similar damage to the facility. It must be cost-effective and technically feasible. It also must comply with environmental and historic preservation laws, regulations, and EOs.
Funding Available	Mitigation funding limits are determined based on 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/sites/default/files/documents/fema_mitigate-disaster-damage-fact-sheet.pdf
Contact Name	Mark Reagn
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5500
Contact Email	Mark.Reagan@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Other

About the Resource

The FEMA PA Mitigation program gives grants to state, territorial, tribal and local governments. Some types of non-profit organizations can also benefit. These grants help communities quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the president.

The program gives federal disaster grants to aid debris removal, emergency protective steps, and the repair of disaster-damaged public facilities. It can also help with the facilities of some private nonprofits. The PA Mitigation program also protects damaged facilities from future events. It does so through cost-effective hazard mitigation measures.

FEMA's PA 406 mitigation program may also fund other mitigation projects.

Case Study or Best Practice

PA Section 406 funding helped to repair and restore sections of the Kankakee Riverbank. The riverbank is 5.6 miles long. It is north of De Motte, IN. Spring flooding caused the damage in February 2018. The flooding was declared a presidential disaster (DR-4363). Before the flooding, the riverbank was 25 feet wide. Flooding caused by the disaster eroded the riverbank to 15-20 feet in most areas. The project restores the width of the riverbank by adding riprap to the ridge. Riprap helps protect people and property near the Kankakee River. PA Section 406 gave \$1,036,875 toward the total cost of \$3,580,468.

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	All 56 states and territories, as well as the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia (collectively “state or territory”), are eligible to apply for FY 2022 EMPG program funds. Either the SAA or the EMA is eligible to apply directly to FEMA for EMPG program funds on behalf of each state or territory.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Only one application will be accepted from each state or territory. An application submitted by an otherwise eligible non-federal entity (i.e., the applicant) may be deemed ineligible when the person that submitted the application is not: 1) a current employee, personnel, official, staff, or leadership of the non-federal entity; and 2) duly authorized to apply for an award on behalf of the non-federal entity at the time of application. Recipients must ensure and maintain adoption and implementation of NIMS.
Funding Available	Available Funding for the NOFO: \$355.1 million
Cost Sharing	The EMPG Program budget shall not exceed 50% of the total budget as submitted in the application and approved in the award. If the total project ends up costing more, the recipient is responsible for any additional costs; if the total project ends up costing less, the recipient may owe FEMA an amount required to ensure that the federal cost share is not in excess of 50%.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/emergency-management-performance
Contact Name	FEMA Region 5
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	800-865-4076
Contact Email	NDGrants@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The EMPG gives state, local, tribal and territorial emergency management agencies resources to use the National Preparedness System. It also helps the National Preparedness Goal of a strong and secure nation. The EMPG supports building and sustaining core capabilities across prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery.

Case Study or Best Practice

Cheboygan County, MI received \$28,510 in FY21 to help the county's emergency management department. Read more about the grant at: <https://www.cheboygannews.com/story/news/2021/10/26/county-receives-28-510-grant-emergency-management-director/8543572002/>

FEMA gave more than \$9 million to Michigan to help prepare for hazards and enhance emergency management capabilities. Read more about this award at: <https://www.fema.gov/press-release/20210318/fema-awards-9-million-preparedness-grant-michigan>

Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Policy
Hazard(s) Addressed	Dam Failure
Eligible Applicants	Structures 50 years or older from current date.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	N/A
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/environmental-historic
Contact Name	Duane Castaldi
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5549
Contact Email	duane.castaldi@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The EHP program uses environmental, historic, and cultural resources for FEMA's mission, programs, and activities. It makes sure FEMA meets federal environmental and historic preservation laws. It does so for disaster response and recovery, hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness. It also helps FEMA staff, partners, and grantees with environmental and historic preservation.

Case Study or Best Practice

St. Croix, Minnesota

On July 1, 2011, storms and straight-line winds going faster than 100 miles per hour tore through the St. Croix Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA). The weather knocked down trees, which blocked roadways. It also damaged buildings across the park. On July 28, the president declared a major disaster for Minnesota. The action made federal funding available on a cost-sharing basis to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR). FEMA's environmental review staff met with DNR and FEMA's Public Assistance Branch often. They reviewed 60 grant projects and repair specifications. Their goal was to make sure the repairs would not change the historic character of the RDA. The projects helped with damage to the park's historic resources. That help saved a key part of our nation's history. The success lets the park offer outdoor recreation like it was planned to almost 80 years ago.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood
Eligible Applicants	Applicants must be states, U.S. territories, federally recognized tribes, or local governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions can be found in the HMA Guidance, located here: https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation-assistance-guidance
Funding Available	For fiscal year 2022, FEMA made a total of \$800 million available for the Flood Mitigation Assistance program.
Cost Sharing	Generally, federal cost share funding is available for up to 75% of the eligible activity costs. However, based on Flood Mitigation Assistance funding allocated from the BIL, FEMA may contribute up to 90% federal cost share for eligible costs for a property that has National Flood Insurance Program insurance and is located within a census tract with a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) not less than 0.5001.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program
Contact Name	Megan Hart
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5500
Contact Email	Megan.Hart@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Federal Initiatives

About the Resource

Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 authorizes the FMA program. Its goal is to reduce claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA funds states, territories, federally-recognized tribes, and local communities. The funds help to reduce the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP. FMA funding can also help with management costs. Congress sets the funding each year.

Case Study or Best Practice

Stark County, Ohio

You can find the following case study at: <https://www.fema.gov/press-release/20210318/fema-awards-767323-grant-stark-county-park-district>

FEMA has given \$767,323 in FMA funds to the Stark County Park District in Ohio. The funds are for the mitigation of five flood-prone residential structures in the floodplain of the Zimber Ditch and the West Branch of Nimishillen Creek. These structures will be obtained and destroyed.

"The Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program enables communities to implement critical mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate the risk of loss of life and property," said Janet M. Odeshoo. Janet is the acting regional administrator of FEMA Region 5. "This project will lessen the financial impact on individuals and the community when future flooding occurs in this area."

"Zimber Ditch has been a recurring problem," said Sima Merick, executive director of the Ohio Emergency Management Agency. "We are pleased to partner with both FEMA and the Stark County Park District on this important project."

FMA gives grants to state and local governments for long-term hazard mitigation steps. Through FMA, FEMA will pay \$767,323 of the eligible \$964,380. The Stark County Park District will give the remaining \$197,057.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Government entities and non-profit organizations
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Must have or take part in a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. Must be in good standing in the NFIP.
Funding Available	Varies. The amount of funding made available is a percentage of the total disaster costs.
Cost Sharing	75/25
Website	https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation
Contact Name	Ashley Steeb
Contact Address	302 W Washington Street Room E208 Indianapolis, IN 46204
Contact Phone	317-232-3831
Contact Email	AsSteeb@dhs.in.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

FEMA funds state, local, tribal and territorial governments. Those groups must rebuild to reduce their future disaster losses. This funding can be used after a presidentially-declared disaster.

Case Study or Best Practice

There are many project examples. Look at the eligible risk reduction projects for more information at: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation#reduce-risk>

Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) Grant Program

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Dam Failure
Eligible Applicants	Non-federal sponsors. These are defined as non-federal governments and nonprofit organizations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Eligible activities include the repair, removal or structural/nonstructural rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams. See the HHPD Grant Program Fact Sheet, found here: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_hhpd-fact-sheet_05-19-2020.pdf
Funding Available	FEMA was appropriated \$22 million to implement the Rehabilitation of HHPD Grant Program for Fiscal Year 2022.
Cost Sharing	A grant under this program should not exceed the lesser of (i) 12.5% of the total amount of funds made available; or (ii) \$7.5 million. Non-federal cost share requirement of not less than 35%, which may partially or fully be in-kind.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety/grants#hhpd
Contact Name	Dan Ryan, Risk Analyst
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-4432
Contact Email	Daniel.p.ryan@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The president signed the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act on December 16, 2012. It is also known as the WIIN Act. It changed the National Dam Safety Program Act (Pub. L. 92-367) by adding a new grant program. Section 5006 of the Act is called “Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams.” It gives technical, planning, design, and construction help. It does so through grants to non-federal sponsors. The grants help to improve eligible high hazard potential dams (33 USC §467f-2).

Case Study or Best Practice

State of Indiana

None identified.

Partners for Places

Agency or Organization	Funders' Network
Resource Type	Private - Other
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	\$45,000-\$150,000 for one-year projects; \$75,000-\$180,000 for two-year projects.
Cost Sharing	50% matching.
Website	https://www.fundersnetwork.org/partners-for-places/
Contact Name	Ashley Quintana
Contact Address	6705 SW 57th Avenue Suite 700 Coral Gables, FL 33143
Contact Phone	305-667-6350 ext. 201
Contact Email	ashley@fundersnetwork.org
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Empowerment, Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

Partners for Places helps cities and counties in the United States and Canada improve. It builds partnerships between local government sustainability offices and place-based foundations.

Case Study or Best Practice

Cleveland, Ohio (\$50,000): To transition to 100% clean and renewable electricity. The plan focuses on resilience, energy security, and green jobs for Clevelanders most in need. Matching funders are The Cleveland Foundation (\$25,000), The George Gund Foundation (\$25,000) and United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland (\$4,000).

Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses

Agency or Organization	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Resource Type	Tax Relief
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	U.S. taxpayers, including individuals and businesses affected by federally declared disasters.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Varies by entity.
Funding 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
Contact Name	Danny Smith
Contact Address	400 West Bay St Jacksonville, FL 32202
Contact Phone	904-661-3343
Contact Email	danny.smith@irs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Special tax law provisions may help taxpayers and businesses recover from disasters. Federally-declared major disaster areas are a focus for help. The IRS may grant extra time to file returns and pay taxes. Individuals and businesses in a disaster area can get a faster refund by claiming losses related to the disaster. This can be done by filing an amended return. The IRS also offers presentations on planning for disaster. These presentations discuss business continuity planning, insurance coverage, record keeping, and other tips.

Case Study or Best Practice

Publication 976 lists information about IRS disaster relief. For example, it has information about help given during Harvey, Irma, California wildfires, and other disasters. You can find the list at: <https://www.irs.gov/publications/p976>

Publication 547 has example claims to help applicants understand if they qualify and how to complete the application. You can find examples at: <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p547.pdf>

Environment Grantmaking: Climate Solutions and Great Lakes

Agency or Organization	Joyce Foundation
Resource Type	Private - Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Visit the guidelines page to find out more about project restrictions. You can find it at https://www.joycefdn.org/grants/environment-guidelines
Funding Available	\$5 million.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.joycefdn.org/grants/environment-guidelines
Contact Name	Ed Miller, Environment Program Co-Director
Contact Address	321 N Clark Street #1500 Chicago, IL 60654
Contact Phone	312-782-2464
Contact Email	info@joycefdn.org
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Empowerment

About the Resource

The Joyce Foundation will address two of the Great Lakes Region's critical long-term environmental challenges. They are climate change and the health of the Great Lakes. Climate change is the biggest threat to our communities and planet. Joyce will help policies that promote climate solutions. These solutions include clean energy strategies made to fix economic and equity issues facing the next generation. For over 20 years, Joyce has led policy work for the Great Lakes. The foundation will continue to protect and restore the Great Lakes. It will also add grants to help everyone in our region share the best benefit of the Great Lakes: clean, safe and affordable drinking water. The Joyce Foundation seeks to get people from impacted communities to take part in environmental policy. Moreover, applicants who want to improve racial equity, social justice, inclusion and diversity in their organization are invited to describe their efforts and how Joyce can help reach those goals.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find the Joyce Foundation's Grants Database at: <http://www.joycefdn.org/grants>

Great Lakes & Drinking Water Initiative

Agency or Organization	Joyce Foundation
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Visit the guidelines page to find out more about project restrictions. You can find it at https://www.joycefdn.org/grants/environment-guidelines
Funding Available	Unknown.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.joycefdn.org/programs/environment
Contact Name	Ed Miller, Environment Program Co-Director
Contact Address	312 N Clark St #1500 Chicago, IL 60654
Contact Phone	312-782-2464
Contact Email	info@joycefdn.org
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Empowerment

About the Resource

The Environment Program grants support research, policy development, coalition building and communications. They also support advocacy, policy implementation, policy enforcement and evaluation. They focus on local and state policy in Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan. A Joyce Foundation webpage lists other grant programs, funding information and more.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find the Joyce Foundation's Grants Database at: <http://www.joycefdn.org/grants>

Lake Conservation Grant

Agency or Organization	Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Projects must align with the strategic goals of the MGLP.
Funding Available	Normally, three to five projects are awarded \$30,000-\$100,000 each. This occurs on a yearly basis. Larger projects will be considered for funding up to a maximum of the approximately \$360,000 expected for distribution.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://midwestglaciallakes.org/grant/
Contact Name	Joe Nohner
Contact Address	525 West Allegan Street Lansing, MI 48933
Contact Phone	517-284-6236
Contact Email	nohnerj@michigan.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The grant program supports projects that work toward the MGLP's goal to improve aquatic conservation efforts. It does so in Midwest communities.

Case Study or Best Practice

Lake Goghuac's stormwater diversion project in 2021 (\$75,000, Michigan). You can find other example projects at: <https://midwestglaciallakes.org/grant/>

Climate Solutions University

Agency or Organization	Model Forest Policy Program
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	Unknown.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	http://www.mfpp.org/climate-solutions-university/
Contact Name	Dr. Gwen Griffith
Contact Address	P.O. Box 328 Sagle, ID 83860
Contact Phone	None provided
Contact Email	info@mfpp.org
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

CSU helps communities find where they are weak to climate change. It then helps to decide what actions can be taken.

CSU has helped leaders in over 33 U.S. communities do the following:

- Build public support for climate change plans.
- Develop leadership and organization skills.
- Calculate how natural resources can help a region.
- Order the risks climate change poses to local natural resources, people and economies.
- Find public policy problems and solutions.
- Discover how climate change impacts the most vulnerable citizens.
- Create adaptive goals and action steps.
- Succeed in fundraising, political support, outreach and engagement, monitoring and evaluating.
- Include climate concerns in decisions.

Case Study or Best Practice

“Climate Solutions University was an invaluable resource as we created the Nashville Area MPO’s regional resilience and climate adaptation plan. The Climate Solutions University team is composed of experts in economics, public policy, environmental communication, stakeholder engagement, environmental science, climate change, and green infrastructure, and they provided organizational support, deep knowledge of relevant issues, and kept us on track throughout the process.”

~ Wesley Rhodes, 2015 Participant, Nashville Area Metropolitan Planning Organization

“Climate Solutions University provided us with the guidance and leadership necessary to conduct a successful climate adaptation planning process. It is an ideal program for organizing small-scale resources, building community relations, and conducting thorough assessments that can lead to actionable climate preparedness plans.”

~ Alba Polonkey, 2015 Participant, Sustainable Sandhills (NC)

In Sumner County, TN, the 2035 Comprehensive Plan now has climate resilience measures. Those measures include goals for new steep slope protection ordinances and a countywide 2% increase in tree canopy. The canopy should help reduce tree loss along headwater streams.

Taos, NM, woke up to water supply threats and adopted a new water conservation plan.

The Durango, CO, Mountain Studies Institute is active in climate resilience and adaptive management. It monitors climate change for the San Juan Resource Management Plan.

The Keene, NH, Sustainability Project members helped adopt the Ashuelot River 10-Year Implementation Plan. It is the first river protection plan in the state to address climate change. It received praise for doing so.

The Moab, UT, Canyonlands Watershed Council’s climate planning led to a \$50,000 grant. It also recently created the Moab Area Watershed Partnership (MAWP). The MAWP covers over 11,000 square miles and five designated impaired water bodies.

The Norton Bay, AK, Watershed Climate Adaptation and Action Plan is the initial climate planning template. It will help develop local regional plans for the Native Alaskan Villages of Norton Sound.

“The support system Dan River Basin Association (DRBA) built through Climate Solutions University- from state and federal government agencies, to local leaders, to other environmental groups – were vital to DRBA in responding to and navigating media relations, public concerns, and corporate negotiations.because of Climate Solutions University, we were able to quickly find our bearings after the Dan River coal ash spill and move into action, into the solution. We worked with our partners to press for and won passage of the strongest coal ash management laws in the nation.”

~ Jenny Edwards, 2011 participant, Dan River Basin Association, NC

“I think the CSU program is well organized and in a great format for writing a climate adaptation plan. I am excited to start implementing!”

~ Morgan Green, 2014 Participant, Nisqually River Council, WA

“I highly recommend any agency seeking to pursue these issues engage MFPP for assistance. They fully understand the complexities of problems associated with forest, water and climate and how various policies can be implemented for governmental institutions to modify and change their existing directives and policies.”

~ James A. Stafne, Chairman Cookeville Planning Commission, TN

Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Grant Program

Agency or Organization	National Fish & Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants include non-profit 501(c) organizations; state government agencies; local governments; municipal governments; tribal governments and organizations; and educational institutions.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Proposals should address at least one bullet under each of the five bolded priorities: On-the-Ground Restoration. Environmental Outreach, Education & Training. Community Partnerships. Measurable Results. Sustainability.
Funding Available	About \$2,650,000 is available nationwide for projects that meet program priorities. There is one round of full proposals each year for this program. Awards range from \$20,000 to \$50,000. The average size is \$35,000. About 50 grants are awarded per year. Grants should span 12 to 18 months with a start date in late summer/early fall.
Cost Sharing	Not specified.
Website	https://www.nfwf.org/programs/five-star-and-urban-waters-restoration-grant-program
Contact Name	Carrie Clingan
Contact Address	1133 15th Street NW Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20005
Contact Phone	202-595-2471
Contact Email	carrie.clingan@nfwf.org
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Program focuses on care of coastal, wetland and riparian ecosystems across the country. It seeks to meet the conservation needs of important species and habitats. The program provides measurable and meaningful conservation and educational outcomes. It also requires diverse partnerships and outreach. These requirements will help to meet conservation goals.

Case Study or Best Practice

Improving Habitat Through Community Engagement in Milwaukee's Primary Environmental Corridor (WI), 2022

State of Indiana

Grantee: Urban Ecology Center

Grant Amount: \$31,500

Matching Funds: \$63,300

Total Project Amount: \$94,800

Remove invasive species, plant native species, and enhance pollinator habitat through community engagement in Milwaukee's Rotary Centennial Arboretum. This project will remove 100 ash trees to mitigate emerald ash borer. It will also plant trees to improve diversity and complete a 4-acre prescribed burn to manage invasive species.

Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF)

Agency or Organization	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Eligible projects must be located within the NCRF coastal areas. They also must be within counties that received a federal Major Disaster Declaration with a Public Assistance designation as a result of hurricanes or wildfires in 2020 and 2021. You can find coastal areas recognized by the NCRF here: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=1dd16e528fd844b49d765b51402feb8c&extent
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	None identified.
Funding Available	Grant amounts vary based on the funding allowed for each application period.
Cost Sharing	Not specified.
Website	https://www.nfwf.org/programs/emergency-coastal-resilience-fund
Contact Name	Suzanne Sessine
Contact Address	1133 Fifteenth St. N.W. Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20005
Contact Phone	202-595-2477
Contact Email	Suzanne.Sessine@nfwf.org
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The NFWF and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) made the 2021 ECRF. The ECRF helps projects that strengthen coastal communities. Those communities must have been damaged by hurricanes and wildfires in 2020 and 2021. The Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act of 2022 (PL 117-43) funded the program. The fund helps projects create and restore systems to help protect communities from coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, coastal erosion, wildfires and landslides. It also helps communities recover from these events. At the same time, it improves habitats for fish and other species.

Case Study or Best Practice

Facilitating Development of Coastal Resilience Projects for Great Lakes Shoreline Communities (multiple states)

State of Indiana

Grantee: Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative

Grant Amount: \$380,000

Matching Funds: \$385,000

Total Project Amount: \$765,000

The grant helps communities plan projects that stop or lessen impacts in coastal areas. It also aids collaboration on coastal resilience needs and options. This project works with coastal communities to judge coastal resilience needs; mitigate risks to infrastructure; assess project feasibility; outline project needs and funding; and direct the next steps for starting coastal resilience projects.

National Coastal Resilience Fund

Agency or Organization	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Non-profit 501(c) organizations; state and territorial government agencies; local governments; municipal governments; tribal governments and organizations; educational institutions; or commercial (for-profit) organizations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Grant amount: \$185,609. Match amount: \$215,000. In 2020, Southeast Detroit got a grant to start a planning effort. The project will study the flooding issues in the community and suggest answers. It will survey households with flooding issues. Some will get home assessments to address the cause of their flooding. The plan focuses on nature-based, green stormwater infrastructure and restoration solutions that could lessen the flooding risk and help the ecosystem recover. You can find more success stories here: https://www.nfwf.org/programs/national-coastal-resilience-fund/coastal-resilience-success-stories
Funding Available	Up to \$140 million in funding in the program. Most awards range from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.
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
Contact Name	Aislinn Gauchay
Contact Address	1133 Fifteenth St. N.W. Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20005
Contact Phone	202-857-0166
Contact Email	Aislinn.Gauchay@nfwf.org
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

The NCRF restores and expands natural features. Features include coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers and floodplains, and barrier islands. These features lessen the impacts of storms and other natural events on nearby communities. These efforts also improve habitats for fish and wildlife.

Source: <https://www.nfwf.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/national-coastal-resilience-fund-2020-grant-slate.pdf>

Case Study or Best Practice

Grant amount: \$185,609. Match amount: \$215,000. In 2020, Southeast Detroit got a grant to start a planning effort. The project will study the flooding issues in the community and suggest answers. It will survey households with flooding issues. Some will get home assessments to address the cause of their flooding. The plan focuses on nature-based, green stormwater infrastructure and restoration solutions that could lessen the flooding risk and help the ecosystem recover.

National Federal Partnership Liaison

Agency or Organization	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Flood
Eligible Applicants	Sea Grant College programs; institutional programs; coherent area programs; and the National Sea Grant Library.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Applicants must provide letters of intent. Those letters should name the proposed federal partner agency; describe of the position; describe the Sea Grant and partner goals that will be served by this partnership; describe the position duration; and state the approximate amount of funding to be requested from both NOAA Sea Grant and the federal partner agency. This letter of intent should not exceed five pages in length. A federal agency letter of support is not required until the full proposal submission.
Funding Available	Up to \$100K of NSGO federal dollars each year for up to four years.
Cost Sharing	The Sea Grant program provides 50% match of NSGO funds. Federal partners provide an equal amount to NSGO.
Website	https://seagrant.noaa.gov/liaisons
Contact Name	Nikola Garber Deputy Director, National Sea Grant College Program
Contact Address	1315 East-West Highway Room 11735 Silver Spring, MD 20910
Contact Phone	301-734-1066
Contact Email	Nikola.Garber@noaa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The National Federal Partnership Liaison works with the NOAA Sea Grant Office (NSGO) and other federal agencies and programs with similar goals. This program will fund two to three liaisons at up to \$100K of Sea Grant federal dollars. This process will happen each year for four years.

Case Study or Best Practice

Read about Chiara Zuccari on-Crowe. She is the Great Lakes Sea Grant Network/GLERL Liaison with the Michigan Sea Grant. You can find her profile at: <https://www.michiganseagrant.org/about/who-we-are/michigan-sea-grant-staff/chiara-zuccarino-crowe/>

Office of Protected Resources Endangered Species Act (ESA) Programs

Agency or Organization	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants vary by funding opportunity.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions vary by funding opportunity.
Funding Available	Amount available varies by funding opportunity.
Cost Sharing	Cost sharing varies by funding opportunity.
Website	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/about/office-protected-resources
Contact Name	Catherine Marzin, Deputy Director
Contact Address	1315 East-West Highway 12th Floor Silver Spring, MD 20910
Contact Phone	301-427-8400
Contact Email	catherine.marzin@noaa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

ESA programs conserve, protect and recover marine species and their habitats.

Case Study or Best Practice

A successful ESA consultation letter details the project and its area. It should point out the critical habitats and species impacted. You can find the ESA consultation letter at:

https://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected/section7/guidance/consultation/nae-2012-558_manchester_harbor_dredging.pdf

You can learn more about technical assistance and the application at:

<https://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected/section7/guidance/consultation/index.html#writing>

Coastal Resilience Grants Program

Agency or Organization	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants are institutions of higher education; nonprofit and for-profit organizations; U.S. territories and states; Native American tribes; and local governments including counties, municipalities, and cities.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Consult the restrictions in the federal funding opportunity.
Funding Available	In FY20, NOAA awarded \$37 million to 46 projects under the Coastal Resilience Fund.
Cost Sharing	Federal funds awarded under this program must be matched with non-federal funds at a 2:1 ratio.
Website	https://coast.noaa.gov/resilience-grant/
Contact Name	Melanie Gange
Contact Address	1315 East-West Highway 14th Floor Silver Spring, MD 20910
Contact Phone	301-427-8664
Contact Email	melanie.gange@noaa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

This grant funds projects that help prepare coastal communities and ecosystems for extreme weather events, climate hazards and changing ocean conditions. It also helps communities recover from those events. A panel of experts from across the United States reviews and selects all proposals. That panel includes representatives of government, academia and private industry.

The NOAA Coastal Resilience Grants Program partially funds the National Coastal Resilience Fund.

Case Study or Best Practice

Improving Economic Security in Coastal Wisconsin

Applicant: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Recommended federal Funding: \$840,000 (FY 2017)

Match: \$420,518

Southeastern Wisconsin wants to reduce damage caused by coastal hazards. Such hazards include erosion, coastal storms, and changing water levels. For this project, guidance will look at options to protect bluff, beach, and harbor ecosystems and the coastal economy. The effort explores future options through scenarios. It also works to improve risk communication. The Wisconsin Department of Administration's Wisconsin Coastal Management Program leads the project. Participation involves four coastal counties, 22 coastal municipalities, and many state and local groups.

Project Partners: University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute, University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

The Coastal Resilience Program is currently on hold.

You can learn more about the 2017 recipients at: <https://www.noaa.gov/media-release/noaa-announces-138-million-in-coastal-resilience-grants>

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program

Agency or Organization	National Park Service (NPS)
Resource Type	Variety
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Dam Failure; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Project applicants may be state and local agencies, tribes, nonprofit organizations, or citizen groups. National parks and other federal agencies may apply in partnership with other local organizations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Learn more about the application here: https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/apply.htm
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/index.htm
Contact Name	David Thomson, Program Manager
Contact Address	Midwest Regional Office, 601 Riverfront Drive Omaha, NE 68102
Contact Phone	402-661-1601
Contact Email	mwr_rtca@nps.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program helps natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation projects. NPS works with community groups, nonprofits, tribes, and state and local governments. It designs trails and parks; conserves and improves access to rivers; protects special places; and creates recreation opportunities.

Case Study or Best Practice

Lyons, Illinois

The project goal is to accomplish short-term and medium-term objectives identified in the Chicago portage National Historic Site Master Plan and facilitate a process for continuing implementation.

You can learn more about this case study at:

<https://nps.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapTour/index.html?appid=5a02d6a2d77d412f8790583f553154b8>

Human, Disasters, and the Built Environment (HDBE)

Agency or Organization	National Science Foundation
Resource Type	Private - Other
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat ; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Unrestricted.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	None specified.
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://beta.nsf.gov/funding/opportunities/humans-disasters-and-built-environment-hdbe
Contact Name	Daan Liang
Contact Address	2415 Eisenhower Avenue Room E 14416 Alexandria, VA 22314
Contact Phone	703-292-8360
Contact Email	dliang@nsf.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The HDBE program aids research on the relationship between humans and built environments. It helps communities with natural, technological and other types of hazards and disasters.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find many HDBE projects and awards at: <https://hazards.colorado.edu/resources/recent-awards/nsf-awards>

Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood
Eligible Applicants	State, regional, and local governments, tribes, and other non-federal public agencies.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	None identified.
Funding Available	Changes each fiscal year; depends on the services requested.
Cost Sharing	None. State and local governments can receive technical assistance free of charge. Program services are also offered to non-water resource federal agencies and to the private sector on a 100% cost recovery basis. Most of these requests require payment before services are provided.
Website	https://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Flood-Risk-Management/
Contact Name	Terry Zien
Contact Address	180 5th Street East Suite 700 St. Paul, MN 55101
Contact Phone	651-290-5807
Contact Email	terry.r.zien@usace.army.mil
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Under Section 206 of the 1960 Flood Control Act (PL 86-645), the USACE can give the full range of technical services and planning guidance. It does so to aid floodplain management. The program's work includes 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 risks before and after using floodplain management measures. Studies done under the FPMS program include floodplain delineation/hazard, dam failure analyses, hurricane evacuation, flood warnings, floodways, flood damage reduction, stormwater management, flood proofing, and inventories of flood-prone structures.

Case Study or Best Practice

In 2008, the Huntington District Floodplain Management Services Team made an FPMS Call Log Database. It processes calls to district's tollfree number. The database has logged 324 calls to date. Two came from Virginia, 27 from Kentucky, 80 from Ohio, and 215 from West Virginia. Calls cover many topics. The district gets questions about floodplain impacts on large development projects, federal property rentals, and FEMA

State of Indiana

Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map determinations. It also gets calls about Base Flood Elevation requests, other map requests, the USACE, and the NFIP.

Learn more about best practices at: <https://www.hsd1.org/?view&did=773470>

Inspection of Completed Works (ICW) Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Non-federal owners of federally built critical infrastructure.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	None identified.
Funding Available	Not identified.
Cost Sharing	Not identified.
Website	https://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Programs-Project-Management/District-Programs/Inspection-of-Completed-Works/#:~:text=The%20purpose%20of%20the%20Inspection,project%20operation%20and%20maintenance%20manuals.
Contact Name	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul District Programs and Project Management Division
Contact Address	180 5th Street East Suite 700 St. Paul, MN 55101
Contact Phone	651-290-5755
Contact Email	N/A
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The ICW program makes sure that non-federal owners of federally-built infrastructure do essential maintenance per the project operation and maintenance manuals. That infrastructure includes flood damage reduction projects. Yearly inspections find problems and discuss fixes. The USACE can give technical help before, during and after each flood emergency. The USACE inspections make sure the project will work as it should.

Case Study or Best Practice

After the 1997 Red River flood, the ICW program helped a flood damage reduction project in Oslo, Minnesota that improved the town's flood protection mechanisms that were already in place. The town invested \$2 million to mitigation flooding, according to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which has saved them an estimated \$31 million in potential damages between 1984 and 2001. Having these flood mitigation efforts in place helped prevent further damage during the 1997 Red River flood that damaged many other nearby towns.

Section 206 - Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Non-federal sponsor.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	The USACE evaluates projects that benefit the environment through restoring, improving, or protecting aquatic habitat for plants, fish, and wildlife. A project is accepted for construction after a detailed investigation shows it is technically feasible and environmentally acceptable. These projects also must provide cost-effective environmental benefits.
Funding Available	The maximum federal expenditure per project is \$10 million. This includes both planning and construction costs.
Cost Sharing	Studies are accomplished at full federal expense up to \$100,000. Remaining study costs are cost-shared 50/50. Design and implementation costs are cost-shared 65% federal, 35% local sponsor.
Website	https://www.lrl.usace.army.mil/Portals/64/docs/Outreach/Information/206.pdf
Contact Name	Brandon Brummett
Contact Address	180 5th Street East Suite 700 St. Paul, MN 55101
Contact Phone	502-315-6833
Contact Email	brandon.r.brummett@usace.army.mil
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The USACE is made up of about 30,000 civilian and military members. It is the world's largest public engineering, design and construction management agency. It often works with flood risk management. However, the USACE mainly works on its environmental mission.

Ecosystem restoration is the recovery of ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. It focuses on setting the steps needed to improve land and water ecosystems. It makes them sustainable, resilient, and healthy now and in the future. The USACE ecosystem restoration program focuses on water-related ecosystem projects. Those projects restore wetland, riparian, and aquatic systems. The USACE sometimes does become involved in broader restoration projects. However, USACE policy says there must be a water nexus. Other federal agencies have missions and funding to restore upland habitats. One example is the U.S. Forest Service. The USACE focuses on wetlands, submerged aquatic vegetation, oyster reefs, riparian forests, and wet prairies.

The USACE uses large-scale ecosystem restoration projects. Such projects include the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration; Louisiana Coastal Area Ecosystem Restoration; Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery; Aransas National Wildlife Refuge Beneficial Use of Dredged Material; and Houston Ship Channel Beneficial Use of Dredged Material. The USACE also uses system-wide watershed plans to manage and solve problems for smaller ecosystem restoration projects.

Case Study or Best Practice

Galveston, Texas

The USACE Galveston District has many projects along the Texas coast. Its dredging program uses dredged material to create marsh, restore seagrass, and provide bird rookeries. Projects include work in Galveston Bay, Matagorda Bay, Corpus Christi Bay, the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and the Laguna Madre. The USACE will cost-share an oyster reef restoration in Matagorda Bay with the Nature Conservancy soon. The USACE started a study of the upper Texas coast, from Sabine to Galveston. It is working with the Texas General Land Office. They will look for chances for large-scale ecosystem restoration projects. Those projects will protect habitats and the Texas coast from storm surges and erosion.

You can learn more about Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration at: <https://www.usace.army.mil/Media/News-Archive/Story-Article-View/Article/477888/what-is-ecosystem-restoration/>

Small Flood Control

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood
Eligible Applicants	Non-federal sponsor.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Each project selected must be economically justified. That means the benefits from constructing a project must exceed the its cost. It also must be environmentally acceptable and complete.
Funding Available	Each project is limited to a total federal cost of not more than \$10 million. This includes studies, design, and action.
Cost Sharing	The initial federally funded portion can cover up to \$100,000. Study costs in excess of \$100,000 will be shared 50/50 with the non-federal sponsor. Once a project is approved, the non-federal sponsor must provide at least 35% of costs for design and action. This may not exceed 50% of total project costs. At least 5% of the total cost must be contributed in cash.
Website	https://www.lrl.usace.army.mil/Portals/64/docs/Outreach/Information/205.pdf
Contact Name	Brandon Brummett
Contact Address	180 5th Street East Suite 700 St. Paul, MN 55101
Contact Phone	502-315-6834
Contact Email	brandon.r.brummett@usace.army.mil
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Under Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, the USACE can plan, design and build small flood control projects. Congress must not have already approved those projects. Structural (e.g., levees, channels or dams) and nonstructural (e.g., flood proofing or evacuation) solutions are looked at. Studies must assess potential projects. Each project must be economically justified. This means the benefits must be greater than the cost. They also must be environmentally acceptable and complete. No project may cost more than \$10 million. This cost includes studies, design and action.

Case Study or Best Practice

A hydrologic-economic simulation model looks at different protective plans for an authorized federal flood control project. The project will cover 125 miles of the Tibbee River floodplain in Mississippi. The model needs input about unit hydrographs; streamflow; routing coefficients and storage functions; a pattern storm; rainfall

loss rate functions; and flow-damage frequency. A synthetic pattern storm was used with flow-frequency curves at index locations. This made a series of floods to compare plans to current conditions. Storage routing functions measured the effects of channel improvement on flood runoff characteristics. The functions account for changes in storage-discharge relations. Based on the model's results, a channel improvement plan was chosen for the Tibbee River basin.

Learn more about this case study at: <https://www.hec.usace.army.mil/publications/TechnicalPapers/TP-51.pdf>

Emergency Community Water Assistance Grant

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather
Eligible Applicants	Most state and local government entities, private nonprofits, and federally recognized tribes.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Eligible applicants include: Rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or less. Tribal lands in rural areas. Colonias. Check eligible addresses here: http://eligibility.sc.egov.usda.gov/
Funding Available	Water transmission line grants - \$150,000. Water source grants - \$1,000,000.
Cost Sharing	Not specified.
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/emergency-community-water-assistance-grants/il
Contact Name	Terry Goodin
Contact Address	5975 Lakeside Blvd Indianapolis, IN 46278
Contact Phone	317-290-3100
Contact Email	terry.goodin@usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

This program helps communities prepare for or recover from emergencies that threaten safe, reliable drinking water.

This program helps to prevent damage. It also restores access to safe, reliable drinking water. It works in rural areas and towns after natural disasters. Funding can help the environment and encourage businesses to expand operations.

Case Study or Best Practice

Hamilton County, IL

The village of Dahlgren received \$117,885 in funding from the Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants program. The program helps with emergency water line repairs. Such help makes sure the village has safe water for residents.

Source: <https://www.duckworth.senate.gov/news/press-releases/duckworth-durbin-announce-over-140000-for-rural-development-in-illinois>

Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Resource Type	Loan, Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Most state and local government entities, private nonprofits, and federally recognized tribes.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Review the "Other Requirements" section to address specific restrictions.
Funding Available	Not specified.
Cost Sharing	Not specified.
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program/
Contact Name	Terry Goodin
Contact Address	5975 Lakeside Blvd Indianapolis, IN 46278
Contact Phone	317-290-3100
Contact Email	terry.goodin@usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

This program funds clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal and storm water drainage. It helps rural households and businesses.

This program helps small, distressed rural communities improve water and waste treatment facilities. The work can save tax dollars, improve the environment and help businesses expand operations.

Case Study or Best Practice

Seal Rock Water District, Oregon

With a \$1.5 million Water and Waste Disposal Grant, SRWD was able to build a new treatment plant and 500,000-gallon reservoir above the coastal tsunami impact zone, as well as install emergency backup generators. The new system was not only more resilient but also capable of monitoring for leaks or unintentional overuse, saving residents' money while significantly conserving water.

Source: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/newsroom/success-stories/collaboration-and-climate-resilience-seal-rock-water-district-finds-new-source>

Rural Innovation Stronger Economy (RISE) Grants

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	<p>Eligible applicants are rural jobs accelerator partnerships. They must have expertise in delivering economic and job training programs, consisting of the following: non-profit entities, state entities, tribal entities, institutions of higher education, and public bodies. The RISE project must serve a rural region small enough to allow close collaboration among partners. It also must include important elements of the region's prioritized industry cluster (concentrations of related industries).</p> <p>The Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBCS) administrator may award points to projects that will advance the key priorities. Learn more at Rural Developments Key Priorities.</p>
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	<p>Review the program's page to learn about other restrictions: https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-programs/rural-innovation-stronger-economy-rise-grants</p>
Funding Available	Grant amounts are awarded competitively. They range from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000. The grant term is four years.
Cost Sharing	Not specified.
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-programs/rural-innovation-stronger-economy-rise-grants
Contact Name	
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	800-670-6553
Contact Email	SM.USDA-RD.RISE@usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The RISE grant program helps to create and change high-wage jobs, speed up new businesses, support industry clusters and use local assets. It works in low-income rural areas.

Case Study or Best Practice

Itasca County, MI, got more than \$1 million in RISE grant funding. The money will help to renovate a facility to support entrepreneurs, students, educators and anyone who wants to learn industrial career skills. Read more about the project at: http://www.businessnorth.com/daily_briefing/iedc-secures-1m-to-advance-entrepreneurship-innovation-education-and-workforce-development-in-itasca-county/article_2ae26ec0-2c4f-11ec-af5a-2377a6445e87.html

Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Farms and ranches damaged by federally declared disasters.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	FSA county committees determine land eligibility based on on-site inspections of damaged land and the type and extent of the damage.
Funding Available	The FSA County Committee is able to approve applications up to \$125,000 while \$125,001 to \$250,000 requires state committee approval. Amounts over \$250,000 require the approval of the national FSA office.
Cost Sharing	Up to 75% of the cost to implement emergency conservation practices can be provided; however, the final amount is determined by the committee reviewing the application. Qualified limited resource producers may earn up to 90% cost-share.
Website	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/emergency-conservation/index
Contact Name	Sandy Chalmers, Executive Director
Contact Address	8030 Excelsior Drive Suite 100 Madison, WI 53717
Contact Phone	608-662-4422
Contact Email	WI-fsa-webmaster@one.usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The ECP gives funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers. It helps them rehabilitate disaster-damaged farmland and carry out emergency water conservation measures during droughts. Congress sets the ECP funding. Farm Service Agency (FSA) committees use the ECP. Locally-elected county committees can use ECP for all disasters except droughts. Droughts are authorized at the national FSA office. The FSA County Committee inspects the damage to see if land is eligible for ECP. For land to qualify for ECP funds, the damage from a disaster or drought must create new conservation problems that could:

- Damage the land.
- Seriously reduce the land's productive capacity.
- Represent damage from a natural disaster unusual for the area (wind erosion damage is an exception).

- Be too costly to fix without federal assistance.

Case Study or Best Practice

There is no available best practice for the Emergency Conservation Program. However, more information on funding appropriation can be found at: <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42854.pdf>

Funds were given for the Harvey, Irma, and Maria hurricanes and wildfire victims. More information on this funding can be found at: <https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2017/09/13/farmers-and-ranchers-affected-hurricanes-harvey-irma-granted-extra>

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Resource Type	Other
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	<p>To be eligible for CRP enrollment, a farmer must have owned or operated the land for at least 12 months prior to the last CRP sign-up period. Exceptions to this rule include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land acquired by the new owner due to the former owner's death. - Change in ownership due to foreclosure. - Land that was purchased by the new owner without the sole intention of placing it in CRP. <p>Cropland (including field margins) is eligible for CRP if it is planted to an agricultural commodity four of the last six crop years from 2008 to 2013. This land must be physically and legally capable of being planted in a normal manner to an agricultural commodity. Some marginal pastureland is also eligible if it is suitable for use as a riparian buffer or for similar water quality purposes.</p>
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Not identified.
Funding Available	Varies by initiative.
Cost Sharing	Varies by initiative.
Website	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-program/index
Contact Name	Contacts available by State; https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The CRP is voluntary for agricultural landowners. CRP lets landowners get yearly rental payments and cost-share assistance. This help sets up long-term, resource-conserving covers on farmland. The Commodity Credit Corporation makes rental payments each year based on the land's agriculture rental value. It gives cost-share assistance for up to 50% of the costs of starting approved conservation practices. CRP contracts last from 10 to 15 years. CRP keeps millions of acres of American topsoil from eroding. This work protects natural resources. CRP protects groundwater by reducing water runoff and sedimentation. It improves lakes, rivers, ponds and streams. Resource-conserving vegetative covers are planted in CRP-enrolled land. These covers help the program support larger wildlife populations in much of the country.

The Floodplain Wetlands Initiative is part of the CRP. It restores wetland ecosystems that are used for agriculture. Wetland restoration reverses degradation, often on marginal soil. Restoring wetlands to receive floodwaters can increase flood storage capacity. It also majorly reduces farm flooding risks.

Case Study or Best Practice

USDA Issues Conservation Payments to Wisconsin Farmers

(MADISON, Wis.) – Oct. 28, 2019

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Farm Service Agency (FSA) in Wisconsin is giving out \$28,637,057 in Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) rental payments. It will give that money to landowners. The goal is to support voluntary conservation efforts on private lands.

“Annual rental payments through the Conservation Reserve Program help farmers and landowners who want to take sensitive land out of production in order to improve water quality, prevent soil erosion or create wildlife habitat,” said Sandy Chalmers, the Wisconsin FSA State Executive Director.

USDA began giving 2019 CRP payments last week. It is doing so to support voluntary conservation efforts on private lands. In Wisconsin, 14,657 landowners will receive money for their efforts to improve water quality, reduce soil erosion and improve wildlife habitat. These efforts happened on 195,482 acres enrolled in CRP.

Tree Assistance Program (TAP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	<p>Orchardists and nursery tree growers who have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffered qualifying tree, bush, or vine losses in excess of 15% mortality for the stand (adjusted for normal mortality) from an eligible natural disaster. • Owned the eligible trees, bushes, and vines when the natural disaster occurred. Growers do not have to own the land on which eligible trees, bushes and vines are planted. • Replace eligible trees, bushes, and vines within 12 months from the date the TAP application is approved.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	<p>There are restrictions for what is considered an Eligible Tree Type, an Eligible Loss, and an Eligible Producer. Learn more about them here: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdfiles/FactSheets/tree_assistance_program-tap-fact_sheet.pdf</p>
Funding Available	For losses that occurred on or after January 1, 2017, there is no payment limitation for TAP.
Cost Sharing	None identified.
Website	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/tree-assistance-program/index
Contact Name	Shayla Watson-Porter
Contact Address	8030 Excelsior Drive Suite 100 Madison, WI 53717
Contact Phone	202-690-2350
Contact Email	Contacts available by state and county https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

TAP helps orchardists and nursery tree growers replant or rehabilitate trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters. Those disasters must have occurred between Jan. 1, 2008, and Oct. 1, 2011. The 2008 Farm Bill authorized TAP. The Agriculture Disaster Relief Trust Fund funds the program. TAP funds orchardists and nursery tree growers who have suffered qualifying damage of greater than 15% from an eligible natural disaster. These growers must have owned their plants at the time of the disaster. They also must replace said plants within 12 months of approval.

Case Study or Best Practice

Florida (2018)

Citrus growers in Florida with mortality losses due to citrus greening must meet the loss criteria. Since citrus greening is a disease, mortality related to citrus greening may be looked at over six years. The loss period due to citrus greening starts when the grower first sees the disease in the stand. It ends when an infected tree either dies or is no longer commercially viable. Under the Florida request, citrus growers may choose one of the following for TAP participation:

Option 1: Apply for TAP during any year the stand sustained a mortality loss of more than 15% after adjusting for normal mortality. If the grower chooses this option, they should contact their FSA administrative county. They should report the percentage of trees they wish to replace before tree removal. An FSA representative will visit to verify the loss.

Option 2: If tree mortality of 15% (after adjustment for normal mortality) has not been met, the grower may apply for TAP and count mortality over up to six years. Growers should contact their FSA county office to report greening. Growers must document the total number of trees lost each year (for up to six years).

TAP lets producers ask for help when multiple losses from back-to-back disaster events occur. However, growers who get a TAP payment due to citrus greening will not be eligible for more TAP payments on the resets (newly planted trees) until they have reached six years of age.

You can learn more about this case study at: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdfiles/FactSheets/tap-florida-citrus-greening-factsheet.pdf>

Disaster Assistance Programs

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought, Flood, other hazards
Eligible Applicants	Eligibility depends on the program.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions depend on the program.
Funding Available	Amount available depends on the program.
Cost Sharing	None identified.
Website	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/index
Contact Name	Contacts available by county: https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=mi&agency=fsa
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Some programs related to Disaster Assistance for farmers, ranchers, communities, and businesses that have been hard hit by natural disaster events.

Case Study or Best Practice

In 2017, Montana farmers and ranchers worked to improve their conservation efforts with support from NRCS. More information on the experience can be found at:

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/Montana-Sage-Grouse-Report-2017.pdf>

Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Cities, counties, towns, conservation districts, or any federally recognized Native American tribe or tribal organization.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	<p>The EWP program cannot be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To address problems that existed before the disaster. - To improve the level of protection above the existing level at the time of the disaster. - To operate and maintain projects. - 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. - To restore projects installed by another federal agency.
Funding Available	Not identified.
Cost Sharing	For the EWP Recovery Assistance, NRCS can pay up to 75% of the cost for eligible emergency projects. Local sponsors must acquire the remaining 25% in cash or in-kind services. For the EWP Floodplain Easement, no cost sharing was identified.
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/
Contact Name	Shawn Anderson
Contact Address	1400 Independence Avenue Washington, DC 20250
Contact Phone	202-720-5795
Contact Email	shawn.anderson@wdc.usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The EWP program helps communities address serious and long-lasting damages to infrastructure and land. The program lets NRCS quickly help local communities deal with the effects of natural disasters. EWP does not need a disaster declaration by federal or state officials to begin. However, the state must provide partial funding. If funds become available, all projects must show they reduce threats to life and property. They must also be economically, environmentally and socially sound. Finally, they must have acceptable engineering standards.

Case Study or Best Practice

Indiana (\$1,200,000)

Spring flooding from years ago damaged roadways. This damage includes a part that gives the only access to 30 homes in Carroll County. Carroll County is economically depressed. The county needs the EWP program to help strengthen and stabilize the bank of the Tippecanoe River along the threatened part of roadway. This will stop the roadway from slipping into the river.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	<p>Applications will be accepted for all eligible lands and persons. Eligible land includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cropland and hayland. - Rangeland. - Pastureland. - Non-industrial private forestland. - Other farm or ranch lands. - Environmentally sensitive areas. <p>Eligible person(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural producers. - Owners of non-industrial private forestland. - Indian tribes. - Those with an interest in the agricultural or forestry operations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	You can learn more here: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/financial/eqip/?cid=nrcseprd1342638
Funding Available	Find EQIP obligations by state here: https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/eqip/
Contact Name	Ivan Dozier, State Conservationist
Contact Address	2118 West Park Court Champaign, IL 61821
Contact Phone	217-353-6600
Contact Email	ivan.dozier@il.usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The EQIP gives financial and technical help to agricultural producers. This help lets them address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits. The work improves water and air quality, soil health, and wildlife habitats. It also saves ground and surface water, reduces erosion and sedimentation, builds new habitats and protects against weather.

Case Study or Best Practice

State of Indiana

Success stories and press releases related to EQIP can be found at: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/eqip-environmental-quality-incentives#news-events>

Wetland Mitigation Banking Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Resource Type	Credit
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Tribal nations, state, and local units of government, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including for profit NGOs.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	None identified.
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	Banking programs that are strictly In Lieu Fee are not eligible for the NRCS Wetland Mitigation Banking Program.
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wetland-mitigation-banking-program
Contact Name	Shaun Vickers, National Mitigation Banking Program Manager
Contact Address	8000 South 15th Street Lincoln, NE 68508
Contact Phone	402-560-1309
Contact Email	shaun.vickers@wdc.usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The Wetlands Mitigation Banking Program helps to create wetland mitigation banks. It does so to help producers meet their conservation compliance duties. Producers need to meet those goals to stay eligible for many USDA programs through the FSA and NRCS. The goals also keep them eligible for the federal crop insurance premium subsidy. The Risk Management Agency gives that subsidy.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find a detailed case study from the Stanford Environmental Law Journal (2001) at: https://discoverarchive.vanderbilt.edu/bitstream/handle/1803/6494/Integrating_Ecosystem_Services.pdf?sequence=1

Housing Preservation Grants (HPG)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Housing Service (RHS)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood; Severe Weather
Eligible Applicants	State agencies, units of local government, Native American tribes, and nonprofit organizations. Eligible areas include rural towns with 20,000 or fewer people and federally recognized tribal lands. You can search eligible addresses here: https://eligibility.sc.egov.usda.gov/eligibility/welcomeAction.do
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applicants provide grants or low-interest loans to repair or rehabilitate housing for low- and very-low-income homeowners. - Rental property owners may also receive assistance if they agree to make units available to low- and very-low-income families. - Eligible expenses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing or replacing electrical wiring, foundations, roofs, insulation, heating systems, and water/waste disposal systems. • Handicap accessibility features. • Labor and materials. • Administrative expenses. <p>For a complete list, see the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1944.664.</p>
Funding Available	Nationally, there is \$18.5 million available in FY 2023.
Cost Sharing	Not a requirement. Learn more here: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-06-25/pdf/2018-13458.pdf
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/housing-preservation-grants
Contact Name	Patience Hayes
Contact Address	2118 West Park Court Suite A Champaign, IL 61821
Contact Phone	217-403-6202
Contact Email	patience.hayes@usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities, Accessibility

About the Resource

The HPG program gives grants to organizations to repair or upgrade low- and very-low-income housing. The grants are competitive. They are usable where there is a great need. People who get help must own very low- or low-income housing as homeowners, landlords, or members of a cooperative. Very low income means being below 50% of the area median income (AMI). Low income is between 50 and 80% of the AMI.

The funds can be used for:

- Fixing or restoring housing for low- and very-low-income homeowners.
- Rental property whose owners agree to offer units to low- and very-low-income families.

Eligible costs include:

- Fixing or replacing electrical wiring, foundations, roofs, insulation, heating systems and water/waste disposal systems.
- Handicap accessibility features.
- Labor and materials.
- Administrative expenses.

Case Study or Best Practice

Depoe Bay is on the Oregon coast. Its residents are no strangers to earthquakes. Most of the tremors they feel are small. However, in major quakes, they would depend on their local emergency responders. Its 40-year-old, three-story Depoe Bay fire station was outdated and not accessible for people with disabilities. It no longer met the latest standards in seismic safety. Updating the building would be a lot of work for this small, rural district. They also had to deal with the cost of replacing their vehicles more often than other parts of the state. They had to do this due to the corrosion that the salty ocean spray causes.

Depoe Bay got a \$1.8 million loan and a \$74,900 grant from USDA Rural Development through its Community Facilities Program. It also got \$831,318 from the state's Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program. With the money, the Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District fully renovated Fire Station 2300. This vital Depoe Bay facility is now seismically sound. It also complies with the Americans with Disability Act. During those repairs, the rest of the building was updated. The kitchen, dining room, day room, restrooms, and showers were remodeled. An elevator was installed. The heating, air conditioning, and sprinkler systems were replaced. The bays were widened for modern, larger vehicles. The remaining space was changed into a weight room. Finally, five new bunk rooms were built and the conference room was updated.

"These improvements will last us for the next 30 years or more," said Fire Chief Bill Johnson. The fire district also got a \$40,500 grant from USDA. It used the money to buy and equip a new command vehicle that replaced an old truck that was no longer safe to use. The Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District now has the modern facilities and equipment it needs to keep serving this rural service area of 4,683 people. It also gives them a safe base of operations in the event of an earthquake.

You can learn more about strategies for using this grant at:

<https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/usda-strategic-plan-2018-2022.pdf>

You can learn more about best practices at: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/newsroom/success-stories>

Forest Legacy Program (FLP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
Resource Type	Purchase
Hazard(s) Addressed	Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire
Eligible Applicants	<p>A proposed project is eligible if it meets federal requirements and minimum eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is within, or partially within, a designated FLA. • It has at least 75% forestland or a documented plan that includes sufficient landowner capacity to reforest to at least 75% forestland. • It can be managed consistent with the purpose for which it was acquired by FLP. • The landowner is willing to sell or donate the interest in perpetuity. • The landowner acknowledges that the conservation easement will be held by a government entity if federal funds are used for the acquisition.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	None identified.
Funding Available	States can submit up to three projects, which cannot exceed \$20 million.
Cost Sharing	At least 25% of the total project cost
Website	https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/private-land/forest-legacy
Contact Name	Scott Stewart
Contact Address	201 14th Street Washington, DC 20024
Contact Phone	202-205-1618
Contact Email	sstewart@fs.fed.us
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Federal Initiatives

About the Resource

The FLP finds and protects important forest areas that may be changed for non-forest uses. It encourages landowners to keep their forests as forests. This effort supports sustainable forest management. It also aids the markets of forest products.

To work with the FLP, landowners may sell all or part of a property's development rights. State agencies or other parts of government hold both. Conservation easements are legal agreements between a landowner and a nonprofit land trust or government agency. They let the land stay privately owned. They also make sure its environmental values remain.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funds the program. The LWCF invests some money from federal offshore drilling fees. It does this to save important land, water, and recreation areas.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find a list of funding and achievements, program guidelines and performance measurements at: https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/fs_media/fs_document/15541-forest-service-legacy-program-508.pdf

You can find the project selection process for FY 2021 at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/private-land/forest-legacy/program/fy23-funded-projects>

Disaster Supplemental Funding

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S Economic Development Administration (EDA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	District organizations; Indian tribes or consortiums of Indian tribes; states, counties, cities, or other political subdivisions of a state (including a special purpose unit of a state or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or consortiums of political subdivisions); institutions of higher education or consortiums of institutions of higher education; or public or private nonprofit organizations or associations acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a state.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Proposed projects must serve areas where a Presidential declaration of a major disaster was issued under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in 2017.
Funding Available	\$483 million is available in FY23 with up to \$30 million per award.
Cost Sharing	A match is required, but the percentage of the match is not identified.
Website	https://www.eda.gov/disaster-recovery/supplemental/
Contact Name	Jeannette Tamayo, Regional Administrator
Contact Address	231 South Dearborn Street Suite 3281 Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-353-8144
Contact Email	jtamayo@eda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

In June 2019, Congress passed the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2019. The Act gives EDA \$600 million in extra Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) program funds. The funds cover costs related to flood mitigation, disaster relief, long-term recovery, and the restoration of infrastructure. It affects areas impacted by Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane; Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut; wildfires and other disasters under the Stafford Act; and tornadoes and floods in 2019. This funding adds to EDA's Disaster Supplemental Funding for 2017 disasters.

Case Study or Best Practice

There is \$483 million available to grantees in communities impacted by 2021 and 2022 natural disasters. Learn more about the funding for the 2021 and 2022 disasters at: <https://www.eda.gov/disaster-recovery/supplemental/2017/>

EDA and Disaster Recovery

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	See the Disaster Supplemental Funding resource for further information.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	See the Disaster Supplemental Funding resource for further information.
Funding Available	See the Disaster Supplemental Funding resource for further information.
Cost Sharing	See the Disaster Supplemental Funding resource for further information.
Website	https://www.eda.gov/strategic-initiatives/disaster-recovery
Contact Name	Jeannette Tamayo, Regional Administrator
Contact Address	230 South Dearborn Street Suite 3280 Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-353-8143
Contact Email	jtamayo@eda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

EDA aids disaster recovery and resiliency. It gives federal economic development help. Its work aids long-term economic recovery planning and projects. EDA makes regional disaster recovery efforts. It works with Economic Development Districts (EDDs), university centers, institutions of higher education, and other partners. EDA has made \$587 million for disaster recovery grants for communities dealing with economic distress from Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane; Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut; wildfires, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and other natural disasters in 2018; and tornadoes and floods in 2019.

Case Study or Best Practice

An article posted in February 2020 gives information on the use of the program in Missouri after a Disaster Declaration in 2019. You can find this article at: <https://www.eda.gov/impact/success-stories>

Green and Resilient Retrofit Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Unrestricted.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	You can find restrictions on the funding in the NOFA. These grants cannot be used to substitute for funding already pledged to support land use, community development, housing, transportation planning, and other planning activities.
Funding Available	Edge program amount available: \$140 million. Leading Edge program amount available: \$400 million. Comprehensive program amount available: \$1.47 billion.
Cost Sharing	Not identified.
Website	https://www.hud.gov/grp
Contact Name	Brian Siebenlist, Office of Policy and Grant Administration
Contact Address	451 7th Street, Sw Room 3143 Washington, DC 20410
Contact Phone	202-402-5415
Contact Email	grp@hud.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Empowerment, Accessibility, Federal Initiatives

About the Resource

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) was signed into Law. Section 30002 of Title III of the IRA, (Publ. L. 117-169) is titled “Improving Energy Efficiency or Water Efficiency or Climate Resilience of Affordable Housing.” It provides funding for direct loans and grants for projects that improve energy or water efficiency; enhance indoor air quality or sustainability; use zero-emission electricity generation; use low-emission building materials or processes; store energy; use building electrification strategies; or address climate resilience for eligible HUD-assisted multifamily properties. Eligible owners mainly include owners who receive HUD rental assistance under Multifamily Section 8 project-based rental assistance, Section 202 Supportive Housing for Low-Income Elderly, and Section 811 Supportive Housing for Low-Income Persons with Disabilities.

The GRPP fact sheet explains the three different award cohorts:

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/Housing/documents/GRRP_Overview_FactSheet.pdf

Case Study or Best Practice

State of Indiana

None identified.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Mitigation

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	States, units of general local government, Indian tribes, or insular areas.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	An action plan is required before funds can be expended. Learn more about the action plan requirement here: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-mit/action-plan-requirements/
Funding Available	The 2019 federal Register notice allocates \$6.87 billion in mitigation funds to nine states and five localities recovering from 2015, 2016 and 2017 natural disasters.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-mit/
Contact Name	Jessie Handforth Kome, Acting Director, Office of Block Grant Assistance
Contact Address	451 7th Street S.W., Room 7282 Washington, DC 20410
Contact Phone	202-402-3587
Contact Email	disaster_recovery@hud.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Other

About the Resource

CDBG mitigation funds give grantees a chance to use assistance in areas impacted by recent disasters. The assistance helps them carry out long-term and high-impact activities. Such activities mitigate disaster risks and reduce future losses. While they cannot get rid of all risks, these funds help grantees mitigate disaster risks. They also let grantees change state and local planning.

Case Study or Best Practice

As this is a new program, no best practice or case study is available yet. To learn more about the program and ideal project types, see the Federal Register notice at:

<https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/FR-6109-N-02-CDBG-Mitigation-Notice.pdf>

Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Resource Type	Loan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	States, metropolitan cities and urban counties (i.e., CDBG entitlement recipients); nonentitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by states that administer the CDBG program; and nonentitlement communities eligible to receive CDBG funds under the HUD-Administered Small Cities CDBG program (Hawaii). The public entity may be the borrower or designate a public agency as the borrower.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Projects funded with Section 108 loans must meet basic CDBG criteria. This includes meeting a national objective and public benefits standards. Projects must comply with all other local, state, or federal regulations. This includes cross cutting regulations.
Funding Available	In 2022, \$760,409,237 was allocated to FEMA Region 5 states. You can find the current availability of funding 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/
Contact Name	Jorgelle Lawson Director, Community Planning and Development
Contact Address	Bricker Federal Building 200 North High Street 7th Floor Columbus, OH 43215
Contact Phone	614-280-6110
Contact Email	Jorgelle.Lawson@hud.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program is part of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. It funds economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and other physical development projects. These projects improve resilience against natural disasters. The program is one of the most important public investment tools that HUD offers to state and local governments. Section 108 lets those governments change a little of their Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds into federally-guaranteed loans. Those loans are large enough for revitalization projects that can change whole neighborhoods.

Case Study or Best Practice

Indiana got \$30 million in 2013 for its Community Enhancement and Economic Development Loan Fund. The state's Office of Community Rural Affairs and the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority will use Section 108 loan funds to make use of a Community Enhancement and Economic Development Loan Fund. They will make loans to non-entitlement units of local government in the state. The non-entitlement units of local government will either re-lend the funds to third-party for-profit and nonprofit businesses, including Community-Based Development Organizations; use the funds directly; or use the funds through a subrecipient to carry out activities. Loans range between \$1 million and \$7 million.

You can learn more about this best practice at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2013-Section-108-Guaranteed-Loan-Program-Overview.pdf>

Sustainable Communities Regional Planning (SCRP) Grants

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Local municipalities, nonprofit organizations, for-profit organizations. You can find the grantee and applicant list from 2011 at: https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/2011REGAWARDPSSAPPLICANTS.PDF
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	None identified.
Funding Available	Thresholds depending on the size of the community. For large metropolitan areas with a population of 500,000 or more, grants range from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. For medium-sized metropolitan areas with a population between 200,000 and 499,999, grants range from \$600,000 to \$3,000,000. For rural and small town areas with a population below 200,000, grants range from \$400,000 to \$1,500,000.
Cost Sharing	A 20% match is required.
Website	https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/economic_development/sustainable_communities_regional_planning_grants
Contact Name	Indianapolis Field Office
Contact Address	Minton Capehart Federal Building 575 North Pennsylvania Street Suite 655 Indianapolis, IN 46204
Contact Phone	317-226-6303
Contact Email	Andrea.Ekiyor@hud.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Cultural/Indigenous Knowledge, Empowerment

About the Resource

The SCRП grant program helps local efforts that bring together diverse interests from the region. The program helps people learn how best to target housing, economic and workforce development, and infrastructure investments. Such work creates jobs and boosts economic activity. SCRП focuses on partnerships. This includes nontraditional ones. Nontraditional partnerships include arts and culture, recreation, public health, food systems, regional planning agencies, and public education entities. All partnerships should use the Six Livability Principles in their strategies. Those strategies should direct long-term development and reinvestment. Partners must commit to regional issues. They need to use data to set and monitor progress toward goals. They also need to work with stakeholders and residents in decision-making roles. The SCRП program is a key part of the Partnership for Sustainable Communities. Within that partnership, HUD works with the U.S.

Department of Transportation (DOT) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). They work on programs and investments.

Note: This resource has not been updated since 2011.

Case Study or Best Practice

Denver, Colorado

FasTracks is a 12-year, \$6.2 billion public transportation expansion plan. It has built six new transit lines and 57 new stations by 2017. Front Range Economic Strategy Center, Making Connections-Denver, Metropolitan Organizations for People, and Project Wise made a community engagement plan. The plan is for two stations for Denver Housing Authority residents and the nearby community. Through the Resident Advisory Committees (RAC) of 2006, the effort reached hundreds of residents. It led to a list of community principles. Those principles include stopping displacement and making economic opportunities. These ideas guide redevelopment.

You can learn more about the Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants and best practices at: <http://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/2010-sc-regional-planning-grant-equity-guide.pdf>

203(k) Rehabilitation Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
Resource Type	Loan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Homebuyers, homeowners.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	You can learn more about the type of projects allowed at: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/sfh/203k/203k-df
Funding Available	There are FHA mortgage limits depending on the area. Please consult the FHA Mortgage Limit Calculator, found here: https://entp.hud.gov/idapp/html/hicostlook.cfm
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/sfh/203k
Contact Name	Gary Long
Contact Address	451 7th Street S.W. Washington, DC 20410
Contact Phone	800-225-5342
Contact Email	Gary.X.Long@hud.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Section 203(k) insurance helps homebuyers and homeowners buy or refinance houses. This is done through a single mortgage.

Case Study or Best Practice

HUD's FHA manages the 203(k) program. FHA works with FEMA and the Small Business Administration to rebuild, repair, or relocate homes after a disaster. The FHA has many programs. The 203(k) program helps people buy or refinance homes. It includes the cost of repairs or improvements in the loan amount. There are three main programs under 203(k). Which programs are used depends on the scale of the needed repairs.

If the 203(k) program is wrong, FHA also provides the 203(h) program. It gives mortgage loans for rebuilding or replacing homes. The Title I Property Improvement Loan is a second mortgage for home changes, repairs or improvements.

Housing Improvement Program (HIP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Applicants must be a member of a federally recognized American Indian tribe or be an Alaska Native; live in an approved tribal service area; have an income that does not exceed 150% of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Poverty Guidelines; have present housing that is substandard, as defined by the regulations; have no other resource for housing assistance; and have not acquired their present housing through a federally sponsored housing program that includes such housing assistance.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Consult the eligibility guidelines found here: https://www.bia.gov/bia/ois/dhs/housing-improvement-program
Funding Available	Interim Improvements: Provides up to \$7,500 in housing repairs for conditions that threaten the health and/or safety of the occupants. Repairs and Renovation: Provides up to \$60,000 in repairs and renovation to improve the condition of a homeowner's dwelling to meet applicable building code standards. Replacement Housing: Provides a modest replacement home if a homeowner's dwelling cannot be brought to applicable building code standards. New Housing: Provides a modest new home. If you do not own a home, you may be eligible if you are the owner or leaseholder of land suitable for housing and the lease is for not less than 25 years at the time assistance is received.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.bia.gov/bia/ois/dhs/housing-improvement-program
Contact Name	Loren Welch, Regional Facilities Manager
Contact Address	Norman Point II, 5600 W American Boulevard Suite 500 Bloomington, MN 55437
Contact Phone	612-725-4519
Contact Email	loren.welch@bia.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Empowerment, Accessibility

About the Resource

The HIP is a home repair, renovation, replacement, and new housing grant program. The BIA administers it. It helps American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people who have no immediate resource for standard housing. HIP is not an entitlement program. It was established under The Snyder Act of 1921. It was one of many BIA programs authorized by Congress to benefit Indian people.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find a list of funding and operational programs within the HIP at:
<https://www.hobbsstraus.com/general-memorandum-17-038>

Rural Surface Transportation Grant Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Transportation
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	States, regional transportation planning organizations, local governments, and tribal governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	See the RST Grant page for eligible uses: https://www.transportation.gov/grants/rural-surface-transportation-grant
Funding Available	\$2 billion available for FY22-FY26
Cost Sharing	Not specified.
Website	https://www.transportation.gov/grants/rural-surface-transportation-grant
Contact Name	Paul Baumer
Contact Address	1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590
Contact Phone	202-366-1092
Contact Email	MPDGrants@dot.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

The Rural Surface Transportation Grant Program supports projects that improve and grow surface transportation infrastructure. It works in rural areas. This change grows connectivity. It also improves the safety and reliability of the movement of people and freight and spurs regional economic growth.

Case Study or Best Practice

This is a new program. Best practices and case studies do not yet exist.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Resource Type	Loan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Under the CWSRF, EPA provides grants to all 50 states and Puerto Rico to capitalize state CWSRF loan programs.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	You can learn about restrictions in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Eligibility Handbook, found here: https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/dwsrf-eligibility-handbook
Funding Available	Varies depending on the state or disaster. You can learn more about historic available funds here: https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf/annual-allotment-federal-funds-states-tribes-and-territories#tab-9
Cost Sharing	The states contribute an additional 20% to match the federal grants. EPA also provides direct grant funding for the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas.
Website	https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf
Contact Name	Bill Harkins
Contact Address	Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard Rm. 1275 Indianapolis, IN 46204
Contact Phone	317-234-4862
Contact Email	wharkins@ifa.in.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The CWSRF is a federal-state partnership. It gives communities a permanent, independent source of low-cost financing. This funding can be used for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. The CWSRF can fund a wide range of water quality protection efforts. The program helps states target CWSRF funds to their specific water quality needs. State innovation and statutory changes have changed the project eligibilities since the program was authorized in 1987.

Case Study or Best Practice

Ohio has used a linked-deposit loan program since 1993. It funds projects that help county watershed management plans. This program has funded more than 300 projects. Those projects repair onsite wastewater treatment systems. They also start best management practices for agriculture, forestry, stormwater and land

development. The CWSRF program made this program with the help of county soil and water conservation districts and local banks.

The CWSRF program uses its linked deposit loan program one county at a time. Each county's program is made with two steps. In the first, the county soil and water conservation district develop a watershed management plan. In the second, the CWSRF program and local financial institutions agree on needs and rules for linked deposit loans.

Watershed management plans describe a watershed, note sources of pollution, and suggest fixes for those sources. They also focus on water quality problems, find funding, and make the schedule. Ohio EPA reviews the county soil and water district's draft plan. The review is formal and public. If Ohio EPA approves a plan after this review, the CWSRF program and the soil and water conservation district sign a document. That document states how the groups will work together in the management plan.

You can learn more about case studies at: <https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/linkeddepositfinalprint.pdf>

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Resource Type	Loan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	All 50 states and Puerto Rico. Also provides direct funding for the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	You can learn about restrictions in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Eligibility Handbook, found here: https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/dwsrf-eligibility-handbook
Funding Available	There is a yearly allotment of funding available to states, tribes, and territories. You can learn about it here: https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf/annual-allotment-federal-funds-states-tribes-and-territories
Cost Sharing	Congress appropriates funding for the DWSRF. EPA then awards capitalization grants to each state for their DWSRF based upon the results of the most recent Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment. The state provides a 20% match.
Website	https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf
Contact Name	Andrew Lausted
Contact Address	U.S. EPA Region 5 Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-886-0190
Contact Email	lausted.andrew@epa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Under the DWSRF, EPA gives grants to all states and Puerto Rico. It does so to capitalize state DWSRF loan programs. The states pay an extra 20% to match the federal grants. The program also directly funds the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas.

The 51 DWSRF programs grant low-interest loans for drinking water infrastructure projects. As money is paid back into the state's revolving loan fund, the state makes new loans to other projects. The earnings from these payments allow the state's DWSRF to "revolve" over time.

States are responsible for their DWSRF programs. Under the DWSRF, states may assist in many ways, including:

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

States may also set specific loan terms, including:

- Interest rates from 0% to market rate.
- Repayment periods of up to 30 years.

Case Study or Best Practice

Dexter, Michigan —Dexter used ARRA funding to replace over 4,000 feet of old cast iron water mains. This project qualified for Green Project Reserve funding due to water loss reduction and related energy savings. The system used to lose around 17% of real water.

Lanesboro, Minnesota — Lanesboro was struggling with iron, manganese, and radium contamination issues. It received DWSRF funding to drill a new groundwater well and build a new water treatment plant. Lanesboro met its goals in 2016. Its water quality has improved.

Wisconsin — The Wisconsin DWSRF program gives loan principal forgiveness. It does this to help replace privately-owned lead service lines (LSLs). The municipality's population size decides the maximum funding level for LSL replacement.

The private portion of LSL replacement at K-12 schools and licensed daycare centers can also get funding.

Great Lakes Funding

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Varies depending on project type and Request for Applications.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Varies depending on project type and Request for Applications.
Funding Available	Varies depending on project type and Request for Applications.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.epa.gov/great-lakes-funding
Contact Name	Scott Cieniawski
Contact Address	Great Lakes National Program Office (G-9J) 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	cieniawski.scott@epa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

EPA's Great Lakes program provides grants, cooperative agreements and contracts. The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative is the largest investment in the Great Lakes in 20 years. It funds a wide range of activities. This includes grants and carrying out Great Lakes Legacy Act projects.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find a list of Great Lakes Legacy Act projects and their descriptions at: <https://www.epa.gov/great-lakes-aocs>

Technical Assistance Grant Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	<p>Potentially responsible parties (PRPs) who are the individuals, cities/townships, or companies that may be responsible for, or may have contributed to, pollution problems at the Superfund site. PRPs can include facility owners, operators, transporters, or generators of hazardous waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups representing or receiving money or services from a PRP. • Academic institutions like colleges or universities. • Groups affiliated with a national organization. • Political subdivisions like states, counties, cities, townships or tribes. • Groups created by, representing, or receiving money or services from any of the groups described above that are not eligible. A community group or citizens' association which was formed because of issues and concerns it had about the site. • A group that has been actively involved at the site and includes all the affected individuals and groups who joined in applying for the TAG. • A group made up of several groups (like those described above) that came together to deal with community concerns about the site and its effects on the surrounding area.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Must use most of its TAG money to pay for one or more technical advisors to help you understand information about the site.
Funding Available	Initial grant award is up to \$50,000. More funding may be available later.
Cost Sharing	At least 20% of the total project cost.
Website	https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-grant-tag-program#:~:text=A%20Technical%20Assistance%20Grant%20(TAG,proposed%20cleanu p%20proposals%20and%20decisions
Contact Name	Adrian Palomeque
Contact Address	77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-353-1325
Contact Email	palomeque.adrian@epa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

A Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) helps communities take part in Superfund cleanup decision-making. They fund community groups to contract their own technical advisors. Those advisors interpret and explain technical reports, site conditions, and EPA proposals and decisions.

Case Study or Best Practice

The Pine River Superfund Citizen Task Force is non-profit organization. It was established in 1998 to advise the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Its goal is to remediate three U.S. Superfund sites in the Pine River watershed in the middle of Michigan's lower peninsula. Funds from the Technical Assistance Grants support this project. Find out more at: <https://www.pinerivercag.org/>

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act - Compensatory Mitigation

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Variety
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Non-federal partners.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	You can learn more about restrictions and use of the funds in Section 404 (b)(1) Guidance, located here: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-03/documents/cwa_section404b1_guidelines_40cfr230_july2010.pdf
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.epa.gov/cwa-404/compensatory-mitigation
Contact Name	Wendy Melgin
Contact Address	Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard M.C. #SE-5J Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-886-7745
Contact Email	Melgin.Wendy@epa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

In 2008, the EPA and the USACE revised and clarified the requirements of compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is the restoration, creation, enhancement and/or preservation of wetlands, stream, and other aquatic resources. It is done to offset unavoidable issues after reasonable precautions have been taken.

The requirements give three ways to provide compensatory mitigation. In order of preference, they are: mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, and permittee-responsible mitigation.

Case Study or Best Practice

The Mā'alaea Harbor navigation improvement project works in the island of Maui, Hawaii. It proposed growing the breakwater to improve access to a small boat harbor during certain wave conditions. Between 1982 and 1998, the public commented on the environmental impact statement (EIS). They were concerned about potential impacts to coral reef habitats and other issues. There were funding problems because of the complex

issues around coral reef mitigation. It took until 2012 for Hawaii and USACE to make a final decision on the project.

Because of public comment, the project's analysis approach was modified. The changes improved teamwork with resource agencies and community groups. When updating models to better scale the breakwater, USACE worked with federal resource agencies. They improved understanding of the resource. They also explained the project's navigational and engineering limits and technical issues. While re-evaluating its options, USACE worked with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service in a phased approach. They mapped the extent of the coral reef habitat. They then rated areas that need protection. Based on the mapping, they looked at the possible options to find the best chance to increase protection. USACE and Hawaii worked with community groups and users in 2010. They made a better understanding of the navigational limits for the harbor and how users were adapting.

Based on input and expertise, Hawaii's best solution was to end the proposed breakwater expansion. It would instead work on facility improvements to better protect docked boats.

You can learn more about federal case studies at:

https://data.nodc.noaa.gov/coris/library/NOAA/CRCP/other/USCRTF/mitigation_handbook_final_122216.pdf

The information begins on page 72.

You can learn more about state case studies at: <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-404/compensatory-mitigation-evaluations-and-reports>

You can find more resources after the 2008 Final Rule at: <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-404/compensatory-mitigation>

Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
Resource Type	Loan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Local firefighting organizations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Not identified.
Funding Available	Not identified.
Cost Sharing	Not identified.
Website	https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/fepp
Contact Name	Anne Ball
Contact Address	626 East Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53202
Contact Phone	414-297-1834
Contact Email	Aball@fs.fed.us
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

USFS administers the FEPP program through State Foresters. The FEPP reuses extra federal property to fight rural and wild fires. This equipment is loaned to State Foresters. They can sub-loan it to local firefighting groups. The program:

- Strengthens state and local fire protection with important equipment at little cost.
- Helps the state Fire Assistance Program and the Volunteer Fire Assistance Program improve fire protection.
- Can have Forest Service members help to identify extra property that state and local fire groups can use.
- Can have Forest Service members help encourage local fire departments to get needed equipment through this program.

Case Study or Best Practice

No case study or best practice exists for this program. Review the 2020 acquisitions by state at:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Acquisitions%20by%20State%20Year%20Summary.pdf>

Forest Stewardship Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire
Eligible Applicants	Non-industrial private forest landowners.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Education/Outreach
Restrictions	N/A
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/private-land/forest-stewardship
Contact Name	Contact a State Forest Stewardship Coordinator: https://www.fs.usda.gov/about-agency/contact-us/forest-stewardship-state-coordinators
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The Forest Stewardship Program encourages long-term care of important state and private forest landscapes. It helps landowners manage their forests and related resources. The program helps owners of forests and other land where good care will enhance and sustain the long-term productivity of multiple forest resources and produce healthy, resilient forest landscapes. This care can include agroforestry. Owners of landscape areas identified by State Forest Action Plans receive special attention. Owners new to managing land in a way that shows multi-resource care principles get attention as well. The program gives landowners professional planning and technical assistance. They need this help to keep land productive and healthy. This program also gives landowners better access to other USDA conservation programs, forest certification programs, and forest product and ecosystem service markets.

See contact information and State Coordinators at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/about-agency/contact-us/forest-stewardship-state-coordinators>

Case Study or Best Practice

Little Falls, Minnesota (2018)

Mississippi River meets watersheds of four other major tributaries at National Guard base Camp Ripley in Minnesota. This is an improper source of drinking water. USDA FSP, Camp Ripley, and Minnesota agencies

worked together for natural resource sustainability around military bases. FSP helped 260 private landowners make forest management plans. The plans encourage tree health, wildlife habitat sustainability, and income generation.

Earthquake Hazards Program External Research Support

Agency or Organization	U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Earthquake
Eligible Applicants	Non-profit 501(c) organizations; state and territorial government agencies; local governments; municipal governments; tribal governments and organizations; educational institutions; or commercial (for-profit) organizations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	None specified.
Funding Available	\$4 million.
Cost Sharing	Not required.
Website	https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards/science/external-grants-overview
Contact Name	Jill Franks, Manager for External Grants
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	703-648-6716
Contact Email	jfranks@usgs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The USGS supports research to help reach the goal of the Earthquake Hazards Program. The goal is to mitigate earthquake losses that can occur in many parts of the nation. The program will meet this goal by sharing earth science data and assessments. Those data are important for land-use planning, engineering design, and emergency preparedness.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find the database of funded research projects at:
https://earthquake.usgs.gov/cfusion/external_grants/research.cfm

Water Resources Research Act Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Awards are available only to Water Resources Research Institutes established per section 104 of the Water Resources Research Act and listed at http://water.usgs.gov/wrri/index.php . However, any investigator at an institution of higher learning in the United States may apply for an award through a Water Resources Research Institute. The application, with full proposal along with the SF-424 and SF-424B and budget forms, must be submitted through grants.gov (http://www.grants.gov) by the university at which the institute is located. Proposals that request matching funds from an institute are authorized at the discretion of the institute director.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	You can find details on reporting, restrictions, and other information here: https://water.usgs.gov/wrri/files/Attachment-1-WRRRA-Special-Terms-and-Conditions-4-22.pdf
Funding Available	\$1.5 million.
Cost Sharing	<p>A. Each applicant must match each federal dollar provided to support each proposed project with not less than one dollar from non-federal sources. States may have different guidelines as to the sources of matching funds. Please check with your institute director for details.</p> <p>B. Matching funds shall be obligated during the period of performance.</p> <p>C. The matching requirement should be met during each 12-month budget period.</p> <p>D. Matching funds obligated shall be reflected on line 10.i of each Financial Status Report, Standard Form 425.</p> <p>E. Matching funds may contain indirect costs and non-federal salaries and benefits. The applicant's negotiated indirect cost rate (NICR) may be applied to both qualifying federal and non-federal direct costs. The results may be used to satisfy part of the matching requirement under the non-federal share. The NICR shall not be applied to tuition and equipment costs. Per the Water Resources Research Act, federal funds shall not be used to pay indirect costs.</p>
Website	https://water.usgs.gov/wrri/
Contact Name	Sara Roser
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	703-648-7357
Contact Email	srosier@usgs.gov gs-w.wrri.web.team@usgs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Section 104 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 authorizes the Water Resources Research Act Program. The program is a federal-state partnership that:

- Researches aid to solve state and regional water problems.
- Promotes technology transfer and the sharing and applying of research results.
- Trains scientists and engineers through research.
- Lets grants be awarded under the Water Resources Research Act.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find the Water Resources Research Act's status, development opportunities, and priorities for 2020-2030 at: <https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/cir1488>

Disaster Loan Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)
Resource Type	Loan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Businesses of all sizes, private nonprofit organizations, homeowners, and renters.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Varies depending on the borrower. You can learn more here: https://disasterloanassistance.sba.gov/ela/s/article/Types-of-Disaster-Loans
Funding Available	Businesses may borrow up to \$2 million. Homeowners may borrow up to \$200,000. These funds may be used to repair/replace a disaster-damaged private residence. Homeowners and renters may borrow \$40,000 to repair/replace damaged personal property.
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://disasterloanassistance.sba.gov/ela/s/
Contact Name	Michael Lampton
Contact Address	233 Peachtree Center Avenue NE #1900 Atlanta, GA 30303
Contact Phone	404-331-0333 ext. 2177
Contact Email	Michael.Lampton@sba.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The SBA gives low-interest disaster loans to businesses, private nonprofits, homeowners and renters. SBA disaster loans can help to fix or replace items that were damaged or destroyed in a disaster. Those items include real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets.

Case Study or Best Practice

SBA's Disaster Loan Program was a large provider of post-Sandy disaster loans. Because of the high number of loans, Congress passed the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013. The Act gave \$779 million to the SBA for disaster assistance. SBA gave different loans, depending on the applicant's homeowner and business loans.

You can learn more about this case study at: <https://www.cpajournal.com/2016/11/23/small-business-administrations-hurricane-sandy-disaster-loan-program/>

Multi-Family Housing Programs

Agency or Organization	USDA Rural Development Department
Resource Type	Grant, Loan, Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood; Severe Weather
Eligible Applicants	Most state and local government entities, nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized tribes.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Varies by program; restricted to multi-family housing projects.
Funding Available	Varies by program.
Cost Sharing	Not specified.
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/multi-family-housing-programs
Contact Name	Fallen Faulkner
Contact Address	1400 Independence Avenue SW Washington, DC 20250
Contact Phone	615-812-0050
Contact Email	fallan.faulkner@usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities, Accessibility

About the Resource

Multi-Family Housing assists rural property owners through loans, loan guarantees, and grants. These grants help owners develop and rehabilitate properties for low-income, elderly, and disabled individuals and families as well as domestic farm laborers.

Case Study or Best Practice

No case study or best practice identified.

Climate Adaptation Fund

Agency or Organization	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Resource Type	Private - Other
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Unknown.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Unknown.
Funding Available	Unknown.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.wcsclimateadaptationfund.org/
Contact Name	Elizabeth Tully, Climate Adaptation Fund Associate Director
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	Contact via form: https://www.wcsclimateadaptationfund.org/supported-projects
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The WCS Climate Adaptation Fund gives grants to conservation nonprofits across the United States. These grants advance new, scientific projects that respond to the impact of climate change on people and wildlife.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find a database of supported projects at: <https://www.wcsclimateadaptationfund.org/supported-projects-1>

Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Wildfire
Eligible Applicants	State, local, and tribal governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Learn more about ineligible costs and other grant information at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_fmaggpg_063121.pdf
Funding Available	Unknown.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/fire-management-assistance
Contact Name	Amanda Ratliff
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5500
Contact Email	Amanda.Ratliff@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Federal Initiatives

About the Resource

Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) program is available to states, local and tribal governments. It supports the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands. Such fires threaten destruction that would constitute a major disaster.

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

Coastal Zone Management Habitat Protection and Restoration Grants

Agency or Organization	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Storms; Flood; Erosion
Eligible Applicants	Coastal Zone Management (CZM) programs will serve as the main applicant. However, funding may be passed through to other non-federal public partners located within coastal zone management boundaries or coastal watershed counties.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Projects must be within the coastal zone management boundary or coastal watershed county. Eligible project types include: habitat restoration; habitat restoration planning, engineering, and design; ecosystem conservation; and program capacity support.
Funding Available	\$200,000-\$6 million (based on project type).
Cost Sharing	Encouraged but not required.
Website	https://www.noaa.gov/infrastructure-law/infrastructure-law-climate-ready-coasts/coastal-zone-management
Contact Name	Betsy Nicholson
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	betsy.nicholson@noaa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law will fund competitive and non-competitive grants. These grants protect, restore, and conserve ecologically significant coastal habitats. The projects will help communities grow resilience to natural hazards like storms, floods, erosion, tsunamis, sea level rise, and lake level changes. The program also provides increased support for vulnerable and historically underserved communities.

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood; Erosion
Eligible Applicants	Local and tribal governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical assistance, Financial assistance
Restrictions	Project criteria: - Public sponsorship. - Watershed projects less than or equal to 250,000 acres. - Agricultural benefits must be 20% or greater of total benefits for the project. This includes rural communities.
Funding Available	Unknown.
Cost Sharing	Unknown.
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/watershed-and-flood-prevention-operations-wfpo-program
Contact Name	Find your Local Servicer Center at https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/watershed-and-flood-prevention-operations-wfpo-program#contact
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

The WFPO program provides technical and financial assistance to states, local governments and tribes. It helps them plan and carry out authorized watershed project plans that support:

- Flood prevention.
- Watershed protection.
- Public recreation.
- Public fish and wildlife.
- Agricultural water management.
- Municipal and industrial water supply.
- Water quality management.
- Watershed structure rehabilitation (There is a separate program that manages rehabilitation projects).

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

America the Beautiful Challenge

Agency or Organization	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood; Drought
Eligible Applicants	State, local, and tribal governments; non-profits.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial assistance
Restrictions	<p>Federal funds and matching contributions may not be used to procure or obtain equipment, services, or systems (including entering into or renewing a contract) that uses telecommunications equipment or services produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities) as a substantial or essential component, or as critical technology of any system. Refer to Public Law 115-232, section 889 to learn more.</p> <p>Program funds and matching contributions may not be used to support political advocacy, fundraising, lobbying, litigation, terrorist activities or Foreign Corrupt Practices Act violations.</p> <p>Federal funds may not be used to support ongoing efforts to comply with legal requirements. This includes permit conditions, mitigation, and settlement agreements. However, grant funds may be used to support projects that enhance existing baseline compliance efforts.</p>
Funding Available	<p>Implementation Grants: \$1 million to \$5 million.</p> <p>Planning Grants: \$200,000 to \$2 million.</p> <p>Sentinel Landscape Grants: \$250,000 to \$1.5 million.</p> <p>National Forest Grants: \$250,000 to \$1.5 million.</p>
Cost Sharing	Varies by grant category.
Website	https://www.nfwf.org/programs/america-beautiful-challenge?activeTab=tab-3
Contact Name	Blake Gardiner
Contact Address	1133 Fifteenth St. N.W. Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20005
Contact Phone	202-857-0166
Contact Email	Blake.Gardiner@nfwf.org
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Cultural/Indigenous Knowledge

About the Resource

This program's goal is to streamline grant funding opportunities for new conservation and restoration projects around the U.S. It consolidates funding from multiple federal agencies and the private sector to help applicants conceive and develop large-scale projects. Such projects must address shared funder priorities. They span public and private lands.

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

Earthquake Hazards Program External Research Support

Agency or Organization	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Earthquake
Eligible Applicants	Generally, research institutions.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	You can learn more about the program and restrictions at: https://www.usgs.gov/office-of-acquisition-and-grants
Funding Available	\$4 million total.
Cost Sharing	Not required.
Website	https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards/science/external-grants-overview
Contact Name	Nancy Stremple, National Urban and Community Forestry Specialist
Contact Address	USDA Forest Service 201 14th St. SW, Sidney Yates Bldg. 3SC-01B Washington, DC 20024
Contact Phone	202-205-7829
Contact Email	nancy.stremple@usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The USGS supports research that helps to meet the goals of the Earthquake Hazards Program. The goal is to mitigate earthquake losses that can occur in many parts of the nation. It does so through earth science data and assessments. Those are needed for land-use planning, engineering design, and emergency readiness.

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

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New

Existing

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