



Region 5 Mitigation Assistance Resource Guide

Tribal Nations

August 2023



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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 federally recognized tribal nations. Advancing mitigation action is not easy. It requires significant and varying resources. These include grants, loans, technical assistance, and in-kind services. This guide has information on these programs, for tribal 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 tribal elders, leaders, and staff 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, non-governmental, 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 FEMA Region 5's [Tribal Liaison](#).

Emergency Relief Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHA)
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	States may request ER funds. They can use these funds for emergency repairs and permanent repairs.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	You can learn more about program eligibilities at: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/projects.pdf#page=46 as well as here: 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 has periodically provided 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 (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and Virgin Islands) is limited to \$20 million in any fiscal year.
Cost Sharing	For interstate highways, the federal share is 90%. For all other highways, the federal share is 80%. The federal share for permanent ER repairs may amount to 90% if the combined eligible ER expenses incurred by the state in a federal fiscal year exceeds the annual apportionment of the state under 23 U.S.C. Section 104 for the fiscal year in which the disasters or failures occurred.
Website	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm
Contact Name	Greg Wolf, Emergency Relief Programs
Contact Address	1200 New Jersey Avenue, S.E. Washington, DC 20590
Contact Phone	202-366-4655
Contact Email	greg.wolf@dot.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Congress authorized a special program from the Highway Trust Fund in Title 23, United States Code, Section 125. The program repairs or rebuilds federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands. They must have had serious damage from natural disasters or major failures from an outside cause. This program is also called the Emergency Relief (ER) program. It adds to the resources given by states, their political subdivisions or other federal agencies. It helps pay for unusually high costs caused by unusual conditions. Whether the ER program applies to a natural disaster depends on the extent of the disaster. Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and cause unusually high expenses to the highway agency. ER applies to failures from outside causes. It does not apply if a flaw in the facility caused the failure.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find the Division of Emergency Relief funds for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 at:

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/specialfunding/er/190905distribution.cfm>.

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
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	Tribal governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	None specified.
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.epa.gov/tribal/region-5-tribal-program#gap
Contact Name	Alan Walts
Contact Address	77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-353-8894
Contact Email	walts.alan@epa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

GAP aids tribes and intertribal consortia. It helps them develop the capacity to manage their own environmental protection programs. It also helps develop and start solid and hazardous waste programs. Those programs meet individual tribal needs. They also follow federal laws and regulations.

Case Study or Best Practice

There is no case study or best practice available for this program.

Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
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	Federally recognized tribes that meet the criteria set forth in Section 2001 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended (6 U.S.C. § 601).
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial
Restrictions	You can learn about detailed restrictions at: https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/tribal-homeland-security/fy-23-nofo
Funding Available	\$15 million (FY 2023).
Cost Sharing	Not required.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/tribal-homeland-security
Contact Name	Troy Christensen
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	800-368-6498 312-408-5286
Contact Email	askcsid@fema.dhs.gov Troy.Christensen@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The FY 2023 THSGP is one of three grant programs that constitute the DHS/FEMA's focus on enhancing the ability of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, as well as nonprofit organizations, to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to terrorist attacks. These grant programs are part of a comprehensive set of measures authorized by Congress and implemented by DHS. They help to strengthen the nation's communities against potential terrorist attacks.

Case Study or Best Practice

There is no case study or best practice for this program.

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
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	Indian tribal governments may apply directly to FEMA for federal assistance under BRIC as an applicant or through the state as a subapplicant. Indian tribal governments that have had a major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act in the seven years prior to the annual application period start date or are entirely or partially located in a state that had a major disaster declaration in the seven years prior to the annual application period start date may apply as applicants.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Review the Before You Apply page for the BRIC program, found here: https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities/before-apply
Funding Available	For FY 2022, \$50 million is available for a tribal set-aside. All federally recognized tribal governments may apply under the tribal set-aside. The combined cost of the applicant's Capability- and Capacity-Building activities under the tribal set-aside must not exceed \$ 1 million per applicant.
Cost Sharing	Generally, there is a 75% federal/25% non-federal cost-share. However, economically disadvantaged rural communities are eligible for an increase in cost share up to 90% federal/10% non-federal.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/bric
Contact Name	Megan Hart
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5500 312-408-5427
Contact Email	Megan.Hart@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

BRIC helps states, local communities, tribes and territories. It takes on hazard mitigation projects to reduce the risks of natural disasters and hazards. BRIC is a new FEMA hazard mitigation program. It replaced the old Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program. It resulted from amendments made to Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act). The amendments were made by Section 1234 of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (DRRA).

The BRIC program builds capacity and capability in communities. It inspires and helps innovation, promotes partnerships and enables large projects. It is flexible and provides consistency.

Eligible tribes have received a major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act in the seven years before the yearly grant application start date. Others eligible tribes are wholly or partially within a state that received a major disaster declaration in the same timeframe. A federally-recognized tribe may apply for a grant as an applicant or subapplicant. If a tribe asks to apply through the state, the state must meet the seven-year requirement.

Case Study or Best Practice

Humboldt County, CA

The Blue Lake Rancheria Tribe created public-private partnerships. It did so to invest in a low-carbon, community-scale microgrid. It started after seeing the need for resilient infrastructure in a remote area where power is on-and-off. Today, the renewable energy microgrid powers six buildings that are the tribe's most important infrastructure. That includes government offices, water and wastewater systems, and an event center. The event center serves as an American Red Cross emergency shelter in times of need. The Blue Lake Rancheria Tribe worked with the California Energy Commission, Humboldt State University's Schatz Energy Research Center, Idaho National Laboratory, Pacific Gas and Electric, and many private-sector stakeholders to complete the project.

The project was not funded through FEMA HMA programs. However, it shows how the BRIC program can fund an eligible infrastructure project. It also shows how communities may achieve mitigation through strong partnerships. You can learn more at: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/fema_mitigation-action-portfolio-support-document_08-01-2020_0.pdf.

Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
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	State, local, tribal, and territorial governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	<p>Grant funds may not be used to buy Prohibited Equipment. Refer to Information Bulletin 407 - Use of Grant Funds for Controlled Equipment for the complete prohibited equipment List. To learn more about prohibited equipment, see Executive Order (EO) 13688 - Federal Support for Local Law Enforcement Equipment Acquisition, and the Recommendations Pursuant to Executive Order 13688.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditures for weapons systems and ammunition. • Costs to support the hiring of sworn public safety officers to fulfill traditional public safety duties or to supplant traditional public safety positions and responsibilities. • Activities and projects unrelated to the completion and implementation of the EMPG program. <p>Applicants must designate at least one project in their FY 2023 EMPG Program Work Plan and budget narrative that specifically addresses equity considerations.</p>
Funding Available	\$355,100,000 (FY 2023).
Cost Sharing	The recipient contribution can be cash (hard match) or third-party in-kind (soft match). Eligible EMPG program applicants shall agree to make available non-federal funds to carry out an EMPG award in an amount not less than 50% of the total project cost.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/grants
Contact Name	Tami Phillips, Grants Management Division
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street Chicago, IL 60606
Contact Phone	312-408-5338
Contact Email	Tambrete.phillips@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Empowerment, Accessibility

About the Resource

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 EMPG program is one of the grant programs that constitute DHS/FEMA's focus on all-hazards emergency preparedness. These grant programs are part of a thorough set of measures authorized by Congress and carried out by DHS/FEMA. These measures help state, local, tribal, and territorial emergency management agencies make use of the National Preparedness System. They also help those agencies meet the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient nation. For FY 2023, three national priorities are highlighted to address the increasing range and complexity of disasters, support the diversity of communities we serve, and complement the nation's growing expectations of the emergency management community: Equity, Climate Resilience, and Readiness.

Case Study or Best Practice

FEMA gave more than \$9 million to Michigan. It did so to help the state prepare to respond to all hazards. It also grew the state's emergency management capabilities. Read more about this award at:

<https://www.fema.gov/press-release/20210318/fema-awards-9-million-preparedness-grant-michigan>.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
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	In general, individuals, businesses, and private nonprofits via local governments can apply for HMGP funding. Individuals may not apply directly for HMGP funding. However, they may be sponsored through an appropriate subapplicant via a local government, state agency, tribe, tribal agency, or private nonprofit. Applications are submitted to the state, eligible tribe, or territory, which receives HMGP funds from FEMA.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	You can find restrictions in the HMA guidance, located here: https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation-assistance-guidance
Funding Available	The available funding is determined based upon the disaster declaration.
Cost Sharing	Matching requirements are up to 75% for a federal match and at least 25% for a non-federal match. Note that funding from other federal sources cannot be used for the 25% share. The only exception is funding provided to states, tribes, or territories under the Community Development Block Grant program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation
Contact Name	Rusty Rickart
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5500, 312-408-5591
Contact Email	rusty.rickart@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

FEMA's HMGP provides funding to state, local, tribal and territorial government. These funds help them develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in ways that reduce, or mitigate, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. In this program, homeowners and businesses cannot apply for a grant. However, a local community may apply for funding on their behalf. All state, local, tribal and territorial governments must develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans to receive funding for their hazard mitigation projects.

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find information related to tribes and HMGP at: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/fema_federally-recognized_tribes_application_options_hazard_mitigation_grant_program_07-20-17.pdf.

Public Assistance (PA) Program

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
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	Eligible applicants include states, federally recognized tribal governments (including Alaska Native villages and organizations that are not privately owned), U.S. territories, local governments, and some 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 at least 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 6 th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5500
Contact Email	Mark Reagan@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

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 fix 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 to protect people and property near the Kankakee River. PA Section 406 gave \$1,036,875 toward the total cost of \$3,580,468.

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	Only a state with a state dam safety program authorized by state legislation may submit an HHPD Grant Program application to DHS/FEMA. Eligible subrecipients under the HHPD Grant Program are non-federal governmental organizations (other than the designated applicant) and nonprofit organizations. Eligible nonprofit organizations are those organizations that are described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (IRC) and exempt from tax under Section 501(a) of such code.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Eligible activities include repair, removal, or structural/nonstructural rehabilitation of eligible HHPDs. 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 received \$22 million to carry out 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. There is a non-federal cost share requirement of at least 35%. This may be partially or fully in-kind.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety/rehabilitation-high-hazard-potential-dams
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

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technical, planning, design, and construction help. It does so through grants to non-federal sponsors. These grants help to improve eligible high hazard potential dams (33 USC §467f-2).

Case Study or Best Practice

None identified.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood
Eligible Applicants	Applicants may include states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and federally recognized tribal governments. Local governments are considered subapplicants and must submit subapplications to their state/territory/tribal applicant agency. This includes cities, townships, counties, special district governments, state agencies, and federally recognized tribal governments (who choose to apply as subapplicants).
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	You can find restrictions the HMA Guidance, located here: https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation-assistance-guidance
Funding Available	\$160 million was made available in FY 2021. The amount available may change per year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to \$100,000 for community flood mitigation advance assistance. • Up to \$10,000,000 for community flood mitigation projects. • \$50,000 for Technical Assistance for states/territories that were awarded FMA Grant Program funds totaling at least \$1,000,000 in FY 2017. • \$100,000 per applicant for mitigation planning with a maximum of \$50,000 for state plans and \$25,000 for local plans.
Cost Sharing	Federal funding is available for up to 75% of the eligible activity costs.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program
Contact Name	Megan Hart
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5500, 312-408-5427
Contact Email	Megan.Hart@fema.dhs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

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. These 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>.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's FEMA has released \$767,323 in Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) funds to the Stark County Park District in Ohio. It did so to help the mitigation of five flood-prone residential structures. They lie in the floodplain of the Zimber Ditch and the West Branch of Nimishillen Creek. These structures will be acquired 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 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. It does this to start long-term hazard mitigation measures. Through FMA, FEMA will pay \$767,323 of the eligible \$964,380. The Stark County Park District will give the last \$197,057.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

Agency or Organization	Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards Flood Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	States, tribes, local governments, universities, and nongovernmental organizations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Depends on the funding source.
Funding Available	\$548 million allocated in FY 2022.
Cost Sharing	Depends on the funding source.
Website	https://www.glri.us/funding
Contact Name	Michael Russ
Contact Address	77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-886-4013
Contact Email	russ.michael@epa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative helps efforts that protect and restore the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes are the largest system of fresh surface water in the world. The GLRI was built upon the foundation of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy. It answered a challenge of the governors of the Great Lakes states. Since 2010, the multi-agency GLRI has given funding to 16 federal organizations. It targeted the biggest threats to the Great Lakes ecosystem. It also worked toward achieving long-term goals:

- Fish safe to eat.
- Water safe for recreation.
- Safe source of drinking water.
- All areas of concern delisted.
- Harmful/nuisance algal blooms removed.
- No new self-sustaining invasive species.
- Existing invasive species controlled.
- Native habitat protected and restored to sustain native species.

- All funds are appropriated to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Case Study or Best Practice

You can find many project examples at:

<https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=329f1bb23cc84a65b213d83e64574548>.

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; Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	U.S. taxpayers affected by federally declared disasters. This includes individuals and businesses.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Varies based on the 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 financially from disasters. They are more helpful when the federal government declares an area to be a major disaster area. The IRS may grant extra time to file returns and pay taxes. Both individuals and businesses in a federally-declared disaster area can claim losses related to the disaster on the tax return for the last year. This gets them a faster refund. To do this, they can file an amended return. The IRS also offers audio presentations on planning for disaster. These presentations discuss business continuity planning, insurance coverage, record keeping, and other tips to stay in business after a major disaster.

Case Study or Best Practice

Publication 976 lists information about IRS disaster relief. For example, it explains aid during hurricanes Harvey and Irma, California wildfires, and other disasters. You can find it at:

<https://www.irs.gov/publications/p976>.

Publication 547 gives example claims. Examples help applicants understand if they qualify. They also help to complete the application. You can find them at: <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p547.pdf>.

Tribal Climate Change Assessments and Adaptation Plans

Agency or Organization	Model Forest Policy Program, Climate Solutions University
Resource Type	Private
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	N/A
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	N/A
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.mfpp.org/climate-solutions-university-2/
Contact Name	Dr. Gwen Griffith, Program Director, Model Forest Policy Program
Contact Address	P. O. Box 328 Sagle, ID 83860
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities, Empowerment, Accessibility

About the Resource

The Climate Solutions University helps communities make climate action plans. It also helps more than 44 communities and tribes across 17 states adapt to extreme weather trends. Trends include heat, storm, flood, drought, wildfire, sea level rise, and more.

Case Study or Best Practice

The Red Lake Band of Chippewa (Red Lake, MN)

The Red Lake Department of Natural Resources is committed to having quality natural resources on the Red Lake Indian Reservation. It does so for the long-term benefit of band members. It assesses, researches, and manages fisheries, wildlife, waters, wetlands, forests, and more. The band owns over 835,194 acres. That land contains about 429,000 acres of forest, 240,000 acres of lakes, 466,000 acres of wetlands, and over 371 miles of rivers and streams.

The main sources of livelihood include hunting, fishing, and subsistence natural resource harvesting. Historically, commercial fishing and logging have been the two biggest industries. Combined, they employed

more than 700 band members. They also made more than \$5,000,000 in 1993. These two industries affect every member on the reservation. Saving and healing its rich aquatic ecosystem and other natural resources is a high priority for the band. It affects health, welfare, tradition, and economic viability. The tribe is wealthy in resources and land. However, it is poor in employment and education opportunities. The reservation's unemployment rate is over 60%. Its poverty rate is over 50%.

Bring Back the Natives

Agency or Organization	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Local, state, federal, and tribal governments and agencies (e.g., townships, cities, boroughs), special districts (e.g., conservation districts, planning districts, utility districts), non-profit 501(c) organizations, and educational institutions.
Type of Assistance Provided	Funding Assistance
Restrictions	<p>Funds from this program cannot support fee title land acquisition projects. However, funds may cover certain transaction costs associated with an acquisition (appraisals, title searches, surveys) and for conservation easements.</p> <p>NFWF 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>NFWF 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> <p>Equipment: Applicants should rent equipment where possible and cost-effective. They could also use matching funds to make those purchases. NFWF knows that some projects may only be completed using NFWF funds to procure equipment. If this applies to your project, please contact the program staff listed in this RFP to discuss options.</p> <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 for more information.</p>
Funding Available	<p>Up to \$510,000 in grant funds is available.</p> <p>Grant awards generally range from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Grants greater than \$100,000 will be considered on a case-by-case basis.</p>
Cost Sharing	50/50 non-federal match minimum.
Website	https://www.nfwf.org/programs/bring-back-natives?activeTab=tab-3
Contact Name	Kristin Neff
Contact Address	<p>1133 15th Street N.W. Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20005</p>
Contact Phone	303-222-6485
Contact Email	kirstin.neff@nfwf.org
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The Bring Back the Natives program restores and protects native fish populations across the United States. It also helps areas next to federal lands.

Case Study or Best Practice

In 2017, the Riveredge Nature Center received over \$162,000 to reintroduce lake sturgeon in the Milwaukee River and Lake Michigan Basin. These fish had been gone for nearly 100 years before the project. Each year, between 1,000 and 5,000 sturgeons are raised in fisheries and released. They help to grow the population in these Midwest waters.

National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF)

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, and commercial (for-profit) organizations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions depend on the project. Visit the website for the 2022 RFP (closed) for more information on restrictions: https://www.nfwf.org/programs/national-coastal-resilience-fund/national-coastal-resilience-fund-2022-request-proposals
Funding Available	Up to \$140 million in funding in the program. Awards typically range from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.
Cost Sharing	Fund matching is available, but no specifics are provided. The Department of Defense often provides more funding for military related projects. The program accepts non-federal matching. However, the program does not require it.
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?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

The NCRF was established in 2018. It restores and adds to natural features that protect coastal communities. Such features include dunes, beaches, reefs, forests and barrier islands. Other features include coastal marshes, wetlands, rivers and floodplains. They all help to lessen the impacts of storms and other natural disasters. The NCRF also improves habitats for fish and wildlife.

Case Study or Best Practice

Grant amount: \$185,609; Match amount: \$215,000

In 2020, southeast Detroit received a grant to start a planning effort. Its goal was to look at the flooding issues in the community and recommend fixes. The project will survey households with flooding issues. Some will get home assessments to address the cause of their flooding. Solutions should use nature-based, green

Tribal Nations

stormwater infrastructure. They should also use restoration solutions that could mitigate flooding risk and help recover the ecosystem.

You can find more success stories at: <https://www.nfwf.org/programs/national-coastal-resilience-fund/coastal-resilience-success-stories>.

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	Based on FY2018 appropriations, NOAA intends to award up to \$9 million for this competition.
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	No longer active; merged with NFWF Coastal Resilience Fund in 2018.

About the Resource

This program funds projects that help coastal communities and ecosystems prepare for and recover from environmental threats. These threats include extreme weather events, climate hazards, and changing ocean conditions. All project proposals go through a tough review and selection process. A group of experts from across the country leads the process. Experts include representatives of government, academia, and private industry.

The National Coastal Resilience Fund gets some funds through the NOAA Coastal Resilience Grants Program.

Case Study or Best Practice

Grant amount: \$185,609; Match amount: \$215,000

In 2020, southeast Detroit received a grant to start a planning effort. Its goal was to look at the flooding issues in the community and recommend fixes. The project will survey households with flooding issues. Some will get home assessments to address the cause of their flooding. Solutions should use nature-based, green

Tribal Nations

stormwater infrastructure. They should also use restoration solutions that could mitigate flooding risk and help recover the ecosystem.

You can find more success stories at: <https://www.nfwf.org/programs/national-coastal-resilience-fund/coastal-resilience-success-stories>.

Office of Protected Resources Endangered Species Act (ESA) Programs

Agency or Organization	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants vary based on the funding opportunity.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions vary based on the funding opportunity.
Funding Available	The amount available varies based on the funding opportunity.
Cost Sharing	Cost sharing varies based on the funding opportunity.
Website	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/about/office-protected-resources
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 program manages other programs. Those programs conserve, protect, and recover marine species and their habitats.

Case Study or Best Practice

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

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

Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals

Agency or Organization	Northern Arizona University
Resource Type	Technical
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	N/A
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	N/A
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/Home/
Contact Name	NOAA Office of Science and Technology
Contact Address	1315 East-West Highway 12th Floor Silver Spring, MD 20910
Contact Phone	301-427-8100
Contact Email	N/A
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Cultural/Indigenous Knowledge, Empowerment

About the Resource

ITEP was made to save Native American natural resources. It helps tribal governments; research and technical resources at Northern Arizona University (NAU); many federal, state and local governments; and the private sector. USEPA helped set up ITEP at NAU in 1992. ITEP meets its goals through many programs. "ITEP strengthens tribal capacity and sovereignty in environmental and natural resource management through culturally relevant education, research, partnerships and policy-based services."

Case Study or Best Practice

There is no specific case study or best practice for using ITEP. However, many resources are available on their website. One of interest is the Climate Change Funding site:
<http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tcc/Resources/funding>

Tribal Mitigation Planning Cohort

Agency or Organization	Northern Arizona University
Resource Type	Technical
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	Tribal governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	N/A
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tcc/Tribes/ntnl_thmp
Contact Name	Nikki Cooley
Contact Address	Northern Arizona University Building #21 Flagstaff, AZ 86011
Contact Phone	928-523-7045
Contact Email	itep@nau.edu Nikki.Cooley@nau.edu
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Cultural/Indigenous Knowledge

About the Resource

The course was made to connect tribes to resources. The connection makes creating or updating tribal hazard mitigation plans easier. It does so through FEMA grant support and overall planning and submission support.

Case Study or Best Practice

This course gave tribes information needed to make a tribal hazard mitigation plan. Takeaways from the course included respect for the peer-to-peer model for plan development. They also included FEMA's increased understanding of tribal needs, climate change and mitigation planning.

Section 205 Study: Small Flood Control Projects

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. This means the benefits resulting from constructing a project must exceed the cost incurred to construct the project. It also must be environmentally acceptable and complete.
Funding Available	Each separate project is limited to a total federal cost of not more than \$10 million. This includes studies, design, and implementation.
Cost Sharing	Initial federally funded portion up to \$100,000, and a cost-shared portion in which 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 implementation. This sponsor must not exceed 50% of total project costs. At least 5% of the total cost must be contributed in cash.
Website	http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Media/Fact-Sheets/Fact-Sheet-Article-View/Article/587968/fact-sheet-09-small-flood-control-projects/
Contact Name	Nikki Cooley
Contact Address	Northern Arizona University Building #22 Flagstaff, AZ 86011
Contact Phone	928-523-7046
Contact Email	Nikki.Cooley@nau.edu
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act lets the USACE plan, design, and build some small flood control projects. Congress must not have authorized those projects already. Structural solutions include levees, channels, and dams. Nonstructural solutions include flood proofing and evacuation. Studies are needed to rate potential projects. Each project must give benefits greater than the cost of construction. Each also must be environmentally acceptable and complete. In addition, no project can cost more than \$10 million. That sum includes studies, design, and enactment.

Case Study or Best Practice

A hydrologic-economic simulation model was made to help the Tibbee River floodplain in Mississippi. It helped to evaluate protection plans in 125 miles of a federal flood control project. The model requires unit hydrographs, streamflow, routing coefficients and storage functions, a pattern storm, rainfall loss rate functions, and flow-damage-frequency relations. A single synthetic pattern storm was used. It had flow-

frequency curves at index locations. This made a series of floods for comparing plans to real conditions. Storage routing functions helped to show the effect of channel improvement on flood runoff characteristics. The functions account for changes in storage and discharge. Based on results from the model, a channel improvement plan was selected for the Tibbee River basin.

You can learn more about this case study at:

<https://www.hec.usace.army.mil/publications/TechnicalPapers/TP-51.pdf>.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; 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; is environmentally acceptable; and provides 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.mvp.usace.army.mil/Media/Fact-Sheets/Fact-Sheet-Article-View/Article/588164/fact-sheet-17-aquatic-ecosystem-restoration-sec-206/
Contact Name	Chris Erickson
Contact Address	180 5th Street East Suite 700 St. Paul, MN 55101
Contact Phone	651-290-5437
Contact Email	christopher.r.erickson@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 forest, and wet prairie.

The USACE heals damaged ecosystems. It 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 deal with problems for smaller ecosystem restoration projects

Case Study or Best Practice

Galveston, Texas

The USACE Galveston District has many projects along the Texas coast. These projects use dredged material from the USACE's maintenance dredging program. They use it to create marsh, restore seagrass, and provide bird rookeries. There are projects 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 soon. It will do so with the Nature Conservancy. The USACE has started a study of the upper Texas coast, from Sabine to Galveston. The study is with the Texas General Land Office. It will look for opportunities for large-scale ecosystem restoration projects. Its goal is to protect habitats and the Texas coast from storm surge and erosion.

You can learn more about the Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration program at:

<https://www.usace.army.mil/Media/News-Archive/Story-Article-View/Article/477888/what-is-ecosystem-restoration/>.

Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Resource Type	Loan
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	Most state and local government entities, private nonprofits, and federally recognized tribes.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Consult the eligibility guidelines found here: https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/fact-sheet/RD-FactSheet-RUS-WEPDirect.pdf
Funding Available	Not identified.
Cost Sharing	Not identified.
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program
Contact Name	Nate Wallerstedt
Contact Address	180 5th Street East Suite 700 St. Paul, MN 55101
Contact Phone	651-290-5477
Contact Email	nathan.h.wallerstedt@usace.army.mil
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS), the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, and the Rural Housing Service make up the USDA's Rural Development mission area. The three agencies work to meet the needs of people in rural areas. Needs include infrastructure, housing, health and medical, education and employment. The RUS's Water Programs Division has four programs. They give financial and technical help to make and run safe and affordable water supply systems, sewage, and other waste disposal facilities. The programs are: Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants, Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants, Technical Assistance and Training Grants, and Solid Waste Management Grants. RUS gives funds for water, sewer, stormwater, and solid waste disposal facilities. It does so in cities and towns of up to 10,000 people. It also works without population limits in rural areas.

Case Study or Best Practice

In 2020, the USDA invested \$462 million across 44 states. The goal for this money was to update critical drinking water and wastewater infrastructure across rural America. This article highlights several examples of projects funded by the program: <https://www.waterworld.com/drinking-water/infrastructure-funding/article/14181114/usda-invests-462m-to-modernize-water-and-wastewater-infrastructure>.

Tree Assistance Program (TAP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
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>Orchardists and nursery tree growers that 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. • Replaced 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	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
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	Contacts are organized by state and county https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app
Contact Address	See above
Contact Phone	See above
Contact Email	See above
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

TAP gives financial help to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers. It helps them replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines. Those plants must have been damaged by natural disasters that happened between Jan. 1, 2008, and Oct. 1, 2011. The 2008 Farm Bill authorized TAP. The Agricultural Disaster Relief Trust Fund funds the program. TAP funds orchardists and nursery tree growers who suffered qualifying damage of more than 15%. Grantees must have owned their plants at the time of the disaster. They must also replace those trees, bushes, and vines within 12 months of approval.

Case Study or Best Practice

Florida (2018)

Citrus growers in Florida with mortality losses caused by citrus greening must meet the eligible loss criteria above. Since citrus greening is a disease, mortality related to it may be looked at over six years. The loss period due to citrus greening starts when the grower first finds 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 options for TAP participation:

Option 1: Apply for TAP during any year the stand had a mortality loss of over 15% after adjustment for normal mortality. If the grower chooses this option, they should contact their FSA administrative county to report the percentage of trees they wished to replace. This needs to be done 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 count mortality over multiple years. Growers cannot count past six years. Then, they can apply for TAP. Growers should contact their FSA county office to report greening. Growers must document the total trees lost each year (up to six years).

TAP lets producers ask for help when multiple disaster events cause losses in a row. However, growers who receive 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/archived-fact-sheets/tap_florida_citrus_greening_fact_sheet_may_2018.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; Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Public and private landowners are eligible for assistance. However, they must be represented by a project sponsor. Sponsors include legal subdivisions of the state. This could be a city, county, general improvement district, conservation district, or any 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 the same structural issue or practice three times within 10 years. - For existing operation and maintenance. - To repair, rebuild, or maintain any transportation facilities, utilities, or similar facilities. - To restore projects installed by another federal agency. - To repair nonstructural management practices. - To repair coastal erosions to beaches, dunes, and shorelines, including those along the Great Lakes. - If the recovery measures are eligible for the Emergency Conservation Program offered through the Farm Service Agency (FSA).
Funding Available	Not identified.
Cost Sharing	<p>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.</p> <p>For limited resource areas, NRCS can pay up to 90% of the cost for eligible emergency projects.</p>
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/
Contact Name	Shayla Watson-Porter
Contact Address	1400 Independence Avenue, S.W. STOP 0506 Washington, DC 20250
Contact Phone	202-690-2350
Contact Email	shayla.watson-porter@wdc.usda.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

The EWP program helps communities deal with serious and long-lasting damages to infrastructure and land. The program lets NRCS quickly help local communities cope with the effects of natural disasters. EWP does not need a disaster declaration by federal or state officials for program assistance to start. State legislature must give some funding. If funding becomes available, all projects must show they reduce threats to life and

property. They also must be economically, environmentally and socially sound. Finally, they must meet acceptable engineering standards, if applicable.

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.

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
Eligible Applicants	Eligibility depends on the program.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education and Outreach
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	Specific points of contact found here: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/index 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

A variety of programs related to disaster assistance.

Case Study or Best Practice

Discussions with Californian farmers looked at how the USDA can help them with available resources. The talks centered on concerns over water supply. However, the NRCS's recommended conservation practices have helped them prepare for the state's historic water shortage.

These farmers are looking to increase their available water. They have worked with NRCS to manage water. The methods they used note the best amount of water to use in the correct intervals. They also suggest using a permanent cover crop and mulch to increase the soil's health and water holding capacity. The farmers often visit with the local Farm Bureau, wine grape growers' association, and others. They are looking for ways to work together to get through this dry period. Together, they have considered many new approaches. This includes making a community composting site.

The farmers understood the challenge ahead. They know that droughts are part of California's history and will be part of their future. They worry about the state's worst drought on record. Still, they have hope and want to invest in conservation practices. These practices will help them reduce the effects of droughts. California's problems show the importance of having many tools and programs. They help the USDA meet the needs of

Tribal Nations

farmers. The problems also show the importance of the federal government working with states and rural communities build their resilience. This work happens through President Obama’s National Drought Resilience Partnership.

You can learn more at: <https://www.farmers.gov/protection-recovery/disaster-tool>.

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; Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; 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, Education/Outreach
Restrictions	An action plan is required before funds can be expended. Learn more about the action plan requirement at: 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	Contacts organized by state: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/index
Contact Address	See above
Contact Phone	See above
Contact Email	See above
Equity-focused Resource?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

CDBG mitigation funds help grantees work in areas affected by recent disasters. Grantees can carry out long-term, high-impact plans to reduce disaster risks and losses. It is impossible to eliminate all risks, though. These funds help grantees transform state and local planning.

Case Study or Best Practice

This is a new program. It has no case study or best practice. To learn more about the program and the best types of projects, see the Federal Register notice at: <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/FR-6109-N-02-CDBG-Mitigation-Notice.pdf>.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) State Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
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	49 states and Puerto Rico.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	You can learn more about the eligible grantees and projects at: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-state/state-cdbg-program-eligibility-requirements/ You can also find them at: https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2179/guide-national-objectives-eligible-activities-state-cdbg-programs/
Funding Available	Appropriated each year. You can learn more at: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-state/
Cost Sharing	States may use \$100,000 plus up to 50% of costs incurred for program administration. This may only add up to 3% of its CDBG allocation at most. Amounts expended on administration past \$100,000 must be matched. States may expend up to 3% of their CDBG allocation on technical assistance activities. However, the total a state spends on both administrative and technical assistance expenses may not exceed 3% of the its allocation.
Website	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-state/
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	Accessibility, Vulnerable Communities, Empowerment

About the Resource

Under the state CDBG program, states give grants to smaller units of local government. These funds help them make and keep decent, affordable housing. They also help give services to vulnerable community members and create lasting jobs. Each state also sets funding priorities and project requirements.

Case Study or Best Practice

DuPage County, Illinois

The "Home Is Where the Heart Is" Group Home Project

This project is a new Community Integrated Living Arrangement (CILA) group home for six extremely low-income adults. The adults have severe intellectual and developmental disabilities. Residents of this group home receive much-needed housing. They also get life skills training. This training helps them reach their potential, grow more independent and take part in the community.

You can find more project profiles from Region 5 and across the country at:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg/project-profiles/>.

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; Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. States. 2. Metropolitan cities and urban counties (i.e., CDBG entitlement recipients). 3. Nonentitlement communities that get help from states that administer the CDBG program to submit applications. 4. 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	Projects funded with Section 108 loans must meet basic CDBG criteria. This includes meeting a national objective and public benefits standards. Projects must also comply with all other local, state, or federal regulations. This includes cross cutting regulations.
Funding Available	In 2021, more than \$1.8 billion was allocated to FEMA Region 5 states. You can find the current availability of funding at: 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	Eastern Woodlands Office Mark Butterfield, Administrator
Contact Address	77 West Jackson Boulevard Room 2404 Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-913-8750
Contact Email	Mark.Butterfield@hud.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Empowerment

About the Resource

The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program (Section 108) is part of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. It gives a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and other development projects. Such projects include upgrades that grow resilience against natural disasters. The flexibility of the program makes it one of the most important public investment tools that HUD offers to state and local governments. Section 108 lets governments transform a small part of their Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds into federally-guaranteed loans. Those loans are large enough to start projects that could upgrade entire 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 from \$1 million to \$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; Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	A consortium of government units, regional planning agencies, and non-profit organizations. Allied public and private sector partners can join the consortium as participants to develop a regional plan. If a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) exists within a region, it must be a part of the consortium. You can find a list of the grantees and applicants from 2011 at: https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/2011REGAWARDPSSAPPLICANTS.PDF
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	None identified.
Funding Available	Thresholds depend 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	Regional and state contacts can be found here https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/field_policy_mgt/localoffices
Contact Address	See above
Contact Phone	See above
Contact Email	See above
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Accessibility, Vulnerable Communities

About the Resource

The SCRП grant program helps local efforts that bring together diverse interests from the region. The program helps to decide 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, reinvestment and commitment to regional issues. They also need to use data to set and monitor progress toward goals and 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 growth 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. This 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; Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; 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	FHA mortgage limits may apply. These depend on the area. Please consult the FHA Mortgage Limit Calculator, found here: https://entp.hud.gov/idapp/html/f17203k-look.cfm
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/sfh/203k
Contact Name	Regional and state contacts can be found here https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/field_policy_mgt/localoffices
Contact Address	See above
Contact Phone	See above
Contact Email	See above
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, and relocate homes after a disaster. The FHA has many programs. The 203(k) 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; Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; Flood; Extreme Heat; Landslide; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Wildfire; Tornado; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Members of a federally recognized American Indian tribe or Alaska Natives. Applicants must 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	Not identified.
Website	https://www.bia.gov/bia/ois/dhs/housing-improvement-program
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?	Yes
Equity Theme	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>.

Tribal Climate Resilience Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
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	Tribal governments
Type of Assistance Provided	Funding Assistance
Restrictions	None specified.
Funding Available	Between \$2,000 and \$150,000, based on the class of the project.
Cost Sharing	No cost share requirements.
Website	https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots/tribal-climate-resilience-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	Cultural/Indigenous Knowledge

About the Resource

The program helps tribes prepare for climate change. It can affect tribal treaty and trust resources, economies, infrastructure, human health and safety. The program funds projects that support tribal climate resilience as tribes use science (including traditional knowledge) and technical information. It also aids tribal ocean and coastal management and planning.

Case Study or Best Practice

There is no case study or best practice for this program.

Rural Surface Transportation Grant Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
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	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 at: https://www.transportation.gov/grants/rural-surface-transportation-grant
Funding Available	\$2 billion total.
Cost Sharing	Not specified.
Website	https://www.transportation.gov/grants/rural-surface-transportation-grant
Contact Name	Jo Ann Metcalfe
Contact Address	1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	resilience.funding@bia.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Accessibility, Vulnerable Communities, Empowerment

About the Resource

This program supports projects that improve and grow surface transportation infrastructure. These projects must work in rural areas. They must grow connectivity, improve the safety and reliability of the movement of people and freight, make regional economic growth and improve the quality of life.

Case Study or Best Practice

This is a new program. There is no case study or best practice for this program.

Tribal Wetland Program Development Grant (WPDG)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Dam Failure; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Refer to the program's FAQs for more information: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/documents/faqs_2019_version_-_draft_19_apr_23_late.pdf
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Refer to the program's FAQs for more information: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/documents/faqs_2019_version_-_draft_19_apr_23_late.pdf
Funding Available	Awards range from \$25,000 to \$250,000 in federal funds.
Cost Sharing	U.S. EPA will fund up to 75% of the total project cost.
Website	https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/wetland-program-development-grants-and-epa-wetlands-grant-coordinators
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?	No
Equity Theme	N/A

About the Resource

Tribal WPDGs help tribal governments and intertribal consortia make or improve tribal programs. Those programs must protect, manage, and restore wetlands.

Case Study or Best Practice

Grand Portage Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

The Grand Portage Band Reservation is in the most northeastern tip of Minnesota, on the shore of Lake Superior. The reservation is bordered on the north by Ontario. The western boundary is state and federal land. Lake Superior forms the rocky, wave-swept boundary on the south and the east. According to the "Circle of Flight Tribal Wetland and Waterfowl Enhancement Initiative," about one-fifth of the 56,000-acre reservation consists of wetlands.

Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program (CWISA)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Dam Failure; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	All federally recognized tribes, Alaska Native villages, and tribes on former reservations in Oklahoma (as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs).
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Refer to the program's guidance for more information: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-11/documents/cw_indian_set-aside_program_guidance.pdf
Funding Available	Project awards vary. For FY2022, a total of \$154 million is being distributed.
Cost Sharing	Up to 100% can be funded by the program. However, matching is a factor in Indian Health Services (IHS) project prioritization.
Website	https://www.epa.gov/small-and-rural-wastewater-systems/clean-water-indian-set-aside-program
Contact Name	Dertera Collins
Contact Address	77 West Jackson Blvd. MC WW16J Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-353-6291
Contact Email	collins.dertera@epa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Other

About the Resource

The CWISA funds wastewater infrastructure for tribes and Alaska Native villages. The Indian Health Service (IHS) runs the CWISA program.

Case Study or Best Practice

In 2021, 31 projects were funded for a total of \$32 million. In 2015, the CWISA funded a project in the Lac Vieux Desert band of Watersmeet, Michigan.

"The decentralized systems serving several homes in the Lac Vieux Desert Band of the Chippewa Indian Community in Watersmeet, Michigan, had failed. The leaking mound systems and ponding effluent from drain fields resulted in pools of untreated wastewater, which could potentially contaminate drinking water sources. The project had originally called for abandoning existing failing systems and constructing a community sewage treatment system. However, due to the archeologically sensitive and sacred land, and unfit soils surrounding the project area, the project team revisited scope and decided individual home systems would work better. The

CWISA funded \$290,000 toward the repair and replacement of the failed systems with updated individual wastewater systems, and the installation of a control panel for the existing lift station. The project was completed in August 2015, and the systems now serve 16 homes."

Source: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-01/documents/2015annualreport_cwisa_approved_1_5_16.pdf.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A community group or citizens' association which was formed due to 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	Applicants must use most of their TAG money to pay for one or more technical advisors to help them understand information about the site.
Funding Available	The initial grant award is up to \$50,000. More funding may be available later.
Cost Sharing	At least 20% of total project cost.
Website	https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-grant-tag-program#:~:text=A%20Technical%20Assistance%20Grant%20(TAG,proposed%20cleanup%20proposals%20and%20decisions.
Contact Name	John Colletti
Contact Address	IHS Bemidji Area 522 Minnesota Ave., NW Bemidji, MN 56601
Contact Phone	312-886-6106
Contact Email	colletti.john@epa.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Other

About the Resource

A TAG helps communities plan for Superfund cleanup. They fund community groups to contract their own technical advisor. That advisor can explain technical reports, site conditions and EPA's cleanup proposals and decisions.

Case Study or Best Practice

The Pine River Superfund Citizen Task Force is a non-profit organization. It was established in 1998 to advise the U.S. EPA. Its goal is to repair three U.S. Superfund sites in the Pine River watershed in the middle of

Tribal Nations

Michigan's lower peninsula. Funds from the Technical Assistance Grant support this project. Find out more at: <https://www.pinerivercag.org/>.

Housing Preservation Grant

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
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	Most state and local government entities, nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized tribes.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Individual homeowners cannot apply for the grants. The funds can only be applied to rural communities with 20,000 or fewer people, or federally recognized tribal lands. Applicants must have the background and experience they need to manage the repair and rehabilitation of low-income housing. They also must have the proven ability to perform these tasks.
Funding Available	For FY2023, \$18.5 million is available for the entire program.
Cost Sharing	Cost sharing or matching is not a requirement for this program.
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/housing-preservation-grants
Contact Name	Jill Franks, Manager for External Grants
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	703-648-6716
Contact Email	jfranks@usgs.gov
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Accessibility, Vulnerable Communities, Empowerment

About the Resource

This program gives grants to sponsoring organizations. The funds are for the repair or rehabilitation of housing owned or occupied by low- and very-low-income rural citizens.

Case Study or Best Practice

Examples of the grants in use include:

1. The Sault Saint Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians is getting a \$38,309 Housing Preservation Grant to rehabilitate 20 homes.
2. The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe is getting a \$50,000 Housing Preservation Grant to rehabilitate five homes.

Emergency Community Water Assistance Grant

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Coastal Hazards; Drought; Flood; Soil/Geologic Hazards; Severe Weather; Severe Winter Storms
Eligible Applicants	Rurally located public bodies, nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized tribes. Applicants must show that a major decline in quantity or quality of water either occurred within two years of the date of application or will occur.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Eligible areas include rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or less, tribal lands in rural areas, and colonias. The area to be served must also have a median household income less than the state's median household income for non-metropolitan areas.
Funding Available	Up to \$150,000 for water transmission line grants. Up to \$1 million for water source grants.
Cost Sharing	Encouraged but not required.
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/emergency-community-water-assistance-grants
Contact Name	Contact information varies by state
Contact Address	
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	https://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/state-offices
Equity-focused Resource?	Yes
Equity Theme	Vulnerable Communities, Empowerment

About the Resource

This program helps communities prepare for and recover from threats against safe, reliable drinking water. It helps to prevent damage and restore households' and business' access to clean, reliable drinking water. It does so in eligible rural areas and towns after natural disasters. Funding can improve the natural environment. It can also inspire businesses to work in those places.

Case Study or Best Practice

There is no case study or best practice available for this program.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grants

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)/ Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)
Resource Type	Grant
Hazard(s) Addressed	Soil/Geological Hazards
Eligible Applicants	Federally recognized tribal nations, state governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	None specified.
Funding Available	\$23,385,997. \$48,000 to \$1,500,000 per project.
Cost Sharing	Not specified.
Website	https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/about-phmsa/working-phmsa/grants/hazmat/hazardous-materials-emergency-preparedness-hmep-grant
Contact Name	Dwayne Cross
Contact Address	
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

None identified.

Comment Form

Use this form to provide a comment or more information for the Mitigation Assistance Resource Guide. Once you have provided your comment(s) in this form, click “Submit the Form”.

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New

Existing

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