



Region V

MITIGATION FUNDING RESOURCE GUIDE

Illinois

March 2019



FEMA

Introduction

Purpose of the Guide

It is a goal of FEMA Region V to advance mitigation action across the Region's six states and 34 tribal nations. Advancing mitigation action is not easy and requires significant, varying resources. These resources may include grants, loans, technical assistance, and in-kind services, among others. Recognizing the many funding programs that currently exist across various Federal departments and agencies, this guide was developed to compile this information and make it accessible to those who want to advance mitigation action in their communities.

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

How to Use the Guide

This guide provides Federal resources available in FEMA Region V. You can search the guide based on the resource's primary recovery support function, which was established under the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). The support functions are aimed at restoration and revitalization. Detailed descriptions of each grant program are also provided, including information about the program, eligibility requirements, and cost sharing.

The guide includes these six support functions:

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

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

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

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

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

Natural and Cultural Resources support addresses long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs. This includes the protection of these resources and historic properties through response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them in a way that is consistent with community priorities and in compliance with applicable laws (FEMA, 2012).

Each resource has its own page, which provides information about the program, eligibility requirements, cost sharing, and an example of the program's use if possible. This guide is intended to be comprehensive and will be updated annually to reflect changes to the programs identified, and the inclusion or removal of programs as needed. This guide is intended to be a living document.

Have Questions?

Please contact Steve Greene at Steven.Greene@fema.dhs.gov or Sarah Halle at Sarah.Halle@mbakerintl.com.

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National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants

Agency or Organization	Department of the Interior (DOI)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Participation is limited to State agencies or entities designated as eligible by the Governor of a coastal State. It is usually a State natural resource or fish and wildlife agency.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Funding restrictions can be found here (pages 7 - 8): https://www.fws.gov/coastal/CoastalGrants/pdfs/NCWCG_Program_FY_19_NOFO_FIN_AL.pdf
Funding Available	\$19 million
Cost Sharing	The maximum Federal cost-share for the NCWCG Program is 75% of total project costs in States that have a fund established and used for acquiring coastal wetlands, other natural areas, or open spaces. Projects in States that do not have such a fund are limited to a maximum 50% Federal cost-share.
Website	https://www.fws.gov/coastal/CoastalGrants/index.html
Contact Name	Samantha Brooke
Contact Address	5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041
Contact Phone	202-358-1829
Contact Email	samantha_brooke@fws.gov

About the Resource

The National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program annually provides grants of up to \$1 million to coastal and Great Lakes States, as well as U.S. territories to protect, restore, and enhance coastal wetland ecosystems and associated uplands. The grants are funded through the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund, which is supported by excise taxes on fishing equipment and motorboat fuel.

Case Study or Best Practice

Kanaha Pond Wildlife Sanctuary, Hawaii

The Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources is awarded nearly \$1 million to restore a 240-acre coastal wetland by removing introduced predators and re-planting habitat within the Kanaha Pond State Wildlife Sanctuary on the island of Maui. This project will restore the native wetland ecosystem, resulting in improved water circulation and quality by reducing filtration and contamination, while reestablishing native vegetation communities and wildlife habitat for native waterbirds, shorebirds, and migratory waterfowl.

Waccamaw River Partnership Acquisition of the Waccamaw Campbell Tract, North Carolina

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

Cohansey River and Bayshore Wetlands Preservation Project, New Jersey

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection is awarded more than \$674,000 to acquire and permanently protect a 1,650-acre property in Fairfield Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey. The effort is part of a partnership among the landowner, the New Jersey Green Acres Program, the Service, and Ducks Unlimited. New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife will manage the area, located on the Delaware Bay, and provide public access for recreational activities, including hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing, including over 300 species, such as saltmarsh sparrow, American black duck, clapper rail and Atlantic brant.

Emergency Relief Program

Agency or Organization	Department of Transportation (DOT)/Federal Highway Administration (FHA)
Resource Type	Trust
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	States may request ER funds, which can be used for “emergency repairs” and “permanent repairs”.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Information on program eligibilities can be found here: 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 annually for the ER Program under 23 U.S.C. 125. Congress has periodically provided additional funds for the ER program through supplemental appropriations. MAP-21 eliminated 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

About the Resource

Congress authorized in Title 23, United States Code, Section 125, a special program from the Highway Trust Fund for the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and roads on Federal lands that have suffered serious damage as a result of (1) natural disasters or (2) catastrophic failures from an external cause. This program, commonly referred to as the Emergency Relief (ER) program, supplements the commitment of resources by States, their political subdivisions, or other Federal agencies to help pay for unusually heavy expenses resulting from extraordinary conditions. The applicability of the ER program to a natural disaster is based on the extent and intensity of the disaster. Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency. Applicability of ER to a catastrophic failure due to an external cause is based on the criteria that the failure was not the result of an inherent flaw in the facility, but was sudden, caused a disastrous impact on transportation services, and resulted in unusually high expenses to the highway agency.

Case Study or Best Practice

The Department of Transportation announced, in the below notice, the appropriation of funds for emergency relief for roads and bridges. The notice presents the projects funded in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018.

This information can be found at: <https://www.transportation.gov/briefing-room/fhwa0518>.

Emergency Management Performance Grants

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building
Eligible Applicants	State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	<p>Grant funds may not be used for the purchase of Prohibited Equipment. Refer to Information Bulletin 407 Use of Grant Funds for Controlled Equipment for the complete Prohibited Equipment List. For additional information on 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 for the purposes of fulfilling traditional public safety duties or to supplant traditional public safety positions and responsibilities • Activities and projects unrelated to the completion and implementation of the EMPG Program
Funding Available	\$350,100,000 (FY 2018)
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-performance-grant-program
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

About the Resource

The purpose of the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program is to provide Federal funds to States to assist State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments in preparing for all hazards, as authorized by Section 662 of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (6 U.S.C. § 762) and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 5121 et seq.). Title VI of the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA to make grants for the purpose of providing a system of emergency preparedness for the protection of life and property in the United States from hazards and to vest responsibility for emergency preparedness jointly in the Federal Government, States, and their political subdivisions. The Federal Government, through the EMPG Program, provides necessary direction, coordination, and guidance, and provides necessary assistance, as authorized in this title, to support a comprehensive all hazards emergency preparedness system. The EMPG Program will provide Federal funds to assist State, local, Tribal, and territorial emergency management agencies to obtain the resources required to support the National Preparedness Goal's (the Goal) associated mission areas and core capabilities.

Case Study or Best Practice

Michigan

With the assistance of EMPG funds, the State of Michigan conducted a 3-day full-scale exercise series focusing on the cascading impacts of long-term power outages as the result of a cyber-attack and severe weather. The opportunity brought together hundreds of people from over 60 agencies to test emergency plans and procedures. Through this exercise, the State identified gaps and began the process of updating and creating new plans, training courses, and exercises to further strengthen the capabilities of the State.

More information on Emergency Management Performance Grants can be found at: <http://www.iaem.com/documents/EMPG-ROI-Report-IAEM-NEMA-06Mar2018.pdf>.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Economic Recovery
Eligible Applicants	State-level agencies including State institutions (e.g., State hospital or university); federally recognized Indian Tribal governments; local governments, including State-recognized Indian Tribes, authorized Indian Tribal organizations, and Alaska Native villages; public colleges and universities; and Indian Tribal colleges and universities.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions can be found in the HMA Guidance, located here: https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1424983165449-38f5dfc69c0bd4ea8a161e8bb7b79553/HMA_Guidance_022715_508.pdf .
Funding Available	FEMA made \$90 million available in 2017. There is a statutory allocation of \$575,000 to each State, \$10 million for federally recognized Tribes, and the remainder for competitive funding.
Cost Sharing	Matching requirements are up to 75% for a Federal match and a minimum of 25% for a non-Federal match. Small, impoverished communities may be eligible for up to a 90% Federal cost-share.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program
Contact Name	Megan Hart
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5500, 312-408-5225
Contact Email	megan.hart@fema.dhs.gov

About the Resource

The PDM program, authorized by Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, is designed to assist States, U.S. Territories, federally recognized Tribes, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program. The goal is to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on Federal funding in future disasters. This program awards planning and project grants and provides opportunities for raising public awareness about reducing future losses before disaster strikes. Mitigation planning is a key process used to break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. PDM grants are funded annually by Congressional appropriations and are awarded on a nationally competitive basis.

Case Study or Best Practice

Thiensville, Wisconsin

For nearly 50 years, the downtown area of the Village of Thiensville, located in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, had been plagued with constant flooding. The flooding repeatedly affected 10 residential and 30 commercial properties when Pigeon Creek overtopped its banks during heavy rainfall. Having experienced six major flood events since 1973, four of which resulted in a federal disaster declaration, Thiensville decided to do something about the creek. They came up with a project that not only remedied some of the problems, but also received an award for Excellence in Project Design or Implementation from the Wisconsin Association for Floodplain, Stormwater and Coastal Managers as well as "Top Project" by Storm Water Solutions magazine.

"We had a storm in 1985 and previous to that there were several storms in the early 70s and 80s that flooded downtown Thiensville," said Mike Campbell, project engineer. "As the consulting engineer, I identified major restrictions that had been placed in the creek, a lot of man-made obstacles."

Noteworthy obstacles included: a floodplain that had been filled in (downtown area); placement of two undersized, lengthy culverts; and construction of a dam upstream in the neighboring city of Mequon (which was also an obstruction to fish passage). "When it rained, even with a 10-year storm event, Pigeon Creek would overtop its banks and downtown would flood, causing damage to a number of buildings as well," said Campbell.

The Village of Thiensville applied for a Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant in 2003. The grant was awarded in 2006 and totaled \$2,308,620. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provided 75% (\$1,731,460) of the project cost. The project was administered by Wisconsin Emergency Management. The Village Board amended the Tax Incremental Financing District to assist with the remaining funds needed to defray project costs.

The flood mitigation project was executed in three phases.

Phase One: Easements were obtained to detain stormwater in an open space area upstream in the neighboring city of Mequon. A plate was installed on the upper half of an existing outlet culvert that controls the culvert's outflow, causing flood storage during high water events.

Phase Two: Two restricting undersized culverts, which allowed roadway passage from a parking lot to a commercial building, were removed and replaced by a 50-foot clear-span bridge.

Phase Three: The high-flow channel of the creek was widened from its previous width of 10 to 20 feet, in some areas, to 60 feet to increase the capacity of the creek. A meandering 25-foot wide low-flow channel, which is rock-lined, was created for fish passage. Invasive trees were removed and replaced with native species. Wetland and prairie plants were added along the creek's bank to prevent erosion.

"We had a tough time coordinating with utility companies because the project was 'on again, off again resulting from delays in obtaining 27 voluntary easements," said Campbell. "We had to fast track the construction contracts too. They were bumping into each other because of it."

"A contributing factor included the fact that we had an original Board of Trustees (no new members to question whether it was a good project), who knew about all the years of flooding and who probably thought 'If we don't do it now, folks are going to be sitting here 100 years from now dealing with the same thing'. They didn't want to pass the problem on to another board," said Karl Hertz, Village President.

According to Andrew LaFond, Director of Public Works, the Village has had three flood events in 2010 that would have normally caused road closures and property damage in the downtown area. That did not occur due partly to the successful completion of the project.

"Water flows from two directions into Pigeon Creek, northeast and northwest and it all collects in about a block and a half before Pigeon Creek gets to the Milwaukee River," said Hertz. "This project took care of the northwest water. We have executed two or three projects over the years to handle the northeast flow, including securing funding for the construction of detention ponds, one of which is located in the city of Mequon." Thiensville had previously received a FEMA grant through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to construct one of the detention ponds. Hertz credits the Village Administrator, Dianne Robertson, for her resourcefulness in securing grants for project funding.

Heralded as a great mitigation measure, the project fostered other positive outcomes including partnerships with an association, in the neighboring city of Mequon, for flood storage; private property owners who provided easements for the project; and the coordination of other agencies such as the Department of Natural Resources. It also had a positive effect for fish habitat.

"Would we do it again? Yes we would. We had an end goal in mind; however, it required a coordinated effort to make sure all critical steps were followed," said Campbell. "I'm glad it's done. There were a lot of road blocks, but the project is functional and it's also beautiful. It gave Pigeon Creek a totally new look. The end result of the project will remove approximately 20% of the properties from the floodplain, which will greatly aid in redevelopment efforts," added Robertson.

More information regarding the PDM Program can be found at <https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program>.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Economic Recovery
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, but may be sponsored through an appropriate subapplicant via a local government, State agency, Tribe or 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	Restrictions can be found in the HMA Guidance, located here: https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1424983165449-38f5dfc69c0bd4ea8a161e8bb7b79553/HMA_Guidance_022715_508.pdf .
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 a minimum of 25% for a non-Federal match. Note that funding from other Federal sources cannot be used for the 25% share with one exception: Funding provided to States, Tribes, or territories under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) can be used to meet the non-Federal share requirement.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program
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

About the Resource

The purpose of the HMGP is to help communities implement statewide hazard mitigation measures following a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration in a State, Tribe, or territory requested by the Governor or Tribal Executive. The key purpose of this grant program is to enact mitigation measures that reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters. This webpage includes extensive resources and job aids to streamline project implementation. The primary guidance document for this program is the HMA Guidance. HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Case Study or Best Practice

Oliver, Wisconsin

The Schlais family enjoyed life on the banks of the St. Louis River—at least until August 2002 when a crack appeared in the middle of their garage floor. They moved the garage before half of its foundation dropped 12 feet towards the river a month later. By mid-September, the 18-foot slump was approximately one foot from the rear entrance of the Schlais home. The Schlais along with several other nearby homeowners watched their yards, decks, and stairways slide towards the river.

According to Jack Zaengle, Geology Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Superior, this type of earth mass-movement, called a “slump,” is common in the area. However, what made this event unusual was the sheer size of the slump, approximately 100 yards wide extending 100 to 150 feet down slope to the river, and the rate at which it was slipping, an average of 1.5 inches per day. Early on the Schlais reported slip rates in excess of 4.5 inches per day.

The ground failure was due in part to an underlay of red clay, which contains a significant amount of the mineral, smectite. Smectite absorbs water and expands to many times its original volume, shrinking back again when it dries. This contributes to the instability of the red clay, especially when saturated. During the spring and summer of 2002, the area received a lot of rain which added weight to the red clay. The water also acted as a lubricant which facilitated down-slope movement.

Another factor causing the slump was the ground vibration caused by trains crossing the nearby Oliver Bridge.

On top of all that, the Schlais' home was close to a propane tank and other infrastructure that was deteriorating. Water seepage into the basement also intensified making this a high-risk situation.

Through Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM), the Village of Oliver applied for and received funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to acquire and demolish the three homes that were in

imminent danger from ground failure. FEMA provided 75% of the costs or \$238,847 with WEM and the Village each providing 12.5% or \$39,808 towards the cost of the project.

“This was a serious situation for not only the Schlais, but the other two properties,” stated Roxanne Gray, State Hazard Mitigation Officer at WEM. “I was thankful to Professor Zaengle for providing his expertise and information we needed in acquiring grant approval. With the mitigation grant funds the Village was able to acquire the homes, which enabled the property owners to purchase another home. ”

In June 2012, a severe storm rolled through Oliver which caused extensive flooding throughout the area and led to a federal disaster declaration. The same three properties purchased by mitigation funds experienced further slumping. By previously acquiring the three properties, additional losses were avoided.

More information can be found at: www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program-hmgrp.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Economic Recovery
Eligible Applicants	Applicants must be States, U.S. territories, federally recognized Tribes, or local governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions can be found in the HMA Guidance, located here: https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1424983165449-38f5dfc69c0bd4ea8a161e8bb7b79553/HMA_Guidance_022715_508.pdf .
Funding Available	<p>\$180 million was made available in FY 2018. Amount available may change per year.</p> <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, 312-408-5225
Contact Email	megan.hart@fema.dhs.gov

About the Resource

The FMA program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA provides funding to States, Territories, federally recognized Tribes, and local communities for projects and planning that reduces or eliminates long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP. FMA funding is also available for management costs. Funding is appropriated by Congress annually.

Case Study or Best Practice

Freeport, New York

From 1997 to 2003, Freeport was awarded FMA grants to elevate 23 houses. In addition, two other houses were approved for elevation funds through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), which is a similar program to FMA, but is only available following a major disaster declaration. Grant money comprises 75% of the cost of the project, leaving the remaining 25% the responsibility of the sub-grantee (homeowner, community, etc.) Often, sub-grantee portions of the project costs can be met through the use of in-kind services, such as paying for architectural drawings or engineering fees. Since completion of the elevations, Freeport has seen two significant storms that tested the completed projects. Hurricane Irene struck the east coast in August 2011, causing widespread destruction. Freeport was one of the hardest hit communities in New York, suffering substantial flooding. All 25 elevated houses, however, were left completely unharmed and unaffected by Irene's floodwaters. Information regarding the FMA Program can be found here: <https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program>.

More information on this case study can be found at: <https://www.hsd.org/?view&did=787743>.

Public Assistance Program

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants include States, federally recognized Tribal governments (including Alaska Native villages and organizations so long as they are not privately owned), U.S. territories, local governments, and certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Mitigation funding is generally only available for eligible disaster-damaged facilities. Must directly reduce the potential of future, similar damage to the facility. Must be cost-effective, technically feasible, and compliant with environmental and historic preservation laws, regulations, and EOs.
Funding Available	Mitigation funding limits are determined based on benefit-cost-analysis (BCA) or as a percentage of the damaged facility's repair cost.
Cost Sharing	The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost.
Website	https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit
Contact Name	Amanda Ratliff
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5500
Contact Email	Amanda.Ratliff@fema.dhs.gov

About the Resource

The FEMA Public Assistance (PA) program provides grants to State, Territorial, Indian Tribal, and local governments, and certain types of PNP organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.

Through the program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal; life-saving emergency protective measures; and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged publicly owned facilities, and the facilities of certain PNP organizations. The PA program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

Case Study or Best Practice

Public Assistance (PA) Section 406 funding was used to repair and restore sections of the Kankakee Riverbank. The 5.6-mile long riverbank is located north of De Motte, IN. The damage occurred in February 2018 caused by spring flooding, later 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 rip-rap to the embankment to help protect people and property near the Kankakee River. PA Section 406 contributed \$1,036,875 toward the total project cost of \$3,580,468.

National Dam Safety Program

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Grant, Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	States
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Use of National Dam Safety Program funds can be found here: https://www.fema.gov/grant-assistance-states .
Funding Available	Not identified
Cost Sharing	Not identified
Website	https://www.fema.gov/national-dam-safety-program
Contact Name	Scott Bailey
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5232
Contact Email	scott.bailey@fema.dhs.gov

About the Resource

For 30 years, the Federal government has used the National Dam Safety Program (NDSP) to protect Americans from dam failure. The NDSP is a partnership of the States, Federal agencies, and other stakeholders that encourages and promotes the establishment and maintenance of effective Federal and State dam safety programs to reduce the risks to human life, property, and the environment from dam-related hazards.

Case Study or Best Practice

Most recently the NDSP participated in recovery efforts resulting from the Lake Oroville Dam spillway failure in February 2017.

More information on the North Carolina Dam Risk Management Assessment Report can be found at: <https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1496950342814-10d3605d60db3cdf97f1ca8b4d353603/FEMAP1090.pdf>.

Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP)

Agency or Organization	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Resource Type	Policy
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Structures 50 years or older from current date.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	N/A
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.fema.gov/office-environmental-planning-and-historic-preservation
Contact Name	Duane Castaldi, Regional Environmental Officer
Contact Address	536 S. Clark Street 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-408-5549
Contact Email	GPDEHPInfo@dhs.gov Duane.Castaldi@fema.dhs.gov

About the Resource

The Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) program integrates the protection and enhancement of environmental, historic, and cultural resources into FEMA's mission, programs and activities; ensures that FEMA's activities and programs related to disaster response and recovery, hazard mitigation, and emergency preparedness comply with Federal environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders; and provides environmental and historic preservation technical assistance to FEMA staff, local, State, and Federal partners, and grantees and subgrantees.

Case Study or Best Practice

St. Croix, Minnesota

During the evening of July 1, 2011, storms accompanied by straight-line winds at speeds of more than 100 miles per hour tore through the St. Croix Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), felling trees, blocking roadways, and damaging buildings across the park. On July 28, the President declared a major disaster for Minnesota, making Federal funding available on a cost-sharing basis to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR). FEMA's environmental review staff, along with DNR and FEMA's Public Assistance Branch, gathered regularly to review 60 separate grant projects and repair specifications to ensure that the historic character of the RDA would not be compromised by the repairs. Despite the damages, the projects addressed damage to the park's historic resources, preserving an important part of our nation's history. That success allows the park to continue providing opportunities for outdoor recreation as originally envisioned almost 80 years ago.

Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses

Agency or Organization	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Resource Type	Tax Relief
Primary Recovery Function	Economic Recovery
Eligible Applicants	U.S. taxpayers, including individuals and businesses affected by federally declared disasters.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Varies depending 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

About the Resource

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

Case Study or Best Practice

Publication 976 lists information about IRS disaster relief, for example, assistance during Harvey, Irma, California wildfires, and other disasters. This can be found at: <https://www.irs.gov/publications/p976>.

Additionally, Publication 547 provides example claims to help applicants understand if they qualify and how to complete the application. This can be found at: <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p547.pdf>.

Coastal Resilience Grants

Agency or Organization	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	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	Dependent on FY2018 appropriations, NOAA intends to award up to \$9 million for this competition. Individual award information not available.
Cost Sharing	Federal funds awarded under this program must be matched with non-Federal funds at a 2:1 ratio.
Website	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/grant/noaa-coastal-resilience-grants
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

About the Resource

The NOAA Coastal Resilience Grants program, jointly administered by NOAA's National Ocean Service and NOAA Fisheries, implements projects that build resilient U.S. coastal communities and ecosystems.

Resilience is the ability to prepare and plan for, absorb, recover from, and more successfully adapt to adverse events such as extreme weather or long-term changing environmental conditions. This program is intended to build resilience through projects that conserve and restore sustainable ecosystem processes and functions and reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and infrastructure from the impacts of extreme weather events, climate hazards, and changing ocean conditions.

Case Study or Best Practice

The Coastal Resilience Program is currently on hold.

More information on 2017 recipients can be found at: <https://www.noaa.gov/media-release/noaa-announces-138-million-in-coastal-resilience-grants>.

Meteorologic and Hydrologic Modernization Development

Agency or Organization	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	There are both applicant eligibility and beneficiary eligibility. Both can be found here: https://beta.sam.gov/fal/d1e6b12d3857ecc7cbde3c811f629a82/view#compliance-requirements .
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions can be found within the Compliance Requirements, located here: https://beta.sam.gov/fal/d1e6b12d3857ecc7cbde3c811f629a82/view#compliance-requirements .
Funding Available	The range of available financial assistance is \$6,000 to \$5,814,360. The average assistance given is \$400,000.
Cost Sharing	Not identified
Website	https://beta.sam.gov/fal/d1e6b12d3857ecc7cbde3c811f629a82/view?keywords=hazard%20mitigation&sort=-relevance&index=cfa&is_active=true&page=1
Contact Name	Leroy Spayd Portfolio Coordinator Chief, Training Division National Weather Service/Office of the Chief Learning Officer
Contact Address	1325 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910
Contact Phone	301-427-9322
Contact Email	leroy.spayd@noaa.gov

About the Resource

To maintain a cooperative university and Federal partnerships to conduct meteorological training, education, professional development, and research and development on issues common to the hydrometeorological community, and to reduce the impact of tsunamis through hazard assessment, warning guidance, and mitigation.

Case Study or Best Practice

Fiscal Year 2019

Projects awarded will continue development of the Education, Training and Capacity Development (ETCD) Center for weather, water, and climate forecasting. This center will focus on human performance improvement and capacity development in National Meteorological and Hydrological Services.

Office of Protected Resources Endangered Species Act (ESA) Programs

Agency or Organization	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants vary depending on the funding opportunity.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions vary depending on the funding opportunity.
Funding Available	Amount Available varies depending on the funding opportunity.
Cost Sharing	Cost Sharing varies depending on the funding opportunity.
Website	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/about/office-protected-resources
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

About the Resource

Manages a variety of programs to conserve, protect, and recover marine species and their habitats.

Case Study or Best Practice

A successful ESA Consultation Letter provides detailed information on the project and the project area, specifically identifying the critical habitat and species impacted. This ESA Consultation Letter can be found at:

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

More information on technical assistance and the application can be found at:

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

Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration Grants

Agency or Organization	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Eligible applicants are institutions of higher education, non-profits, commercial (for profit) organizations, U.S. territories, and State, local, and Native American Tribal governments.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	NOAA will not accept proposals with a NOAA Federal funding request of less than \$100,000 or more than \$4 million over a 3-year award period.
Funding Available	Award amounts range from \$75,000 to \$3 million over 1 to 3 years.
Cost Sharing	Applicants are encouraged to demonstrate a 1:1 non-Federal match for NOAA funds.
Website	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/grant/coastal-and-marine-habitat-restoration-grants
Contact Name	Natalie McLenaghan
Contact Address	1315 East-West Highway 14th Floor Silver Spring, MD 20910
Contact Phone	301-427-8600
Contact Email	Natalie.McLanaghan@noaa.gov

About the Resource

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

Note: this resource may not apply to many of the communities in FEMA Region V, but is included because the resource is available in FEMA Region V.

Case Study or Best Practice

Accelerating Recovery across Puget Sound

The Nature Conservancy was awarded up to \$1,761,089 over 3 years to restore floodplain and estuary habitat in Puget Sound. The Nature Conservancy will work with partners to plan, develop, and implement on-the-ground projects that will restore more than 100 acres of delta, tidal, floodplain, and riparian habitat in two of the most important watersheds within Puget Sound for the recovery of Endangered Species Act-listed salmon.

Winter Lake Restoration

The Nature Conservancy was awarded \$1,210,000 to restore 407 acres of tidal wetlands. It will also provide access to 1,300 acres of over-winter fish habitat at a site in the Coquille River Estuary of western Oregon. The project will benefit Endangered Species Act-listed coho salmon.

Fish Passage Restoration in Alaska

The Tyonek Tribal Conservation District was awarded up to \$600,000 over 2 years to replace two undersized culverts and re-route one road. This will restore access to nine upstream miles and 130 lake acres to multiple salmon species, providing benefits to both salmon and Cook Inlet Beluga Whales that rely on salmon as a food source.

Disaster Loan Program

Agency or Organization	Small Business Administration (SBA)
Resource Type	Loan
Primary Recovery Function	Economic Recovery
Eligible Applicants	Businesses of all sizes, private non-profit organizations, homeowners, and renters.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Varies depending on the borrower. More information can be found here: https://disasterloan.sba.gov/ela/Documents/Three_Step_Process_SBA_Disaster_Loans.pdf .
Funding Available	Businesses may borrow up to \$2 million and homeowners may borrow up to \$200,000 to repair/replace a disaster-damaged private residence or \$40,000 for a homeowner or renter to repair/replace damaged personal property.
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://disasterloan.sba.gov/ela/Information/Index
Contact Name	Michael Lampton, Public Affairs Manager
Contact Address	233 Peachtree Center Avenue NE #1900 Atlanta, GA 30303
Contact Phone	404-331-0333 ext. 2177
Contact Email	Michael.Lampton@sba.gov

About the Resource

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

Case Study or Best Practice

SBA's Disaster Loan Program was a large provider of post-Sandy disaster loans. As a result of the high volume of loans, Congress passed the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013, which appropriated \$779 million to the SBA for disaster assistance. SBA provided different loans depending on the applicant - homeowner loans as well as business loans.

More information on this case study can be found at: <https://www.cpajournal.com/2016/11/23/small-business-administrations-hurricane-sandy-disaster-loan-program/>.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery

Agency or Organization	U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building
Eligible Applicants	Under most CDBG-DR appropriations, funds may be made available to States, units of general local government, Indian tribes, or insular areas.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Restrictions	Each activity must be Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)-eligible, address a disaster-related impact in a county that has received a Presidential disaster declaration, and meet a national objective. Eligible grantees are States, units of general local government, Indian Tribes, and insular areas.
Funding Available	The available funding is determined based upon the disaster declaration.
Cost Sharing	Varies depending on the cost type. More information on costs can be found here: https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CDBG-DR-Cost-Types-Summary.pdf .
Website	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/ https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-grantee-contact-information/#all-disasters
Contact Name	Contact specific to disaster https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-grantee-contact-information/#all-disasters
Contact Address	451 7th Street S.W., Washington, DC 20410
Contact Phone	202-708-1112
Contact Email	Contact specific to disaster https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-grantee-contact-information/#all-disasters

About the Resource

In response to Presidentially declared disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program as Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) grants to rebuild areas affected by a disaster and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since CDBG-DR assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD helps communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources. CDBG-DR is a presidentially declared appropriation, rather than an annual appropriation, and regulations can be found in 24 Code of Federal Regulations 570 with Federal Register Notices for each CDBG-DR appropriation. CDBG-DR funds can be used for disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure, housing, and economic revitalization.

Case Study or Best Practice

Cleveland County, Oklahoma

Cleveland County sustained significant damages from the various tornadoes, wildfires, flooding, straight-line winds, and winter storms that occurred between 2011 and 2013. To assist in the community's recovery process, HUD awarded CDBG-DR funding to Cleveland County under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act. During active recovery, localities hire contractors to perform construction, administration, and other tasks. However, CDBG-DR fund recipients must follow very specific, yet complicated Federal procurement rules, as well as State and local government laws and regulations. Grantees must also verify this compliance through accurate reporting and recordkeeping. As each program has its own set of regulations, it is critical to have adequate staff who are prepared to ensure compliance at each step and keep accurate records for HUD's periodic reviews and audits.

Cleveland County initially tried implementing HUD CDBG-DR programs without a program administrator, but quickly realized that the county needed assistance. IBTS was brought on as a subrecipient in May of 2016 to help the county remain in compliance and carry out projects under this funding. The subrecipient agreement was the first of its kind signed in the United States and made the consultant responsible for carrying out permitted activities in conformance with applicable CDBG-DR requirements. The subrecipient partnership is permitted under the CDBG-DR program only if the subrecipient is a nonprofit organization. Through this agreement, the subrecipient handles complete oversight of compliance and eligibility activities. This includes program oversight for engineering and construction activities such as:

- Contractor change orders
- Monthly Davis-Bacon compliance monitoring
- Contractor payment application approvals

- Review of environmental studies
- HUD approvals for identified projects

By contracting with a subrecipient, Cleveland County was able to navigate the complexity of regulations associated with the program objectives, in addition to managing the budget more efficiently. Over the course of just 1 year of partnership, the county realized a surplus of \$305,000 CDBG-DR funds that can be of use in the remaining six projects. Specialized consultants can help localities continue to take progressive measures even after long-term recovery is complete, improving on problem areas and incorporating successful strategies into the county's disaster response and recovery procedures.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) State Program

Agency or Organization	U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building
Eligible Applicants	States
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Information on the eligible grantees and projects can be found here: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-state/state-cdbg-program-eligibility-requirements/ , as well as here: https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2179/guide-national-objectives-eligible-activities-state-cdbg-programs/
Funding Available	Appropriated each year. More information can be found here: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/budget .
Cost Sharing	States may use \$100,000 plus up to 50% of costs it incurs for program administration, up to a maximum of 3% of its CDBG allocation. Amounts expended on administration in excess of \$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 State's allocation.
Website	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-state/
Contact Name	Region V Office
Contact Address	Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-353-6236
Contact Email	james.a.cunningham@hud.gov

About the Resource

Under the State CDBG Program, States award grants to smaller units of general local government that develop and preserve decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create and retain jobs. Annually, each State develops funding priorities and criteria for selecting projects.

Case Study or Best Practice

DuPage County, Illinois

The "Home is Where the Heart is" Group Home Project. A new Community Integrated Living Arrangement (CILA) group home for six extremely low-income adults with severe intellectual and developmental disabilities. Residents of this group home receive much-needed housing as well as life skills training, enabling them to achieve their potential, advance their independence and participate as full members of the community.

More project profiles from Region V and across the country can be found 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
Primary Recovery Function	Economic Recovery
Eligible Applicants	States, Metropolitan cities and urban counties (i.e., CDBG entitlement recipients), Nonentitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by States that administer the CDBG program, Nonentitlement communities eligible to receive CDBG funds under the HUD-Administered Small Cities CDBG program (Hawaii). The public entity may be the borrower or it may designate a public agency as the borrower.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Projects funded with Section 108 loans must meet basic CDBG criteria, including meeting a national objective and public benefits standards. Projects are also subject to compliance with all other local, State, or Federal regulations including cross cutting regulations.
Funding Available	In 2017, \$716,599,390 was allocated to FEMA Region V States. Currently availability of funding can be found here: https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5197/current-availability-of-section-108-financing-cdbg-entitlement-and-State-grantees/
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/section-108/
Contact Name	Donald Kathan Director, Community Planning and Development
Contact Address	Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-913-8713
Contact Email	Donald.G.Kathan@hud.gov

About the Resource

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

Case Study or Best Practice

The State of Indiana received \$30 million in 2013 for their Community Enhancement and Economic Development Loan Fund. The State of Indiana's Office of Community Rural Affairs (OCRA) and the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority (IHCDA) will use Section 108 loan funds to capitalize a Community Enhancement and Economic Development (CEED) Loan Fund to make loans to non-entitlement units of local government throughout the State. The non-entitlement units of local government will either re-lend the Section 108 guaranteed loan funds to third-party for-profit and nonprofit businesses, including Community-Based Development Organizations (CBDO), use the funds directly, or deploy the funds through a subrecipient to carry out a variety of activities. Loans will range between \$1 million and \$7 million.

More information on this best practice can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2013-Section-108-Guaranteed-Loan-Program-Overview.pdf>.

Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants

Agency or Organization	U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Local municipalities, non-profit organizations, for-profit organizations. A list of the grantee and applicant list from 2011 can be found here: https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/2011REGAWARDPSSAPPLICANTS.PDF .
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	None identified
Funding Available	Thresholds depending on the size of the community: For large metropolitan areas with a population of 500,000 or more, the minimum grant amount is \$1,000,000 and the maximum is \$5,000,000. For medium-sized metropolitan areas with a population between 200,000 and 499,999, the minimum grant amount is \$600,000 and the maximum is \$3,000,000. For rural and small town areas with a population below 200,000, the minimum grant amount is \$400,000 and the maximum is \$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	Region V Office
Contact Address	Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-353-6236
Contact Email	james.a.cunningham@hud.gov

About the Resource

The Sustainable Communities Regional Planning (SCRP) Grant Program supports locally led collaborative efforts that bring together diverse interests from the many municipalities in a region to determine how best to target housing, economic and workforce development, and infrastructure investments to create more jobs and regional economic activity. SCRPs place a priority on investing in partnerships, including nontraditional partnerships (e.g., arts and culture, recreation, public health, food systems, regional planning agencies and public education entities) that translate the Six Livability Principles into strategies that direct long-term development and reinvestment, demonstrate a commitment to addressing issues of regional significance, use data to set and monitor progress toward performance goals, and engage stakeholders and residents in meaningful decision-making roles. The SCRPs program is a key initiative of the Partnership for Sustainable Communities, in which HUD works with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to coordinate and leverage programs and investments.

Note: this resource has not been updated since 2011.

Case Study or Best Practice

Denver, Colorado

A 12-year, \$6.2 billion public transportation expansion plan for the region, FasTracks, 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 developed a community engagement initiative around two stations for Denver Housing Authority residents and surrounding community members. Through the establishment of Resident Advisory Committees (RAC) in 2006, the effort engaged hundreds of residents and resulted in the adoption of a list of Community Principles (such as preventing displacement and creating economic opportunities) to guide redevelopment efforts.

More information on the Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants and best practices can be found at:
<http://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/2010-sc-regional-planning-grant-equity-guide.pdf>.

Community Challenge Planning Grants

Agency or Organization	U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	Local municipalities. A list of the grantee and applicant list from 2011 can be found here: https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/2011CHALAWARDPSSAPPLICANTS.PDF
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Education/Outreach
Restrictions	Restrictions on the funding can be found in the NOFA. These grants cannot be used to substitute funding already pledged to support land use, community development, housing, transportation planning, and other planning activities
Funding Available	The maximum grant amount per project is \$3,000,000, and the minimum grant amount is \$100,000
Cost Sharing	Not identified
Website	https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/economic_development/HUD-DOT_Community_Challenge_Grants
Contact Name	Region V Office
Contact Address	Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-353-6236
Contact Email	N/A

About the Resource

HUD's Community Challenge Planning Grant Program fosters reform and reduces barriers to achieving affordable, economically vital, and sustainable communities. Such efforts may include amending or replacing local master plans, zoning codes, and building codes, either on a jurisdiction-wide basis or in a specific neighborhood, district, corridor, or sector to promote mixed-use development, affordable housing, the reuse of older buildings and structures for new purposes, and similar activities with the goal of promoting sustainability at the local or neighborhood level. This Program also supports the development of affordable housing through the development and adoption of inclusionary zoning ordinances and other activities to support planning implementation.

Note: this resource has not been updated since 2011.

Case Study or Best Practice

Washtenaw County, Michigan

In 2011, the County of Washtenaw was awarded \$3,000,000 for the Washtenaw County Sustainable Community project. Today, 64% of the residents in Washtenaw County live in the urban core which runs from Ann Arbor (largest city) to Ypsilanti (second largest city), connected by Washtenaw Avenue. This corridor is the busiest road in the county yet few housing options presently exist directly on the corridor with mostly low-density neighborhoods in their place. The goal of this project was to remove barriers and create a coordinated approach to affordable and energy-efficient housing, as well as to connect these affordable housing options to job centers and healthy food through via an enhanced multimodal transportation corridor. By strengthening public transit and non-motorized travel modes, this project rectifies the disparity between isolated segments of the community, provides a catalyst for revitalization efforts with green building practices, increases energy efficiency, reduces housing costs in rental housing, and enhances connections to job centers for low-income and working class residents.

203(k) Rehabilitation Program

Agency or Organization	U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
Resource Type	Loan
Primary Recovery Function	Housing
Eligible Applicants	Homebuyers, homeowners
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	More information on the type of projects allowed and disallowed can be found here: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/sfh/203k/203k--df .
Funding Available	There are FHA mortgage limits depending on the area. Please consult the FHA Mortgage Limit Calculator, found here: https://entp.hud.gov/idapp/html/hicostlook.cfm .
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/sfh/203k
Contact Name	Gary Long
Contact Address	N/A
Contact Phone	800-225-5342
Contact Email	Gary.X.Long@hud.gov

About the Resource

Section 203(k) insurance enables homebuyers and homeowners to finance both the purchase (or refinancing) of a house and the cost of its rehabilitation through a single mortgage or to finance the rehabilitation of their existing home.

Case Study or Best Practice

HUD's Federal Housing Administration (FHA) manages the 203(k) program. FHA works closely with FEMA and the Small Business Administration to support home rebuilding, repairs, or relocation following a disaster. The FHA has several programs, and 203(k) provides qualified homebuyers and homeowners to either purchase a home or refinance an existing home to include the cost of repairs or improvements in the loan amount. There are three main programs under 203(k) depending on the scale of the repairs required to the home.

If the 203(k) program isn't right, FHA also provides the 203(h) program, which provides a mortgage loan for reconstruction or replacement of a home. The Title I Property Improvement Loan is a second mortgage for home alterations, repairs, or site improvements.

Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building
Eligible Applicants	State, regional, and local governments, Indian Tribes, and other non-Federal public agencies.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Restrictions	None identified
Funding Available	Changes with fiscal year and is also dependent upon the services requested.
Cost Sharing	None. State and local governments can receive technical assistance free of charge. (Program services are also offered to non-water resource Federal agencies and to the private sector on a 100% cost recovery basis. For most of these requests, payment is required before services are provided.)
Website	https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/public-services/flood-plain-management-services/
Contact Name	Terry Zien
Contact Address	180 5th Street East Suite 700 St. Paul, MN 55101
Contact Phone	651-290-5807
Contact Email	terry.r.zien@usace.army.mil

About the Resource

Under the authority provided by Section 206 of the 1960 Flood Control Act (PL 86-645), as amended, the USACE can provide the full range of technical services and planning guidance that is needed to support effective floodplain management. General technical assistance efforts under this program include determining site-specific data on obstructions to flood flows, flood formation, and timing; flood depths, stages, or floodwater velocities; the extent, duration, and frequency of flooding; information on natural and cultural floodplain resources; and flood loss potentials before and after the use of floodplain management measures. The types of studies that have been conducted under the FPMS program include floodplain delineation/hazard, dam failure analyses, hurricane evacuation, flood warning, floodway, flood damage reduction, stormwater management, flood proofing, and inventories of flood-prone structures.

Case Study or Best Practice

In 2008, the Huntington District Floodplain Management Services Team created a Spatially Enabled FPMS Call Log Database to process calls received by the District's tollfree number. Since its inception, the database has logged 324 calls. Of those, two originated from Virginia, 27 from Kentucky, 80 from Ohio, and 215 from West Virginia. Calls cover a broad range of categories. In addition to calls about its FPMS program, the District receives inquiries about floodplain impacts on large development projects, Federal property rentals, FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map determinations, Base Flood Elevation requests, miscellaneous map requests, and general questions about the USACE and the National Flood Insurance Program.

More information on best practices can be found at: <https://www.hsd.org/?view&did=773470>.

Continuing Authorities Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	Non-Federal authority
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	The authority and project scopes allowed under the CAP can be found here: https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Public-Services/Continuing-Authorities-Program/
Funding Available	The feasibility phase is initially federally funded up to \$100,000. Any remaining feasibility phase costs are shared 50/50 with the non-Federal sponsor after executing a feasibility cost sharing agreement (FCSA). Costs beyond the feasibility phase are shared as specified in the authorizing legislation for that section.
Cost Sharing	There is a 50/50 cost-share during the feasibility phase for costs exceeding \$100,000. Additional cost-share is outlined in the specified legislation for the section in which the project falls.
Website	http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Public-Services/Continuing-Authorities-Program/
Contact Name	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island Clock Tower Building
Contact Address	1500 Rock Island Drive P.O. Box 2004 Rock Island, IL 61201
Contact Phone	309-794-4200
Contact Email	N/A

About the Resource

The USACE Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) is a group of nine legislative authorities under which the USACE can plan, design, and implement certain types of water resources projects without additional project-specific congressional authorization. The purpose of the CAP is to plan and implement projects of limited size, cost, scope, and complexity. The table below lists the CAP authorities and their project purposes.

All projects in this program include a feasibility phase and an implementation phase. Planning activities, such as development of alternative plans to achieve the project goals, initial design and cost estimating, environmental analyses, and real estate evaluations, are performed during the feasibility phase, to develop enough information to decide whether to implement the project. The feasibility phase is initially federally funded up to \$100,000. Any remaining feasibility phase costs are shared 50/50 with the non-Federal sponsor after executing a feasibility cost sharing agreement (FCSA). The final design, preparation of contract plans and specifications, permitting, real estate acquisition, project contracting and construction, and any other activities required to construct or implement the approved project are completed during the implementation phase. The USACE and the non-Federal sponsor sign a project partnership agreement (PPA) near the beginning of the implementation phase. Costs beyond the feasibility phase are shared as specified in the authorizing legislation for that section.

Case Study or Best Practice

Model documentation for all Continuing Authorities Program Projects can be found at: https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Project-Partnership-Agreements/model_cap/.

Inspection of Completed Works Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	Non-Federal owners of federally built critical infrastructure.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	None identified
Funding Available	Not identified
Cost Sharing	Not identified
Website	http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Programs-Project-Management/District-Programs/Inspection-of-Completed-Works/
Contact Name	Mr. Dana Werner
Contact Address	180 5th Street East Suite 700 St. Paul, MN 55101
Contact Phone	651-290-5755 651-290-5326
Contact Email	dana.l.werner@usace.army.mil

About the Resource

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

Case Study or Best Practice

The Inspection of Completed Works Program was used to complete a flood damage reduction project in Oslo, Minnesota following the 1997 Red River flood.

Rehabilitation and Inspection Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	Public Sponsor
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	The criteria for assistance, and therefore any restrictions on what is not eligible for assistance, is found here: https://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Emergency-Management/Rehabilitation-Inspection/ .
Funding Available	Not identified
Cost Sharing	The Public Sponsor must provide 20% of the cost of the Rehabilitation Assistance.
Website	http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Emergency-Management/Rehabilitation-Inspection/
Contact Name	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District Emergency Management
Contact Address	180 5th Street East Suite 700 St. Paul, MN 55101
Contact Phone	651-290-5210
Contact Email	N/A

About the Resource

The USACE has authority under Public Law (PL) 84-99 to supplement local efforts to repair flood control projects after they get damaged during a flood. There are many things that must be carefully balanced in carrying out this authority, such as the needs of the local community, sensitivity to the environment, the need to apply sound engineering judgment for the proper functioning of the FCW, and the need to provide proper stewardship of the taxpayers' dollars with which the USACE is entrusted. In light of all these competing interests, the USACE has developed a program called the Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP), which specifically defines the types of projects that can be eligible for assistance and specifies the ongoing for operation and maintenance requirements for the FCWs that qualify.

Case Study or Best Practice

USACE provides information on their disaster response programs, including the intended goals and outputs of the programs, at: <https://www.usace.army.mil/Media/Fact-Sheets/Fact-Sheet-Article-View/Article/475476/emergency-response/>.

Small Flood Control

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	Non-Federal sponsor
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Each project selected must be economically justified; that is, the benefits resulting from constructing a project must exceed the cost incurred to construct the project. It also must be environmentally acceptable and complete within itself.
Funding Available	Each separate project is limited to a total Federal cost of not more than \$10 million, including 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 a minimum of 35% of costs for design and implementation, but not to 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	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

About the Resource

The USACE has the authority, provided by Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended, to plan, design, and construct certain small flood control projects that have not already been specifically authorized by Congress. Both structural (levees, channels, or dams, for instance) and nonstructural (flood proofing or evacuation, for example) solutions are considered. Studies are required to evaluate potential projects. Each project selected must be economically justified; that is, the benefits resulting from constructing a project must exceed the cost incurred to construct the project. It also must be environmentally acceptable and complete within itself. In addition, each separate project is limited to a total Federal cost of not more than \$10 million, including studies, design, and implementation.

Case Study or Best Practice

A hydrologic-economic simulation model was developed to evaluate alternative protective schemes in the design of an authorized Federal flood control project for 125 miles of the Tibbee River floodplain in Mississippi. The model requires input consisting of 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 in conjunction with flow-frequency curves at index locations to generate a series of floods for comparing alternative protection schemes with existing conditions. The effect of channel improvement on flood runoff characteristics was evaluated by using storage routing functions that account for changes in storage-discharge relations. Based on results obtained from using the model, a channel improvement plan was tentatively selected for the Tibbee River basin from the alternative schemes evaluated.

More information on this case study can be found at: <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/publications/technicalpapers/tp-51.pdf>.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration

Agency or Organization	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Non-Federal sponsor
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	The Corps evaluates projects that benefit the environment through restoring, improving or protecting aquatic habitat for plants, fish, and wildlife. A project is accepted for construction after a detailed investigation shows it is technically feasible and environmentally acceptable, and provides cost-effective environmental benefits.
Funding Available	The maximum Federal expenditure per project is \$10 million, which 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	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

About the Resource

The USACE is comprised of approximately 30,000 civilian and military personnel, making it the world's largest public engineering, design and construction management agency. Although generally associated with flood risk management, the environmental mission is a main function of the organization.

Ecosystem restoration is the process of assisting in the recovery of ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed and focuses on establishing the ecological processes necessary to make terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems sustainable, resilient, and healthy under current and future conditions. The focus of the Corps ecosystem restoration program is on water-related ecosystem projects, including restoration of wetland, riparian, and aquatic systems. Although the Corps sometimes does become involved in broader restoration projects, Corps policy is that there has to be a water nexus, as other Federal agencies have missions and funding specifically for restoration of upland habitats – like the U.S. Forest Service. As such, the Corps focus is on wetlands, submerged aquatic vegetation, oyster reefs, riparian forest, and wet prairie.

The USACE works to restore degraded ecosystems to a more natural condition through large-scale ecosystem restoration projects, such as the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration, Louisiana Coastal Area Ecosystem Restoration, Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery, Aransas National Wildlife Refuge Beneficial Use of Dredged Material (restoration of marsh critical to the endangered Whooping Crane), and Houston Ship Channel Beneficial Use of Dredged Material (marsh restoration in Galveston Bay), and by employing system-wide watershed approaches to problem solving and management for smaller ecosystem restoration projects.

Case Study or Best Practice

Galveston, Texas

The USACE Galveston District has a number of projects all along the Texas coast that use dredged material from its maintenance dredging program beneficially to create marsh, restore seagrass, and provide bird rookeries, including projects in Galveston Bay, Matagorda Bay, Corpus Christi Bay, the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, and the Laguna Madre. The Corps will cost-share an oyster reef restoration in Matagorda Bay with The Nature Conservancy in the near future. The Corps has initiated a comprehensive study of the upper Texas coast from Sabine to Galveston in collaboration with the Texas General Land Office that will look for opportunities for large-scale ecosystem restoration projects to protect not only habitats but the Texas coast from storm surge and erosion.

More information on Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration can be found at: <https://www.usace.army.mil/Media/News-Archive/Story-Article-View/Article/477888/what-is-ecosystem-restoration/>.

Water and Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Resource Type	Loan, Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	Most State and local government entities, private non-profits, 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	Contacts available by County https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?service=page/CountyMap&state=IL&stateName=Illinois&stateCode=17
Contact Address	See above
Contact Phone	See above
Contact Email	See above

About the Resource

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS), the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, and the Rural Housing Service comprise USDA's Rural Development mission area. As the name suggests, the three agencies' programs are designed to meet the needs of people who live in rural areas including infrastructure, housing, health and medical, education, and employment. The RUS's Water Programs Division has four programs that provide financial and technical assistance for the development and operation of safe and affordable water supply systems, sewage, and other forms of waste disposal facilities: Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants, Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants, Technical Assistance and Training Grants, and Solid Waste Management Grants. RUS provides loans, guaranteed loans, and grants for water, sewer, stormwater, and solid waste disposal facilities in cities and towns of up to 10,000 people, and rural areas with no population limits.

Case Study or Best Practice

Through its water and waste disposal system loan and grant program, the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) provides direct loans, guaranteed loans, and grants for water, sewer, stormwater, and solid waste disposal facilities in cities and towns with 10,000 or fewer inhabitants. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) initiated this audit to evaluate the controls in place to provide direct loans and grants to rural communities.

The direct loan and grant program was reviewed, which had obligations of \$6.18 billion nationwide from fiscal years (FY) 2005 through 2008. The review covered the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Minnesota, which accounted for \$484 million in direct loan and grant obligations during those years.

More information on this report can be found at: <https://www.usda.gov/oig/webdocs/09601-1-AT%20093010.pdf>.

Drought Assistance Programs

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Resource Type	Variety
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
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.usda.gov/topics/disaster/drought/usda-drought-programs-and-assistance
Contact Name	Contacts available by County https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?service=page/CountyMap&state=IL&stateName=Illinois&stateCode=17
Contact Address	See above
Contact Phone	See above
Contact Email	See above

About the Resource

A variety of programs related to Drought Assistance.

Case Study or Best Practice

Discussions with Californian farmers took place on how USDA can further help them with available resources. While the discussion centered on concerns over water supply, the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) recommended conservation practices have helped them better prepare for the State's historic water shortage.

These farmers are constantly looking for ways to maximize their available water. They have worked with NRCS to use water management techniques to assess the appropriate amount of water to apply in the correct intervals, and the use of a permanent cover crop and mulch to increase the soil's health and water holding capacity. They also continually visit with the local Farm Bureau, wine grape growers association, and others to find ways to work together to get through this dry period. Together, they have considered a number of innovative approaches, including creating a community composting site.

Each of these farmers was clear-eyed about the challenge ahead. They recognize that droughts are part of California's history and will be part of their future. While they are very concerned about the effect of the State's most severe drought on record, they haven't given up hope and are eager to invest in conservation practices that will allow them to mitigate the effects of this and future droughts. What was observed in California underscores the importance of having the full array of tools and programs so that USDA can help meet the needs of farmers in California and across the country. It underscores the importance of the Federal government working collaboratively under President Obama's National Drought Resilience Partnership to help States and rural communities build their resilience now and in the future.

Drought announcement and updates can be found at: <https://www.usda.gov/topics/disaster/drought>.

More information on best practices and case studies can be found at <https://www.usda.gov/topics/disaster/drought/usda-drought-programs-and-assistance>.

Tree Assistance Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Economic Recovery
Eligible Applicants	Orchardists and nursery tree growers that have: <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, but eligible growers are not required to own the land on which eligible trees, bushes and vines are planted; and • Replace eligible trees, bushes, and vines within 12 months from the date the TAP application is approved.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	There are restrictions for what is considered an Eligible Tree Type, an Eligible Loss, and an Eligible Producer. This information can be found here: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/FactSheets/2018/tap_fact_sheet_may_2018.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	Shayla Watson-Porter Contacts available by County https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?service=page/CountyMap&state=IL&stateName=Illinois&stateCode=17
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

About the Resource

The Tree Assistance Program (TAP) provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters occurring on or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011. TAP was authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill and is funded through the Agricultural Disaster Relief Trust Fund. TAP provides funds for those orchardists and nursery tree growers who have suffered qualifying damage in excess of 15% from an eligible natural disaster, owned their plants at the time of the disaster, and will replace said trees, bushes, and vines within 12 months of application approval.

Case Study or Best Practice

Florida (2018)

Citrus growers in Florida who sustain mortality losses due to citrus greening must meet the eligible loss criteria above. Since citrus greening is a disease, mortality related to citrus greening may be assessed over a 6-year period. The loss period due to citrus greening begins when the grower first recognizes the disease in the stand and ends when an infected tree becomes either biologically dead or no longer commercially viable. Under the Florida request as approved, citrus growers are allowed to choose one of the following options for TAP participation:

Option 1: Apply for TAP during any year in which the stand sustained a mortality loss in excess of 15% after adjustment for normal mortality. If the grower chooses this option, the grower would contact their FSA administrative county to report the percentage of trees they wished to replace prior to tree removal. An FSA representative will perform a field visit to verify the actual loss.

Option 2: If tree mortality of 15% (after adjustment for normal mortality) has not been met, the grower may accumulate mortality over multiple years (not to exceed a total of six) and apply for TAP at that time. Growers should contact their FSA county office

to report greening. Further, growers are required to document annually (up to six years) the total number of lost trees.

Although TAP allows producers to request assistance when multiple losses from subsequent disaster events occur, growers who receive a TAP payment due to citrus greening will not be eligible for additional TAP payments on the resets (newly planted trees) until they have reached the age of maturity (six years of age).

More information on this case study can be found at: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdfiles/FactSheets/2018/tap_florida_citrus_greening_fact_sheet_may_2018.pdf.

Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Farms and ranches damaged by federally declared disasters.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	FSA county committees determine land eligibility based on on-site inspections of damaged land and the type and extent of the damage.
Funding Available	The FSA County Committee is able to approve applications up to \$50,000 while \$50,001 to \$100,000 requires State committee approval. Amounts over \$100,000 require the approval of the national FSA office.
Cost Sharing	Up to 75% of the cost to implement emergency conservation practices can be provided; however, the final amount is determined by the committee reviewing the application. Qualified limited resource producers may earn up to 90% cost-share.
Website	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/emergency-conservation/index
Contact Name	USDA-Illinois State Farm Service Agency Contacts available by County https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?service=page/CountyMap&state=IL&stateName=Illinois&stateCode=17
Contact Address	3500 Wabash Avenue Springfield, IL 62711
Contact Phone	217-241-6600 Ext.2
Contact Email	See above

About the Resource

The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides emergency funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. Funding for ECP is appropriated by Congress. ECP is administered by State and county Farm Service Agency (FSA) committees. Subject to availability of funds, locally elected county committees are authorized to implement ECP for all disasters except drought, which is authorized at the national office of FSA. The FSA County Committee inspects the damage to determine if land is eligible for ECP. For land to qualify for ECP funds, the damage from the natural disaster or severe drought must create new conservation problems that could potentially do the following:

- Further damage the land
- Significantly affect the land's productive capacity
- Represent damage from a natural disaster unusual for the area (an exception to this is damage from wind erosion)
- Be too costly to repair without Federal assistance in order to return the land to agricultural production.

Case Study or Best Practice

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

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

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Resource Type	Other
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	<p>To be eligible for CRP enrollment, a farmer must have owned or operated the land for at least 12 months prior to the previous CRP sign-up period. Exceptions to this rule include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land acquired by the new owner due to the previous owner's death; - Change in ownership due to foreclosure; or - Land that was purchased by the new owner without the sole intention of placing it in CRP. <p>To be eligible for placement in CRP, land must be either: Cropland (including field margins) that is planted to an agricultural commodity 4 of the previous 6 crop years from 2008 to 2013, and which is physically and legally capable of being planted in a normal manner to an agricultural commodity; or Certain marginal pastureland that is suitable for use as a riparian buffer or for similar water quality purposes.</p>
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Restrictions	Not identified
Funding Available	Varies by initiative.
Cost Sharing	Varies by initiative.
Website	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-program/index
Contact Name	USDA-Illinois State Farm Service Agency Contacts available by County https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?service=page/CountyMap&state=IL&stateName=Illinois&stateCode=17
Contact Address	3500 Wabash Avenue Springfield, IL 62711
Contact Phone	217-241-6600 Ext.2
Contact Email	See above

About the Resource

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners. Through CRP, landowners can receive annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to establish long-term, resource-conserving covers on eligible farmland. The Commodity Credit Corporation makes annual rental payments based on the agriculture rental value of the land, and it provides cost-share assistance for up to 50% of the participant's costs in establishing approved conservation practices. Participants enroll in CRP contracts for 10 to 15 years. CRP protects millions of acres of American topsoil from erosion and is designed to safeguard the Nation's natural resources. By reducing water runoff and sedimentation, CRP protects groundwater and helps improve the condition of lakes, rivers, ponds, and streams. Acreage enrolled in the CRP is planted to resource-conserving vegetative covers, making the program a major contributor to increased wildlife populations in many parts of the country.

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

Case Study or Best Practice

In Minnesota, increases the national CRP cap to 40 million acres. In the 2014 Farm Bill, the CRP national cap was reduced to 24 million acres. We advocate for increasing the national cap to 40 million acres. The Minnesota conservation community is committed to restoring Minnesota's grassland habitat, wildlife populations, and hunting traditions. CRP benefits hunters, farmers, clean water and wildlife. Develops a working lands CRP approach. When done with wildlife conservation in mind, grazing and haying can actually benefit habitat and wildlife populations. Working Lands also help contribute to the local agricultural economy.

States have input on prioritizing and targeting CRP acres. States have plans and landscape models that show where to put grasslands to maximize their societal benefits (ecosystem services) that can be layered on existing models that show benefits to landowners by removing erodible or unproductive lands from row crops. Minnesota uses the Conservation Reserve Program to increase wildlife populations in the State and conserve millions of acres.

More information on this case study can be found at: <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/crp/index.html>.

Floodplain Wetland Initiative

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Farms and ranches damaged by federally declared disasters.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Not identified
Funding Available	Not identified
Cost Sharing	Payments covering 90% of the eligible costs of establishing the wetland restoration practice - 50% from a Cost-Share Payment, and - 40% from a Practice Incentive Payment (PIP).
Website	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-program/index
Contact Name	USDA-Illinois State Farm Service Agency Contacts available by County https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?service=page/CountyMap&state=IL&stateName=Illinois&stateCode=17
Contact Address	3500 Wabash Avenue Springfield, IL 62711
Contact Phone	217-241-6600 Ext.2
Contact Email	See above

About the Resource

The Floodplain Wetlands Initiative is an innovative approach to flood control and floodplain management. The Floodplain Wetlands Initiative falls under the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), which provides farmers and landowners with initiatives like this to achieve many farming and conservation goals. Whatever the conservation challenge – soil conservation, water quality protection, or wildlife habitat enhancement – CRP is a proven land performance and management solution.

Case Study or Best Practice

Minnesota uses the Conservation Reserve Program to increase wildlife populations in the State and conserve millions of acres. Habitat created by farmers enrolling private land in the Conservation Reserve Program has supported dramatically increased wildlife populations in Minnesota.

More information on Minnesota's efforts can be found at: <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/crp/index.html>.

Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Cities, counties, towns, conservation districts, or any federally recognized Native American Tribe or Tribal organization.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	The EWP Program cannot be used: - to address problems that existed prior to the disaster; - to improve the level of protection above the existing level at the time of the disaster; - for projects' operation and maintenance; - to repair private or public transportation facilities or utilities; - to install non-essential restoration work that will not reduce or eliminate adverse impacts from the natural disaster; or -to restore projects installed by another Federal agency.
Funding Available	Not identified
Cost Sharing	For the EWP Recovery assistance, NRCS can pay up to 75% of the cost for eligible emergency projects. Local sponsors must acquire the remaining 25% in cash or in-kind services. For the EWP Floodplain Easement, no cost sharing was identified.
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/
Contact Name	Shawn Anderson
Contact Address	1400 Independence Avenue Washington, DC 20250
Contact Phone	202-720-5795
Contact Email	shawn.anderson@wdc.usda.gov

About the Resource

The EWP Program allows communities to quickly address serious and long-lasting damages to infrastructure and to the land. The EWP Program authorities offer NRCS the flexibility to act quickly to help local communities cope with adverse impacts resulting from natural disasters. EWP does not require a disaster declaration by Federal or State officials for program assistance to begin, but ultimately partial funding must be provided by the State Legislature. If funding becomes available, all funded projects must demonstrate they reduce threats to life and property; be economically, environmentally and socially sound; and must be designed to acceptable engineering standards, if applicable.

Case Study or Best Practice

Indiana (\$1,200,000)

Spring flooding several years ago damaged roadways, including a section that provides the only access to 30 homes in Carroll County, an economically depressed county. A critical need still exists to use the EWP Program to help the county strengthen and stabilize the bank of the Tippecanoe River along the threatened section of roadway. This will prevent the roadway from slipping into the river.

Wetland Mitigation Banking Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service
Resource Type	Credit
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Tribal Nations, State, and local units of government, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including for profit NGOs.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	None identified
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	Banking programs that are strictly In Lieu Fee are not eligible for the NRCS Wetland Mitigation Banking Program.
Website	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/national/programs/farmland/?cid=nrcs_eprd362686
Contact Name	Shaun Vickers, National Mitigation Banking Program Manager
Contact Address	8000 South 15th Street Lincoln, NE 68508
Contact Phone	402-560-1309
Contact Email	shaun.vickers@wdc.usda.gov

About the Resource

The Wetlands Mitigation Banking Program is used to help establish wetland mitigation banks to help producers meet their wetland conservation compliance responsibilities needed to maintain eligibility for many USDA programs administered by the FSA and NRCS and to maintain eligibility for the Federal crop insurance premium subsidy administered by the Risk Management Agency.

Case Study or Best Practice

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

Housing Preservation Grants

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Housing Service (RHS)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Housing
Eligible Applicants	State agencies, units of local government, Native American Tribes, and nonprofit organizations. Eligible areas include rural towns with 20,000 or fewer people and federally recognized Tribal lands.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applicants provide grants or low-interest loans to repair or rehabilitate housing for low- and very-low-income (1) homeowners - Rental property owners may also receive assistance if they agree to make units available to low- and very-low-income (1) families - Eligible expenses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing or replacing electrical wiring, foundations, roofs, insulation, heating systems, and water/waste disposal systems • Handicap accessibility features • Labor and materials • Administrative expenses <p>For a complete list, see the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1944.664.</p>
Funding Available	Information is not available at a national level. More information can be found here: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-06-25/pdf/2018-13458.pdf .
Cost Sharing	Not a requirement. More information can be found here: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-06-25/pdf/2018-13458.pdf .
Website	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/housing-preservation-grants
Contact Name	Patience Hayes
Contact Address	2118 West Park Court Suite A Champaign, IL 61821
Contact Phone	217-403-6202
Contact Email	patience.hayes@usda.gov

About the Resource

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

The funds can be used for:

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

Case Study or Best Practice

The residents of the rural community of Depoe Bay on the Oregon coast are no strangers to earthquakes. Most of the tremors they experience are small, but in the event of a major quake, they would depend on their local emergency responders for assistance. The 40-year-old, three-story Depoe Bay fire station, however, was outdated and not accessible for people with disabilities, and it no longer met the latest standards in seismic safety. Updating the building would be a significant undertaking, especially for this small, rural district. At the same time, they also had to manage the cost of replacing their vehicles more frequently than departments in other areas of the State due to the corrosion caused by the salt-laden ocean spray.

With the help of a \$1.8 million loan and a \$74,900 grant provided by USDA Rural Development through its Community Facilities Program, as well as \$831,318 from the State's Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program, the Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District

was able to fully renovate Fire Station 2300. This essential Depoe Bay facility is now seismically sound and compliant with the Americans with Disability Act standards. During those critical repairs, the rest of the building was also updated. The kitchen, dining room, day room, restrooms, and showers were remodeled. An elevator was installed. The heating, air conditioning, and sprinkler systems were replaced. The bays were widened to accommodate modern, larger vehicles, and the remaining space was converted into a weight room. In addition, five new bunk rooms were constructed, and the conference room was updated.

“These improvements will last us for the next 30 years or more,” said Fire Chief Bill Johnson. The fire district also received a \$40,500 grant from USDA to purchase and equip a new command vehicle, replacing a truck that was past its useful life and had been deemed no longer safe to operate. The Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District now has the modern facilities and equipment it needs to continue serving this rural service area of 4,683 people and to provide a safe base of operations in the event of an earthquake.

More information on strategies utilizing this grant can be found at: <https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/usda-strategic-plan-2018-2022.pdf>. More information on best practices can be found at <https://www.rd.usda.gov/newsroom/success-stories>.

Forest Legacy Program (FLP)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
Resource Type	Purchase
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	<p>A proposed project is eligible if it meets Federal requirements as well as minimum eligibility:</p> <p>It is within, or partially within, a designated FLA;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has a minimum of 75% forestland or a documented plan that includes sufficient landowner capacity to reforest to at least 75% forestland; • It can be managed consistent with the purpose for which it was acquired by FLP; • The landowner is willing to sell or donate the interest in perpetuity; and • The landowner acknowledges that the conservation easement will be held by a government entity if Federal funds are used for the acquisition.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	None identified
Funding Available	States can submit up to three projects, which cannot exceed \$10 million (individual projects cannot exceed \$7 million).
Cost Sharing	At least 25% of the total project cost
Website	https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/private-land/forest-legacy/program
Contact Name	Scott Stewart
Contact Address	201 14th Street Washington, DC 20024
Contact Phone	202-205-1618
Contact Email	ssewart@fs.fed.us

About the Resource

The purpose of the Forest Legacy Program is to identify and conserve environmentally important forest areas that are threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. Providing economic incentives to landowners to keep their forest as forests encourage sustainable forest management and support strong markets for forest products.

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

The program is funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which invests a small percentage of Federal offshore drilling fees toward the conservation of important land, water, and recreation areas for all Americans.

Case Study or Best Practice

A complete list of Funding and Accomplishments, as well as program guidelines and performance measurements, can be found at: <https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/private-land/forest-legacy/program>.

EDA and Disaster Recovery

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S Economic Development Administration (EDA)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Economic Recovery
Eligible Applicants	See the Disaster Supplemental Funding resource for further information.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Education/Outreach
Restrictions	See the Disaster Supplemental Funding resource for further information.
Funding Available	See the Disaster Supplemental Funding resource for further information.
Cost Sharing	See the Disaster Supplemental Funding resource for further information.
Website	https://www.eda.gov/programs/disaster-recovery/
Contact Name	Jeannette Tamayo, Regional Administrator
Contact Address	230 South Dearborn Street Suite 3280 Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-353-8143
Contact Email	jtamayo@eda.gov

About the Resource

EDA has a long history of successfully supporting disaster recovery and resiliency efforts. EDA's role in disaster recovery is to facilitate the timely and effective delivery of Federal economic development assistance to support long-term community economic recovery planning and project implementation, redevelopment, and resiliency. EDA is uniquely positioned to coordinate regional disaster recovery efforts in partnership with its extensive network of Economic Development Districts (EDDs), University Centers, institutions of higher education, and other partners in designated impact areas. EDA has published the FY18 Disaster Supplemental Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), making \$587 million available to eligible grantees in communities where a Presidential declaration of a major disaster was issued under the Stafford Act as a result of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria; wildfires; and other natural disasters in 2017.

Case Study or Best Practice

An article was posted on September 28, 2018, regarding the US Department of Commerce investing \$14.5 million to support disaster recovery efforts in Texas. The article discusses how the funds will support State highways, drainage projects, business expansion, evacuation/re-entry routes, creating jobs, and repaving roads.

This article can be found at: <https://www.eda.gov/news/press-releases/2018/09/28/tx.htm>.

Disaster Supplemental Funding

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S Economic Development Administration (EDA)
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Economic Recovery
Eligible Applicants	District Organization, Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes, State, county, city, or other political subdivision of a State, including a special purpose unit of a State or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions, Institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education, or Public or private non-profit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a State.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Proposed projects must serve areas where a Presidential declaration of a major disaster was issued under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in 2017.
Funding Available	\$587 million is available in FY 2018.
Cost Sharing	A match is required, but the percentage match is not identified.
Website	https://www.eda.gov/programs/disaster-recovery/2018-supplemental/
Contact Name	Jeannette Tamayo, Regional Administrator
Contact Address	231 South Dearborn Street Suite 3281 Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-353-8144
Contact Email	jtamayo@eda.gov

About the Resource

Under the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (PL 115-123) (PDF), Congress appropriated to EDA \$600 million in additional Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) Program funds for disaster relief and recovery as a result of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria; wildfires; and other calendar year 2017 natural disasters under the Stafford Act.

Case Study or Best Practice

\$587 million available to eligible grantees in communities impacted by 2017 natural disasters. More information on this program can be found at: <https://www.eda.gov/news/press-releases/2018/04/10/2018-disaster-supplemental.htm>.

Housing Improvement Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Indian Affairs
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Member of a federally recognized American Indian Tribe or be an Alaska Native; live in an approved Tribal service area; have an income that does not exceed 150% of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Poverty Guidelines; have present housing that is substandard, as defined by the regulations; have no other resource for housing assistance; and have not acquired your 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	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

About the Resource

The Housing Improvement Program (HIP) is a home repair, renovation, replacement, and new housing grant program administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and federally recognized Indian Tribes for American Indians and Alaska Native (AI/AN) individuals and families who have no immediate resource for standard housing. While not an entitlement program, HIP was established under The Snyder Act of 1921 as one of several BIA programs authorized by Congress for the benefit of Indian people.

Case Study or Best Practice

A comprehensive list of funding and operational programs within the Housing Improvement Program (HIP) can be found at: <https://www.hobbsstrauss.com/general-memorandum-17-038>.

Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Resource Type	Loan
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	None identified
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Information on restrictions can be found in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Eligibility Handbook, found here: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-08/documents/dwsrf_eligibility_handbook_june_13_2017_updated_508_versioni_0.pdf
Funding Available	Varies depending on State or disaster. More information on historic available funds can be found here: https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf/annual-allotment-federal-funds-states-tribes-and-territories#tab-9 .
Cost Sharing	None identified
Website	https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf
Contact Name	Andrew Lausted
Contact Address	U.S. EPA Region 5 Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-886-0189
Contact Email	lausted.andrew@epa.gov

About the Resource

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program is a Federal-State partnership that provides communities with a permanent, independent source of low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. The CWSRF program can fund a wide variety of water quality protection efforts. The program's flexibility and broad range of project eligibilities enable States to target CWSRF funds to their specific water quality priorities. State innovation and statutory changes have resulted in an evolution of project eligibilities since the program was authorized in 1987.

Case Study or Best Practice

Ohio has used a linked-deposit loan program since 1993 to fund projects that support county watershed management plans. This program has funded more than 300 projects, including the repair of onsite wastewater treatment systems and the implementation of best management practices for agriculture, forestry, stormwater, and land development. The CWSRF program developed this program with the help of county soil and water conservation districts and local banks.

The CWSRF program implements its linked deposit loan program one county at a time. Each county's program is developed with two concurrent steps: the county soil and water conservation district develop a watershed management plan, and the CWSRF program and local financial institutions enter into agreements describing requirements and procedures for linked deposit loans.

Watershed management plans describe a watershed, identify sources of pollution, suggest actions that would address those pollution sources, prioritize water quality problems, identify sources of funding, and establish an implementation schedule. The county soil and water district's draft plan is reviewed by Ohio EPA and by a formal public review process. If Ohio EPA approves a plan after this review, the CWSRF program and the soil and water conservation district sign a memorandum of understanding that describes how these two entities will coordinate their implementation of the management plan.

More information on case studies can be found at <https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/linkeddepositfinalprint.pdf>.

Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRF)

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Resource Type	Loan
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	All 50 States and Puerto Rico. Also provides direct funding for the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	More information on the eligible and restricted activities can be found in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Eligibility Handbook, found here: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/dwsrf_eligibility_handbook_june_13_2017_updated_508_version.pdf .
Funding Available	There is an annual allotment of funding available to States, Tribes, and Territories. This information can be found here: https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf/annual-allotment-federal-funds-states-tribes-and-territories .
Cost Sharing	Congress appropriates funding for the DWSRF. EPA then awards capitalization grants to each State for their DWSRF based upon the results of the most recent Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment. The State provides a 20% match.
Website	https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf
Contact Name	Andrew Lausted
Contact Address	U.S. EPA Region 5 Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60605
Contact Phone	312-886-0190
Contact Email	lausted.andrew@epa.gov

About the Resource

Under the DWSRF, EPA provides grants to all 50 States plus Puerto Rico to capitalize State DWSRF loan programs. The States contribute an additional 20% to match the Federal grants. The program also provides direct grant funding for the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas.

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

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

- Loans
- Refinancing
- Purchasing
- Guaranteeing local debt
- Purchasing bond insurance
- States may also set specific loan terms, including:
 - Interest rates from 0% to market rate
 - Repayment periods of up to 30 years

Case Study or Best Practice

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

Lanesboro, Minnesota — Struggling with iron, manganese, and radium contamination issues, Lanesboro received DWSRF funding to drill a new groundwater well and construct a new water treatment plant. Lanesboro returned to compliance in 2016 and has noticed significantly improved water quality.

Wisconsin — The Wisconsin DWSRF program provides loan principal forgiveness for replacement of privately owned lead service lines (LSL). The municipality's population size determines the maximum funding level for LSL replacement.

Funding is also available for the private portion of LSL replacement at K-12 schools and licensed daycare centers.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act - Compensatory Mitigation

Agency or Organization	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Resource Type	Variety
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Non-Federal partner
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Restrictions	More information on restrictions and use of the funds can be found in Section 404 (b)(1) Guidance, located here: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-03/documents/cwa_section404b1_guidelines_40cfr230_july2010.pdf .
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.epa.gov/cwa-404/compensatory-mitigation
Contact Name	Wendy Melgin
Contact Address	Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard M.C. #SE-5J Chicago, IL 60604
Contact Phone	312-886-7745
Contact Email	Melgin.Wendy@epa.gov

About the Resource

In 2008, the EPA and the USACE jointly promulgated regulations revising and clarifying requirements regarding compensatory mitigation. According to these regulations, compensatory mitigation means the restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and/or in certain circumstances, preservation of wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts that remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

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

Case Study or Best Practice

The Mā'alaea Harbor navigation improvement project on the island of Maui, Hawaii, proposed expanding the existing breakwater to improve access to a small boat harbor during certain wave conditions. Between 1982 and 1998, public comments on the environmental impact statement (EIS) raised concerns regarding potential impacts to coral reef habitats and other issues. Due to funding constraints encountered when addressing the complex issues around coral reef mitigation, it took until 2012 for the project proponents—State of Hawaii and USACE—to make a final decision on the project.

As a result of public comment, the project proponents modified the alternatives analysis approach to be a more collaborative process with resource agencies and community groups. When updating models to better scale the breakwater, USACE engaged with Federal resource agencies to improve understanding of the resource and to communicate navigational and engineering constraints and technical issues for the project. In re-evaluating potential alternatives, USACE engaged FWS and NMFS in a phased approach to impact assessment, first mapping the extent of the coral reef habitat and rating areas of higher quality that would benefit from protection (i.e., avoidance). Based on the initial mapping, the potential alternatives were overlaid and re-evaluated to seek the best opportunity to maximize avoidance and minimization. Through collaboration with community groups and users in 2010, USACE and the State of Hawaii developed a better understanding of the navigational constraints for the harbor and how users were adapting to the conditions.

Based on the input of the users and resource agencies and the expertise of the coastal engineers, it was determined that the best solution for the State of Hawaii was to terminate the proposed breakwater expansion and instead focus on facility improvements to better protect the vessels while moored.

More information on Federal case studies can be found at:

https://data.nodc.noaa.gov/coris/library/NOAA/CRCP/other/USCRTF/mitigation_handbook_final_122216.pdf, beginning on page 72.

More information on State case studies can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-404/compensatory-mitigation-evaluations-and-reports>. Further resources after the 2008 Final Rule can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-404/compensatory-mitigation>.

Federal Excess Personal Property Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
Resource Type	Loan
Primary Recovery Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building
Eligible Applicants	Local firefighting organizations
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Not identified
Funding Available	Not identified
Cost Sharing	Not identified
Website	https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/fire/fepp
Contact Name	Anne Ball
Contact Address	626 East Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53202
Contact Phone	414-297-1834
Contact Email	Aball@fs.fed.us

About the Resource

The program is administered by the USFS with delivery through the State Forester. The Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) program re-utilizes excess Federal property obtained from the military and other Federal sources for use in rural and wildland firefighting. This equipment is loaned by agreement to State Foresters who can sub-loan it to local firefighting organizations. The benefits of the program include:

- Enhances State and local fire protection capabilities by providing important equipment at a fraction of the cost of purchasing new or used
- Complements the State Fire Assistance Program and the Volunteer Fire Assistance Program to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of fire protection across ownerships
- Forest Service personnel can assist by identifying excess property that may be used by State and local fire organizations and by encouraging local fire departments to pursue needed equipment through this program.

Case Study or Best Practice

No case study or best practice exists for this program.

Forest Stewardship Program

Agency or Organization	U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Community Planning and Capacity Building
Eligible Applicants	Non-industrial private forest landowners
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Education/Outreach
Restrictions	N/A
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/private-land/forest-stewardship/
Contact Name	Dennis McDougall
Contact Address	1992 Folwell Avenue St. Paul, MN 55108
Contact Phone	651-649-5182
Contact Email	dmcDougall@fs.fed.us

About the Resource

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

See contact information as well as State Coordinators: <https://www.fs.fed.us/about-agency/contact-us/forest-stewardship-state-coordinators>.

Case Study or Best Practice

Little Falls, Minnesota (2018)

Mississippi River meets watershed of 4 other major tributaries at National Guard base Camp Ripley in Minnesota. This is an improper drinking water source. USDA FSP, Camp Ripley, and Minnesota agencies partnered to promote natural resource sustainability in areas around military bases. Specifically, FSP helped 260 private landowners develop forest management plans encouraging tree health, wildlife habitat sustainability, and income generation.

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program

Agency or Organization	National Park Service (NPS)
Resource Type	Variety
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Project applicants may be state and local agencies, tribes, nonprofit organizations, or citizen groups. National Parks and other Federal agencies may apply in partnership with other local organizations.
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance, Education/Outreach
Restrictions	Applicants are evaluated based on select criteria which can be found here https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/upload/RTCA_Application_508_final_20180514.pdf .
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/index.htm
Contact Name	David Thomson, Program Manager
Contact Address	Midwest Regional Office, 601 Riverfront Drive Omaha, NE 68102
Contact Phone	402-661-1601
Contact Email	mwr_rtca@nps.gov

About the Resource

The National Park Service (NPS) Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program supports community-led natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation projects across the nation. NPS's national network of conservation and recreation planning professionals partners with community groups, nonprofits, tribes, and state and local governments to design trails and parks, conserve and improve access to rivers, protect special places, and create recreation opportunities.

Case Study or Best Practice

Village of Summit, IL

In 2018, National Park Service (NPS) staff assisted the Village of Summit with a proposal to develop an underutilized three-acre property into an improved community recreation area. NPS staff convened a workshop resulting in the development of a vision statement and strategic goals with corresponding objectives that guided future planning conversations. NPS continued to assist local partners by coordinating and hosting a partner charrette. Representatives from over 9 different organizations met for an opportunity to visit the site in person and develop ideas for transforming the space into a recreational, cultural, and environmental amenity for the community. A local architecture firm later provided pro-bono support to visualize these ideas in conceptual renderings and potential site plans. The NPS will continue to provide assistance with strategic planning and partner engagement.

More information on this case study can be found here

<https://www.nps.gov/gis/storymaps/maptour/v3/index.html?appid=5a02d6a2d77d412f8790583f553154b8>

Coastal Clean Waters Program

Agency or Organization	Illinois Department of Natural Resources / Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Resource Type	Technical
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Public entities
Type of Assistance Provided	Technical Assistance
Restrictions	N/A
Funding Available	N/A
Cost Sharing	N/A
Website	https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/cmp/Pages/NonpointPollutionProgram.aspx
Contact Name	Joelle Gore, Chief, Stewardship Division Illinois Coastal Nonpoint Program, Office for Coastal Management, NOS, NOAA
Contact Address	1305 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910
Contact Phone	240-533-0813
Contact Email	ocm.czara@noaa.gov

About the Resource

The IDNR Coastal Management Program (CMP), in partnership with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), has been developing a Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (also known as the Coastal Clean Waters Program). The goal of the program is to reduce pollutants that may impact Lake Michigan and the waters within the Illinois Coastal Zone.

Case Study or Best Practice

More information on the ICCWP can be found at https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/cmp/Documents/CMPCP_Clean_Waters_Exec_Summary.pdf.

Flood Hazard Mitigation Program

Agency or Organization	Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources
Resource Type	Reimbursement
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Cities, Counties, Communities
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions found here: https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/WaterResources/Documents/IDNR_FloodHazardMitigationProgram.pdf
Funding Available	Not identified
Cost Sharing	Not identified
Website	https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/WaterResources/Documents/IDNR_FloodHazardMitigationProgram.pdf
Contact Name	Paul Osman, Floodplain Program Manager
Contact Address	One Natural Resources Way Springfield, IL 62702
Contact Phone	217-782-6302
Contact Email	paul.osman@illinois.gov

About the Resource

The program is focused on the acquisition of real property – mobile homes excluded. The program operates independent of or providing cost-share assistance with, other State or Federal mitigation programs. The program selects project participation based on the project's benefit to the State of Illinois. The program is not a grant program. Therefore, the community must pay all expenses and request reimbursement from OWR for the expenses related directly to the project.

Case Study or Best Practice

A list of awards granted through this reimbursement program can be found at:
<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/WaterResources/Pages/Awards.aspx>.

A list of Water Resources Department publications can be found at:
<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/WaterResources/Pages/WaterResourcesPublications.aspx>.

Greenways and Trails Planning Assistance Program

Agency or Organization	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Resource Type	Variety
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	The program is currently targeting communities with populations of 10,000 or more and non-metro counties. Eligible applicants are communities, counties and multi-county coalitions.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Restrictions can be found here: https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/recreation/greenwaysandtrails/documents/greenwaybro2.pdf
Funding Available	Financial assistance will be in the form of a contract between IDNR and the applicant, not to exceed \$20,000, to complete the greenways and trails plan.
Cost Sharing	The applicant and/or other coalition members must demonstrate cost-sharing commitments (either dollars or in-kind services) to develop the plan. The commitment should be a recognizable item in the applicant's budget to insure obligation. The suggested total accumulated cost-share is 25-50% of requested funds in order to substantively expand the scope of the plan beyond the capacity of the requested IDNR financial assistance.
Website	https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/recreation/greenwaysandtrails/pages/technicalassistanceprogram.aspx
Contact Name	Illinois Department of Natural Resources Division of Planning Greenways Program
Contact Address	One Natural Resources Way Springfield, IL 62702
Contact Phone	217-782-3715
Contact Email	greenway@dnrmail.state.il.us

About the Resource

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) offers assistance for greenways and trails through the Planning Assistance Program. This program is designed to assist communities, counties and multi-county coalitions with greenway and trail planning. The program is an extension of successful IDNR-assisted greenway and trail planning for northeastern Illinois and downstate metro-areas. The goal of the program is to encourage and facilitate comprehensive, cooperative and coordinated planning to protect high priority greenways and, where appropriate, provide public access to them by developing trails.

Case Study or Best Practice

There are many Greenways & Trails Comprehensive Plans which illustrate the use of the Program to develop greenways and trails as well as best practices for obtaining funding. These plans can be found at:
<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/recreation/greenwaysandtrails/Pages/IllinoisGreenwaysTrailsPlans.aspx>.

Illinois Trails Grant Programs

Agency or Organization	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Depends on the program.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	Depends on the program.
Funding Available	Depends on the program.
Cost Sharing	Depends on the program.
Website	https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/aeg/pages/illinoistrailsgrantprograms.aspx
Contact Name	Dale Brockamp, P.E., Division Manager
Contact Address	One Natural Resources Way Springfield, IL 62702
Contact Phone	217-782-7481
Contact Email	DNR.Grants@illinois.gov dale.brockamp@illinois.gov

About the Resource

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) administers five (5) grant programs that can provide funding assistance to acquire, develop and, in some cases, maintain trails for a variety of public recreation uses. These programs can also restore areas damaged by unauthorized trail use activity. The programs are:

- Bike Path Program
- Local Government Snowmobile Program
- Snowmobile Trail Establishment Fund (STEF) Program
- Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program
- Federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

Case Study or Best Practice

While no case study or best practice exists for these programs, each program as grant program and informational documents which provide important information about the grant, its uses, and how to apply. These guides should be referenced to determine eligibility and how to submit a successful application.

Streambank Cleanup And Lakeshore Enhancement (SCALE)

Agency or Organization	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Organizations that have an established, recurring streambank or lakeshore litter cleanup.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	SCALE is limited to organizations that have an established, recurring streambank or lakeshore litter cleanup. Projects are selected for funding based on their event's proximity to Illinois EPA's priority waters, the number of people participating in past events, and the size of the event area.
Funding Available	\$500 to \$3500 per project.
Cost Sharing	None identified
Website	https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/surface-water/scale/Pages/default.aspx
Contact Name	Chris Davis
Contact Address	1021 N. Grand Avenue East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, IL 62794-9276
Contact Phone	217-782-3397
Contact Email	chris.davis@illinois.gov

About the Resource

The SCALE program provides funds to assist groups that have established a recurring stream or lakeshore cleanup. Funds are typically used for safety attire, dumpster rentals, landfill tipping fees, and promotional materials. Funds cannot be used for water quality monitoring, invasive species removal, or food/drink. The two-year funding is provided by Illinois EPA through Section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

Case Study or Best Practice

FY 2013-2015, Illinois

During this time over 580 tons of trash were removed from 2,050 miles of streams and 12,000 acres of lake shoreline in Illinois by SCALE participants. The budget was a total of \$113,500.

More information on the SCALE program can be found at:

<https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/Documents/epa.state.il.us/water/watershed/reports/scale/2013-15.pdf>.

Illinois Green Infrastructure Grant Program for Stormwater Management (IGIG)

Agency or Organization	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Local units of government and other organizations to implement green infrastructure BMPs to control stormwater runoff for water quality protection in Illinois.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Eligibility and restrictions for the programs can be found here: https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/Documents/iepa/water/financial-assistance/publications/igig-progress-report.pdf .
Funding Available	The total amount of funding available under IGIG is approximately 5 million dollars annually. Specific amounts for the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Rehabilitation Category, Stormwater Retention and Infiltration Category, and Green Infrastructure Small Projects Category can be found here: https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/Documents/iepa/water/financial-assistance/publications/igig-progress-report.pdf .
Cost Sharing	85% of Combined Sewer Overflow Projects, 75% for Stormwater Retention and Green Infrastructure Projects.
Website	https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/grants-loans/water-financial-assistance/Pages/igig.aspx
Contact Name	Scott Ristau
Contact Address	1021 N. Grand Avenue East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, IL 62794-9276
Contact Phone	217-782-3362
Contact Email	epa.bowgrants@illinois.gov

About the Resource

Since FY 2011, forty IGIG grants, totaling nearly \$20 million, have been made available to local units of government and other organizations to demonstrate green infrastructure best management practices to control stormwater runoff for water quality protection in Illinois. Projects are located within a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) or Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) area. Acres of permeable pavement parking lots and alleys and riparian zones and rain gardens are techniques now in place to help restore, mimic, or enhance natural hydrology to protect and improve local water quality.

Case Study or Best Practice

Elgin, Illinois

Best management practices (BMPs) were implemented to reduce stormwater volume and nonpoint source pollution to the Fox River from the Lord Street CSO basin area in Elgin, Illinois. The project involved the construction of 24 bio-retention basins with a combined total area of 11,131 square feet and the replacement of one existing asphalt alley with 3,204 square feet of porous pavement (permeable interlocking concrete pavement) and concrete restraining edge constructed over a 30-34-inch-deep layer of open-graded stone that will serve as the structural base as well as provide temporary storage of runoff before it infiltrates into the sub-grade or slowly drains via perforated pipe in the stone base.

Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Financial Assistance Program

Agency or Organization	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Bureau of Water
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	Public entities
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Applicants may not apply for a grant until they are pre-qualified through the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA)
Funding Available	Not identified
Cost Sharing	The maximum funding award is 60% of the total project cost
Website	https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/nonpoint-sources/Pages/grants.aspx
Contact Name	Scott Ristau
Contact Address	1021 North Grand Avenue East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, IL 62794-9276
Contact Phone	217-782-3397
Contact Email	epa.bowgrants@illinois.gov

About the Resource

The purpose of Illinois' Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program is to reduce, control and, to the extent that it is feasible, eliminate nonpoint source (NPS) pollution that is causing, or could potentially cause, harm to the water quality of Lake Michigan and its connected waters. Grants are available to local units of government and other organizations to protect water quality in Illinois. Projects must address water quality issues relating directly to nonpoint source pollution. Funds can be used for the development, update, and implementation of watershed-based management plans including the development of information/education programs and for the installation of best management practices.

Case Study or Best Practice

Salt Creek, Illinois

Illinois EPA used CWA section 319 funds to implement three nonpoint source pollution control projects in the Addison Creek watershed since 1998. These projects reduced nonpoint source pollution by applying bioengineering techniques to stabilize approximately 8,720 feet of eroding streambanks. Specific techniques included A-jacks with vegetation, Stabilator toe with vegetation, riprap, lunkers, and vegetated gabion baskets. The project partners also removed selected trees to allow increased light penetration, built riffles, and planted native forbs, grasses, and sedges. In addition, they restored a 30-foot-wide, 1.29-acre wetland on each side of a 1,300-foot-long section of the stream.

Addison Creek is a tributary of Salt Creek, which is also included on Illinois' CWA section 303(d) list. A report containing the total maximum daily loads and the implementation plan for Salt Creek was completed and approved in September 2004.

Although Addison Creek was still identified as not supporting designated uses for aquatic life in 2006, TSS and streambank modification/destabilization have been removed as a cause and source of impairment. TSS did not exceed 116 milligrams per liter in any samples from the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network station on Addison Creek between 2000 and 2003. Habitat data collected in 2001 at this station rated bank vegetative protection/stability as good. The segment will remain listed for excess nutrients, various metals, pathogens, total dissolved solids, and flow regime alterations.

More information about the NSPCFAP can be found at <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/reports/Documents/Section%20319%20Biannual%20Reports/319%20Biannual%20Report%20Sept%202018.pdf>.

Illinois Clean Lakes Program

Agency or Organization	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	The lake owner must possess: the legal authority to enter into contracts or agreements with local, state and federal agencies; the authority and ability to adopt, implement and enforce official controls; and the authority and ability to generate revenue and in-kind contributions and agree to pay the local share of project costs.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance
Restrictions	See the following link for restrictions: http://www.idot.illinois.gov/transportation-system/local-transportation-partners/county-engineers-and-local-public-agencies/funding-opportunities/ITEP
Funding Available	For Phase I Study grants no more than \$75,000 in Illinois Clean Lakes Program funding may be allocated per project; for Phase II Implementation grants no more than \$300,000 in Illinois Clean Lakes Program funding may be allocated per project
Cost Sharing	Eligible costs incurred in connection with Phase I projects will be reimbursed at a maximum cost-share rate of 60%. Eligible costs incurred in connection with Phase II projects will be reimbursed at a maximum cost-share rate of 50%.
Website	http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/surface-water/vlmp-newsletter/2002/august/clean-lakes-program.html
Contact Name	Teri Holland, Environmental Protection Specialist
Contact Address	1021 North Grand Avenue East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, IL 62794-9276
Contact Phone	217-782-3362
Contact Email	holland@illinois.gov

About the Resource

A reimbursement grant program where Illinois EPA works cooperatively with inland lake owners to conduct lake study and implementation projects to protect, restore and enhance these valuable resources.

Case Study or Best Practice

No case study or best practice exists for this program.

Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program

Agency or Organization	Illinois Department of Transportation
Resource Type	Reimbursement
Primary Recovery Function	Infrastructure Systems
Eligible Applicants	A project must qualify as one of the 12 eligible federal categories listed in the ITEP Guidelines Manual and it must relate to surface transportation to be eligible for funding. Categories include, but not limited to; bicycle & pedestrian facilities, historic preservation/rehabilitation, landscape/streetscape projects, scenic byways and environmental mitigation.
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	See the following link for restrictions: https://www.iira.org/rdr/illinois-clean-lakes-program/
Funding Available	ITEP funds are currently based on 10% of the states Surface Transportation Program (STP) amount. Annual funding is dependent on federal authorizations to the state. No individual project cap has been established but projects exceeding \$1M should consider phasing of the projects. ITEP should be considered as a supplemental funding program and not a sole source funding mechanism, especially for larger expensive projects.
Cost Sharing	This is a federally funded program with eligible items funded at 80% with a 20% local match required. Land Acquisition is funded at 50%.
Website	http://www.idot.illinois.gov/transportation-system/local-transportation-partners/county-engineers-and-local-public-agencies/funding-opportunities/ITEP
Contact Name	Thomas Winkelman, Local Planning and Programming Engineer
Contact Address	2300 S. Dirksen Parkway Springfield, IL 62764
Contact Phone	217-782-0675
Contact Email	winkelman@illinois.gov

About the Resource

The goal of the Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program (ITEP) is to allocate resources to well-planned projects that provide and support alternative modes of transportation, enhance the transportation system through preservation of visual and cultural resources and improve the quality of life for members of the communities.

Case Study or Best Practice

See the ITEP Program Guidelines for the Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program for information on project-specific information: <http://www.idot.illinois.gov/Assets/uploads/files/Doing-Business/Pamphlets-&-Brochures/Highways/ITEP/Program%20Guidelines.pdf>



FEMA