

Mitigation and Resilience Federal Funding Opportunities

This document provides an overview of the funding sources discussed in the Bloomberg e311 Mitigation and Resilience Content Workshop. It describes the federal agency (or sub-agency) responsible for the funding opportunity, the funding amounts, how funds will be distributed (where known), a brief description and eligible uses (where known), and a weblink with additional information.

Funding Opportunity	Federal Agency (or Sub-Agency)	Funding Amount	Funding Distribution and Mechanism	Brief Description and Eligible Uses
<u>Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)</u>	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » \$1 billion in FY21 » \$1 billion+ expected in FY22 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Administered by the state through municipal sub-applicants » Annual competitive grant cycle administered by FEMA 	Provides investment opportunities to create community resilience through capability and capacity building activities, technical assistance, and mitigation projects that prioritize nature-based solutions (NBS), climate resiliency, and Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities (EDRC)-focused projects.
<u>Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)</u>	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » \$160 million in FY21 » \$700 - \$860 million for FY22 » \$60 million for Swift Current Initiative in FY22 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Administered by the state through municipal sub-applicants » Annual competitive grant cycle administered by FEMA 	<p>Aims to reduce or eliminate repetitive flood damage for National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) properties through individual property and community flood mitigation, project scoping, and technical assistance.</p> <p>Swift Current Initiative is limited to Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, which received major disaster declarations from Hurricane Ida and have the highest SRL/RL of NFIP-insured properties, with the highest total claims within their FEMA regions.</p>

<p><u>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)</u></p>	<p>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</p>	<p>» \$3.46 billion+ in FY21</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Administered by the state through municipal sub-applicants » Tied to a disaster declaration; not competitive 	<p>Provides funding for mitigation projects that reduce future disaster losses, hazard mitigation plans and planning-related activities, advance assistance, and 5 Percent Initiative projects.</p> <p>5 Percent Initiative applications are for projects that are consistent with local and state mitigation plans, where there is a reasonable expectation that future damage or loss of life and property will be reduced or prevented by the activity, and for which it may be difficult to conduct a standard FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to prove cost-effectiveness.</p> <p>Amount of HMGP available to the applicable entity is based on the estimated total federal assistance that FEMA provides for disaster recovery under Presidential major disaster declarations.</p>
<p><u>Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)</u></p>	<p>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</p>	<p>» \$154 million in FY22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Administered by the state through municipal sub-applicants » Congressionally directed projects; not competitive » FY 2022 appropriation to 68 projects 	<p>Provides funding for projects to minimize risk to people, structures, and infrastructure from future disasters. PDM is best used for smaller (<\$10 million) projects that do not meet the BRIC competitive criteria. Requires community advocacy for projects with their elected US Congressional representatives.</p>
<p><u>Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF)</u></p>	<p>Department of the Treasury</p>	<p>» \$45.6 billion total for metro cities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Direct allocation to metro cities; not competitive » Non-Entitlement Units of Local Government (NEUs) 	<p>As part of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP), CSLFRF is a direct response to the COVID-19 public health emergency and aims to address the economic impact by funding assistance, essential workers, and water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Separate, direct allocations for states and counties 	receive funding through the state	
<p><u>Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation (PROTECT)</u></p>	Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » \$7.3 billion total in formula funding » \$1.4 billion total in competitive grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Formula funding to states; funding may flow to municipalities » Competitive portion open for municipalities 	Aims to support planning, resilience improvements, community resilience, evacuation routes, and at-risk coastal infrastructure from natural disasters.
<p><u>Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)</u></p>	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » \$11.7 billion in capitalization grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Administered by states to local governments through 100% principal forgiveness loans or grants » Competitiveness of the program is determined by the applicable state » A portion of the total funding is dedicated to disadvantaged communities 	Federal-state partnership that provides communities low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. It provides capitalization grants to states that finance construction of wastewater treatment facilities and implementation of other water quality management activities.
<p><u>Safeguarding Tomorrow Through Ongoing Risk Mitigation (STORM) Act</u></p>	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » \$500 million in capitalization grants available over the next 5 years (\$100 million per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Administered by the state in the form of revolving loan funds for local governments 	Funds water, wastewater, infrastructure, disaster recovery, community, and small business development projects through capitalization grants to states or eligible tribal governments to provide hazard mitigation assistance to local governments to reduce risks due to disasters and natural

				hazards. States will use these capitalization grants to establish revolving loan funds for local governments.
<u>Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)</u>	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	» \$5 billion appropriated by Congress (15% of the unmet needs amount is for mitigation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Requires a Congressional appropriation; not competitive » Appropriations made to specific states and cities 	Congress appropriated funds through the Community Development Block Grant program to address major declared disasters from calendar years 2020 and 2021. In this appropriation, grantees receive a mitigation set aside, equal to 15% of their unmet needs assessment. Grantees must prepare a Mitigation Needs Assessment that aligns with existing hazard mitigation plans.
<u>Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program for At-Risk Communities</u>	Department of Agriculture	» \$100 million in total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Local governments at risk of wildfire » Expected to include formula and competitive grants 	Funds communities at risk from wildfires to develop or revise their community wildfire protection plans.
<u>Flood and Inundation Mapping and Forecasting, Water Modeling, and Precipitation Studies</u>	Department of Commerce	» \$492 million in total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Direct funding to municipalities through various mechanisms 	Will transform water prediction by delivering operational, continental-scale coastal and inland flood models and mapping capabilities to provide actionable decision support services equitably delivered to communities across the nation.
<u>National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund</u>	Department of Commerce	» \$492 million in total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Direct to municipalities through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 	Aims to restore, increase and strengthen natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. This is done through restoring or expanding natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers and floodplains, and barrier islands.

<u>Habitat Restoration</u>	Department of Commerce	» \$491 million in total	» Competitive grant process that municipalities can access	Aims to restore marine, estuarine, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystem habitat, as well as constructing or protecting ecological features that protect coastal communities from flooding or coastal storms.
<u>Healthy Streets Program</u>	Department of Transportation	» \$500 million in total	» Direct to municipalities	Aims to increase tree cover in urban areas and implement smarter street surfaces to manage rain and sun. These strategies mitigate flooding and the urban heat island effect and improve air quality.
<u>Coastal Zone Management Program</u>	Department of Commerce	» \$207 million in total	» Administered to states through competitive and non-competitive grants by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Ensures funding for coastal communities impacted by natural hazards. Eligible uses include climate change planning, ocean planning, and planning for energy facilities and development.
<u>Hazardous Materials and Emergency Preparedness Grants</u>	Department of Transportation	» \$234 million in total	» Available to municipalities through various funding mechanisms	Group of grants that aim to develop, improve, and carry out emergency plans through assessing needs for emergency response teams and to train for hazardous materials handling and response. Grant programs include: Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness; Assistance for Local Emergency Response Training; Hazardous Materials Instructor Training; and Supplemental Public Sector Training.