

Funding Sources for Local Governments Coastal Resiliency Projects

Federal/ State Agencies	Program	Program Summary	Funded Activates	Project Criteria	How to Apply
FEMA/GEMA	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Provides funds to State agencies and local governments following a federally declared disaster for projects that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from the effects of natural hazards. The program enables mitigation measures identified in State and local mitigation plans to be implemented	<p>Examples of eligible projects include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigating warning systems • Projects promoting safe room designs in tornado prone areas • Retrofitting methods such as structural elevation, relocation, and reinforcement (wind and seismic), strapping of utilities, installation of storm shutters, tie downs, etc. • Acquisition of property and/or relocation of homes, businesses, and public facilities. • Development of State or local standards • Protection measures such as flood walls and storm drainage upgrades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conform to the State's Hazard Mitigation Plan. • Address a repetitive hazard in the project area, or one that poses a significant risk to life and property • Be cost-effective • Be the most practical and environmentally sound alternative after considering a range of options. • Projects must be in communities that are in good standing in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). 	<p>GEMA is responsible for the review, prioritization, and funding recommendation of eligible projects to FEMA which makes all final funding decisions on eligible projects. GEMA accepts pre-applications for the HMGP on a rolling basis. Please contact (404) 635-7522 or gema-hazmitpoc@gema.ga.gov for more information.</p> <p>Steve Clark – GEMA Office: (404)635-4573, stephen.clark@gema.ga.gov</p>
	Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant	FMA is a competitive grant program that provides funds for projects and planning to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings that are insured under the NFIP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property acquisition, • structure elevation, • mitigation reconstruction, • localized flood risk reduction projects, • structural and non-structural retrofitting, • infrastructure retrofit, • flood diversion and storage, • floodplain and stream restoration, • green infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be cost-effective. • Reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future natural hazards. • Meet the latest International Building Codes. • Align with the applicable hazard mitigation plan; and • Meet all environmental and historic preservation (EHP) requirements 	<p>Applicants must apply using the new FEMA Grants Outcome (FEMA GO). To apply, visit https://go.fema.gov/</p> <p>Steve Clark – GEMA Office: (404)635-4573, stephen.clark@gema.ga.gov</p>
	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities	BRIC priorities include encouraging public infrastructure projects that mitigate risk to one or more lifelines; projects that incorporate nature-based solutions; and projects that adoption the latest of building codes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capability- and Capacity-Building (C&CB) Activities (e.g., project scoping, building codes activities, partnerships, mitigation planning and planning-related activities, and other activities). • Mitigation Projects. • Management Costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be cost-effective. • Reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future natural hazards. • Meet the latest International Building Codes. • Align with the applicable hazard mitigation plan; and • Meet all environmental and historic preservation (EHP) requirements 	<p>Applicants must apply using the new FEMA Grants Outcome (FEMA GO). To apply, visit https://go.fema.gov/</p> <p>Steve Clark – GEMA Office: (404)635-4573, stephen.clark@gema.ga.gov</p>
	Public Assistance Program	The PAP provides supplemental grants	<u>Emergency Work:</u> Debris removal, emergency protective measures.	Projects are generally eligible if the project is: a result of the declared	Contact a local or state emergency manager and submit a Request for

		allowing communities to respond and recover quickly from major disasters or emergencies. Also, funds hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.	<u>Permanent Work</u> : Roads and bridges, water control facilities, public buildings and contents, public utilities, parks, recreational, and other facilities	disaster; is in the designated disaster area; and is the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant.	Public Assistance form. Applicants are encouraged to submit their forms through the online FEMA Grants Portal for faster processing. Steve Clark – GEMA (404)635-4573, stephen.clark@gema.ga.gov
CARES	CARES Act: Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Program	CARES-funded projects leverage existing regional assets and support the implementation of economic development strategies that provide prosperity in distressed communities, including those negatively impacted by natural disasters.	CARES provides funds to distressed communities to build, design, or engineer critical infrastructure and facilities. The EAA program provides funds that support a wide range of activities (including infrastructure, design and engineering, technical assistance, economic recovery strategies, and capitalization or re-capitalization of Revolving Loan Funds in regions experiencing severe economic dislocations that may occur suddenly or over time.	All projects considered for funding must be consistent with at least one of CARES Investment priorities including, but not limited to: recovery and economic resilience and environmentally-sustainable development (e.g., green infrastructure). Also, each project funded under CARES must be consistent with the region’s current Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy or an equivalent that meets CARES strategy requirements.	Application are located at Grants.gov under Funding Opportunity Number “PWEAA2020”. All application components may be accessed and downloaded at https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/search-grants.html . EDA’s Atlanta Regional Office: 404-730-3002
NOAA	Coastal Incentive Grants	Under the CIG Program, the CRD annually awards a portion of its NOAA funding to qualified county and municipal governments, regional commissions, state-affiliated researcher or educational institutions, or state agencies (except GADNR).	CIG proposals can be used for: (1) research projects that address a documented coastal management need and that produces information or results which are of immediate use to resource managers and/or local communities; (2) local or regional planning projects (e.g., ordinance development or implementation, development of BMPs, GIS mapping); or (3) education/outreach projects (e.g., public stewardship activities, community awareness, curriculum development, and workshops/training). CIG also funds low-cost construction projects or acquisition of real property that provide public access to coastal natural resources (306A projects).	CIG-funded projects must take place entirely within the counties of Brantley, Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Charlton, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, McIntosh or Wayne. Preference will be given to projects that are related to one or more funding theme priorities: oceans and wetlands; public access and land conservation; sustainable communities; disaster resiliency and coastal hazards; and non-point source pollution. Section 306A funds may be used to acquire land for conservation projects such as coastal habitat, public access sites, or parkland. All 306A projects must take place on public land.	During the pre-application process, the applicant must submit a profile page and summarize the project goals, relevance to coastal management, tasks to be performed, and an overall estimated budget. Full applications are submitted by invitation only. Forms, templates, and examples of other supplemental documents applicants can use/edit for their purposes are located on the DNR-CRD website. (CRD Grants Coordinator); 912-264-7218
	Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration Grants	Funding supports restoration projects that use a habitat-based approach to rebuild productive and sustainable fisheries, contribute to the recovery and conservation of protected resources,	Funded projects include activities that return degraded or altered marine, estuarine, coastal, and freshwater migratory fish habitats to functioning conditions, and techniques that return NOAA trust species to their historic habitats such as land acquisition and marine debris removal.	Proposed projects must restore coastal habitat for estuarine and marine species, including forage fish or prey of species managed by NFMS, listed under the Endangered Species Act, or identified as important recreational fishing species.	A complete standard NOAA financial assistance application package should be submitted via www.Grants.gov . Natalie McLenaghan (NOAA Marine Habitat Restoration Specialist) Natalie.McLenaghan@noaa.gov

		promote healthy ecosystems, and yield community and economic benefits.			
HUD/DCA	Community Development Block Grant	The CDBG Program provides annual grants to States local governments to provide housing, suitable living areas, and expanded economic opportunities, for low- and moderate-income persons. The program is designed to encourage community development including consolidated planning and technical assistance.	Eligible activities for funding include housing improvement projects, public facilities such as water and sewer lines, buildings such as local health centers or head start centers, Projects must benefit low- and moderate-income persons (at least 51% of the system use will be by low and moderate persons) or meeting urgent community needs.	Among projects eligible for funding are: (1) property acquisition which is appropriate for: (a) rehabilitation or conservation activities, (b) beautification of urban land, conservation of open spaces, natural resources and scenic areas, or (c) use as part of a public works, facilities, or other public purpose, (2) acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation of public works facilities, and (3) clearance, demolition, removal, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of buildings and improvements.	Adrian Fields, HUD Atlanta Field Office Coordinator: (678) 732-2545; GA_webmanager@hud.gov Kimberly Carter Division Director, DCA kim.carter@dca.ga.gov Additional Contact: CDBG.Biz@dca.ga.gov
	Community Development Block Grant Mitigation	The CDBG-MIT Program provides to Presidentially declared disaster areas to carry out strategic and high-impact activities to mitigate disaster risks and reduce future losses.	Requires a disaster declaration by the President.	No specific information presented.	DCA receives applications for CDBG-MIT Infrastructure allocations online. They can be accessed using at: https://gn.ecivis.com/GO/gn_redir/T/rb2zjl5em8vq Monique Guilford, CDBG-DR Project Specialist Georgia Department of Community Affairs 470-597-5275 monique.guilford@dca.ga.gov
	Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery	The CDBG-DR program provides funding to rebuild affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. These flexible grants help local governments and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations.	Requires a disaster declaration by the President.	No specific information presented.	DCA receives applications for CDBG-DR Infrastructure allocations online. Online applications can be accessed using the following link: https://gn.ecivis.com/GO/gn_redir/T/rb2zjl5em8vq Monique Guilford, CDBG-DR Project Specialist Georgia Department of Community Affairs 470-597-5275 monique.guilford@dca.ga.gov

USDA, NRCS/GEMA	<u>Emergency Watershed Protection Program – Floodplain Easement</u>	The EWP Program responds to emergencies created by natural disasters by offering technical and financial assistance to help local communities mitigate imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences that impair a watershed. It consists of two options: Recovery and Floodplain Easement.	EWP-FPE easements are restored to the extent practicable to the natural environment and may include both structural and nonstructural practices to restore the flood storage and flow, erosion control, and improve the practical management of the easement. NRCS recommends this option to landowners and others where acquiring an easement is the best approach (more economical and prudent) to reduce threat to life and/or property.	Permanent floodplain easements are available on the following types of land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural or open lands. NRCS will pay up to the entire cost of the easement value and up to the entire cost for easement restoration • Lands primarily used for residential housing. In these cases, NRCS will pay up to the entire easement value and up to the entire structure's value if the landowner chooses to have it demolished. If the landowner relocates the residence, NRCS will pay all costs associated with relocating the residence outside the floodplain. 	Landowners interested in enrolling their land in a permanent EWP-FPE easement should contact their local USDA Service Center for more information. EWP-FPE is always not available in all areas and is most commonly available to landowners in areas recently impacted by a natural disaster. Jeff Williams, National EWP-FPE Manager <u>jeff.williams@nrcs.gov</u> 202-720-6268
	<u>Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Recovery</u>	The EWP Program responds to emergencies created by natural disasters by offering technical and financial assistance to help local communities mitigate imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences that impair a watershed. It consists of two options: Recovery and Floodplain Easement.	Watershed impairments that the EWP-Recovery Program address are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • debris-clogged stream channels, • undermined and unstable streambanks, • jeopardized water control structures and public infrastructures, • wind-borne debris removal, and • damaged upland sites stripped of protective vegetation by fire or drought. 	No specific information presented.	John Derbish, National EWP-Recovery Manager <u>john.derbish@nrcs.gov</u> , 202-692-0223
EPA/GEFA; GA-DNR, EPD	<u>Overflow and Stormwater Grants</u>	The objective of the OSG Program is to award grants to states for the purpose of providing grants to a municipality or municipal entity for the planning, design, or construction of: 1) treatment works to intercept, transport, control, treat, or reuse municipal combined sewer overflows (CSOs), sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), or	Eligible projects exist under the following three general categories: 1) combined sewer overflow correction (e.g., installation of separate sanitary and storm sewers, overflow tanks/tunnels), 2) sanitary sewer overflow correction (e.g., capital projects for the purposes of mitigating or preventing the impact of stormwater on wastewater collection, and 3) stormwater and subsurface drainage water (e.g., gray infrastructure, green infrastructure).	State entities may use funds to plan, design, or construct projects that correct combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, stormwater needs, or subsurface drainage needs. Projects may include but are not limited to installation of separate sanitary and storm sewers; infiltration/inflow correction; stormwater collection systems; Green Infrastructure; or other capital projects that mitigate sewer overflows or stormwater concerns.	To receive allocated funds, states must submit a package which must include the required application forms, work plan, and estimated project costs at least 60 days before the beginning of the proposed funding period. States will include a list of eligible activities for assistance in their workplan along with sufficient detail to support the eligibility determination. States must link proposed assistance

		stormwater; and 2) any other measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water.			<p>agreement activities with the EPA's Strategic Plan.</p> <p>For general questions about the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants Program, please contact the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Branch at (202) 564-7347, or by email at OSG@epa.gov. Also, Caroline Ejimofor: Ejimofor.Caroline@epa.gov, 404-562-9309</p>
	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program	The WIFIA program accelerates investment in water and wastewater infrastructure by providing long-term, low-cost, supplemental credit assistance under customized terms to creditworthy water infrastructure projects of national and regional significance.	<p>Eligible development and implementation activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development phase activities, including planning, preliminary engineering, design, environmental review, revenue forecasting, and other pre-construction activities • Construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and replacement activities • Acquisition of real property or an interest in real property, environmental mitigation, construction contingencies, and acquisition of equipment • Capitalized interest necessary to meet market requirements, reasonably required reserve funds, capital issuance expenses and other carrying costs during construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects must be credit worthy and have a dedicated source of revenue. • Projects that are eligible for the CWSRF and/or DWSRF • Enhanced energy efficiency projects at drinking water and wastewater facilities • Brackish or seawater desalination, aquifer recharge, alternative water supply, and water recycling projects • Drought prevention, reduction, or mitigation projects • A combination of projects secured by a common security pledge or submitted under one application by an SRF program • Acquisition of property if it is integral to the project or will mitigate the environmental impact of a project 	<p>Following an appropriation of funds to EPA, prospective borrowers submit a letter of interest that demonstrates their projects' eligibility, financial creditworthiness, engineering feasibility, and alignment with WIFIA selection criteria. Using the information, EPA will evaluate and select projects and invite prospective borrowers to apply to EPA for a loan. In the application, selected prospective borrowers provide EPA with materials necessary to underwrite the proposed WIFIA assistance and to develop an individual loan agreement between the applicant and EPA.</p> <p>WIFIA Program: wifia@epa.gov; 202-566-1868; http://www.epa.gov/wifia</p>
	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	The DWSRF is a federally-funded loan program that provides funding for water supply projects that address a public health or compliance related	The DWSRF is a federally-funded loan program that provides funding for water supply projects that address a public health or compliance related problem, as well as water and energy conservation projects.	<p>To be eligible, each project must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be included in an Intended Use Plan submitted by GEFA to the EPA. • Successfully complete the State Environmental Review Process. 	<p>DWSRF Pre-Application Form</p> <p>GEFA's Water Resources Division: 404-584-1000 or waterresources@gefa.ga.gov</p>

		problem, as well as water and energy conservation projects.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with applicable federal procurement and labor rules. • Incorporate iron and steel products produced in the U.S. 	
	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) is a federally-funded loan program that provides funding for a wide variety of water quality and non-point source projects, as well as water and energy conservation projects.	May finance projects consistent with the federal Clean Water Act to construct municipal wastewater facilities. Funds may also be used to control nonpoint source pollution, including projects that permanently protect conservation land; water quality protection/benefit for rivers, streams, and lakes; flood and stormwater runoff protection; wetlands protection; reduction of erosion through protection of steep slopes, erodible soils, and streambanks; and removal of faulty septic systems.	To be eligible, each project must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be included in an Intended Use Plan submitted by GEFA to the EPA. • Successfully complete the State Environmental Review Process. • Comply with applicable federal procurement and labor rules. • Incorporate iron and steel products produced in the U.S. • Must certify that a Fiscal Sustainability Plan has been developed and implemented or will be. 	CWSRF Pre-Application Form GEFA's Water Resources Division: 404-584-1000 or waterresources@gefa.ga.gov
	Section 319 Non-Point Source Grants	Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funds are provided to designated state agencies to implement their approved nonpoint source management programs. States submit their proposed funding plans to EPA. If a state's funding plan is consistent with grant eligibility requirements and procedures, EPA then awards the funds to the state which then allocates funds to eligible sub-applicants.	Grant applications must specify the nonpoint sources of pollution and identify the activities best suited to address those sources, such as the following: green infrastructure/low impact development projects; watershed hydrology restoration; urban stormwater controls not included in NPDES permits; agricultural BMPs; education and training; and lake/pond dredging if ALL contributing sediment sources have been corrected.	To be considered for funding, projects must meet all three of the following minimum requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement existing watershed-based/watershed management plans that adequately address USEPA's Nine Elements for Watershed Planning. 2. Focus within a 10-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC-10) or smaller watershed; AND 3. Commit to a minimum 40% non-federal match. 	TO APPLY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend the REQUIRED Pre-application Webinar • Read and follow the current Application instructions and General Guidelines • Optional: Submit draft proposals for GAEPD review and written comments • Submit Application and all supporting documentation via email Mark Nuhfer, EPA Region 4 NPS Coordinator, Nuhfer.Mark@epa.gov, 404-562-9390 Joy Hinkle (joy.hinkle1@dnr.ga.gov); Nonpoint Source Program- Grants Unit Manager, Watershed Protection Branch, EPD, GA-DNR, 404-651-8532 or Blue Cole (blue.cole@dnr.ga.gov) 404-651-8530

GEFA	Georgia Fund	The Georgia Fund is a state-funded loan program for water, wastewater, and solid waste infrastructure. GEFA also offers low-interest loans for energy-efficiency and renewable energy projects at water and wastewater treatment plants, landfills, and municipal solid waste facilities.	May finance projects to: supply, distribute, and treat water and collect, treat, or dispose of sewage or solid waste.	Eligible projects include water and sewer lines; treatment plants, pumping stations, wells, water storage tanks and water meters; and new subtitle D landfills, landfill expansions and closures, and landfill methane gas collection systems.	GEFA Loan Application Form GEFA's Water Resources Division: 404-584-1000 or waterresources@gefa.ga.gov
	Georgia Fund Emergency Loan Program	GEFA has the authority to approve emergency loans to assist communities with financing improvements that are necessary to eliminate actual or potential public health hazards.	Funds projects that eliminate actual or potential public health hazards or violations of environmental regulations.	The project must directly address system needs caused by an event that occurred within the past six months and cannot be a result of a lack of maintenance.	GEFA Loan Application Form GEFA's Water Resources Division: 404-584-1000 or waterresources@gefa.ga.gov
NFWF	America the Beautiful	NFWF, in cooperation with the DOI, DoD, USFS, and the NRCS, is awarding funds to advance the America the Beautiful Initiative and goals.	Grant categories are: (1) Landscape restoration projects; (2) Planning, collaboration, and engagement projects; (3) Projects that buffer and benefit public land; and (4) Projects that advance conservation on private forests, rangelands, and farmlands.	Projects must address one or more of the following priorities: () Benefit at-risk flora and/or fauna; () Expand habitat connectivity; () provide a range of ecosystem services (e.g., improve stream flow); Strengthen ecosystem and community resilience; () Expand public and community access to nature; () Engage local communities; () Support Tribally led conservation and restoration priorities; () Contribute to local or Tribal economies; () Contribute to Workforce development	All application materials must be submitted online through NFWF's Easygrants system. For assistance and access, go to easygrants.nfwf.org . Rachel M. Dawson, Program Director National Programs National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 202-595-2643 direct Rachel.Dawson@nfwf.org
	Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund	The Fund was established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that create and	ECRF prioritizes nature-based restoration projects that both benefit community resilience and fish and wildlife. The programs aim to build upon existing state, federal, regional, and local resilience, wildlife, and disaster mitigation plans.	Eligible proposals fall within the following 2 categories: (1) Restoration & Monitoring: Eligible projects may include, but are not limited to: marsh, beach and dune restoration; living shorelines; stream restoration, including aquatic connectivity projects that reduce flood risk; innovative stormwater management; and	All application materials must be submitted online through FWF's Easygrants system. • Jay Jensen, Director, Southern Regional Office: Jay.Jensen@nfwf.org • Suzanne Sessine, Program Director, Southern Coastal Programs:

		restore natural systems to help protect coastal communities from the impacts of coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, inundation, coastal erosion, wildfires and associated landslides/debris flows, and enable communities to recover more quickly from these events, all while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species.		<p>revegetation to prevent debris flow.</p> <p>(2) Site Assessment and Preliminary Design: In limited instances projects may be considered that complete site assessments and preliminary designs of best options for communities to address restoration and community resilience goals. Such projects should emphasize community engagement and include a community engagement plan.</p>	<p>Suzanne.Sessine@nfwf.org</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zack Bernstein, Program Coordinator: Zachary.Bernstein@nfwf.org
	National Coastal Resilience Fund	The National Coastal Resilience Fund invests in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities.	<p>Projects are funded in four priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Community Capacity Building and Planning (2) Site Assessment and Preliminary Design (3) Final Design and Permitting (4) Restoration and Monitoring 	The eligible project area is defined as all coastal Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 8 watersheds that drain to the sea and any adjacent HUC 8 watersheds that are particularly low-lying or tidally influenced. Eligible projects must address the following priorities: Nature-Based Solutions, Community Resilience Benefit, and Fish and Wildlife Benefit. Further priority is given to projects that show community impact and engagement and innovation, transferability, and sustainability.	<p>Register at https://easygrants.nfwf.org. Complete a Full Proposal Project Narrative and upload into the online application. The FPPN includes information about: project context; main activities; anticipated outcome(s); stakeholder engagement; project team; tracking metrics (optional); other (optional); representative project photos.</p> <p>Suzanne Sesine, Program Director, Southern Coastal Programs: Suzanne.Sessine@nfwf.org</p>
USACE	Continuing Authorities Program Section 103-Coastal Storm Risk Management	The USACE can partner with a non-federal sponsor to plan and construct small flood damage reduction projects that have not previously been specifically authorized by Congress and are not part of a larger project.	Projects may be structural (e.g., levees, flood walls, diversion channels, pumping plants and bridge modifications) or non-structural (e.g., floodproofing, relocation of structures and flood warning systems). Each project must be a complete and environmentally acceptable solution to a flooding problem, and not commit the Federal government to additional improvements to ensure effective operation.	Each project must be economically feasible and environmentally acceptable.	Upon receipt of a written request from a potential sponsor and when funding is available, the Corps initiates a preliminary analysis, at federal expense, to determine if a potential project meets program requirements and federal participation is justified. If a federal interest is verified, a feasibility study occurs that identifies and comprehensively evaluates alternatives and recommends a plan for implementation. A project is approved for construction if the

					<p>detailed feasibility study determines it is technically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and cost effective. Before engineering design and construction can begin, the Corps and sponsor negotiate and sign a Project Partnership Agreement that describes the cost share arrangement and operations and maintenance responsibilities.</p> <p>Steve Fischer, USACE Savannah District, Outreach Coordinator (912) 652-5781</p>
	<p>Continuing Authorities Program Section 1135-Project Modifications for Improvements to the Environment</p>	<p>The USACE can partner with a non-federal sponsor to modify structures and operations of water resources projects constructed by the Corps for the purpose of improving the quality of the environment and restoring fish and wildlife habitat. Restoration projects can also occur at locations where an existing Corps project contributed to the degradation of the environment.</p>	<p>No specific information presented.</p>	<p>It must be clear that the modification will result in an improvement of the environment, and restoration of the ecosystem resources cannot go beyond pre-project conditions. The project benefits must be associated primarily with restoring historic fish and wildlife resources. While recreation cannot be a primary reason for modification, increases in recreation benefits may be secondary to the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat.</p>	<p>Upon receipt of a written request from a potential sponsor and when funding is available, the Corps initiates a preliminary analysis, at federal expense, to determine if a potential project meets program requirements and federal participation is justified. If a federal interest is verified, a feasibility study occurs that identifies and comprehensively evaluates alternatives and recommends a plan for implementation. A project is approved for construction if the detailed feasibility study determines it is technically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and cost effective. Before engineering design and construction can begin, the Corps and sponsor negotiate and sign a Project Partnership Agreement that describes the cost share arrangement and operations and maintenance responsibilities.</p> <p>Steve Fischer, USACE Savannah District, Outreach Coordinator (912) 652-5781</p>

	<p>Continuing Authorities Program Section 14- Emergency Stream Bank & Shoreline Protection</p>	<p>The USACE can partner with a non-federal sponsor to plan and construct emergency stream bank and shoreline protection for public facilities in imminent danger of failing (e.g., roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, treatment plants).</p>	<p>Stream bank or shoreline failure must be caused by natural erosion (stream flow, wind waves, etc.), and not by inadequate drainage, by the facility itself, or by operation of the facility.</p>	<p>Projects must be economically justified and environmentally sound. Examples of eligible projects includes highways, bridge approaches, municipal water supply systems, sewage disposal plants and other essential public works facilities.</p>	<p>Upon receipt of a written request from a potential sponsor and when funding is available, the Corps initiates a preliminary analysis, at federal expense, to determine if a potential project meets program requirements and federal participation is justified. If a federal interest is verified, a feasibility study occurs that identifies and comprehensively evaluates alternatives and recommends a plan for implementation. A project is approved for construction if the detailed feasibility study determines it is technically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and cost effective. Before engineering design and construction can begin, the Corps and sponsor negotiate and sign a Project Partnership Agreement that describes the cost share arrangement and operations and maintenance responsibilities.</p> <p>Steve Fischer, USACE Savannah District, Outreach Coordinator (912) 652-5781</p>
	<p>Continuing Authorities Program Section 205- Small Flood Risk Management Projects</p>	<p>The USACE can partner with a non- federal sponsor to plan and construct small flood damage reduction projects that have not previously been specifically authorized by Congress and are not part of a larger project.</p>	<p>Projects may be structural (e.g., levees, flood walls, diversion channels, pumping plants and bridge modifications) or non-structural (e.g., floodproofing, relocation of structures and flood warning systems). Each project must be a complete and environmentally acceptable solution to a flooding problem, and not commit the Federal government to additional improvements to ensure effective operation.</p>	<p>Each project must be economically feasible and environmentally acceptable.</p>	<p>Upon receipt of a written request from a potential sponsor and when funding is available, the Corps initiates a preliminary analysis, at federal expense, to determine if a potential project meets program requirements and federal participation is justified. If a federal interest is verified, a feasibility study occurs that identifies and comprehensively evaluates alternatives and recommends a plan for implementation. A project is approved for construction if the</p>

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	<p>Continuing Authorities Program Section 206-Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration</p>	<p>The USACE can partner with a non- federal sponsor to fund projects that restore and protect aquatic ecosystems. Projects may be either structural or operational changes.</p>	<p>Projects may be structural (e.g., levees, flood walls, diversion channels, pumping plants and bridge modifications) or non-structural (e.g., floodproofing, relocation of structures and flood warning systems). Each project must be a complete and environmentally acceptable solution to a flooding problem, and not commit the Federal government to additional impr</p>	<p>Flood risk management projects are not limited to any improvement. Projects must improve environmental quality, be in the public interest, and be cost-effective. They must also be economically justified, environmentally sound, and technically feasible. Recreation projects, if justified, may be included in the total project, but they may not increase the federal share of the total project by more than 10%. Additionally, projects should not be formulated for recreation and recreation should not detract from ecosystem benefits.</p>	<p>Upon receipt of a written request from a potential sponsor and when funding is available, the Corps initiates a preliminary analysis, at federal expense, to determine if a potential project meets program requirements and federal participation is justified. If a federal interest is verified, a feasibility study occurs that identifies and comprehensively evaluates alternatives and recommends a plan for implementation. A project is approved for construction if the detailed feasibility study determines it is technically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and cost effective. Before engineering design and construction can begin, the Corps and sponsor negotiate and sign a Project Partnership Agreement that describes the cost share arrangement and operations and maintenance responsibilities.</p>

					Steve Fischer, USACE Savannah District, Outreach Coordinator (912) 652-5781
	Flood Plain Management Services	Under the FPMS program, USACE can compile and disseminate information on floods and flood damages, including identification of areas subject to inundation by floods of various magnitudes and frequencies, and general criteria for guidance of Federal and non-Federal interests and agencies in the use of floodplain areas.	General technical assistance efforts under this program includes determining site-specific data on obstructions to flood flows, flood formation, and timing; flood depths, stages, or floodwater velocities; the extent, duration, and frequency of flooding; information on natural and cultural flood plain resources; and flood loss potentials before and after the use of flood plain management measures. Types of studies have been conducted under the FPMS program include flood plain delineation/hazard, dam failure analyses, hurricane evacuation, flood warning, floodway, flood damage reduction, stormwater management, flood proofing, and inventories of flood prone structures.	No specific information presented.	<p>The process for FPMS assistance begins after a non-federal sponsor requests Corps assistance under the program. When funding is available, the Corps will work with the requesting sponsor to develop a scope of work and assemble the appropriate study team for the effort being requested. At their option, the requesting sponsor may provide voluntary contributions toward the requested services to expand the scope or accelerate the provision of those services. All sponsors are requested to furnish available field survey data, maps, historical flood information, etc., to help reduce the cost of services.</p> <p>Brian Balukonis, Flood Risk Management Program Manager at 978-318-8643.</p>
	Individually Authorized Feasibility Studies and Projects	The Corps annually invites non-federal sponsors to submit proposals for inclusion in the annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development. Proposals may request authorization for: (1) new Corps water resources development projects; (2) modifications to existing Corps water resources development projects; and (3) modifications to existing Corps environmental infrastructure programs			<p>Annually:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notice published in the Federal Register – generally by the end of April – opens a 120-day open proposal period 2. All interested potential non-federal sponsors of a Civil Works study or project invited to submit a proposal 3. Online proposal website collects basic information about the proposed study or project 4. USACE evaluates the proposals against the 5 criteria established by Congress

					<p>5. All proposals that meet the criteria are included in the Annual Report</p> <p>6. All proposals that do not meet the criteria are included in an appendix to the Report</p> <p>7. The report is certified by the USACE and transmitted to Congress</p> <p>Karla Roberts, HQUSACE: wrrda7001proposal@usace.army.mil</p>
	<p>Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI)</p>	<p>Created in response to the development of lands and loss of habitat in the vicinity of its facilities, the REPI Program is a key tool used by DoD in partnership with state and local governments, conservation organizations, and willing landowners to promote innovative and land conservation partnerships that benefit national defense, neighboring communities, and the environment.</p>	<p>Eligible projects are those that promote land conservation or management activities limiting incompatible development or relieving current or anticipated environmental restrictions.</p>	<p>Under REPI, cost-sharing partnerships may acquire real property interests for one of three purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To limit any development or use that is incompatible with the mission of the installation 2. To preserve habitat to relieve current or anticipated restrictions on military activities 3. To enhance or improve military installation resilience from extreme weather events or from changes in environmental conditions that may impact military activities. 	<p>Projects are identified by each Military Service at the local installation or training and testing range level and reviewed and approved centrally at the Military Service headquarters level.</p> <p>Installation-specific questions on mission capabilities, priority lands, agreement areas, incompatible use threats, and natural resource conservation needs should be directed to the appropriate Military Service contact below:</p> <p>☐ Army: John Housein, john.g.housein.civ@mail.mil</p> <p>☐ Marine Corps: Ryan Catlett, ryan.w.catlett@usmc.mil</p> <p>☐ Navy: Tony Danesi, tony.danesi@navy.mil</p> <p>☐ Air Force: Shawn Rose, shawn.rose.2@us.af.mil</p>
	<p>Watershed Studies (Sec. 729) of the WRDA</p>	<p>The USACE is authorized to assess the water resource needs of river basins and watersheds of the United States including needs relating to:</p>	<p>GENERAL WATERSHED ASSESSMENT SCOPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed Assessments go beyond project planning for specific USACE projects towards more comprehensive and strategic evaluations and analyses that include diverse political, geographic, physical, institutional, technical and stakeholder considerations. 	<p>Watershed studies provide recommendations for actions that can be taken to solve the identified problems, and the product may take the form of a watershed management plan, watershed assessment, river basin assessment, comprehensive plan, or watershed study.</p>	<p>Ms. Amy Frantz, 202-761-0106</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ecosystem protection and restoration• navigation and ports• flood risk management• watershed protection• water supply• drought preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May identify potential USACE projects consistent with priority missions, however this is not the primary consideration of watershed planning.• Ultimately, watershed studies should inform multiple audiences and decision makers at all levels of government and provide a strategic roadmap to inform future investment decision by multiple agencies.	Recommendations for improvements to water resources can include suggested strategies, policies, programs for local or state agencies and multi-agency partnerships, or federal and non-federal programs or projects.	
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