



SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL STUDY (SACS)

Coastal Program Guide



MAY 2022

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State/Territory-Specific Coastal Programs

Decorative photos throughout the report are courtesy of USACE and CDM Smith.

Acronyms

ACEP	Agriculture Conservation Easement Program
AHPS	Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Services
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
CAP	Continuing Authorities Program
CAP-SSSE	Communities Assistance Program–State Support Services Element
CARICOOS	Caribbean Coastal Ocean Observing System
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDBG-MIT	Community Development Block Grant–Mitigation
CDBG-DR	Community Development Block Grant–Disaster Recovery
CDL	Community Disaster Loan
CELP	Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program
CERA	Coastal Emergency Risk Assessment
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CIS	Community Information System
CREAT	Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool
CREST	Coastal Resilience Evaluation and Siting Tool
CTP	Cooperating Technical Partners
DHAP	Disaster Housing Assistance Program
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDA	Economic Development Administration
EMBAG	Emergency Management Baseline Assessment Grants
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ER	Emergency Relief
ESLR	Effects of Sea Level Rise
FCSA	Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEMA GO	Federal Emergency Management Agency Grants Outcomes
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
FPMS	Floodplain Management Services
FS	Feasibility Study
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
HPG	Housing Preservation Grant
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IA	Individual Assistance
ICC	Increased Cost of Compliance
ICLUS	Integrated Climate and Land-Use Scenarios
IHP	Individuals and Households Program
IIS	Interagency and International Services

JFO	Joint Field Office
MPG	Multipurpose Grants
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NAWCA	North American Wetlands Conservation Act
NCCOS	National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science
NCRF	National Coastal Resilience Fund
NEP	National Estuary Program
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NFWF	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PA	Public Assistance
PAS	Planning Assistance to States
PPA	Project Partnership Agreement
PRIDCO	Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company
SACS	South Atlantic Coastal Study
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCDRP	Southeast and Caribbean Disaster Resilience Partnership
SECAS	Southeastern Conservation Adaptation Strategy
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TSA	Transitional Shelter Assistance
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WFPO	Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations
WREP	Wetland Reserve Enhancement Partnership

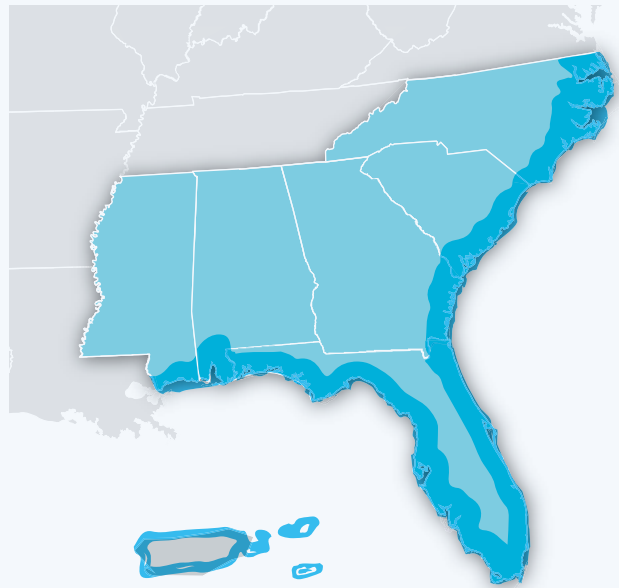
SACS – Coastal Program Guide

The Ongoing Risk in Coastal Communities

Coastal storms pose a major threat to coastal communities in the South Atlantic region. Impacts from storm surge, high winds, wave activity, and associated erosion can damage property, destroy life and habitats, and disrupt coastal communities. Rising sea levels will reportedly exacerbate the impacts of these hazards, resulting in increased risk to coastal communities.

Luckily, opportunities exist to manage coastal storm risks that communities face. Smart advanced preparation and planning ahead of a storm can safeguard lives and assets during a major event. A number of programs are available that provide guidance, services, and funding opportunities that support the implementation of risk management strategies and encourage coastal resilience.

Federal agencies—including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)—offer a variety of resources that provide a balanced approach to improving resilience to coastal disasters. States and local communities also offer similar localized opportunities and resources. Coastal communities that leverage available federal, state, and local resources—to design projects, strategies, and risk management tools—are better positioned to improve their resilience to coastal disasters.



The objective of the *South Atlantic Coastal Study (SACS) Coastal Program Guide* is to provide accurate accessible information regarding the coastal resilience programs and partnerships available in the region. *The SACS Coastal Program Guide* categorizes federal or regional programs as: Prepare, Absorb and Recover, and Adapt. State- or territory-specific programs are categorized separately. *The SACS Coastal Program Guide* also highlights tools and services such as disaster information, partnership and research opportunities, guidance and training documents, and data and web map applications.

Program Overview by Category – Prepare, Absorb & Recover, Adapt



PREPARE: Planning and Preparedness Programs

Proper planning and preparedness can improve resilience and reduce coastal storm risks. It is estimated that every dollar invested in natural hazard mitigation through federal grants saves six dollars in losses avoided¹.

Federal programs and initiatives are available to support community planning and preparedness efforts—research grants to study vulnerabilities and risks, funds to support design and construction efforts, and administrative support for communication and documentation efforts. This section provides an overview of the programs available to communities to help prepare for and increase resilience to coastal storms. In addition to funding, ample academic partnerships and management services/tools are available to assist in making risk-informed decisions and support sustainable solutions. Detailed information can be found in the Tools and Resources Section.

Federal Flood Risk Management Programs Database, USACE

This searchable database provides a summary of federal programs related to flood risk management. Resources can be filtered by type of user, program purpose, type of assistance, and federal agency.

<https://ffrmp.nfrmp.us/>

¹ http://2021.nibs.org/files/pdfs/ms_v4_overview.pdf

PREPARE: Planning and Preparedness Programs

Planning Assistance to States (PAS), USACE

USACE oversees the Planning Assistance to States (PAS) Program that provides technical and comprehensive planning assistance to applicants. State(s), higher education institutions, government coalitions, and other non-federal entities (collaboratively working with states) are eligible to participate in the PAS program.

Technical Assistance includes support for water resource planning efforts, including analysis of planning documents such as state hazard mitigation plans, preparedness/response/recovery plans, and vulnerability and risk resiliency plans.

Comprehensive Planning assistance provides support to states, or non-federal parties working with states, to frame comprehensive water resources plans that support the development, use, and conservation of water resources within the state.

EXAMPLE PAS PROJECTS:

Lake County, FL: USACE is providing technical assistance to identify flood risk management measures to reduce flooding from the Palatka River. The project will include researching available data and providing a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis.

Thomas Creek, Nassau County, FL: USACE is assisting in the identification of potential flood risk management solutions. The county is exploring available long-term solutions to address flooding in the area.

Boca de Cangrejos Navigation Channel, PR: USACE is assisting the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company (PRIDCO) to identify long-term sediment management measures for the Boca de Cangrejos Navigation Channel.



Photo Source: Google Earth

PAS is provided at a Federal cost share of 50 percent of the cost of a coastal preparation study, up to a \$5 million-dollar limit per state, tribe, or U.S. territory. A typical coastal PAS study may include a Coastal Zone Management and Protection Study, a Wetlands Evaluation Study, a Flood Risk Management Study, or a Harbor/Port Study. This program does not include the implementation of these studies or any site-specific designs or construction.

https://planning.erdc.dren.mil/toolbox/library/FactSheets/PAS_FS_Aug2019.pdf

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	Funds available:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
States, Indian Tribes or tribal organizations, nonprofits with the consent of the local government, or U.S. territories.	50 percent; local cost-share requirements are waived for tribes and U.S. Territories up to \$484,000 (2019, amount adjusted annually for inflation).	Up to \$5 million per state, tribe, or U.S. territory	<p>PAS studies are initiated by a state, territory, tribe, or a non-Federal entity working with a state via a letter request. Following the letter request, USACE will work with the requester to develop a scope of work. A cost-share letter agreement will then be prepared to be signed by the sponsor. The progression of the study will be contingent on available federal and local funding.</p> <p>Sample Letter: https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/portals/74/docs/PublicServices/PAS.pdf</p>	<p>Guidance on partnering with USACE: https://planning.erdc.dren.mil/toolbox/library/IWR-Server/2019-R-02.pdf</p> <p>Find your local district's planning office here: https://www.usace.army.mil/Locations.aspx</p>

PREPARE: Planning and Preparedness Programs

Continuing Authorities Program (CAP), USACE

Through the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP), USACE can plan, design, and implement small-scale projects (i.e., limited size, cost, scope and complexity) without further congressional authority. Table 1 lists the section numbers referencing the public laws that give USACE the CAP authority to execute each type of project.

Figure 1 illustrates the various phases and milestones of a CAP project. Several alternative plans are developed in the feasibility phase to ensure project goals are achieved. Initial design and cost estimating, environmental analyses, and real estate evaluations are also developed in the feasibility phase to determine if implementation is warranted. 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).

USACE and the non-federal sponsor sign a project partnership agreement (PPA) near the beginning of the implementation phase, which includes final design and construction. Costs beyond the feasibility phase are shared as specified in the authorizing legislation for that section. Development of the design and construction includes 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.

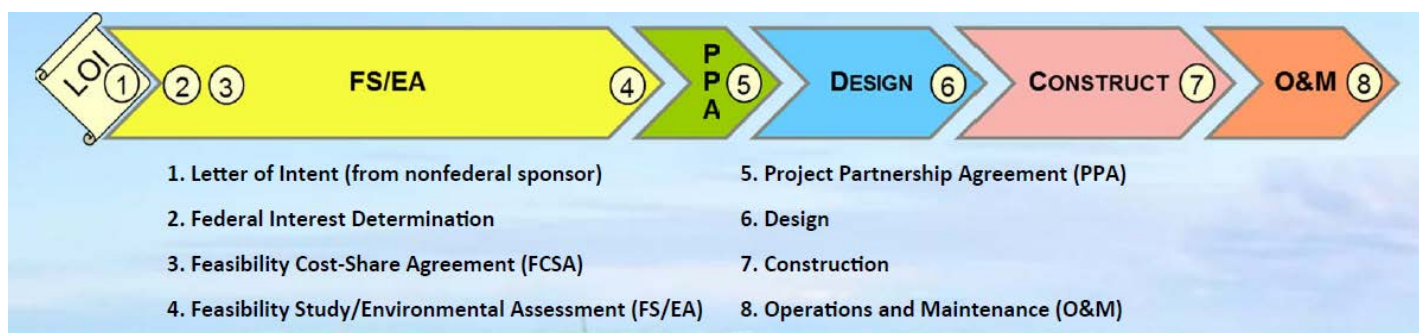
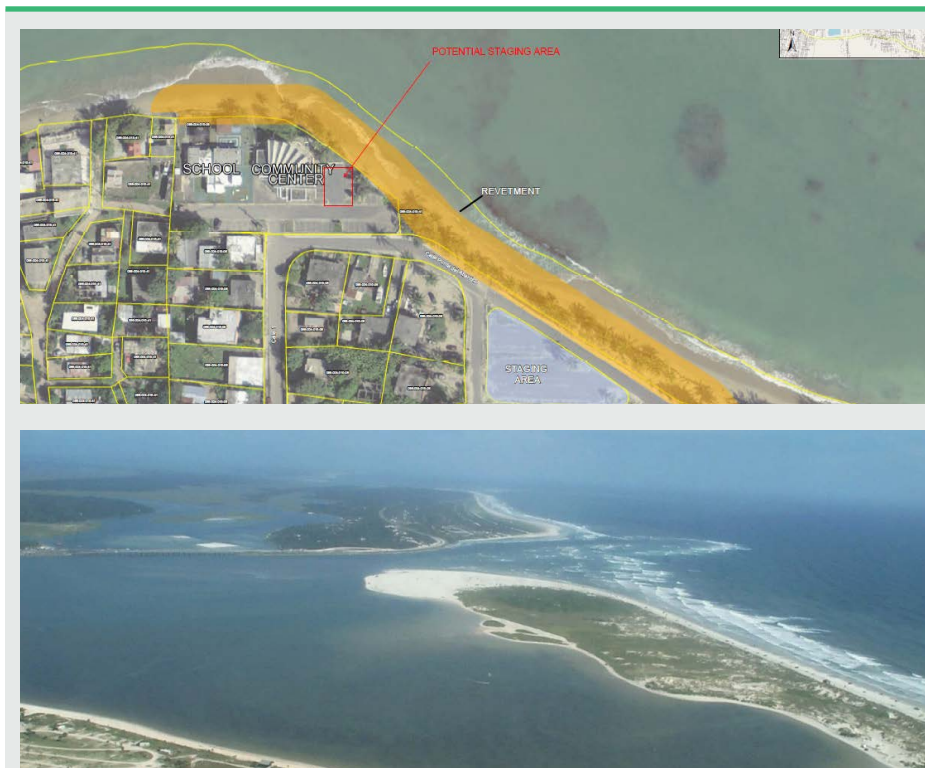


Figure 1 – Continuing Authorities Program Project Development Processes (source: <https://www.sas.usace.army.mil/Missions/CAP/>)



EXAMPLE CAP PROJECTS:

Section 14: Loiza, Puerto Rico:

Shoreline erosion threatens a public road and public buildings along the Loiza coast. To provide protection, USACE developed a plan to construct a rock revetment along 1,050 feet of the shore, approximately 10-feet high. This project is authorized under Section 14, Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection of the USACE CAP.

Section 111: Fort George Inlet,

Florida: USACE is investigating opportunities to reduce shoreline erosion of Little Talbot Island and restore previously eroded areas, including potential opportunities for beneficial use of dredged material. This project is authorized under Section 111, Shoreline Damage Attributable to a Federal Navigation Project.

PREPARE: Planning and Preparedness Programs

Table 1 – USACE Continuing Authorities Program Section Descriptions

AUTHORITY	PROJECT PURPOSE
<u>Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended</u>	Streambank and shoreline erosion protection of public works and nonprofit public services
<u>Section 103, River and Harbor Act of 1962, as amended (amends Public Law 79-727)</u>	Beach erosion and hurricane and storm damage reduction
<u>Section 107, River and Harbor Act of 1960, as amended</u>	Navigation improvements
<u>Section 111, River and Harbor Act of 1968, as amended</u>	Shore damage prevention or mitigation caused by Federal navigation projects
<u>Section 204, Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended</u>	Beneficial uses of dredged material
<u>Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended</u>	Flood control
<u>Section 206, Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, as amended</u>	Aquatic ecosystem restoration
<u>Section 208, Flood Control Act of 1954, as amended (amends Section 2, Flood Control Act of August 28, 1937)</u>	Removal of obstructions, clearing channels for flood control
<u>Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended</u>	Project modifications for improvement of the environment

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible: States and local governments, Indian Tribes or tribal organizations, nonprofits with the consent of the local government, or U.S. territories (multiple non-federal sponsors are permissible)	Federal cost share: 100 percent for the feasibility study up to \$100,000; 50 percent Federal cost share for tribes and U.S. territories for construction. Local cost-share requirements are waived up to \$484,000 (2019, amount adjusted annually for inflation)	Funds available: Up to \$1.5 million, but the government can approve a higher amount	How to apply: Send a letter to appropriate USACE District describing the problem and requesting assistance. USACE determines whether to proceed and if the project is applicable under CAP Sample Letters and Brochures: https://www.sas.usace.army.mil/Portals/61/SampleLetter_Section103.docx https://www.sas.usace.army.mil/Portals/61/SAS_CAP_Brochure_1.pdf	Additional resources: Guidance on partnering with USACE: https://planning.erdc.dren.mil/toolbox/library/IWR-Server/2019-R-02.pdf Find your local district's planning office here: https://www.usace.army.mil/Locations.aspx
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Chief, Planning Branch,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USACE Address

Dear Sir/Madam:

This letter is to seek the assistance of the US Army Corps of Engineers under *(Reference authority under which assistance is requested and identify the type and location of the problem.)*

(Briefly describe your perception of the nature and severity of the problem.)

(Briefly describe the known issues which would affect the acceptability of any recommended solutions, from the perspective of municipal and local governments, and/or the public.)

We are aware as local sponsor that we will assume costs for lands, easements, right-of-way, relocations and disposal areas (LERRD) and/or assume costs to demonstrate ownership of such. We also will assume responsibility for any operation and maintenance of the project.

Your consideration of this request will be appreciated. Please contact (name, address, telephone) for further coordination.

Sincerely,

SAMPLE

PREPARE: Planning and Preparedness Programs

Flood Plain Management Services Program (FPMS), USACE

USACE offers a Flood Plain Management Service Program (FPMS)—a full range of technical services and planning guidance to support effective floodplain management. Types of studies 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. The program typically provides 100 percent Federal cost share. This program does not cover final design or construction costs.

<https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Public-Services/Flood-Plain-Management-Services/>

<https://www.mvr.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Outreach-Customer-Service/Floodplain-Management-Services/>



General Investigations Program, USACE

Studies under the General Investigations Program are authorized by Congress to address flood risk management, navigation, ecosystem restoration, hurricane and storm damage reduction, water supply, recreation, and other needs and opportunities related to water resources. Cost-share requirements vary by USACE district but generally cover 100 percent of reconnaissance project costs and require up to 50 percent cost sharing for feasibility projects. Congressional representatives request study authorization through the appropriate Senate committee to direct the USACE to study the problem and furnish a recommendation. Sponsors can be states, counties, cities, and other governmental entities.

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA

The DHS/FEMA Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program provides funds to assist states and local/tribal/territorial emergency management agencies to support all-hazards emergency preparedness in strengthening their emergency preparedness and resilience. The EMPG Program supports the goals of Building a Culture of Preparedness and Ready the Nation for Catastrophic Disasters. All EMPG applicants must develop and submit a work plan, as described in the “EMPG Work Plan” section of the Preparedness Grants Manual (<https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/manual>) and work with a Regional Administrator or designated FEMA Regional Program Manager to ensure the EMPG Work Plan incorporates state and regional priorities. The amount of funding available varies annually, with \$355,100,000 made available in 2020. All U.S. states and territories, as well as the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, are eligible to apply for EMPG funds.

EMPG funding opportunities include distribution management planning logistics, evacuation planning, disaster financial management, disaster housing and communications, and implementation of community lifelines.

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/fema_fy-2020_emergency-management-Performance-grant_nofo.pdf

PREPARE: Planning and Preparedness Programs

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), FEMA

The FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program strives to reduce or eliminate flood insurance claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA projects include property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation, structure elevation, mitigation reconstruction, floodproofing nonresidential structures and residential historic structures, and local flood reduction projects. In order to be eligible, structures seeking FMA funding must be NFIP-insured at the time of application and must be maintained throughout the life of the structure. FEMA requires state, tribal, local, and territorial governments to develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans as a condition for receiving certain types of nonemergency disaster assistance.

Eligible applicants for the competitive FMA grants are states, territories, and Indian tribal governments that participate in the NFIP. Individual homeowners and communities may work with the relevant eligible agency to submit an application on their behalf. The FMA Program provides 75 percent of eligible mitigation project costs and can also issue grants of approximately 90 or 100 percent (Federal cost share) for repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties, respectively. Such properties are sometimes identified in the wake of a flood event, so FMA grants are also available during major storm recovery efforts.

<https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program>.

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	Funds available:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
State governments, local governments (as subapplicants), U.S. territories, and Indian Tribes or tribal organizations; this grant is only available to communities that participate in the NFIP.	Depends on the type of property the project affects, but is typically 75 percent. Up to 90–100 percent cost share is available for repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties.	Each year FEMA publishes a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) at www.grants.gov .	<p>Either the State Emergency Management Agency or office that has primary floodplain management responsibility is eligible to apply directly to the FEMA Regional Office. Application window is typically open October through January and can be submitted through the FEMA Grants Outcomes (FEMA GO) website</p> <p>FMA Website: https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/floods</p> <p>Local Capabilities and Contact Information (FMA) Forward applications to respective FEMA Regional Office</p> <p>AL, GA, FL, NC, SC, MS: https://www.fema.gov/about/organization/region-4</p> <p>PR and USVI: https://www.fema.gov/about/organization/region-2</p>	Fact Sheet: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_fy21-fma-community-flood-mitigation-fact-sheet.pdf



PREPARE: Planning and Preparedness Programs

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), FEMA

The goal of the FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program (formally the Pre-Disaster Mitigation program) is to reduce the nation's risk of future hazard events and reduce the reliance on recovery funding in the event of future disasters. The BRIC supports proactive pre-disaster investment in community resilience. BRIC funding may be used for capability and capacity building, mitigation projects, and management costs. To be eligible for BRIC-funding, projects must be cost-effective, reduce risk and damage from future natural hazards, meet the newest or next most recent edition of the International Code Council (ICC) International Building Codes, align with the applicable hazard mitigation plan, and meet all environmental and historic preservation requirements. Relevant BRIC projects may include property acquisition, structure demolition or relocation, structure elevation, provisions of generators, floodproofing nonresidential structures and residential historic structures, and flood reduction projects, as well as an added focus on infrastructure projects and community lifelines. BRIC funding can also be used for addressing other hazards in addition to flooding.

Eligible applicants for the grants are states, commonwealths, territories, and Indian tribal governments. Applications for each state, District of Columbia, territory, and tribal government must be compiled and submitted by one designated agency to serve as the applicant for BRIC funding. Local governments are eligible subapplicants and can sponsor subapplications on behalf of homeowners to submit to the program. The BRIC Program is not limited by a funding cap and may provide up to 75 percent of project costs, while communities designated as small and impoverished may receive up to 90 percent of project costs.

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities>.

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:

State governments, local governments (as subapplicants), commonwealths, U.S. territories, and Indian tribes or tribal organizations; local governments can sponsor subapplications on behalf of homeowners. Subapplicants must have a FEMA-approved local or Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan. States, territories, or federally recognized tribal governments applying must have received a major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act in the preceding 7 years.

Federal cost share:

Not limited by funding cap and provides 75–90 percent cost share. For insular areas, including the U.S. Virgin Islands, non-federal cost share is waived for awards under \$200,000 upon waiver request in the application.

Funds available:

No funding cap

How to apply:

Each year, FEMA posts a notice of funding opportunity (including application information) on the BRIC website or on www.grants.gov. Applications must be submitted through FEMA GO on <https://go.fema.gov>. BRIC Website: <https://www.fema.gov/bric>

Community Assistance Program – State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE), FEMA

The Community Assistance Program – State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE) provides technical support to communities in the NFIP to address floodplain management issues in advance of experiencing a natural hazard. This support is aimed at reducing flood loss and building state and community floodplain management and expertise. Activities funded by this program include outreach and training, and updating the Community Information System (CIS), enrollment of communities in the NFIP, and assistance to communities in responding to disasters. Federal cost share for the CAP-SSSE program is 75 percent.

<https://www.fema.gov/community-assistance-program-state-support-services-element>

National Hurricane Program, FEMA, USACE, and NOAA

As stated on their website, the National Hurricane Program provides, “. . . data, resources and technical assistance for hurricane evacuation planning and response for state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal government entities.” The program also provides emergency managers with trainings, tools, and risk information. Program components include, but are not limited to, Hurricane Evacuation Studies (HES), the Hurricane Decision Support Tool (HURREVAC), the Hurricane Liaison Team Operational Decision Support, and storm surge risk data.

<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hurricanes>

PREPARE: Planning and Preparedness Programs

Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT), HUD

The Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) Program provides funding for grantees in areas impacted by recent disasters to implement long-term strategic and high-impact activities to mitigate disaster risks and future losses (e.g., risk of loss of life, injury, property loss or damage, and suffering or hardship resulting from future disasters). The HUD CDBG-MIT Program supports data-informed investments with a focus on repetitive loss of property and critical infrastructure to: (1) build capacity to comprehensively analyze disaster risks and update hazard mitigation plans, (2) support adoption of policies that encourage community risk reduction, and (3) maximize the impact of funds by leveraging private/public partnerships and coordinating with other federal funding partners.

www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-mit

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	Funds available:	How to apply:
State and local governments with in HUD-identified “most impacted and distressed” areas	Up to the CDBG-MIT funding allocated for each HUD-identified grantee	Varies; dependent on the allocated CDBG-MIT funds for each HUD-identified grantee	Application for a CDBG-MIT grant requires the development of an Action Plan. The Action Plan must include a Mitigation Needs Assessment that leverages the most recent Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) to initiate outlining current risks within the “most impacted and distressed” areas. Steps to develop a Mitigation Needs Assessment include (1) reaching out to partners and stakeholders, (2) reviewing the HMP risk assessment, (3) consulting with the agency administering the HMP, and (4) developing the mitigations needs assessment. CDBG-MIT Action Plans https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-mit/action-plan-requirements/

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP), NRCS

The Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) allocates funding for the conservation of local agricultural lands, wetlands, and grasslands through conservation easements and land-use limitations. Technical and financial assistance are available for development of wetland reserve easements and agricultural land easements. The grant program is directly available to local governments, states, and other nongovernmental organizations for the agricultural land easements. Easements under this program can be perpetual for 75–100 percent cost share, or 30-year for 50–75 percent cost share for restoration and conservation.

Under the ACEP, eligible partners may participate through a voluntary program called the Wetland Reserve Enhancement Partnership (WREP) to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands, and to improve associated wildlife habitat. NRCS will prioritize projects with maximum matching partner resources, support NRCS Landscape Conservation Initiatives goals, protect habitats that benefit migratory birds and wetland habitats, support threatened and endangered species, and reach underserved groups in the agricultural community. Conservation and wetland enhancements offer opportunities to reduce flood risks by retaining stormwater and limiting compound flooding.

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/easements/acep/?cid=stelprdb1242695>

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	Funds available:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
State and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and Indian tribes	Program dependent	Unknown	Agricultural land easements – submit proposals to NRCS State office; Wetland reserve easements – apply at your local U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Service Center; WREP – submit proposals to NRCS State offices NRCS: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/contact/states/ USDA: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/contact/local/?cid=nrcsdev11_000242	FAQ sheets: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/PA_NRCSConsumption/download?cid=nrcse-prd1469416&ext=pdf WREP website: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/easements/acep/?cid=nrcse-prd1459249

PREPARE: Planning and Preparedness Programs

Southeast and Caribbean Disaster Resilience Partnership (SCDRP)

The Southeast and Caribbean Disaster Resilience Partnership (SCDRP) is an affiliation of public, private, and nonprofit organizations who share their experience, expertise, and resources with one another on disaster recovery. SCDRP offers a platform for regional collaboration and learning. In addition, they have funded on-the-ground training, planning, and research in southeastern states and territories. SCDRP brings together professionals engaged in a variety of disaster recovery capacities from across the Southeast to share best practices and innovate for a more resilient future.

<https://www.sdrp.secoora.org/>

Emergency Management Baseline Assessments Grant (EMBAG)

The Emergency Management Baseline Assessments Grant (EMBAG) helps ensure that applicants (state, tribal, territorial, and local communities) have accredited emergency management programs and certified emergency management professionals in place in advance of an incident.

<https://www.federalgrantswire.com/emergency-management-baseline-assessments-grant-embag.html#.X9aWRNhKiUI>

Coastal Resilience Grants, NOAA

Coastal Resilience Grants are competitive grants that help strengthen coastal communities to be prepared for and recover from severe weather events and climate change and provide ecosystems restoration support. Projects have included coastal modeling of coral reef systems to prioritize restoration sites, collaboration to understand vulnerabilities and educate stakeholders, and efforts to provide updated information, tools, and plans to guide disaster recover processes.

<https://coast.noaa.gov/resilience-grant/>

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:

State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, and private and nonprofit organizations

Federal cost share:

2:1 federal to non-federal in cash or in-kind services

Funds available:

\$100,000 to \$2 million, with typical awards \$250,000 to \$1 million

How to apply:

grants.gov or mail-in applications

National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) Security and Resilience Challenge, DHS

The National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) Security and Resilience Challenge helps identify and fund innovative ideas that provide ready- or near-ready-to-use technologies and tools to the critical infrastructure community. Projects funded are meant to be financially, practically, and logistically sustainable to enhance the security and resilience of critical infrastructure for years to come.

<https://www.cisa.gov/nipp-security-and-resilience-challenge>



PREPARE: Planning and Preparedness Programs

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program, DHS

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program facilitates citizen participation in emergency response and recovery. The program provides disaster preparedness education, training, response skills, and first responder volunteer support.

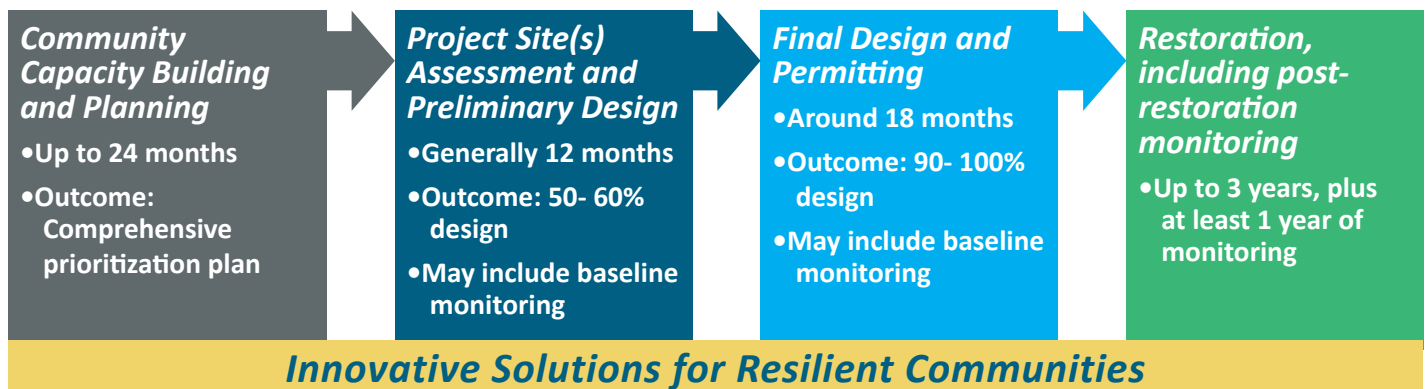
<https://www.ready.gov/cert>

National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF), National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)

The National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) protects coastal communities by strengthening natural infrastructure such as dune and beach systems, wetlands and coastal reefs, and oyster and coral reefs, that reduce the impacts from coastal storm hazards while also enhancing fish and wildlife habitat. The NFWF awarded approximately \$31 million in grants in 2020 to create and restore natural systems in areas that will both increase protection from storms, sea- and lake-level changes, inundation, and coastal erosion, and improve valuable habitats for fish and wildlife. NFWF projects aim to benefit habitats and communities. All coastal Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 8 watersheds that drain to the sea and adjacent HUC 8 watersheds that are tidally influenced within the coastal areas of the United States are eligible for funding. The NCRF will support projects in the following focus areas: (1) community capacity building and planning, (2) project site assessments and preliminary design, (3) project final design and permitting, and (4) restoration and monitoring.

The NCRF uses the Regional Coastal Resilience Assessments to identify and prioritize Resilience Hubs, or large areas of natural open space or habitat where conservation or restoration efforts would provide the greatest potential for improved community resilience and benefits to fish and wildlife. Regional Coastal Resilience Assessment findings are available through the interactive mapping tool: Coastal Resilience Evaluation and Siting Tool (CREST).

- <https://www.nfwf.org/programs/national-coastal-resilience-fund>
- <https://www.nfwf.org/programs/national-coastal-resilience-fund/regional-coastal-resilience-assessments>
- <https://resilientcoasts.org/#Home>



Source: NFWF

Multipurpose Grants (MPG) to States and Tribes, EPA

Multipurpose Grants (MPG) provide a noncompetitive funding opportunity to states and tribes to be used for high-priority activities associated with categorical grant programs and established under federal environmental statutes. Wetlands Development and Beaches are eligible categorical grant program activities that can help improve coastal resilience. EPA contacts all eligible state and tribal recipients to inform them of their annual MPG funding allocation. No match or cost-share requirements for MPG funding is required.

<https://www.epa.gov/grants/multipurpose-grants-states-and-tribes>

ABSORB & RECOVER: Programs and Opportunities



ABSORB & RECOVER: Programs and Opportunities

The after effects of a major coastal storm are costly, and difficult to recover from. To make the process easier, federal, state, and local agencies offer coastal community funding opportunities and resources to support post-disaster recovery. Available programs include funding opportunities for state/community- and individual-based coastal storm risk management projects, as well as grants to assist with administrative efforts involved in coastal floodplain management. Recovery projects eligible for funding include restoration of coastal environments (e.g., dunes or coastal wetlands), acquisition of damaged buildings, home reconstruction or rehabilitation, and other residential or business-related aid and relief assistance. This section of the Coastal Program Guide provides an overview of available federal, state, and local funding opportunities to help communities absorb and recover from coastal storms.

ABSORB & RECOVER: Grants for Local Governments

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), FEMA

The HMGP supports mitigation measures that reduce future losses following declaration of a major disaster by the President. HMGP projects are competitively bid on by states, eligible tribes, local governments (e.g., individuals, businesses, and private nonprofits can apply via local governments), and territories. FEMA provides up to 75 percent of the funds for selected mitigation projects. Proposed mitigation measures must be technically feasible, cost-effective, in compliance with relevant codes and standards, in conformance with environmental regulations, and be applicable with the state and local/tribal mitigation plan for the Presidentially declared disaster area(s). Projects typically funded through the HMGP include acquisition/ demolition, relocation, or elevation of flood-prone structures; dry floodproofing critical and historic structures; and projects that mitigate flood conditions, such as flood diversion and storage and floodplain/stream restoration. HMGP funds may also be used for projects to mitigate any hazard that poses a risk to the community, as long as the subapplicant can demonstrate a reduction in risk to people and property. Additional consideration is given to projects located in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) and communities in good standing with the NFIP. The recipient must submit project applications to FEMA within 12 months of the Presidential Declaration, except for federally recognized tribes who must submit a Letter of Intent within 30 days. The local administration of the HMGP is specific to each state.

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation>.

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation-assistance-guidance>

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:

Local and state governments, Indian tribes, and private nonprofits; individuals, businesses, and private nonprofits can also apply via local governments

Federal cost share:

Up to 75 percent federal cost share

Funds available:

Funding is based upon a percentage of the estimated total of federal assistance. Additional restrictions apply, as outlined in the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance

How to apply:

FEMA will open up applications on FEMA GO (<https://go.fema.gov>)

ABSORB & RECOVER: Programs and Opportunities

Public Assistance (PA), FEMA

FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) program provides disaster-related assistance following a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration. Eligible recipients include state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, as well as certain types of nonprofits. Assistance may be used for emergency protective measures, restoration of damaged facilities, and debris removal. Through the program, FEMA also provides assistance for the incorporation of hazard mitigation measures into the recovery process. The applicant must file a Request for Public Assistance within 30 days of the Declaration and the Federal cost share is at least 75 percent of the eligible repair and mitigation cost.

<https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/program-overview>.

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
Local and state governments, Indian Tribes, territories, and certain non-profits	No less than 75 percent federal cost share	Applicants file a Request for Public Assistance within 30 days of the Presidential Declaration. Applicants can do this via the Grants Portal. Afterwards, FEMA and the applicant will conduct meetings to discuss disaster damage and project formulation	How to Apply for Public Assistance: https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/apply Section 406 (PA Mitigation) funding: Mitigation activity must be associated with the disaster damage, reduce the risk of future damage to the facility, and be cost effective Policy guide: https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781

Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR), HUD

Following Major Disaster Declaration by the President and subject to appropriation of funds by Congress, CDBG-DR grants are awarded to states, local governments, and U.S. territories to support long-term disaster recovery. These grants aim to provide support to the most impacted and distressed areas, including low-income communities. To qualify, activities supported by CDBG-DR funding must benefit low- and moderate-income persons, or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet other urgent community development needs that reduce threats to the health or welfare of a community where other financial resources are not available. Local officials can learn more about the program by contacting the state or local HUD office or by visiting the CDBG-DR website.

<https://www.hud.gov/hudprograms/disaster-recovery>.

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Funds available:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, economic development agencies, citizens, and businesses can receive grant money via state and local agencies	Dependent on congressional appropriations	HUD generally awards noncompetitive, nonrecurring CDBG-DR grants by a formula that considers disaster recovery needs unmet by other federal disaster assistance programs	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/ FAQ Sheet: https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CDBG-DR-Policy-Guide.pdf https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CDBG-DR-Fact-Sheet.pdf HUD Regional Field Offices: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/field_policy_mgt/localoffices

ABSORB & RECOVER: Programs and Opportunities

Emergency Response Program, USACE

USACE is authorized to support Emergency Management, which includes disaster preparedness, emergency operations, rehabilitation, restoration, advance measures when there is imminent threat of unusual flooding, drought assistance, and emergency water access. Through this authority, USACE can provide technical assistance and direct assistance to mitigate flood risks, including provisions of flood mitigation materials. Additional post-disaster recovery assistance can be provided by USACE during the time period between a disaster and the declaration under the FEMA Stafford Act. If certain standards are met, USACE can rehabilitate non-federal and federal flood risk management projects and restore damaged federal coastal storm damage reduction projects.

To be eligible, the flood risk management project must meet the requirements in Public Law 84-99, not limited to having a public sponsor, being built to provide flood risk management to a level above the 5-year (agricultural area) or 10-year (urban area) storm event, being technically sound and well maintained, and complying with any applicable federal, state, or local laws. Eligible non-federally authorized projects require a non-federal cost-share no less than 20 percent of the post-storm rehabilitation or restoration, whereas projects initially constructed by USACE and properly maintained by the local sponsor are eligible for 100 percent federal funding. Restoration of these flood risk management systems are critical to minimizing risks from subsequent flood events, as damaged systems and infrastructure increase exposure and risks to the communities that rely on them.

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
Must meet requirements of Public Law 84-99	Non-federally Authorized Projects – Non-federal cost share of no less than 20 percent; projects constructed by USACE and properly maintained by the local sponsor are eligible for 100 percent federal funding	USACE responds under its own authority in coordination with other federal and state agencies, local governments, contractors, and affected industries using pre-awarded contracts that can be quickly activated during an emergency	Fact Sheets: https://www.usace.army.mil/Media/Fact-Sheets/Fact-Sheet-Article-View/Article/475476/emergency-response/ https://www.nab.usace.army.mil/Portals/63/docs/EMO/PL84-99factsheet.pdf Guidance on partnering with USACE: https://planning.erdc.dren.mil/toolbox/library/IWRServer/2019-R-02.pdf

Community Disaster Loan (CDL) Program, FEMA

Following a Presidentially declared disaster, the Community Disaster Loan provides financial support to local governments to provide essential community services when local revenue is sustained at least 5 percent lower than pre-disaster revenue in the current or future fiscal year, impacting the local government's ability to serve its citizens. The Community Disaster Loan Program allows the federal government to support the local government through its post-storm hardship with a loan to continue or expand essential municipal services to meet disaster-related needs, and cannot exceed 25 percent of the local government's annual operating budget or up to \$5 million. The deadline to apply for a CDL is determined from the end of the incident period through the end of the following fiscal year. The term of the loan is 5 years but may be extended. The locality must be in a Presidentially declared disaster area and would need to request the loan through the Governor's Authorized Representative.

<https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/nonstate-nonprofit/community-disaster-loan>.

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Funds available:	How to apply:
Local governments in a Presidentially declared disaster area that experience substantial revenue loss affecting the current or subsequent fiscal year and has adversely affected the level of essential services provided by the local government	Cannot exceed 25 percent of local government's annual operating budget, up to \$5 million. This is a 5-year loan that can be extended to 10 years	To initiate the process, the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) must request the activation of the CDL Program for the specific disaster(s). Once this program is activated, the FEMA CDL team performs outreach with the potential applicants where FEMA analysts will guide the rest of the process FEMA contacts: Contact your GAR: Appointed during a disaster Contact FEMA Regional Point-of-Contact for more information https://www.fema.gov/regional-contact-information

ABSORB & RECOVER: Programs and Opportunities

Emergency Relief (ER) Program, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

The Emergency Relief (ER) program funds the repair or reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands that have suffered serious damage over a wide area, resulting in costly repair expenses as a result of severe disasters or catastrophic failures. This program supplements the commitment of resources by states or other federal agencies. A total of \$100 million is available each year with a potential for additional funds to be authorized by Congress. A total of \$20 million in funding is available for U.S. territories. The federal program will cover 80 to 100 percent of project expenditures, depending on the timing and the nature of the roadway being repaired. State Department of Transportation offices can initiate an Emergency Relief application by filing a state Notice of Intent with the Federal Highway Administration Division Office within two calendar years of the disaster.

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm>

Housing Preservation Grant (HPG) Program, USDA

The Housing Preservation Grant (HPG) program provides funding for home repair and rehabilitation projects for low-income occupants in rural areas with 20,000 or fewer people. Funds are available to 46 states and Puerto Rico. Most state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply. Contact the local USDA Rural Development Office for additional information: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/page/state-offices>

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/housing-preservation-grants>

Disaster Supplemental Funding, Economic Development Administration (EDA)

The 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, University Centers, institutions of higher education, and other partners in designated impact areas. Funding is available only when authorized by Congress after a specific disaster. Projects funded by the Disaster Supplemental Funding program include flood mitigation, disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure.

<https://eda.gov/disaster-recovery/supplemental/>



ABSORB & RECOVER: Programs and Opportunities

ABSORB & RECOVER: Programs for Individuals

Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loans, SBA

Individuals, small businesses, and private nonprofit organizations may apply for a Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loan in areas where a Presidential disaster is declared. Individuals, such as homeowners or renters, may apply for low-interest rate loans to help recover from damages to homes or personal property in the wake of a disaster. Similarly, businesses of any size or nonprofit private organizations may apply for low-interest loans for the repair or replacement of property, machinery, equipment, fixtures, inventory, and leasehold improvements. The loan amounts are generally limited to \$40,000 for personal property, \$200,000 for home repairs, and \$2 million for qualified businesses and nonprofits. The SBA can also lend additional funds up to 20 percent of the verified losses to help make improvements to the property that protect, minimize, or prevent the same type of disaster damage from occurring in the future.

<https://disasterloan.sba.gov/ela/>

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	Funds available:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
Homeowners, renters, businesses, and nonprofit organizations	Not applicable; loan program	\$40,000 for personal property, \$200,000 for home repairs, and \$2 million for qualified businesses and nonprofits.	Apply at https://disasterloanassistance.sba.gov/ela/s/ ; apply in person at Disaster Recovery Centers, call 800-659-2955, or email disastercustomerservice@sba.gov	FAQs: https://disasterloanassistance.sba.gov/s/faq

Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC), FEMA NFIP

Following substantial or repetitive damage from a flood, structures may be required to be brought into compliance with a community's floodplain management requirements for new construction. The Increased Cost of Compliance Coverage may be available to building owners in communities who participate in the NFIP to provide financial support to bring their structures into compliance with the community's floodplain management ordinance or regulations. Up to \$30,000 may be available in instances where a building has damages by flood totaling 50 percent or more of the pre-damaged market value of the home, meeting FEMA's current definition of being Substantially Damaged; or where an NFIP-insured building incurred flood-related damage two or more times over a period of 10 years with the total repairs equaling at least 25 percent of the market value of the home before each event, meeting the current FEMA definition for a Repetitive Loss property. ICC funding is available for four types of post-storm mitigation activities: elevation, floodproofing (for nonresidential structures only), relocation, and demolition.

In some cases, policyholders eligible for ICC funding may also assign their ICC benefits to the local community as a non-federal match for a mitigation grant. The community will then assist the individual, using the mitigation grant funding, in paying the cost, or portion of the cost, to elevate, relocate, or demolish a structure. The mitigation grant funding does not have a \$30,000 limit.

<https://www.fema.gov/floodplain-management/financial-help/increased-cost-compliance>

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	Funds available:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
Policyholders of an NFIP-insured substantially or repetitively damaged building	Not applicable	Up to \$30,000	Ask claims adjusters or insurance agents about ICC Coverage	NFIP ICC Fact Sheet: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/fema_increased-cost-of-compliance_fact-sheet.pdf

ABSORB & RECOVER: Programs and Opportunities

Individual Assistance (IA), FEMA

FEMA offers Individual Assistance (IA) to help support individuals and families who have lost their home or primary residence as a result of Presidentially declared disasters. Funding can be used for items not covered by insurance. Survivors of Presidentially declared disasters whose primary home is uninhabitable or inaccessible as a result of the disaster may apply for IA on the FEMA website. For immediate needs, contact the local emergency management agency (<https://www.fema.gov/>), trusted disaster assistance providers in your area, or contact the FEMA Helpline (800-621-3362).

<https://www.fema.gov/individual-disaster-assistance>

Individuals and Households Program (IHP), FEMA

FEMA's Individuals and Households Program (IHP) supports basic needs of individuals and homes impacted by a disaster to supplement disaster recovery funds and provide additional direct services. Assistance from this program may include funds for temporary housing, a temporary housing unit, funding to repair or replace owner-occupied primary residences, and provide funding for other uninsured or under-insured expenses and needs. <https://www.fema.gov/assistance/individual/program>

https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1571949706314-838a916aad698391afe34b45ac13100a/1_FACTSHEET_Individuals_and_Households_Program.pdf

Transitional Shelter Assistance (TSA), FEMA

FEMA may provide Transitional Shelter Assistance (TSA) to applicants who are unable to return to their pre-disaster, primary residence because their home is either uninhabitable or inaccessible owing to a Presidentially declared disaster. Under TSA, disaster survivors may be eligible to stay in an approved hotel or motel for a limited period of time. FEMA directly pays the cost of the room and taxes to participating hotels and motels. The applicant is responsible for all other costs, including laundry, room service, parking, telephone, food, transportation, or other services. Individuals and households may be eligible for TSA if:

1. They register with FEMA for assistance, online at www.disasterassistance.gov or by phone at 800-621-3362, TTY 800-462-7585.
2. They pass identity verification.
3. Their pre-disaster primary residence is located in a geographic area that is designated for TSA and occupancy is verified.
4. They are displaced from and unable to live in their pre-disaster residence.
 - <https://www.fema.gov/news-release/20200220/transitional-sheltering-assistance-tsa>
 - www.femaevachotels.com

Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims, HUD

Individuals whose home was damaged or destroyed (to the extent that reconstruction or replacement is necessary) in an area with a Presidential Disaster declaration may apply to obtain mortgage insurance through HUD's Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims program. No down payments are required.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/sfh/ins/203h-dft

Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP), HUD and FEMA

The Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP) provides temporary rental assistance to displaced vulnerable and low-income residents following a Presidentially declared natural disaster. FEMA must enter into an interagency agreement with HUD to support DHAP. This program is not activated automatically or after every disaster.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/publications/dhap

ADAPT: Resilient Habitat Programs & Funding Sources

Planning for the next storm and restoring nature's coastal environment can serve as an attractive means for improving coastal resilience. Past development along the coast may have impacted erosion rates, altering the exposure to storms and sea level change on the local shorefront and back bay areas. Restoring a buffer between the community and the shoreline can lessen damage during severe storms while also providing natural habitat for local wildlife. With increases in sea level predicted along the South Atlantic Coast, existing natural buffers may not provide the same level of protection against increased flood risks. To increase resiliency, federal funding sources and tools are available for states, communities, and individuals who are dedicated to helping restore the shorefront and its habitat and defending against future development in coastal zones. The programs listed in this section are excellent resources to help supplement community coastal floodplain management strategies.

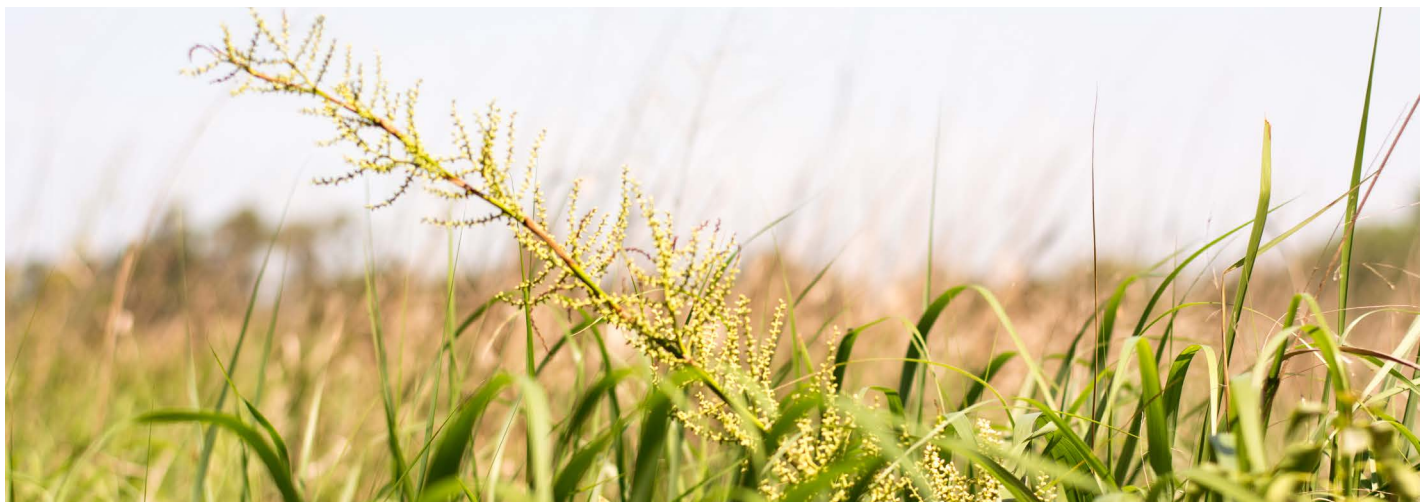
Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration Program, NOAA

The Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration Program supports community-based habitat restoration projects. It is available to institutions of higher education, nonprofits, for profit organizations, U.S. territories, and state, local, and tribal governments. The program provides funding (a minimum of \$75,000 and up to \$3 million) and technical services to rehabilitate degraded or altered marine, estuarine, coastal, and freshwater migratory fish habitats to functioning conditions, and to return species to their historic habitats. Healthy and restored ecosystems can provide multiple benefits, including coastal storm risk reduction, economic benefits, and environmental benefits. This program relies heavily on local initiative, local partnerships to leverage funding resources, and volunteer labor to achieve its program goals.

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/grant/coastal-and-marine-habitat-restoration-grants>

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	Funds available:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
Institutions of higher learning, nonprofits, commercial organizations, U.S. territories, and state, local, and Indian tribal governments	No cost-share requirement, but typically projects receive 50 percent federal cost share	No less than \$75,000 or more than \$3 million over a 3-year award period	Via www.grants.gov	Resources for Applicants: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/habitat-conservation/resources-noaa-restoration-center-applicants Map of projects: https://www.habitat.noaa.gov/apps/restoration-atlas/index.html List of current and past projects: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/habitat-conservation/current-and-past-community-based-restoration-projects



ADAPT: Resilient Habitat Programs & Funding Sources

Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Program, NOAA and National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS)

The Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) program is a program administered by NOAA and the NCCOS that funds studies to research and develop tools useful to coastal managers to evaluate coastal vulnerability and identify solutions to mitigate flood risks. Projects funded by this program aim to understand community and ecosystem vulnerabilities from sea level rise and inundation, understand the benefits of natural and nature-based features in reducing coastal storm risks, and predict effects of sea level change under various management solutions. Two to four projects are awarded every fiscal year under two categories: Coastal Resilience and Surface Transportation Resilience. Each project is expected to be completed within 2 to 4 years, with funding available for projects ranging from \$200,000 up to \$500,000, each depending on the focus of the study. Institutions of higher education, other nonprofits, state, local, and tribal governments, U.S. territories, and for-profit organizations are eligible to apply. To apply, visit the grants.gov or the NOAA ESLR website.

<https://coastalscience.noaa.gov/research/coastal-change/ecological-effects-sea-level-rise-program/>

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	Funds available:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
Institutions of higher learning, nonprofits, U.S. territories, state, local, and Indian tribal governments, and for-profit organizations	No cost-share requirement	Coastal resilience focus area – two to four projects per fiscal year for \$200,000 to \$400,000 each; surface transportation resilience focus area – two to four projects per fiscal year for \$200,000 to \$500,000 each	Via grants.gov https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppld=328992	Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Nature-Based Resilience for Coastal Highways project informs prioritization of Surface Transportation Resilience funding: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/sustainability/resilience/ongoing_and_current_research/green_infrastructure/

Coastal Watersheds Program, National Estuary Program (NEP)

The Coastal Watersheds Program is a competitive grant program that funds projects in coastal and estuarine areas within designated NEP coastal watersheds that address the following types of problems: loss of key habitat, recurring harmful algae blooms, unusual marine mammal mortalities, proliferation or invasion of species, flooding or coastal erosion, impacts of nutrients and climate change on aquatic life and ecosystems, and emerging contaminants in coastal and estuarine waters. About \$1 million is awarded and divided into 3 to 10 subawards ranging from \$75,000 to \$250,000 each.

<https://estuaries.org/initiatives/watershedgrants/>

Projects of Special Merit, NOAA

The Coastal Zone Management Program offers the Projects of Special Merit Opportunity. It is for participating Coastal Zone Management states and territories to develop innovative projects that further their approved enhancement area strategies and focus on natural enhancement areas. Funding for this opportunity is approximately \$1.5 million to be awarded to 5 to 10 applicants for proposals ranging from \$50,000 to \$250,000.

<https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/>

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/ecosystems/nerrs/>

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program, NOAA

The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program provides funds to state and local governments to purchase threatened coastal and estuarine lands or obtain conservation easements.

<https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/landconservation/>

ADAPT: Resilient Habitat Programs & Funding Sources

Coral Reef Conservation Program, NOAA

NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program provides funding and cooperative agreements to support conservation projects and scientific studies that reduce threats to coral reefs and support reef restoration across seven U.S. states and territories. Awarded projects support research to address impacts from the three primary threats to coral reefs: global environmental change, land-based sources of pollution, and unsustainable fishing practices. Additionally, the awards fund direct intervention strategies, such as coral reef restoration.

<https://coralreef.noaa.gov/>

National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants, USFWS

This program provides grants, up to \$1 million, to states and U.S. territories to protect, restore, and enhance coastal wetlands and their associated uplands. These wetlands provide several benefits, including flood risk reduction, shoreline stabilization, economic opportunities, water quality benefits, recreation opportunities, and protection of ecosystems.

Federal cost share is typically 50 percent but can be as high as 75 percent if the participating state or U.S. territory sponsor has established and operates a special fund for the conservation of coastal wetlands.

Black Point Acquisition, Figure 2, was funded by the National Wetlands Conservation Grant Program. The program awarded \$1 million to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to acquire over 3,000 acres of coastal land in Camden County, Georgia. This area is home to the gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake, and several other species.

<https://www.fws.gov/coastal/coastalgrants/>



Figure 2: Example of a National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program Project in Camden, Georgia (Photo source: <https://www.fws.gov/coastal/coastalgrants/#a>)

KEY METRICS

Who are eligible:	Federal cost share:	Funds available:	How to apply:	Additional resources:
Coastal states and U.S. territories, or any agency or agencies of a coastal state (designated by the governor) or territory	50 percent Federal cost share; can be increased to 75 percent Federal cost share if the state has established and maintains a special fund for acquiring coastal wetlands, other natural areas, or open spaces; U.S. territories are not required to provide a cost share, except for Puerto Rico. Cost-sharing partners may include another public agency, private organization, or individual.	\$1 million per grant	Contacting a Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration (WSFR) Office or applying at grants.gov WSFR Contacts: https://www.fws.gov/program/wildlife-and-sport-fish-restoration/contact-us	FAQ Sheet: https://www.fws.gov/media/national-coastal-wetlands-conservation-grant-program-factsheet

Coastal Program, USFWS

Coastal program is a voluntary, community-based program that provides technical and financial assistance to coastal communities, conservation partners, and landowners to restore and protect fish and wildlife habitat of federal trust species in 24 priority coastal areas. Applicants may apply via www.grants.gov.

<https://www.fws.gov/coastal/about.html>

ADAPT: Resilient Habitat Programs & Funding Sources

State Wildlife Grant Program, USFWS

Federal grants are provided to state fish and wildlife agencies to develop and support programs that benefit habitats and wildlife. There are a variety of ways these funds can be used to meet the grant's objective as identified in the State's Wildlife Action Plan, or may be used to update a State's Wildlife Action Plan. Funds are distributed to states, commonwealths, and U.S. territories based on considerations of geographic area and population, and are approved for a maximum federal share of 75 percent for planning grants, and 65 percent for implementation grants.

<https://www.fws.gov/program/state-wildlife-grants>

Wildlife Restoration Program, USFWS

Taxes on certain hunting equipment funds the Wildlife Restoration Program, which provides funding to state and insular fish and wildlife agencies to support the restoration, conservation, and management of birds, mammals, and their habitat as well as hunter education. Federal cost share for approved state grants is up to 75 percent, while for insular areas Federal cost share may be up to 100 percent.

<https://www.fws.gov/program/wildlife-restoration#:~:text=The%20Wildlife%20Restoration%20Program%20provides,and%20mammals%20and%20their%20habitat>

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Land and Water Conservation is a federal cost-share program that provides funds to parks and recreational activities; enhancing access to national parks, wildlife refuges, and other public lands; safeguarding rivers, watersheds, and water supplies; and preserving natural areas and wildlife habitat.

<https://www.lwcfcoalition.com/>

Wetland Program Development Grants, EPA

Wetland Program Development Grants provide applicants with an opportunity to develop and refine comprehensive state, tribal, and local government wetland programs. This program strives to increase the quantity and quality of wetlands by conserving and restoring wetland acreage and improving wetland conditions on a regional and national scale.

<https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/wetland-program-development-grants-and-epa-wetlands-grant-coordinators>

Healthy Watersheds Consortium Grants, EPA

The Healthy Watersheds Consortium Grants program brings stakeholders together to support watershed protection projects. Projects include restoration of hydrologic connectivity and development of local conservation zoning and easement program plans.

<https://www.epa.gov/hwp/healthy-watersheds-consortium-grants-hwccg>

North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA), USFWS

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) grant program supports wetland conservation projects that increase wetland habitats and bird populations. These wetlands provide flood risk management and coastal erosion reduction benefits in addition to air and water quality improvements. A cost share of 50 percent is required for the standard and small grant programs. U.S. standard grants are defined as projects greater than \$100,000 while small grants are projects costing \$100,000 or less.

<https://www.fws.gov/service/north-american-wetlands-conservation-act-nawca-grants-us-standard>

ADAPT: Resilient Habitat Programs & Funding Sources

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program, USDA

The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) program helps federal, state, local, and tribal governments to protect and restore watersheds up to 250,000 acres. USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service supports erosion control, flood risk management, watershed protection, water quality improvements, water supply and management, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, and hydropower efforts through this program.

https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/landscape/wfpo/?cid=nrcs143_008271

Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program, USDA/NRCS

Following a natural disaster, the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program provides technical and financial assistance to support recovery. The EWP offers two options, EWP Recovery or EWP Floodplain Easement. EWP Recovery is aimed at relieving imminent hazards to life and property caused floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences. The EWP Floodplain Easement is for private or publicly owned lands that have been damaged by flooding at least once within the previous year or twice within the previous 10 years. Presidential disaster declaration is not required for program funding; however, partial funding must be provided by the sponsor. EWP Recovery- funded projects can be used to remove debris from stream channels, restore eroded streambanks and drainage facilities, vegetate eroded landscapes, and repair structures and conservation practices. EWP floodplain easements can also be purchased by NRCS if it is more cost-effective than recovery of a damaged floodplain. Federal cost share is 75–100 percent for EWP Recovery Projects.

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/>

Resilient Community Grant, NFWF

The Resilient Community Grant program was, “designed to prepare for future environmental challenges by enhancing community capacity to plan and implement resiliency projects and improve the protections afforded by natural ecosystems by investing in green infrastructure and other measures,” as stated on their website. Grants are offered to support priority projects in areas associated with Wells Fargo operations. The grant program emphasizes community inclusion and assistance to traditionally underserved populations in vulnerable areas.

<https://www.nfwf.org/programs/resilient-communities-program>





Tools and Resources

A key component of managing coastal resilience includes efficient planning and prioritization of resources so that funding can be allocated toward projects that offer the best community-wide benefits and risk management strategies. A number of tools and services were developed to help with preparation, response, and recovery planning for coastal storms. Established web mapping tools, guidance documents, databases, and coordinated partnerships and programs provide readily available and user-friendly platforms and resources that assist with information sharing and planning needs related to coastal resilience. This section provides information about tools and services available to coastal communities to help plan, prepare, respond, and recover from coastal storms.

Disaster Recovery Information

National Disaster Recovery Framework, FEMA

The National Disaster Recovery Framework is the primary publication for response and recovery responsibilities and policies in the event of a coastal storm event.

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework>

Disaster Assistance, Department of Homeland Security

The Disaster Assistance website provides information on disaster assistance and local resources, and the locations of FEMA Disaster Recovery Centers.

<https://www.disasterassistance.gov/>

Joint Field Office (JFO), Department of Homeland Security

The Joint Field Office (JFO) manual details the activation and operations intended to guide multiagency recovery coordination in the wake of a Presidentially declared disaster.

https://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nims/jfo_sop.pdf

Partnership & Research Opportunities

Silver Jackets, Multiagency

The Silver Jackets initiative is named for its uniform effort among agencies (i.e., many agencies wear a colored jacket when responding to a disaster—FEMA wears blue, USACE wears red, and the Silver Jacket term signifies a unified team for flood hazard preparedness, response, and recovery efforts). It brings together multiple state, federal, and sometimes tribal and local agencies in an effort to reduce the risk of flooding and other natural disasters and to enhance the response and recovery efforts when disastrous events happen.

<https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/>

Federal Flood Risk Management Resources, National Silver Jackets

The Federal Flood Risk Management Resources synthesizes many federal flood risk management resources.

<https://ffrmp.nfrmp.us>

Tools and Resources

Engineer Research and Development Center, USACE

A research organization that can partner with or provide technical support for an entity. Cost share depends upon the research topic. Research done by this institute includes flood risk management, emergency management, water resources infrastructure, and research on coastal systems.

<https://www.erdc.usace.army.mil/>

Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) Program

Together with FEMA, communities in the NFIP serve as active participants in the FEMA flood hazard mapping program. Partnering agencies may include watershed management and flood control districts, regional planning councils, councils of government, and regional offices of state agencies.

<https://www.fema.gov/cooperating-technical-partners-program>

Interagency and International Services (IIS) Program, USACE

The USACE can provide technical assistance to non-DOD federal agencies, state and local governments, tribal nations, private U.S. firms, international organizations, and foreign governments. Most work under this program is conducted on a reimbursable basis.

<https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Military-Missions/Interagency-International-Support/>

Sea Grant College Program, NOAA

NOAA partners with local universities to conserve coastal, marine, and Great Lakes resources to support a sustainable economy and environment.

<https://seagrants.noaa.gov/>

Guidance, Training Documents, and Toolkits

Guidance on Partnering with USACE, USACE Institute for Water Resources

This document provides guidance for communities, local governments, states, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations for partnering with the USACE to examine water resource problems and defining practical solutions through a wide variety of technology transfer mechanisms.

<https://planning.erdc.dren.mil/toolbox/library/IWRServer/2019-R-02.pdf>

Center for Domestic Preparedness, FEMA

The Center for Domestic Preparedness provides information about training opportunities for emergency management.

<https://cdp.dhs.gov/find-training>

Emergency Management Institute, FEMA

The Emergency Management Institute provides courses to minimize impact of disasters by enhancing the abilities of both public and private sectors.

<https://training.fema.gov/emi.aspx>

EPA Guidance on Removing Debris, EPA

Resources that aid local government plans for cleanup and debris removal when responding to disasters is provided by the EPA.

<https://www.epa.gov/natural-disasters/dealing-debris-and-damaged-buildings>

Tools and Resources

Interagency Flood Risk Management Workshops and Training Seminars, USACE

The Silver Jackets program provides online seminars and trainings to support flood risk management knowledge development and exchange.

<https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/Resources/Training-Seminars-and-Workshops>

Softening Our Shorelines: Policy and Practice for Living Shorelines Along the Gulf and the Atlantic Coasts, NWF

Reportedly providing the best practices for agencies to promote the use of living shorelines, the Softening Our Shorelines report aims to, “promote a broader application of living shorelines across the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.” Policies that promote and hinder the development of ecological shoreline protection approaches are summarized in the report.

<https://www.nwf.org/SofteningOurShorelines>

Guidance for Considering the Use of Living Shorelines, NOAA

The Guidance for Considering the Use of Living Shorelines, “provides information on NOAA’s perspective and roles regarding living shorelines implementation,” as stated in the report. The document describes NOAA’s living shoreline guiding principles and role in supporting the selection of appropriate techniques.

https://www.habitatblueprint.noaa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/NOAA-Guidance-for-Considering-the-Use-of-Living-Shorelines_2015.pdf

Coastal Resilience Tools (Apps and Trainings), The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

A series of apps and trainings brought together by The Nature Conservancy to support communities in understanding their vulnerabilities to coastal hazards and benefits of nature-based solutions.

<https://coastalresilience.org/tools/apps/>

NFIP Community Rating System, FEMA

The NFIP Community Rating System website provides facts sheets and appropriate FEMA contact information along with a national map of participating communities in this NFIP program. The Community Rating System is a voluntary program that encourages community floodplain management to go beyond the minimum NFIP program requirements through discounted flood insurance premium incentives.

<https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system>

NFWF Grant Library, NFWF

The NFWF Grant Library is a searchable website containing information about National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant opportunities.

<https://www.nfwf.org/grants/grants-library>

Being Prepared for Climate Change, Climate Ready Estuaries, EPA

The EPA created Being Prepared for Climate Change – A Workbook for Developing Risk-Based Adaptation Plans. This workbook provides guidance for conducting risk-based climate change vulnerability assessments and developing adaptation action plans.

<https://www.epa.gov/cre/risk-based-adaptation>

Tools and Resources

Global Exchange Explorer, EPA

EPA's Global Exchange Explorer is a conglomerate of several web tools that support the understanding of future environmental change. Datasets include the Integrated Climate and Land Use Scenarios (ICLUS) data, the Multisector Evaluation Tool for Identifying Resilience Opportunities, and the coastal areas Application Design Tool.

<https://www.epa.gov/gcx>

Regional Resilience Toolkit, EPA and FEMA

The Regional Resilience Toolkit provides steps to plan for disasters at a regional scale across multiple agencies and jurisdictions. The process is designed to engage non-governmental partners and community groups so that the resulting resiliency actions are aligned with core community values.

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/regional-resilience-toolkit>

U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit, United States Global Change Research Program

A myriad of tools, information, and resources to support climate resilience from various federal agencies have been consolidated on the U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit website.

<https://toolkit.climate.gov/#expertise>

Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT), EPA

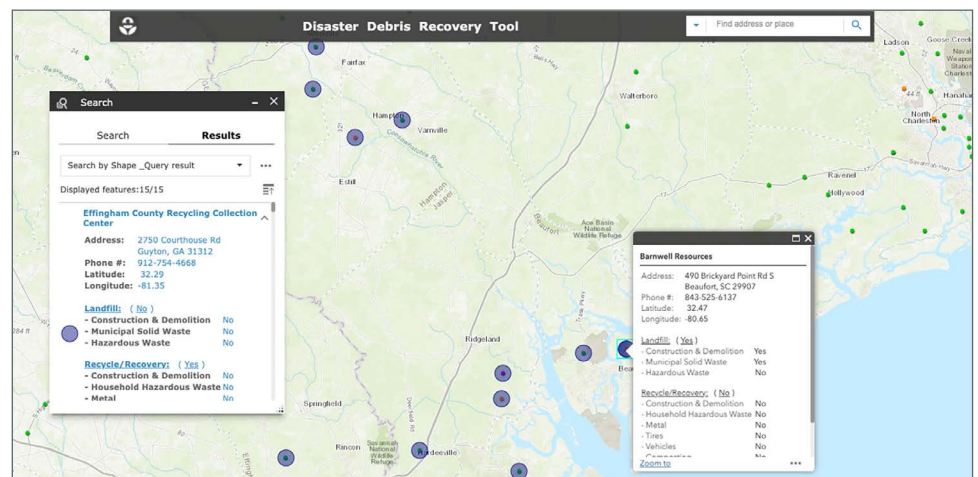
The CREAT toolkit was designed to help utilities understand risks from natural hazards and adapt to extreme weather events.

<https://www.epa.gov/crwu/creat-risk-assessment-application-water-utilities>

Disaster Debris Recovery Tool, EPA

The Disaster Debris Recovery Tool is an interactive mapping tool of 12 types of recovery facilities, recyclers, and landfills that manage disaster debris. This tool provides information and locations of over 20,000 facilities throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

<https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2fec4eed18c140c8aa4bb0a74f207b65>



Southeastern Conservation Adaptation Strategy (SECAS)

Southeastern Conservation Adaptation Strategy (SECAS) offers a conservation blueprint with associated map products that identify important places for conservation and restoration across the Southeast and Caribbean.

<https://secassoutheast.org/>

Tools and Resources

Data and Webmaps

South Atlantic Coastal Study (SACS) Tools

SACS provides several technical study products that can be used to support planning and preparation activities for improving coastal resilience in the South Atlantic coastal area. The following is a list of SACS web-based tools.

SACS Website

SACS provides a common understanding of risk from coastal storms and sea level rise to support resilient communities and habitats throughout the coastal southeast and the territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<https://www.sad.usace.army.mil/SACS/>

Coastal Hazards System

<https://chswbtool.erdc.dren.mil/>

SACS Geoportal

<https://data-sacs.opendata.arcgis.com/>

SACS Tier 1 Risk Assessment

<https://data-sacs.opendata.arcgis.com/pages/tier-1-risk-assessment>

Tier 2 Economic Risk Assessment

<https://data-sacs.opendata.arcgis.com/pages/tier2economicriskassessment>

SACS Environmental Analysis

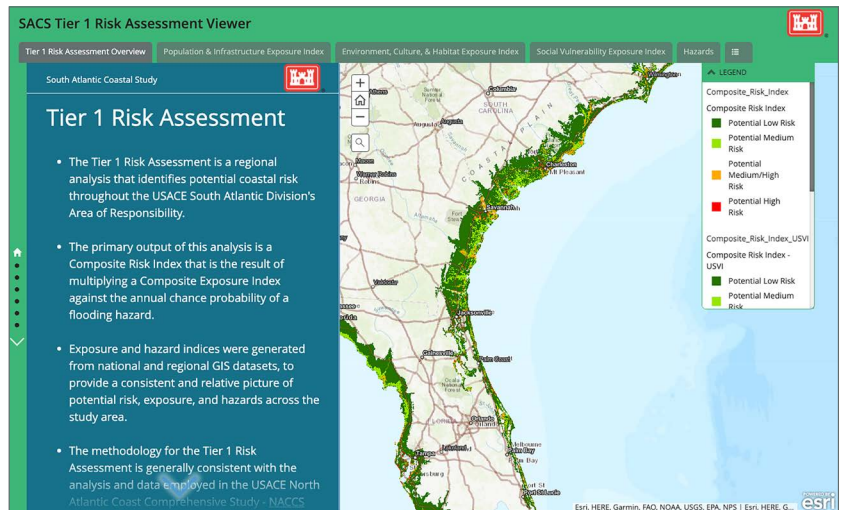
<https://data-sacs.opendata.arcgis.com/pages/environmental-analysis>

Sand Availability and Needs Determination (SAND) Dashboard and Web Application

<https://data-sacs.opendata.arcgis.com/pages/sand>

Regional Sediment Management Optimization

https://www.sad.usace.army.mil/Portals/60/siteimages/SACS/2020%20RSM%20OPTIMIZATION%20UPDATE%20FINAL-508a.pdf?ver=JUnGokHdf-_jw5uo2-CRog%3D%3D



US Climate Resilience Toolkit, NOAA

The U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit is a website designed to help people find and use tools, information, and subject matter expertise to build climate resilience. The Toolkit offers information from all across the U.S. federal government in one location.

<https://toolkit.climate.gov/>

Coastal Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA), DHS

The Coastal Emergency Risks Assessment (CERA) web mapper is a visualization tool to deliver storm surge and wave guidance for impending or active tropical cyclones in the United States. Emergency managers, weather forecasters, and GIS specialists can retrieve real-time results from the storm surge model to evaluate the impacts of a tropical event or to check the tide, wind-wave, and surge conditions on a daily basis.

<https://cera.coastalrisk.live/>

Tools and Resources

Risk MAP, FEMA NFIP

FEMA works with governments to identify flood risks and promote informed planning and development practices to reduce that risk through risk mapping, assessment, and the Risk MAP program. The Risk MAP program offers additional services and information to aid communities with outreach support to promote action toward reducing or mitigating flood risk.

<https://www.fema.gov/risk-mapping-assessment-and-planning-risk-map>

<https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home>

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), FEMA

FEMA's Flood Map Service Center allows users to access their official FEMA National Flood Insurance Program flood maps and other flood hazard products.

<https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA offers multiple online tools that allow users to view coastal data, including effects of sea level rise and flooding, marsh migration modeling, coastal flood exposure, and estuarine reserve habitat coverage.

Coastal Flood Exposure

<https://coast.noaa.gov/floodexposure/>

Sea Level Rise

<https://coast.noaa.gov/slr/>

Coastal LiDAR data

<https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/>

Snapshot of Flood Exposure

<https://www.coast.noaa.gov/snapshots/>

Sea Level Rise Trends

<https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/sltrends/sltrends.html>

Ocean Reports

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/ocean/ocean-reports/>

Living Shorelines

<https://www.habitatblueprint.noaa.gov/living-shorelines/project-map>

Vertical Datum Conversion

<https://vdatum.noaa.gov/>

National Hurricane Center's North Atlantic Hurricane Database (HURDAT)

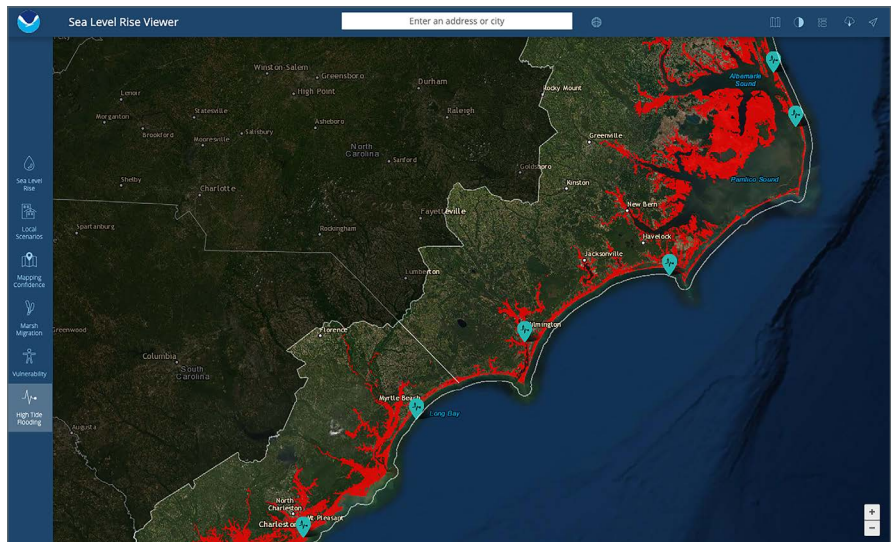
https://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/hurdat/Data_Storm.html

National Interagency Elevation Inventory

<https://coast.noaa.gov/inventory/>

National Storm Surge Hazard Maps

<https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/nationalsurge/>



Tools and Resources

Coastal Resilience Evaluation and Siting Tool (CREST), NFWF

CREST provides an online, interactive platform of data to support the siting of coastal restoration and resilience projects. It allows users to view and explore key assessment inputs and results within their own areas of interest, analyze potential project sites and quantify results from the assessment models, search Resilience Hubs to identify potential project sites, and provide advanced GIS users with the ability to download all of the final regional assessment datasets for use in a GIS platform.

<https://resilientcoasts.org/>

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

USGS offers multiple online tools related to coastal change hazards, species and aquatic data, water quality mapping, protected areas, and fresh/saltwater interactions.

Coastal Change Hazard Portal

Provides hazard information for the U.S. coastal areas, including shoreline change, sea level rise, and extreme storm data.

<https://marine.usgs.gov/coastalchangehazardsportal/>

South Atlantic Water Science Center

Provides data and information on hydrology, hydraulics, and water quality in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/sa-water>

Saltwater Intrusion

Information regarding coastal saltwater intrusion. https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/science/saltwater-intrusion?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects

Flood Event Viewer

Displays data from the USGS National Water Information System (NWIS) database from historic storm events. <https://stn.wim.usgs.gov/fev/>

National Map Viewer

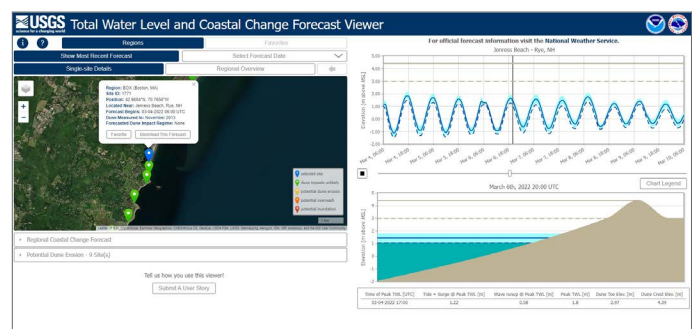
Provides geospatial topographic data. <https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/national-geospatial-program/national-map>

National Assessment of Storm-Induced Coastal Change Hazards

Provides information—through research, assessments, and tools—about potential impacts from extreme storms on sandy beaches. <https://coastal.er.usgs.gov/hurricanes/index.php>

Total Water Level and Coastal Change Forecast Viewer

Estimates total water levels and compares them to local dune features to determine potential coastal changes, such as dune erosion, overwash, and inundation. <https://coastal.er.usgs.gov/hurricanes/research/twlvviewer/>



TerriaJS Sea Level Change Map

Allows users to visualize Global Mean Sea Level Rise scenarios at tidal gauge locations across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. <https://geoport.usgs.esipfed.org/terriaslc/>

National Water Information System (NWIS) Mapper

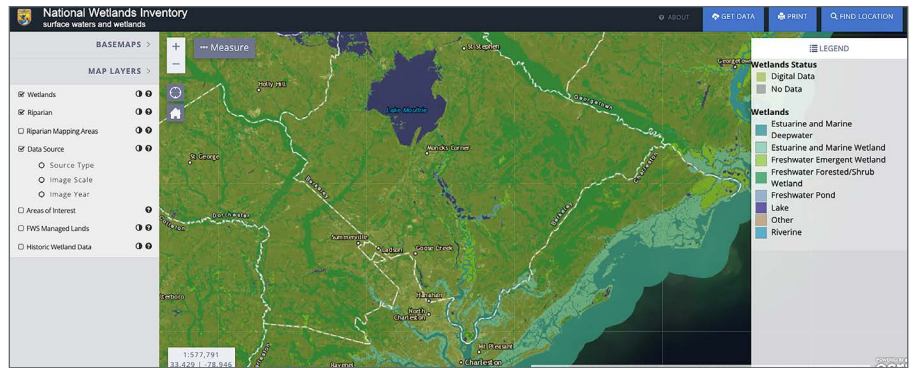
Allows users to obtain available water resources data from NWIS sites across the United States. Available data include water quality data, water flow and stage data, and water use information. <https://maps.waterdata.usgs.gov/>

Tools and Resources

Wetlands Mapper, USFWS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetlands mapper is a user-friendly online tool to view maps of America's wetland resources. Information is provided through the mapping platform on the status, extent, characteristics, and functions of wetlands, riparian, and deepwater habitats.

<https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/Mapper.html>



Coastal Barrier Resources Act Mapper, USFWS

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) mapper shows existing and draft CBRA areas. These areas are relatively undeveloped coastal barriers along the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, Great Lakes, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico coasts. The intent of the CBRA zones is to discourage development by making the area ineligible for new federal expenditures and financial assistance.

<https://www.fws.gov/CBRA/Maps/Mapper.html>

National Levee Database, USACE

This web application provides comprehensive information about United States levees.

<https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/>

USACE GIS Data, USACE

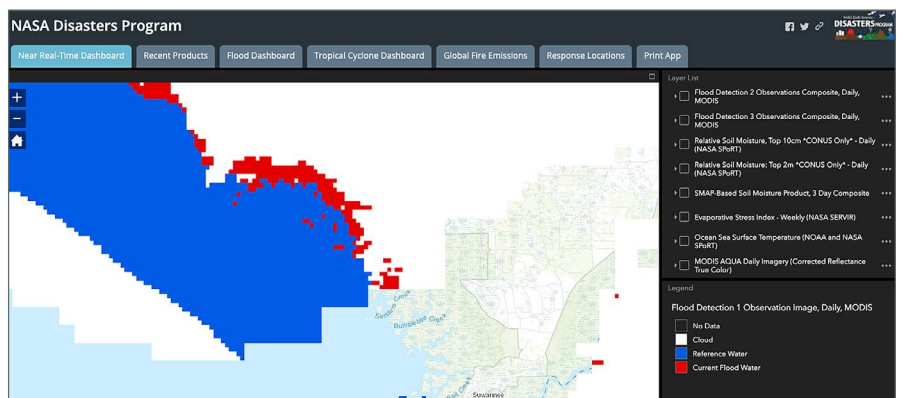
Provides a data repository and an interactive map of Civil Works, military, and navigation projects, regulatory, and USACE admin boundaries.

<https://geospatial-usace.opendata.arcgis.com/>

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Disasters Mapping Portal, NASA

The NASA Disasters Mapping Portal provides a real-time look at current disasters around the globe. The mapping portal can provide GIS services and maps for event-based products focused on a single disaster event.

<https://maps.disasters.nasa.gov/>



Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Services (AHPS), NWS

This web-based tool provides enhanced hydrologic information, products and services, such as river flooding and drought forecasts, flood inundation mapping, and precipitation analysis.

<https://water.weather.gov/ahps/>

Tools and Resources

Disaster Declarations, FEMA

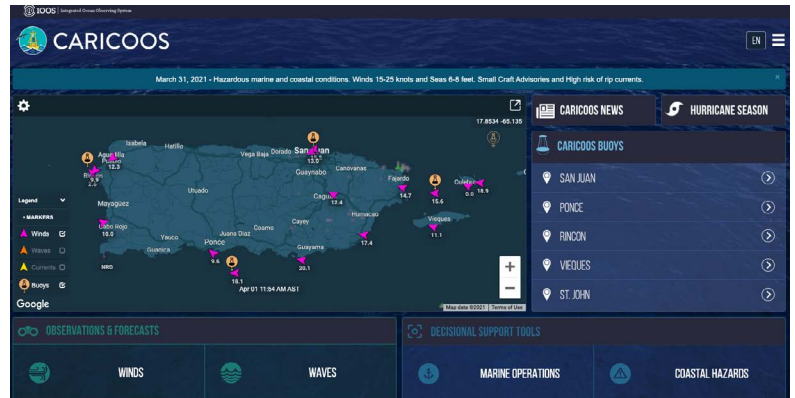
This website contains a searchable database of ongoing declared disasters and emergencies.

<https://www.fema.gov/disasters>

Caribbean Coastal Ocean Observing System (CARICOOS), Integrated Ocean Observing System

CARICOOS contains compiled “coastal ocean data and forecasts from a variety of sources including satellites, ocean instruments, and numerical models to give the user an integrated view of past, present and forecasted ocean conditions in the US Caribbean region,” as stated on the CARICOOS website.

<https://www.caricoos.org>



First Street Foundation

First Street Foundation is a nonprofit organization whose mission, as stated on their website, is to “make climate risk accessible, easy to understand and actionable for individuals, governments, and industry.” The organization’s free tool, Flood Factor™, is designed to help individuals assess a property’s past, present, and future flood risk through visualizations, financial impact calculations, and additional resources.

<https://firststreet.org/flood-factor/>

Homeland Infrastructure Foundation Level Data (HIFLD), U.S. Department of Homeland Security

The HIFLD provides national infrastructure geospatial data. Available infrastructure data include, but are not limited to, communications, emergency services, National Flood Hazard, natural hazards, and public health.

<https://hifld-geoplatfrom.opendata.arcgis.com/>

Southeast Climate Hub, USDA

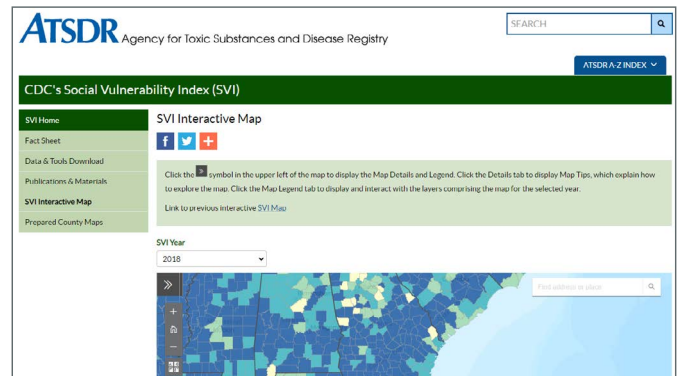
The Southeast Climate Hub provides information about climate variability and climate change to farmers, ranchers, and forest land managers.

<https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/southeast>

Social Vulnerability Index, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

The CDC Social Vulnerability Index uses U.S. census data to identify communities with high social vulnerability. These communities may need support in dealing with disasters.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/>

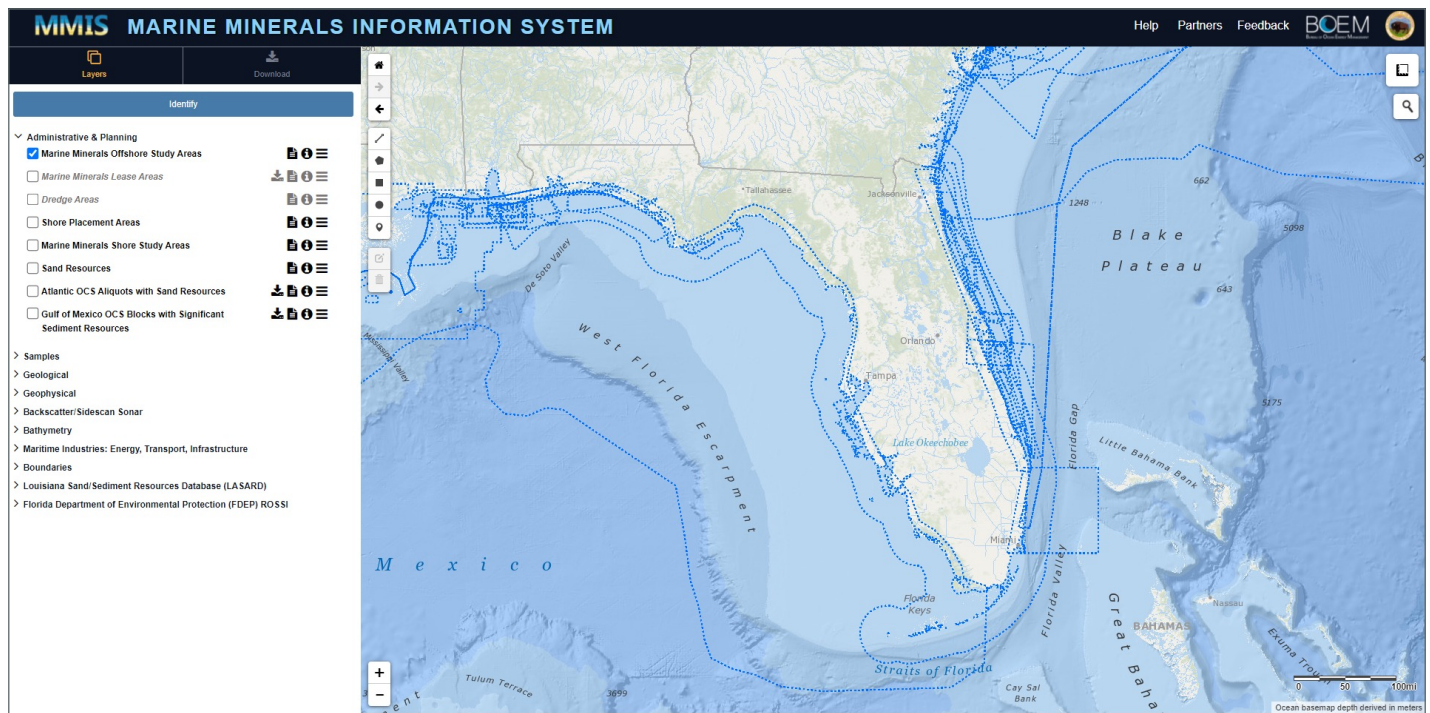


Tools and Resources

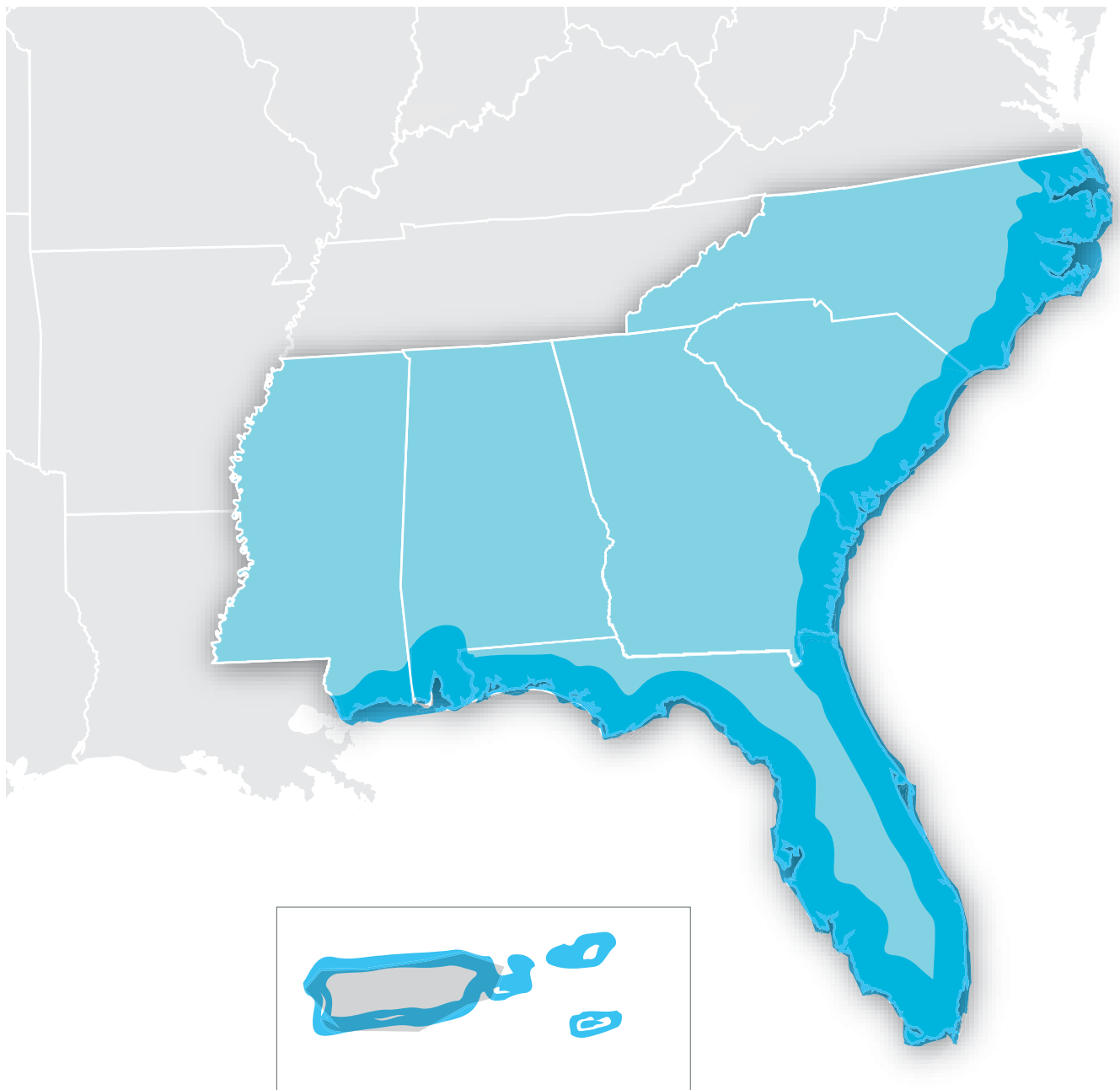
Marine Minerals Information System (MMIS), BOEM

The MMIS Viewer is an interactive map that provides users with data and information related to offshore mineral resources, including active leasing, sand resources, and beach nourishment sites throughout the U.S. Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific Outer Continental Shelf.

<https://mmis.doi.gov/BOEMMMIS/>



State/Territory-Specific Coastal Programs



Alabama

Contacts

ALABAMA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (AEMA)

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Email: info@ema.Alabama.gov
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Twitter: @USACEMobile

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AMERICAN RED CROSS LOCAL CHAPTER

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Website: <https://www.redcross.org/local/al-ms.html>
Twitter: @RedCrossAL

Other Resources

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources is an executive and administrative department of the state that advises the governor and legislature on the management of freshwater fish, wildlife marine resources, state lands, state parks, and other natural resources.

<https://www.outdooralabama.com/>

STATE WILDLIFE GRANTS

The Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources administers a number of state wildlife grants that benefit species and habitats with the greatest conservation need.

<https://www.outdooralabama.com/research/state-wildlife-grants>

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (ADEM)

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) conducts coastal programs ranging from coastal permitting and beach monitoring, to nonpoint pollution control programs.

<https://adem.alabama.gov/programs/coastal/default.cnt>

Alabama

ALABAMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT MITIGATION (CDBG) – DISASTER RECOVERY, ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (ADECA)

The Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG) – Disaster Recovery program under the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) offers programs and grants to aid in the long-term recovery efforts from recent hurricanes and other natural disasters. The CDBG – Disaster Recovery Program website is a resource for funding sources, business recovery programs, and individual housing repair assistance. The website allows residents and governments to access the State Action Plan that addresses the community's disaster mitigation needs and provides applications for the various HUD grants (CDBG-MIT, CDBG-DR).

<https://adeca.alabama.gov/cdbg/>

ALABAMA COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Alabama Coastal Area Management Program (ACAMP) is a joint effort between the ADEM and the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to promote a balance between economic growth and preservation of coastal resources in Alabama. Annual program activities include coastal cleanup, implementation of coastal resource management projects, collection of environmental data, planning support for local governments, and the provision of grant funds to coastal communities.

<https://www.outdooralabama.com/coastal-programs/alabama-coastal-area-management-program>

GULF ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT FUND, NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION (NFWF)

The Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund offers funding for projects that benefit the Gulf Coast natural resources that were impacted by the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

<https://www.nfwf.org/gulf-environmental-benefit-fund>

READY ALABAMA

Ready Alabama is a state-wide emergency preparedness initiative designed to encourage Alabamians to develop and use an emergency kit.

<https://www.readyalabama.gov/>

MOBILE BAY NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

The Mobile Bay National Estuary Program provides local resources on watershed management, updates on grant monies, and written resources such as Mobile Bay's Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan.

<http://www.mobilebaynep.com/>

MISSISSIPPI – ALABAMA SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM

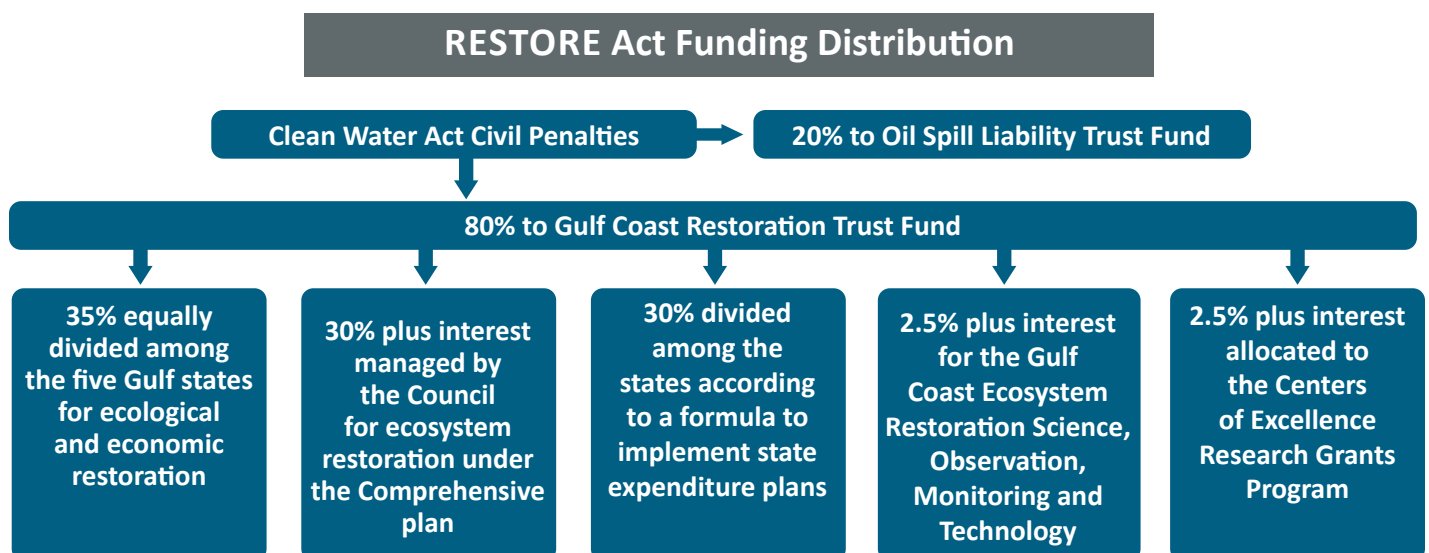
Sea Grant works with coastal communities across the United States and the Caribbean region to improve community resilience against coastal storms. Sea Grant projects include vulnerability assessments, resilience planning, and social science initiatives to learn from past storms and prepare for future storms.

<http://masgc.org/>

RESTORE GRANTS

The Resources and Ecosystem Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies (RESTORE) Act offers funding for restoration projects along the Gulf Coast to recover from the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The funding is distributed as indicated below.

<https://www.restorealabama.org/Restore-Act>



Source: <https://www.restorealabama.org/Restore-Act>

Alabama

GULF OF MEXICO ENERGY SECURITY ACT FUNDS

The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) created a revenue-sharing model for the oil- and gas-producing Gulf states (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas), their coastal political subdivisions, and the Land & Water Conservation Fund. The program is funded by a portion of the revenue generated from offshore oil and gas production within the Gulf of Mexico. The U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue directs funds to both state and local governments for hurricane protection, coastal conservation, and restoration.

<https://revenuedata.doi.gov/how-revenue-works/gomesa/>

Florida



Contacts

FLORIDA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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Florida

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Twitter: @RedCrossNorthFL

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Twitter: @RedCrossCFL

South Florida Regional Headquarters

1250 Northpoint Parkway

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Website: <https://www.redcross.org/local/florida/south-florida.html>

Twitter: @SFLRedCross

Other Resources

FLORIDA SILVER JACKETS

The Florida Silver Jackets is an interagency team with members at the federal, state, and local level, focused on

cross-agency collaboration in support of flood management, mitigation, and recovery.

<https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/State-Teams/Florida>

FLORIDA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GRANTS

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) offers a number of grant opportunities for state, local, and tribal governments to help support emergency management preparedness programs, and prevent, prepare for, protect against, respond to, and recover from disasters.

<https://www.floridadisaster.org/dem/preparedness/grants-unit/>

GULF ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT FUND, NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FEDERATION (NFWF)

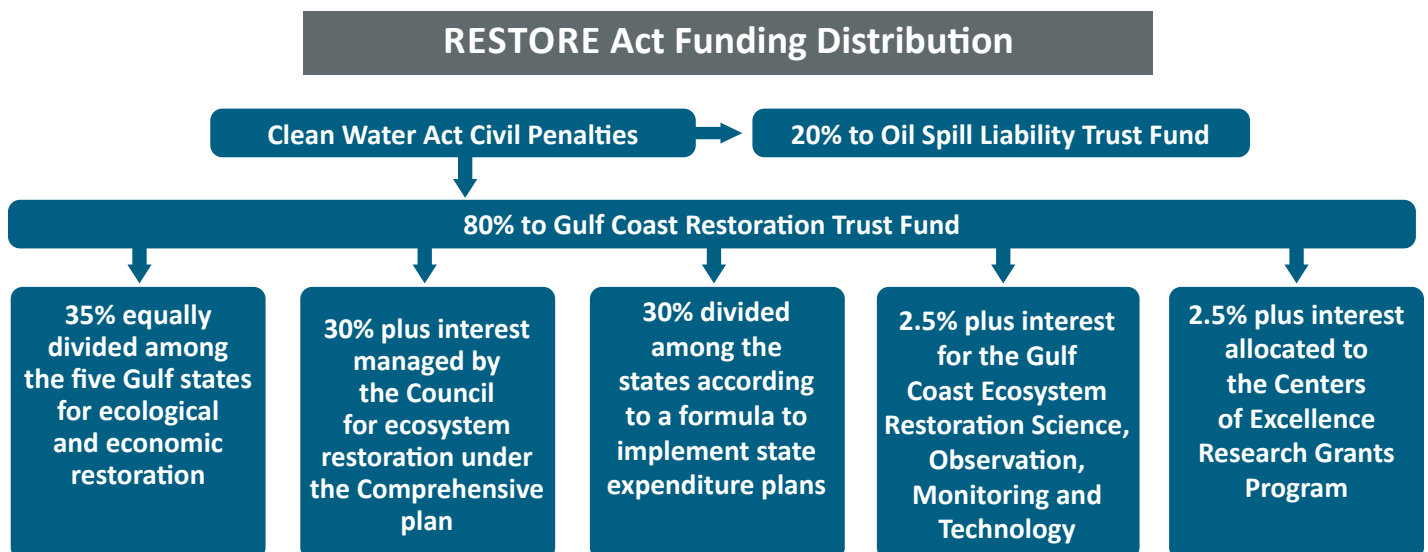
The Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund offers funding for projects that benefit the Gulf Coast natural resources that were impacted by the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

<https://www.nfwf.org/gulf-environmental-benefit-fund>

RESTORE GRANTS

The Resources and Ecosystem Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies (RESTORE) Act offers funding for restoration projects along the Gulf Coast to recover from the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The funding is distributed as indicated below.

<https://floridadep.gov/wra/deepwater-horizon/content/restore>



Source: <https://www.restorealabama.org/Restore-Act>

Florida

OFFICE OF RESILIENCE AND COASTAL PROTECTION, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (FDEP)

The FDEP Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection maintains a website of available resources that support coastal resilience for the State of Florida. Grant funding opportunity information and other resources offered through the Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection are summarized below. Visit the FDEP website for additional information and resources: <https://floridadep.gov/RCP>

Florida Resilient Coastlines Program (FRCP) Resilience Grants

The goal of the Florida Resilient Coastlines Program (FRCP), as stated on their website, is to, “. . . synergize community resilience planning, natural resource protection tools, and funding to prepare Florida’s coastline for the effects of climate change, especially rising sea levels.” Resilience Planning Grants (RPG) and Resilience Implementation Grants (RIG) offered through the FRCP provide assistance aimed at preparing Florida’s coastal communities for current and future effects of rising sea levels, including coastal flooding, erosion, and ecosystem changes. The total amount awarded is based on funding that it made available by the governor and the legislature.

<https://floridadep.gov/rcp/florida-resilient-coastlines-program>

Resilience Resources

This website provides links to reports and other resources to aid in Florida’s coastal community flood risk resilience efforts.

<https://floridadep.gov/rcp/resilient-florida-program/content/resilient-florida-program-resilience-resources>

Florida Coastal Management Program Grants

The Coastal Partnership Initiative (CPI) Grant Program offers cost-competitive funding for communities within Florida’s 35 coastal counties that are required to incorporate coastal elements into their local comprehensive plans. Nonprofits and regional planning councils may also apply as a partner to local governments. Projects supported by this CPI grant program must target resilient communities, public access, working waterfronts, or coastal stewardship projects.

The State Agency and Water Management District Grants offer support to eligible state agencies and water management districts for projects that contribute to the protection, management, and enhancement of Florida’s coast.

<https://floridadep.gov/rcp/fcmp/content/grants>

Beaches Funding Program

The Beaches Funding Program provides funding for the restoration and nourishment of critically eroded beaches

in Florida. As stated on the FDEP website, “the program provides and manages grants to local governments and municipalities for planning, implementing, and maintaining beach and inlet management projects that protect upland structures and infrastructure, provide critical habitat for threatened and endangered species, provide recreational opportunities, and support local economies through tourism.”

<https://floridadep.gov/rcp/beaches-funding-program>

Beaches Funding Documents

The Beach Management Funding Assistance program maintains a website where beach-related documents and reports are available for download.

<https://floridadep.gov/rcp/beaches-funding-program/content/beaches-funding-documents>

PROTECTING FLORIDA TOGETHER

An Executive Order signed by the governor in 2019 invested \$2.5 billion over the following four years toward the protection of Florida’s water resources. Development of the FDEP Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection was funded by this Executive Order. Funding is also available for a number of additional water quality and coastal resilience grants, such as Coral Reef Protection and Restoration grants and Florida Resilient Coastline Initiative grants.

<https://protectingfloridatogether.gov/state-action/grants-submissions>

Florida Resilient Coastlines Program Grants

The Florida Resilient Coastlines Program Grants supports vulnerability assessments, compliance with the Peril of Flood Statute, adaptation and resilience plan development, and regional collaboration. Considerations are made for projects that focus on social vulnerability and natural resource vulnerability.

https://protectingfloridatogether.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ResilientCoastlineInitiative_GrantInfoSheet_7.pdf

Coral Reef Protection and Restoration Grant

Grants provided under this program are distributed in support of the protection and restoration of Florida’s coral reefs. Eligible projects funded under this grant program may include research, education, outreach, and data management as they relate to coral health, as well as coral propagation and restoration activities.

https://protectingfloridatogether.gov/sites/default/files/documents/CoralReefProtection_GrantInfoSheet_0.pdf

REBUILD FLORIDA PROGRAM, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (DEO)

The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) Rebuild Florida Program supports community housing,

Florida

infrastructure, economic development, and long-term recovery from recent hurricanes and connects communities with funding sources.

<https://floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/assistance-for-governments-and-organizations/disaster-recovery-initiative>

WATERFRONTS FLORIDA PROGRAM, DEO

The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) Waterfronts Florida Program offers aid to local governments in coastal Florida to revitalize working waterfronts through provision of resources and technical assistance for planning purposes.

<http://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/programs/community-planning-table-of-contents/waterfronts-florida-program>

FLORIDA INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT (FIND)

The Florida Inland Navigation District (FIND) is a special taxing district established for the continued management and maintenance of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (ICW). FIND maintains the Waterway Assistance Program (WAP) and the Cooperative Assistance Program grant programs to help local governments address issues within the ICW and associated waterways within the district.

http://www.aicw.org/grants_and_assistance_programs/index.php

SOUTHEAST SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES FUND, SOUTHEAST SUSTAINABILITY DIRECTORS NETWORK

The Southeast Sustainable Communities Fund is a fund to accelerate fund the adoption of sustainable best practices in southeast communities, including aid to mitigate/adapt to climate change through sustainable water initiatives.

<https://www.southeastsdn.org/programs/southeast-sustainable-communities-fund-sscf/>

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT FLOOD PROTECTION LEVEL OF SERVICE PROGRAM

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) Flood Protection Level of Service (FPLOS) program identifies infrastructure needs within each South Florida basin. The program prioritizes these needs and creates implementation strategies for each basin on a 10-year cycle to maintain its FPLOS in response to changes in population, land development, sea levels, and climate.

<https://www.sfwmd.gov/our-work/flood-protection-level-service>

Georgia

Contacts

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Twitter: @SavannahCorps

FEMA LOCAL OFFICE

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Website: <https://www.fema.gov/locations/georgia>
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General USDA email: askusda@usda.gov
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AMERICAN RED CROSS LOCAL CHAPTER

Southeast Georgia Chapter
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Savannah, GA 31405
Phone: 912-651-5300
Website: <https://www.redcross.org/local/georgia.html>
Twitter: @GARedCross

Other Resources

COASTAL INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM, GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR)

The Coastal Incentive Grant Program awards funding to qualified coastal county and municipal governments, regional commissions, state-affiliated research or educational institutions, and state agencies to support local projects and coastal research.

<https://coastalgadnr.org/GrantPrograms>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (DCA)

The Georgia DCA Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Program offers grants to aid in the long-term recovery efforts from recent hurricanes and other disasters. Through the DCA website, Georgia residents and governments can access the resources and planning tools to address a community's disaster mitigation needs and apply for the various Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants (CDBG-MIT, CDBG-DR).

<https://www.dca.ga.gov/community-economic-development/funding-programs/community-development-block-grant-disaster-recovery>

SACS

COASTAL PROGRAM GUIDE

Georgia

GEORGIA SEA GRANT

Sea Grant works with coastal communities across the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Caribbean region to improve community resilience to coastal storms. Sea Grant projects include vulnerability assessments, resilience planning, and social science initiatives to learn from past storms and prepare for future storms.

<https://gacoast.uga.edu/>

GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (GEMA) RE-ENTRY PERMIT INFORMATION

GEMA established a state-wide re-entry system and certification process for private entities needing access to a disaster zone, both before and after an emergency.

<https://gema.georgia.gov/plan-prepare/re-entry>

GEORGIA SILVER JACKETS

The Georgia Silver Jackets is an interagency team of federal, state, and local agencies that collaborate on flood management issues and share information and resources related to flooding and mitigation, integrating mitigation and recovery efforts, and leveraging available resources.

<https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/State-Teams/Georgia>



Mississippi

Contacts

MISSISSIPPI EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (MEMA)

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Twitter: @MSEMA

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Twitter: @MVD_USACE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mobile District

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Mailing address:

P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, AL 36628
Phone: 251-690-2777

Email: cesam-pa@usace.army.mil
Website: <https://www.sam.usace.army.mil/>
Twitter: @USACEMobile

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AMERICAN RED CROSS LOCAL CHAPTER

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Gulfport, MS 39507
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Website: <https://www.redcross.org/local/al-ms.html>
Twitter: @RedCrossMiss

Other Resources

MISSISSIPPI DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM, MISSISSIPPI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Mississippi Development Infrastructure Program (DIP) offers funding to municipalities and counties to support infrastructure projects that encourage job creation. Projects eligible for funding include building (purchase, construction, or rehabilitation), water, sewer, drainage, land improvement, transportation, marine structure, and energy facilities.

<https://mississippi.org/advantages/incentives/>

MISSISSIPPI DISASTER RECOVERY DIVISION, MISSISSIPPI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Disaster Recovery Division of the Mississippi Development Authority offers programs and grants to aid in the long-term recovery efforts from recent hurricanes. Through their website, communities can access information on housing, infrastructure, economic development projects, programs, and funding opportunities.

<https://msdisasterrecovery.com/>

Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI – ALABAMA SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM

Sea Grant works with coastal communities across the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Caribbean region to improve community resilience to coastal storms. Sea Grant projects include vulnerability assessments, resilience planning, and social science initiatives to learn from past storms and prepare for future storms.

<http://masgc.org/>

GULF ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT FUND, NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION (NFWF)

The Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund offers funding for projects that benefit the Gulf Coast natural resources that were impacted by the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

<https://www.nfwf.org/gulf-environmental-benefit-fund>

MISSISSIPPI SILVER JACKETS

The Mississippi Silver Jackets is an interagency team of federal, state, and local agencies that collaborate on flood management issues and share information and resources related to flooding and mitigation, integrating mitigation and recovery efforts, and leveraging available resources.

<https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/State-Teams/Mississippi>

RESTORE GRANTS

The Resources and Ecosystem Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies (RESTORE) Act offers funding for restoration projects along the Gulf Coast

to recover from the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The funding is distributed as indicated below.

Find more information about RESTORE Act funding on the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) website: <https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/restoration/restore-act/restore-faqs/>

MISSISSIPPI TIDELANDS TRUST FUND

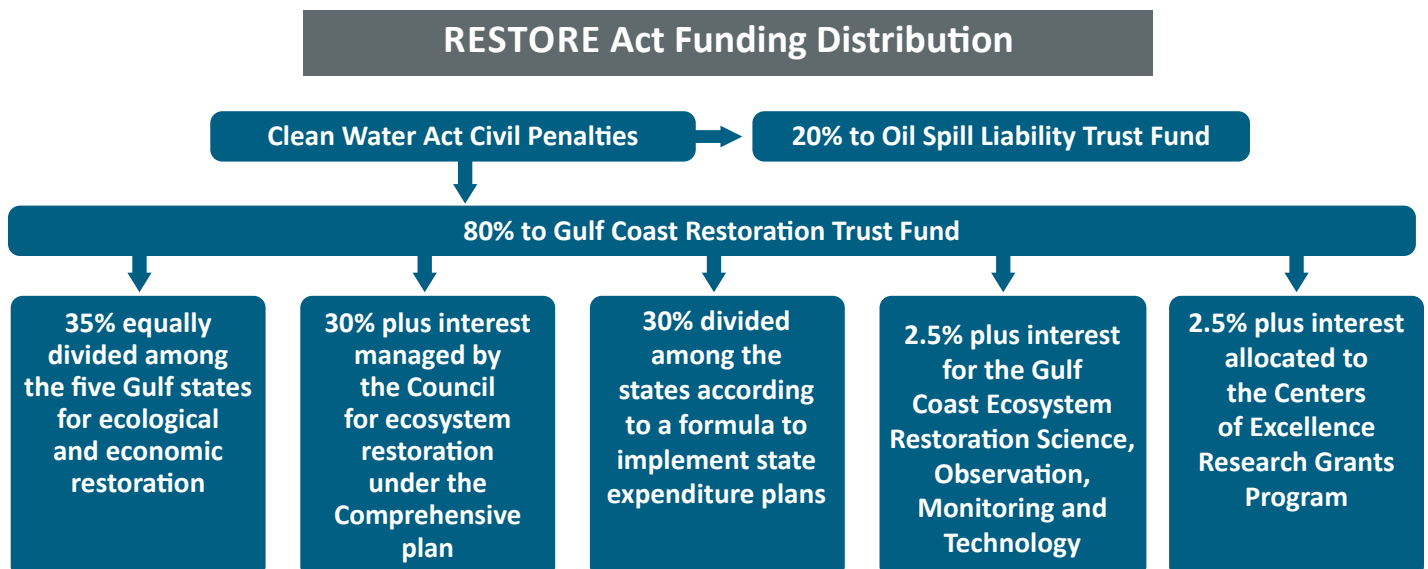
The Mississippi Tidelands Trust Fund, administrated by the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources, collects funds from the leasing of public trust tidelands and submerged lands. Funds can be used for tideland conservation, reclamation, preservation, acquisition, education, enhancement of public access, or other public improvement projects related to Mississippi tidelands.

<https://dmr.ms.gov/tidelands/>

GULF OF MEXICO ENERGY SECURITY ACT FUNDS

The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) created a revenue-sharing model for the oil- and gas-producing Gulf states (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas), their coastal political subdivisions, and the Land & Water Conservation Fund. The program is funded by a portion of the revenue generated from offshore oil and gas production within the Gulf of Mexico. The U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue directs funds to both state and local governments for hurricane protection, coastal conservation, and restoration.

<https://revenuedata.doi.gov/how-revenue-works/gomesa/>



Source: <https://www.restorealabama.org/Restore-Act>

North Carolina

Contacts

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (DPS)

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Wilmington, NC 28401
Phone: 910-762-2683

Website: <https://www.redcross.org/local/north-carolina/eastern-north-carolina.html>

Twitter: @RedCrossENC

Other Resources

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The North Carolina Department of Public Safety provides information about available federal funding opportunities for local and state partners to prevent, protect against, respond to, or recover from a natural or man-made disaster. <https://www.ncdps.gov/our-organization/emergency-management/grants>

REBUILD NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RECOVERY AND RESILIENCY

The North Carolina Office of Recovery and Resiliency ReBuild NC Program offers grants to assist long-term recovery efforts from recent hurricanes. ReBuild NC provides guidance on improving resilience as well as technical services to local governments to support operations and projects. The ReBuild NC website provides connections to external resources as well as grant application information. <https://www.rebuild.nc.gov/>

VOLUNTEER OR VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE OR ASSISTING IN OR WITH DISASTERS (VOADS)

The State Grants for Volunteer or Voluntary Nonprofit Agencies or Organizations Active or Assisting in or with Disasters (VOADs) is administered by the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management to provide shelters, housing repairs, and other emergency and disaster recovery services. <https://www.ncdps.gov/VOADgrant>

North Carolina

RECOVERY STATE/RURAL GRANTS, NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Grants are often administered through the North Carolina Department of Commerce to support recovery from hurricanes or other natural disasters.

<https://www.nccommerce.com/grants-incentives/disaster-recovery>

NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (NCCF) DISASTER RELIEF FUND

The North Carolina Community Foundation allocates funding to programs supporting long-term recovery efforts and meeting unmet needs in communities. Funding is given to specific counties and to regional and statewide nonprofits.

<https://www.nccommunityfoundation.org/apply/grants/nccf-disaster-relief-fund>

GOLDEN LEAF DISASTER RECOVERY GRANT PROGRAM

The Golden Leaf Disaster Recovery Grant program provides funds for governmental entities and 501(c)(3) to repair and replace infrastructure and equipment damaged or destroyed by Hurricanes Matthew, Florence, Michael, and Dorian. This includes publicly owned assets and buildings. Projects for constructing new infrastructure for hazard mitigation and increased resilience receive higher priority for grant funding. This grant program is focused on meeting needs not served by other federal grant opportunities and insurance claims.

<https://www.goldenleaf.org/grant-seekers/disaster-recovery-grant-program/>

PLANNING AND MANagements GRANTS, NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (NCDEQ)

The Division of Coastal Management of the NCDEQ manages the Planning and Management Grants Program, which provides financial support to local governments for projects in the 20 coastal counties of North Carolina. The amount of grant funding available annually is variable.

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/coastal-management/coastal-management-land-use-planning/grants>

COASTAL ADAPTATION TYPES AND EXAMPLES, NCDEQ

This website provides various tools, documents, and studies to help communities understand adaptation and how to practice it.

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/coastal-management/coastal-adaptation-and-resiliency>

NORTH CAROLINA SEA GRANT

North Carolina Sea Grant provides research, education, and outreach opportunities relating to current issues affecting the North Carolina coast and its communities. As part of a national network of Sea Grant programs, we align our focus with national goals set by the National Sea Grant College Program. Sea Grant projects include vulnerability assessments, resilience planning, and social science initiatives to learn from past storms and prepare for future storms.

<https://ncseagrant.ncsu.edu/>

COASTAL LAND TRUST

The Coastal Land Trust is an accredited land trust that acquires easements for the preservation of critical lands for conservation efforts.

<https://coastallandtrust.org/>

NORTH CAROLINA SILVER JACKETS

The North Carolina Silver Jackets is an interagency team of federal, state, and local agencies that collaborate on flood management issues and share information and resources related to flooding and mitigation, integrating mitigation and recovery efforts, and leveraging available resources.

<https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/State-Teams/North-Carolina>

SOUTHEAST SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES FUND, SOUTHEAST SUSTAINABILITY DIRECTORS NETWORK

The Southeast Sustainable Communities Fund accelerates the adoption of sustainable best practices in southeast communities, including aid to mitigate and adapt to climate change through sustainable water initiatives.

<https://www.southeastsdn.org/programs/southeast-sustainable-communities-fund-sscf/>

North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DIVISION OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT

As stated on their website, the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality Division of Coastal Management (NC DEQ DCM), “works to protect, conserve, and manage North Carolina’s coastal resources through an integrated program of planning, permitting, education, and research.” Several coastal adaptation and resiliency tools and data are compiled by NC DEQ DCM. The NC DEQ Funding and Assistance for Coastal Resilience provides information to assist local communities in leveraging available funding to improve resilience.

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/coastal-management>

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/coastal-management/coastal-adaptation-and-resiliency/tools-coastal-adaptation>

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/coastal-management/coastal-adaptation-and-resiliency/data-support-coastal-adaptation>

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/coastal-management/coastal-adaptation-and-resiliency/funding-assistance-coastal>

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM, NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (NC DEQ)

The Water Resources Development Grant Program provides cost-share grants and technical assistance to local governments for eligible project types, including water management, stream restoration, and feasibility/engineering studies.

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/water-resources-grants/financial-assistance>

Puerto Rico

Contacts

PUERTO RICO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (PREMA)

Negociado para el Manejo de Emergencias y Administracion de Desastres (NMEAD)

Phone: 787-724-0124

Website: <https://manejodeemergencias.pr.gov/>

Twitter: @NMEADpr

USACE LOCAL OFFICE

Jacksonville District – Antilles Office
Annex Building, Suite 202

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Ave. #383

San Juan, PR 00918

Phone: 787-289-7037

Website: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/About/Divisions-Offices/Antilles-Office/>

Twitter: @JaxStrong

FEMA LOCAL OFFICE

FEMA Region II

Email: FEMA-R2-ExternalAffairs@fema.dhs.gov

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/locations/puerto-rico>

Twitter: @femaregion2

HUD LOCAL OFFICE

Parque Las Americas I

235 Federico Costa Street, Suite 200

San Juan, PR 00918

Phone: 787-274-5846

Website: https://www.hud.gov/states/puerto_rico_virgin_islands/offices

Twitter: @HUDSoutheast

USDA LOCAL OFFICE

EDIF 654 Plaza, Suite 601

654 Munoz Rivera Avenue

San Juan, PR 00918-4129

Phone: 787-294-1613

Website: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Puerto-Rico/index>

Website: <https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=PR>

Twitter: @RD_PuertoRico and @NRCS_Caribbean

SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION LOCAL OFFICE

273 Ponce de Leon Ave., Plaza 273, Suite 510

San Juan, PR 00917

Phone: 787-766-5572

Website: <https://www.sba.gov/offices/district/pr/san-juan?location=christiansted-st-croix>

Twitter: @SBA_PuertoRico

AMERICAN RED CROSS REGIONAL OFFICE

Puerto Rico Chapter

Physical Address:

Jose C Barbosa Street

Rio Piedras, PR 00935

Phone: 787-758-8150

Mailing Address:

PO Box 9021067

San Juan, PR 00902-1067

Website: <https://www.redcross.org/local/puerto-rico.html>

Twitter: @CruzRojapR

Other Resources

SEA GRANT

Sea Grant works with coastal communities across the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Caribbean region to improve community resilience to coastal storms. Sea Grant projects include vulnerability assessments, resilience planning, and social science initiatives to learn from past storms and prepare for future storms.

<https://seagrants.noaa.gov/News/PID/468/evl/0/TagID/707/TagName/Puerto-Rico-Sea-Grant>

CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RECOVERY, RECONSTRUCTION, AND RESILIENCY (COR3)

The Puerto Rico Central Office for Recovery, Reconstruction, and Resiliency (COR3) offers programs and grants to help the long-term recovery efforts from recent hurricanes. As stated on their website, COR3 works to, “ensure that the Government of Puerto Rico successfully undertakes reconstruction efforts with efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency, while capitalizing on opportunities to build back in a way that makes Puerto Rico better, stronger, and more resilient.”

<https://recovery.pr/en>

Puerto Rico

PUERTO RICO SEAGRASS FUND, NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION (NFWF)

The Puerto Rico Seagrass Fund was established to implement seagrass conservation projects in Puerto Rico.

<https://www.nfwf.org/sites/default/files/whatwedo/idea/seagrassfund/Documents/puertoricoseagrassfund-scrfp.pdf>

COASTAL RESILIENCY FUNDING GUIDE

The Coastal Resiliency Funding Guide was developed to support the recovery of Puerto Rico municipalities following Hurricanes Irma and Maria. A pathway to recovery, funding sources and financing strategies, and best practices and approaches for post-disaster funding are provided in the guide.

<http://drna.pr.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Puerto-Rico-Coastal-Resiliency-Funding-Guide.pdf>

PUERTO RICO COASTAL RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT

The Puerto Rico Coastal Resilience Assessment was developed in coordination with NOAA and the NFWF to support effective decision-making to help build resilience for communities facing flood-related threats. The GIS-based Coastal Resilience Assessment identifies areas in Puerto Rico where the implementation of natural and nature-based features may maximize dual benefits for human community resilience and for fish and wildlife.

<https://www.nfwf.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/puerto-rico-coastal-resilience-assessment.pdf>

PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

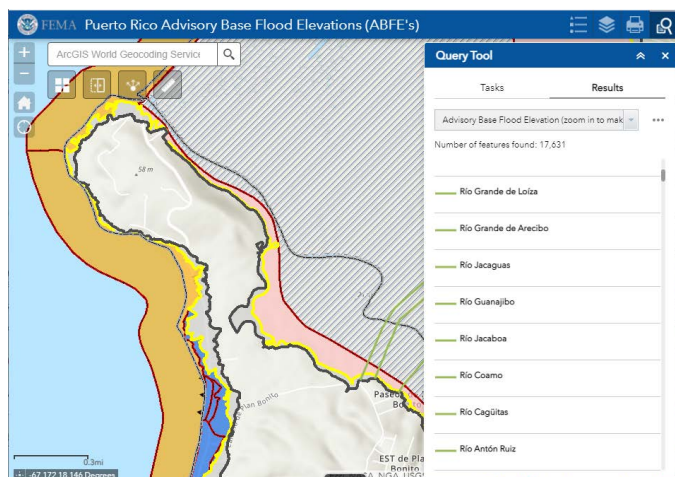
The Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources maintains a website that provides informational videos and resources regarding coastal resilience.

<http://www.drna.pr.gov/tag/zona-costanera/>

PUERTO RICO ADVISORY BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS (ABFE)

Following significant coastal storm events and to encourage resilient communities, Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFE) were developed for Puerto Rico to convey an updated annual exceedance probability flood hazard.

<https://gis.fema.gov/PuertoRicoABFEs/>



South Carolina

Contacts

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION (SCEMD)

2779 Fish Hatchery Rd.
West Columbia, SC 29172
Phone: 803-737-8500
Email: WebAlert@emd.sc.gov
Website: <https://www.scmd.org/>
Twitter: @SCEMD

USACE LOCAL OFFICE

Charleston District Office
69A Hagood Avenue
Charleston, SC 29403
Phone: 843-329-8000
Website: <https://www.sac.usace.army.mil/>
Twitter: @CharlestonCorps

FEMA LOCAL OFFICE

FEMA Region IV
Phone: (770) 220-5200
Email: fema-r4-external-affairs@fema.dhs.gov
Website: <https://www.fema.gov/locations/south-carolina>
Twitter: @femaregion4

HUD LOCAL OFFICE

Columbia Field Office
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Strom Thurmond Federal Building
1835 Assembly Street, 13th Floor
Columbia, SC 29201
Phone: 803-765-5592
Website: https://www.hud.gov/states/south_carolina
Twitter: @HUDSoutheast

USDA LOCAL OFFICE

South Carolina State FSA Office
1927 Thurmond Mall, Suite 100
Columbia, SC 29201-2375
Phone: 803-806-3820
Website: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/South-Carolina/index>
Twitter: @RdSouthcarolina and @SC_NRCS

SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION LOCAL OFFICE

South Carolina District Office
1835 Assembly Street, Suite 1425
Columbia, SC
Phone: 803-765-5377
Website: <https://www.sba.gov/offices/district/sc/columbia>
Twitter: @SBA_SCarolina

AMERICAN RED CROSS REGIONAL CHAPTER

Lowcountry SC Chapter
2424-A City Hall Lane
North Charleston, SC 29406
Phone: 843-764-2323
Website: <https://www.redcross.org/local/south-carolina.html>
Twitter: @RedCrossSC

Other Resources

LIVING SHORELINES WORK GROUP, SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

The Living Shorelines Work Group was developed to guide development of living shorelines in low wave energy environments as a substitute to hardened solutions to address coastal erosion control. The Work Group develops living shoreline site success criteria and identifies existing living shoreline projects to monitor. Information gathered by the Work Group will be used to generate regulatory standards for permitting of living shoreline projects in South Carolina. <https://www.scdhec.gov/environment/your-water-coast/ocean-coastal-management/living-shorelines-working-group>

BEACH RENOURISHMENT FUNDING ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM, SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND TOURISM

The South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism provides funding for beach nourishment projects. County governments or municipalities with an approved Local Comprehensive Beach Management Plan are eligible to apply. Funds may be utilized for state- or local-sponsored projects or towards the non-federal cost-share of federal projects. Funding is available based on state budget approvals and is not guaranteed. <https://www.scprrt.com/tourism/grants/beach-renourishment-funding-assistance>

South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA DISASTER RECOVERY OFFICE

The South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) of the Department of Administration oversees the programs to support recovery and repair of residences following storms. The website provides resources for funding and assistance.

<https://admin.sc.gov/SCDRO>

SOUTH CAROLINA SEA GRANT

Sea Grant works with coastal communities across the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Caribbean region to improve community resilience to coastal storms. Sea Grant projects include vulnerability assessments, resilience planning, and social science initiatives to learn from past storms and prepare for future storms.

<https://seagrant.noaa.gov/Program-Locations/SC>

SOUTH CAROLINA SILVER JACKETS

The South Carolina Silver Jackets is an interagency team of federal, state, and local agencies that collaborate on flood management issues and share information and resources related to flooding and mitigation, integrating mitigation and recovery efforts, and leveraging available resources.

<https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/State-Teams/South-Carolina>

SOUTHEAST SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES FUND, SOUTHEAST SUSTAINABILITY DIRECTORS NETWORK

The Southeast Sustainable Communities Fund accelerates the adoption of sustainable best practices in southeast communities, including aid to mitigate and adapt to climate change through sustainable water initiatives.

<https://www.southeastsdn.org/programs/southeast-sustainable-communities-fund-sscf/>

SOUTH CAROLINA HURRICANE GUIDE, SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The South Carolina Hurricane Guide is updated annually by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and their local and state partners. The guide provides information on storm watches and warnings, emergency contact information and emergency alert information, storm preparation and evacuation information, and post-storm protocols and recovery information.

<https://www.scemd.org/stay-informed/publications/hurricane-guide/>

INTERIM GUIDANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE BEACH MANAGEMENT PLANS, SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICE OF OCEAN AND COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This document provides guidance to beachfront counties and municipalities that are required to prepare a local comprehensive beach management plan in coordination with the Beachfront Management Act.

https://www.scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/docs/HomeAndEnvironment/Docs/LCBMP_Interim_Guidance0712.pdf

CHARLESTON RESILIENCE NETWORK

The Charleston Resilience Network is a collaboration of public, private, and non-profit organizations throughout Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties working to enhance the resilience of the Charleston region.

Leveraging a grant from the Department of Homeland Security, the Charleston Resilience Network developed several tools, resources, and an interactive mapping portal to support flood adaptation in the Charleston region.

<http://www.charlestonresilience.net/>
<https://chucktownfloods.cofc.edu/>

South Carolina

MYCOAST, SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

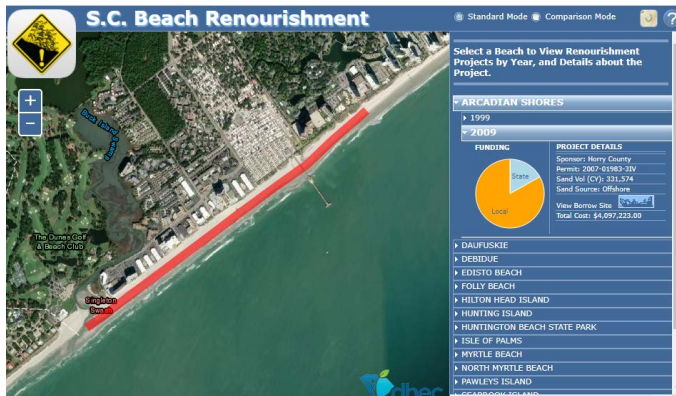
The MyCoast portal is a web-based tool to consolidate photos of king tides, storm damage, abandoned and derelict boats, and beach cleanups. Information collected through this site is used to visualize the impact of coastal hazards and to enhance awareness among decision-makers and stakeholders.

<https://mycoast.org/sc>

BEACH RENOURISHMENT VIEWER, SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

This tool is designed to provide an overview of South Carolina's completed beach renourishment projects.

<https://gis.dhec.sc.gov/renourishment/>



SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN, SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Special Area Management Plans are used to guide the protection and management of coastal resources when conflicts exist between coastal land users. It may be requested by state, local, or federal entities or may be created at the digression of the Department's authority.

<https://www.scdhec.gov/environment/your-water-coast/ocean-coastal-management/coastal-zone-management/coastal-planning-0>

ADAPTING TO SHORELINE CHANGE, SHORELINE CHANGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

The Adapting to Shoreline Change guidance document was developed to help improve policy development, management, and planning of shoreline health in South Carolina.

<https://www.scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/Library/CR-009823.pdf>

U.S. Virgin Islands

Contacts

VIRGIN ISLANDS TERRITORIAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (VITEMA)

VITEMA Headquarters
8221 Estate Nisky
St. Thomas, VI 00803
Phone: 340-774-2244
Website: <http://www.vitema.vi.gov/>
Twitter: @readyusvi

USACE LOCAL OFFICE

Jacksonville District – Antilles Office
Annex Building, Suite 202
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Av. #383
San Juan, PR 00918
Phone: 787-289-7037
Website: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/About/Divisions-Offices/Antilles-Office/>
Twitter: @JaxStrong

FEMA LOCAL OFFICE

FEMA Region II
Email: FEMA-R2-ExternalAffairs@fema.dhs.gov
Website: <https://www.fema.gov/locations/virgin-islands>
Twitter: @femaregion2

HUD LOCAL OFFICE

Parque Las Americas I
235 Federico Costa Street, Suite 200
San Juan, PR 00918-1322
Phone: 787-274-5846
Website: https://www.hud.gov/states/puerto_rico_virgin_islands/offices
Twitter: @HUDSoutheast

USDA LOCAL OFFICE

St. Croix U.S. Virgin Islands Area Office
4401 Sion Farm, Suite #2
Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI 00820
Phone: 340-773-9146
Website: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Virgin-Islands/index>
Twitter: @NRCS_Caribbean

SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION LOCAL OFFICE

Almeric L. Christian Federal Building and Courthouse
3013 Estate Golden Rock, Room 167
Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI 00820
Phone: 340-718-5381
Website: <https://www.sba.gov/offices/district/pr/san-juan?location=christiansted-st-croix>
Twitter: @SBA_PuertoRico

AMERICAN RED CROSS LOCAL OFFICES

St. Croix Office
6035 Castle Coakley
Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI
Phone: 340-778-5104
St. Thomas Regional Office
3800 Gasverks Gade #1
St. Thomas, VI
Phone: 340-774-0375
Website: <https://www.redcross.org/local/us-virgin-islands.html>
Twitter: @RedCrossCFL

Other Resources

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS COASTAL RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT, NFWF, AND NOAA

The U.S. Virgin Islands Coastal Resilience Assessment tool was developed to support effective decision-making to help build resilience for communities facing flood-related threats. The Coastal Resilience Assessment tool identifies areas in the U.S. Virgin Islands where the implementation of natural and nature-based features may maximize dual benefits for human community resilience and for fish and wildlife habitats.

<https://www.nfwf.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/us-virgin-islands-coastal-resilience-assessment.pdf>
<https://maps.coastalresilience.org/usvi/#>

DISASTER RECOVERY, VIRGIN ISLANDS HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY (VIHFA)

The Disaster Recovery Program of the Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority offers programs and grants to help the long-term recovery efforts from recent hurricanes. The Disaster Recovery Program website is a resource for funding sources, business recovery programs, and individual housing repair assistance. The website allows U.S. Virgin Islands residents and governments to access the State Action Plan that addresses a community's disaster mitigation needs and to apply for the various HUD grants (CDBG-MIT, CDBG-DR).

<https://www.vihfa.gov/disaster-recovery>

U.S. Virgin Islands

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS COASTAL RESILIENCE TOOL, THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

The U.S. Virgin Islands Coastal Resilience Tool is a decision support tool developed by The Nature Conservancy that provides local, state, and national planners with a step-by-step process to guide decisions to reduce the ecological and socioeconomic risks of coastal hazards in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<https://maps.coastalresilience.org/usvi/>

SEA GRANT

Sea Grant works with coastal communities across the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Caribbean region to improve community resilience to coastal storms. Sea Grant projects include vulnerability assessments, resilience planning, and social science initiatives to learn from past storms and prepare for future storms.

<https://seagrants.noaa.gov/News/PID/468/evl/0/TagID/707/TagName/Puerto-Rico-Sea-Grant>

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS HURRICANE RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE TASK FORCE

The U.S. Virgin Islands Hurricane Recovery and Resilience Task Force was developed to guide recovery from the 2017 hurricane season to make the U.S. Virgin Islands more resilient. The task force comprises a multidisciplinary team of local officials, community members, business and environmental experts, and thought leaders around the United States. As part of this effort, the task force published a report to help guide reconstruction efforts. The report includes over 200 recommendations regarding long-term recovery to improve critical infrastructure and public services and to make businesses more resilient to future storms and natural disasters.

<https://www.usvihurricanetaskforce.org/>

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS SILVER JACKETS

As stated on their website, Silver Jackets is, “an inter-agency team dedicated to improving the quality of life, infrastructure, and the environment by making the U.S. Virgin Islands more resilient to natural disasters.”

<https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/State-Teams/US-Virgin-Islands>

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS TERRITORIAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN, VIRGIN ISLAND TERRITORIAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The purpose of the Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Operations Plan (TEOP) is to establish an overall operations framework for emergency disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

http://www.vitema.vi.gov/docs/default-source/key-documents/teop-2010-09-23.pdf?sfvrsn=708e65b7_12