

Funding Sources for Local Governments Coastal Resiliency Projects

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

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

HUD/DCA	Community Development Block Grant	The CDBG Program provides annual grants to States local governments to provide housing, suitable living areas, and expanded economic opportunities, for low- and moderate-income persons. The program is designed to encourage community development including consolidated planning and technical assistance.	Eligible activities for funding include housing improvement projects, public facilities such as water and sewer lines, buildings such as local health centers or head start centers, Projects must benefit low- and moderate-income persons (at least 51% of the system use will be by low and moderate persons) or meeting urgent community needs.	Among projects eligible for funding are: (1) property acquisition which is appropriate for: (a) rehabilitation or conservation activities, (b) beautification of urban land, conservation of open spaces, natural resources and scenic areas, or (c) use as part of a public works, facilities, or other public purpose; (2) acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation of public works facilities; and (3) clearance, demolition, removal, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of buildings and improvements.	Adrian Fields, HUD Atlanta Field Office Coordinator: (678) 732-2545; GA_webmanager@hud.gov Kimberly Carter Division Director, DCA kim.carter@dca.ga.gov Additional Contact: CDBG.Biz@dca.ga.gov
	Community Development Block Grant Mitigation	The CDBG-MIT Program provides to Presidentially declared disaster areas to carry out strategic and high-impact activities to mitigate disaster risks and reduce future losses.	Requires a disaster declaration by the President.	No specific information presented.	DCA receives applications for CDBG-MIT Infrastructure allocations online at: https://gn.ecivis.com/GO/gn_redir/T/rb2zil5em8vg Monique Guilford, CDBG-DR Project Specialist, 470-597-5275 monique.guilford@dca.ga.gov
	Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery	The CDBG-DR program provides funding to rebuild affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. These flexible grants help local governments and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations.	Requires a disaster declaration by the President.	No specific information presented.	DCA receives applications for CDBG-DR Infrastructure allocations online at: https://gn.ecivis.com/GO/gn_redir/T/rb2zil5em8vg Monique Guilford, CDBG-DR Project Specialist, 470-597-5275 monique.guilford@dca.ga.gov
USDA/NRCS	Emergency Watershed Protection Program – Floodplain Easement	The EWP Program responds to emergencies created by natural disasters by offering technical and financial assistance to help local communities mitigate imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences that impair a watershed. It consists of two	EWP-FPE easements are restored to the extent practicable to the natural environment and may include both structural and nonstructural practices to restore the flood storage and flow, erosion control, and improve the practical management of the easement. NRCS recommends this option to landowners and others where acquiring an easement is the best approach (more economical and prudent) to reduce threat to life and/or property.	Permanent floodplain easements are available on the following types of land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural or open lands. NRCS will pay up to the entire cost of the easement value and up to the entire cost for easement restoration • Lands primarily used for residential housing. In these cases, NRCS will pay up to the entire easement value and up to the entire structure's value if the landowner chooses to have it 	Landowners interested in enrolling their land in a permanent EWP-FPE easement should contact their local USDA Service Center for more information. EWP-FPE is always not available in all areas and is most commonly available to landowners in areas recently impacted by a natural disaster. Jeff Williams

		options: Recovery and Floodplain Easement.		demolished. If the landowner relocates the residence, NRCS will pay all costs associated with relocating the residence outside the floodplain.	National EWP-FPE Manager jeff.williams@nrcs.gov 202-720-6268
	Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Recovery	The EWP Program responds to emergencies created by natural disasters by offering technical and financial assistance to help local communities mitigate imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences that impair a watershed. It consists of two options: Recovery and Floodplain Easement.	Watershed impairments that the EWP-Recovery Program address are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • debris-clogged stream channels, • undermined and unstable streambanks, • jeopardized water control structures and public infrastructures, • wind-borne debris removal, and • damaged upland sites stripped of protective vegetation by fire or drought. 	No specific information presented.	John Derbish National EWP-Recovery Manager john.derbish@nrcs.gov 202-692-0223
EPA/GEFA; GA-DNR, EPD	Overflow and Stormwater Grants	The OSG Program awards grants to State and local governments for the planning, design, or construction of: 1) treatment works to intercept, transport, control, treat, or reuse municipal combined sewer overflows (CSOs), sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), or stormwater, and 2) any other measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water.	Eligible projects exist under the following three general categories: 1) combined sewer overflow correction (e.g., installation of separate sanitary and storm sewers, overflow tanks/tunnels), 2) sanitary sewer overflow correction (e.g., capital projects for the purposes of mitigating or preventing the impact of stormwater on wastewater collection, and 3) stormwater and subsurface drainage water (e.g., gray infrastructure, green infrastructure).	State entities may use funds to plan, design, or construct projects that correct combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, stormwater needs, or subsurface drainage needs. Projects may include but are not limited to installation of separate sanitary and storm sewers, infiltration/inflow correction, stormwater collection systems, green infrastructure, or other capital projects that mitigate sewer overflows or stormwater concerns.	Applicants must submit application forms, a work plan, and estimated project costs at least 60 days before the beginning of the proposed funding period. Applicants must link proposed assistance agreement activities with the EPA's Strategic Plan. For general questions about the OSG Program, contact the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Branch at (202) 564-7347, OSG@epa.gov , or Caroline Ejimofor 404-562-9309 Ejimofor.Caroline@epa.gov
	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program	The WIFIA Program accelerates investment in water and wastewater infrastructure by providing long-term, low-cost, supplemental credit assistance under customized terms to creditworthy water infrastructure projects of national and regional significance.	Eligible development and implementation activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development phase activities, including planning, preliminary engineering, design, environmental review, revenue forecasting, and other pre-construction activities • Construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and replacement activities • Acquisition of real property or an interest in real property, environmental mitigation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects must be credit worthy and have a dedicated source of revenue • Projects that are eligible for the CWSRF and/or DWSRF • Enhanced energy efficiency projects at drinking water and wastewater facilities • Brackish or seawater desalination, aquifer recharge, alternative water supply, and water recycling projects • Drought prevention, reduction, or mitigation projects 	Prospective borrowers must submit a letter of interest showing their projects' eligibility, financial creditworthiness, engineering feasibility, and alignment with WIFIA selection criteria. EPA will evaluate and invite prospective borrowers to apply for a loan. The application must contain materials necessary to underwrite the proposed WIFIA assistance and to

			<p>construction contingencies, and acquisition of equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalized interest necessary to meet market requirements, reasonably required reserve funds, capital issuance expenses and other carrying costs during construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A combination of projects secured by a common security pledge or submitted under one application by an SRF program Acquisition of property if it is integral to the project or will mitigate the environmental impact of a project 	<p>develop an individual loan agreement between the applicant and EPA. WIFIA Program: wifia@epa.gov 202-566-1868 http://www.epa.gov/wifia</p>
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	The DWSRF provides funding for water supply projects that address public health or compliance related problems, as well as water and energy conservation projects.	No specific information presented.		<p>To be eligible, each project must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be included in an Intended Use Plan submitted by GEFA to the EPA Successfully complete the State Environmental Review Process 	<p>DWSRF Pre-Application Form</p> <p>GEFA's Water Resources Division: 404-584-1000 waterresources@gefa.ga.gov</p>
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	The CWSRF provides funding for a wide variety of water quality and non-point source projects, as well as water and energy conservation projects.	Projects must be consistent with the federal CWA to construct municipal wastewater facilities. Funds may also be used to control NPS pollution, including projects that permanently protect conservation land; water quality protection for rivers, streams, and lakes; flood and stormwater runoff protection; wetlands protection; reduction of erosion through protection of steep slopes, erodible soils, and streambanks; and removal of faulty septic systems.		<p>To be eligible, each project must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be included in an Intended Use Plan submitted by GEFA to the EPA Successfully complete the State Environmental Review Process Certify that a Fiscal Sustainability Plan has been developed and implemented or will be 	<p>CWSRF Pre-Application Form</p> <p>GEFA's Water Resources Division: 404-584-1000 waterresources@gefa.ga.gov</p>
Section 319 Non-Point Source Grants	CWA Sec. 319(h) funds are provided to state agencies to implement their approved NPS management programs. States submit their proposed funding plans to EPA which then awards the funds to the state if the plan is consistent with grant eligibility requirements and procedures. The state then allocates funds to eligible sub-applicants.	Grant applications must specify the NPS of pollution and identify the activities best suited to address those sources, such as the following: green infrastructure/low impact development projects; watershed hydrology restoration; urban stormwater controls not included in NPDES permits; agricultural BMPs; education and training; and lake/pond dredging if all contributing sediment sources have been corrected.		<p>Projects must meet all three of the following minimum requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implement existing watershed-based/watershed management plans that adequately address USEPA's Nine Elements for Watershed Planning Focus within a HUC-10 or smaller watershed Commit to a minimum 40% non-federal match 	<p>Applicants must attend the Pre-application Webinar. Applicant may submit draft proposals to GAEPD for review and written comments. Applications and supporting documentation are submitted via email. Mark Nuhfer, EPA Region 4 NPS Coordinator, Nuhfer.Mark@epa.gov 404-562-9390 Joy Hinkle, Nonpoint Source Program- Grants Unit Manager, Watershed Protection Branch, EPD, GA-DNR, 404-651-8532 or joy.hinkle1@dnr.ga.gov Blue Cole blue.cole@dnr.ga.gov 404-651-8530</p>

GEFA	Georgia Fund	The Georgia Fund is a state-funded loan program for water, wastewater, and solid waste infrastructure. GEFA also offers low-interest loans for energy-efficiency and renewable energy projects at water and wastewater treatment plants, landfills, and municipal solid waste facilities.	May finance projects to supply, distribute, and treat water and collect, treat, or dispose of sewage or solid waste.	Eligible projects include water and sewer lines; treatment plants, pumping stations, wells, water storage tanks and water meters; and new subtitle D landfills, landfill expansions and closures, and landfill methane gas collection systems.	GEFA Loan Application Form GEFA's Water Resources Division: 404-584-1000 or waterresources@gefa.ga.gov
	Georgia Fund Emergency Loan Program	GEFA may approve emergency loans to assist communities with financing improvements that are necessary to eliminate actual or potential public health hazards.	Funds projects that eliminate actual or potential public health hazards or violations of environmental regulations.	The project must directly address system needs caused by an event that occurred within the past six months and cannot be a result of a lack of maintenance.	GEFA Loan Application Form GEFA's Water Resources Division: 404-584-1000 or waterresources@gefa.ga.gov
NFWF	America the Beautiful	NFWF, in cooperation with the DOI, DoD, USFS, and the NRCS has begun awarding funds State and local governments to advance the America the Beautiful Initiative and goals.	Grant categories are: (1) Landscape restoration projects; (2) Planning, collaboration, and engagement projects; (3) Projects that buffer and benefit public land; and (4) Projects that advance conservation on private forests, rangelands, and farmlands.	Among the following priorities projects must address are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit at-risk flora and/or fauna • Expand habitat connectivity • provide a range of ecosystem services (e.g., improve stream flow • Strengthen ecosystem and community resilience • Expand public access to nature • Engage local communities and contribute to their economies • Contribute to Workforce development 	All application materials must be submitted online through NFWF's Easygrants system. For assistance and access, go to easygrants.nfwf.org . Rachel M. Dawson, Program Director National Programs. NFWF 202-595-2643 Rachel.Dawson@nfwf.org
	Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund	The Fund was established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that create and restore natural systems to help protect coastal communities from the impacts of coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, inundation, coastal erosion, wildfires, and associated landslides/debris flows, and enable communities to recover more quickly from these events, all	ECRF prioritizes nature-based restoration projects that both benefit community resilience and fish and wildlife habitat. The program aims to build upon existing state, federal, regional, and local resilience, wildlife, and disaster mitigation plans.	There are two categories of eligible proposals: <u>Restoration & Monitoring</u> - Eligible projects may include, but are not limited to marsh, beach, and dune restoration; living shorelines; stream restoration, including aquatic connectivity projects; stormwater management; and revegetation to prevent debris flow. <u>Site Assessment and Preliminary Design</u> – Sometimes projects may be considered that complete site assessments and preliminary designs of best options for communities to address restoration and community resilience goals. Such projects	All application materials must be submitted online through NFWF's Easygrants system. For assistance and access, go to easygrants.nfwf.org . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jay Jensen, Director, Southern Regional Office: Jay.Jensen@nfwf.org • Suzanne Sessine, Program Director, Southern Coastal Programs: Suzanne.Sessine@nfwf.org • Zack Bernstein, Program Coordinator: Zachary.Bernstein@nfwf.org

		while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species.		should include a community engagement plan.	
	National Coastal Resilience Fund	The NCRF invests in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers and floodplains, and barrier islands.	Projects are funded in four priority areas: (1) Community Capacity Building and Planning (2) Site Assessment and Preliminary Design (3) Final Design and Permitting (4) Restoration and Monitoring	The eligible project area is defined as all coastal HUC 8 watersheds that drain to the sea and any adjacent HUC 8 watersheds that are particularly low-lying or tidally influenced. Eligible projects must address the following priorities: Nature-Based Solutions, Community Resilience Benefit, and Fish and Wildlife Benefit. Further priority is given to projects that show community impact.	Register at https://easygrants.nfwf.org . Complete a Full Proposal Project Narrative and upload into the online application. Suzanne Sesine, Program Director, Southern Coastal Programs: Suzanne.Sessine@nfwf.org
USACE	Continuing Authorities Program Section 103-Coastal Storm Risk Management	The USACE can partner with a non-federal sponsor to plan and construct small flood damage reduction projects that have not previously been specifically authorized by Congress and are not part of a larger project.	Projects may be structural (e.g., levees, flood walls, diversion channels, pumping plants and bridge modifications) or non-structural (e.g., floodproofing, relocation of structures and flood warning systems). Each project must be a complete and environmentally acceptable solution to a flooding problem, and not commit the Federal government to additional improvements to ensure effective operation.	Each project must be economically feasible and environmentally acceptable.	Upon receipt of a written request from a potential sponsor and when funding is available, the Corps initiates a preliminary analysis to determine if a potential project meets program requirements. If a federal interest is verified, a feasibility study occurs that identifies and evaluates alternatives and recommends a plan for implementation. A project is approved for construction if the detailed feasibility study determines it is technically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and cost effective. Steve Fischer, USACE Savannah District, Outreach Coordinator (912) 652-5781
	Continuing Authorities Program Section 1135-Project Modifications for Improvements to the Environment	The USACE can partner with a non-federal sponsor to modify structures and operations of water resources projects constructed by the Corps for the purpose of improving the quality of the environment and restoring fish and wildlife habitat. Restoration projects can also occur at locations where an existing	No specific information presented.	It must be clear that the modification will result in an improvement of the environment, and restoration of the ecosystem resources cannot go beyond pre-project conditions. The project benefits must be associated primarily with restoring historic fish and wildlife resources. While recreation cannot be a primary reason for modification, increases in recreation	Upon receipt of a written request from a potential sponsor and when funding is available, the Corps initiates a preliminary analysis to determine if a potential project meets program requirements. If a federal interest is verified, a feasibility study occurs that identifies and evaluates alternatives and recommends a plan for

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

					<p>detailed feasibility study determines it is technically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and cost effective.</p> <p>Mark Bierman, (415)-503-6508, mark.d.bierman@usace.army.mil</p> <p>Steve Fischer, USACE Savannah District, Outreach Coordinator (912) 652-5781</p>
	<p>Continuing Authorities Program Section 206-Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration</p>	<p>The USACE can partner with a non-federal sponsor to fund projects that restore and protect aquatic ecosystems. Projects may be either structural or operational changes.</p>	<p>Projects may be structural (e.g., levees, flood walls, diversion channels, pumping plants and bridge modifications) or non-structural (e.g., floodproofing, relocation of structures and flood warning systems). Each project must be a complete and environmentally acceptable solution to a flooding problem, and not commit the Federal government to additional improvements to ensure effective operation.</p>	<p>Flood risk management projects must improve environmental quality, be in the public interest, and be cost-effective. They must also be economically justified, environmentally sound, and technically feasible. Recreation projects, if justified, may be included in the total project, but they may not increase the federal share of the total project by more than 10%. Additionally, projects should not be formulated for recreation and recreation should not detract from ecosystem benefits.</p>	<p>Upon receipt of a written request from a potential sponsor and when funding is available, the Corps initiates a preliminary analysis to determine if a potential project meets program requirements. If a federal interest is verified, a feasibility study occurs that identifies and evaluates alternatives and recommends a plan for implementation. A project is approved for construction if the detailed feasibility study determines it is technically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and cost effective.</p> <p>Steve Fischer, USACE Savannah District, Outreach Coordinator (912) 652-5781</p>
	<p>Flood Plain Management Services</p>	<p>Under the FPMS program, USACE can compile and disseminate information on floods and flood damages, including identification of areas subject to inundation by floods of various magnitudes and frequencies, and general criteria for guidance in the use of floodplain areas.</p>	<p>General technical assistance efforts under this program includes determining site-specific data on obstructions to flood flows, flood formation, and timing; flood depths, stages, or floodwater velocities; the extent, duration, and frequency of flooding; information on natural and cultural flood plain resources; and flood loss potentials before and after the use of flood plain management measures. Types of studies have been conducted under the FPMS program include flood plain</p>	<p>No specific information presented.</p>	<p>The process for FPMS assistance begins after a non-federal sponsor requests Corps assistance under the program. When funding is available, the Corps will work with the requesting sponsor to develop a scope of work and assemble the appropriate study team for the effort being requested. At their option, the requesting sponsor may provide voluntary contributions</p>

			delineation/hazard, dam failure analyses, hurricane evacuation, flood warning, floodway, flood damage reduction, stormwater management, flood proofing, and inventories of flood prone structures.		toward the requested services to expand the scope or accelerate the provision of those services. All sponsors are requested to furnish available field survey data, maps, historical flood information, etc., to help reduce the cost of services. Brian Balukonis, Flood Risk Management Program Manager 978-318-8643.
<u>Individually Authorized Feasibility Studies and Projects</u>	The Corps annually invites non-federal sponsors to submit proposals for inclusion in the annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development. Proposals may request authorization for: (1) new Corps water resources development projects; (2) modifications to existing Corps water resources development projects; and (3) modifications to existing Corps environmental infrastructure programs	No specific information presented.	Proposals must meet all the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be related to the missions and authorities of the USACE; involve a proposed or existing Corps' water resources project or effort whose primary purpose is flood and storm damage reduction, commercial navigation, or aquatic ecosystem restoration, municipal or agricultural water supply. Proposals for recreation or hydropower may be included if undertaken in conjunction with one of the above purposes. • Have not been included in the main table of a previous annual report. • If authorized could be carried out by the Corps of Engineers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice is published annually in the Federal Register which opens a 120-day proposal period • Potential non-federal sponsors of a Civil Works study or project may submit proposals online • USACE determines whether the proposals meet the criteria • Proposals that meet the criteria are included in the Annual Report • The report is certified by the USACE and transmitted to Congress 	Karla Roberts, HQUSACE: <u>wrrda7001proposal@usace.army.mil</u>
<u>Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI)</u>	Created in response to the development of lands and loss of habitat in the vicinity of its facilities, the REPI Program is used by DoD in partnership with state and local governments, conservation organizations, and willing landowners to promote innovative and land conservation partnerships that benefit national defense, neighboring	Eligible projects are those that promote land conservation or management activities limiting incompatible development or relieving current or anticipated environmental restrictions.	Under REPI, cost-sharing partnerships may acquire real property interests for one of three purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To limit any development or use that is incompatible with the mission of the installation 2. To preserve habitat to relieve current or anticipated restrictions on military activities 3. To enhance or improve military installation resilience from extreme weather events or from changes in 	Projects are identified by each Military Service at the local installation or training and testing range level and reviewed and approved centrally at the Military Service headquarters level. Installation-specific questions on mission capabilities, priority lands, agreement areas, incompatible use threats, and natural resource conservation needs should be	

		<p>communities, and the environment.</p>		<p>environmental conditions that may impact military activities</p>	<p>directed to the appropriate Military Service contact listed below: <u>Army</u>: John Housein, john.g.housein.civ@mail.mil <u>Marine Corps</u>: Ryan Catlett, ryan.w.catlett@usmc.mil <u>Navy</u>: Tony Danesi, tony.danesi@navy.mil <u>Air Force</u>: Shawn Rose, shawn.rose.2@us.af.mil</p>
	<p>Watershed Studies (Sec. 729) of the WRDA</p>	<p>The USACE may assess the water resource needs of river basins and watersheds including needs relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecosystem protection and restoration • navigation and ports • flood risk management • watershed protection • water supply • drought preparedness 	<p>In addition to planning, watershed assessments address comprehensive and strategic evaluations and analyses including political, geographic, physical, institutional, technical and stakeholder considerations. The watershed studies should inform multiple audiences and decision makers at all levels of government and provide a strategic roadmap to inform future investment decision by multiple agencies. While potential USACE projects may be identified during watershed planning, this is not a primary consideration.</p>	<p>Watershed studies provide recommendations for actions that can be taken to solve identified problems. The product may be a watershed management plan, watershed assessment, river basin assessment, comprehensive plan, or watershed study. Recommendations for improvements to water resources can include suggested strategies, policies, programs for local or state agencies and multi-agency partnerships, or federal and non-federal programs or projects.</p>	<p>Ms. Amy Frantz, 202-761-0106</p>