



Subject Specific Grant Guide

Grants to Support Water and Stormwater Projects

This guide identifies funding opportunities released in Fiscal Year 2023 which support water and stormwater projects. The majority of these funding opportunities have elapsed but may be resolicited in Fiscal Year 2023. These opportunities prioritize evidence-based, cost-effective programs for pressing water supply and water infrastructure issues.

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FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agency: Office of Rural Development

FY 2023 Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program

Grant Overview

This program provides affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas. Projects supported through this program must demonstrate substantial community support, and facilities must serve the rural area where they are or will be located. Eligible applicants are public bodies, community-based non-profit corporations, and federally recognized tribes.

Program History

	Total Funding	Awards
2021	\$450 million	274
2020	\$871 million	256

Key Information and Tips

Total Funding: Unspecified

Award Range: Varies

Match: Not required

Application Due: Rolling

- Grant awards will be contingent upon the availability of grant funding
- Funds may be combined with commercial financing to finance projects if all eligibility and feasibility requirements are met

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program>



Awardee Profile

El Dorado County
Community Health Center
El Dorado County, CA

AMOUNT: \$18.5 million

YEAR: 2021

The El Dorado County Community Health Center received an \$18.5 million loan to build a medical facility for residents and workers in and around Placerville. The center is a key player in the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines in El Dorado County. It also provides medical, behavioral health, dental, pharmacy and substance misuse treatment services.

Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agency: Office of Rural Development

FY 2023 Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to provide affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas. Projects supported through this program must demonstrate substantial community support, and facilities must serve the rural area where they are or will be located.

For the purposes of this program, an essential community facility is defined as a facility that provides an essential service to the local community for the orderly development of the community in a primarily rural area, and does not include private, commercial, or business undertakings. Examples of essential community facilities include:

- Health care facilities such as hospitals, medical clinics, dental clinics, nursing homes, or assisted-living facilities
- Public facilities such as town halls, courthouses, airport hangars, or street improvements
- Community support services such as child care centers, community centers, fairgrounds, or transitional housing
- Public safety services such as fire departments, police stations, prisons, police vehicles, fire trucks, public works vehicles, or equipment
- Educational services such as museums, libraries, or private schools
- Utility services such as telemedicine or distance learning equipment
- Local food systems such as community gardens, food pantries, community kitchens, food banks, food hubs, or greenhouses

Priority will be given to projects that:

- Serve communities with populations of 5,500 or fewer
- Serve low-income communities having a median household income below 80 percent of the state non-metropolitan median household income

Funds may be used to purchase, construct, and/or improve essential community facilities; purchase equipment; and pay for related project expenses. Other costs include reasonable and necessary fees for:

- Legal
- Architectural and/or engineering
- Fiscal advisors
- Environmental
- Archaeological
- Mitigation measures
- Planning
- Establishing or acquiring rights

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants are public bodies, community-based nonprofit corporations, and federally recognized tribes.

Facilities supported through this program must serve the rural area where they are or will be located. Rural areas include cities, villages, townships, and towns, including federally recognized tribal lands, with no more than 20,000 residents according to the latest U.S. Census data, which can be found online at www.census.gov.

Additionally, in order to be eligible, applicants must have the legal authority to borrow money, obtain security, and repay loans; and to construct, operate, and maintain the proposed facilities; and be unable to finance projects from their own resources and/or through commercial credit at reasonable rates and terms

Funding

In FY 2023, an unspecified amount of funding is available to support grants and low-interest direct loans through this program. Awards may be provided as combinations of grants and loans. Grant assistance is provided on a graduated scale, with smaller communities with the lowest median household income being eligible for projects with a higher proportion of grant funds. Grant assistance is limited to the following percentages of eligible project costs:

- Maximum of 75 percent if:
 - The project is located in a rural community having a population of 5,000 or fewer
 - The median household income of the service area is below the higher of the poverty line or 60 percent of the state non-metropolitan median household income
- Maximum of 55 percent if:
 - The project is located in a rural community having a population of 12,000 or fewer
 - The median household income of the service area is below the higher of the poverty line or 70 percent of the state non-metropolitan median household income
- Maximum of 35 percent if:
 - The project is located in a rural community having a population of 20,000 or fewer
 - The median household income of the service area is below the higher of the poverty line or 80 percent of the state non-metropolitan median household income
- Maximum of 15 percent if:
 - The project is located in a rural community having a population of 20,000 or fewer
 - The median household income of the service area is below the higher of the poverty line or 90 percent of the state non-metropolitan median household income

Grant awards will be contingent upon the availability of grant funding. Funds may be combined with commercial financing to finance projects if all eligibility and feasibility requirements are met.

Loan repayment terms may not be longer than the useful life of the facility, state statutes, the applicant's authority, or a maximum of 40 years, whichever is less. There will be no prepayment penalties. Interest rates will be set by the funding agency and are determined by the median household income of the service area. Once the loan is approved, the interest rate is fixed for the entire term of the loan. Current interest rates, when available, can be found online at www.rd.usda.gov.

No more than 25 percent of the total floor space of the project may be used for an ineligible purpose.

Contact Information

Questions should be directed to the appropriate local office listed online at www.rd.usda.gov/contact-us/state-offices. To initiate the application process, applicants must contact the appropriate local office.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program>

FEDERAL
GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agency: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

FY 2023 Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program

Grant Overview

The purpose of this program is to provide financial and technical assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences that impair a watershed. Eligible sponsors are entities with a legal interest in, or responsibility for, the areas threatened by the watershed emergency, including states, state agencies, and legal subdivisions of a state government, local units of government, including cities, counties, towns, flood and water control districts, soil and water conservation districts, Native American tribes, and Tribal organizations.

Program History

	Total Funding	# of Awards
2019	\$42.5 million	13

Key Information and Tips

Total Funding: Unspecified
Match: Cash/In-Kind
Proposal due: Rolling

- EWP does not require a disaster declaration by federal or state government officials for program assistance to begin.

For more information [click here](#).



Awardee Profile

Town of Alstead
Cheshire County, NH

AMOUNT: \$280,000
YEAR: 2019

Funding was awarded to Alstead following multiple rain events that caused flood-related damage in southwestern New Hampshire. The funds were used for emergency construction work and damage survey reports.

Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agency: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

FY 2023 Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to provide financial and technical assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences that impair a watershed. Funding will support projects that will:

- Provide protection from flooding or soil erosion
- Reduce threats to life and property
- Restore the hydraulic capacity to the natural environment to the maximum extent practical
- Be economically and environmentally defensible
- Be designed to acceptable engineering standards

In particular, funding will support recovery projects, such as:

- Removing debris from stream channels, road culverts, and bridges
- Reshaping and protecting eroded streambanks
- Correcting damaged or destroyed drainage facilities
- Establishing vegetative cover on critically eroding lands
- Repairing levees and structures
- Repairing certain conservation practices

This program may also support the purchase of floodplain property buyouts. In general, all projects must have a designated sponsor that will work with eligible public and private landowners to apply for assistance through this program. In some situations, eligible landowners may directly apply for assistance for the purchase of a floodplain easement if project funding for floodplain easements is available.

Responsibilities of sponsors include:

- Obtaining land rights for repairs
- Securing the necessary permits
- Accomplishing the installation of work
- Conducting operation and maintenance on completed projects

All projects must meet the following criteria:

- Address watershed impairment caused by a significant natural event that suddenly lowered the ability of a watershed to function properly or safely, such as:
 - Debris-clogged waterways
 - Unstable streambanks
 - Severe erosion jeopardizing public infrastructure
 - Wind-borne debris removal
 - Damaged upland sites stripped of protective vegetation by fire or drought
- Prevent major property damage or threat to human life that could be caused by another strong natural event in the near future

- Address eligible property, which, for the purposes of this program, is defined as any man-made structure permanently affixed to the land, such as houses, buildings, roads, utilities, structures, and dams

A disaster declaration by federal or state government officials is not required for program assistance to begin. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) state conservationist may declare a local watershed emergency and initiate program assistance in cooperation with an eligible sponsor.

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible sponsors are entities with a legal interest in, or responsibility for, the areas threatened by the watershed emergency, including:

- States, state agencies, and legal subdivisions of a state government
- Local units of government, including cities; counties; towns; flood and water control districts; and soil and water conservation districts
- Native American tribes
- Tribal organizations

Sponsors must apply on behalf of eligible public and private landowners. In some situations, eligible landowners may directly apply for assistance for the purchase of a floodplain easement if project funding for floodplain easements is available.

Eligible applicants may be located in the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Applicants may request support to address the same structural issue or practice no more than three times within a ten-year period.

Funding

In FY 2023, an unspecified amount of funding is available to support awards through this program. In addition to providing monetary awards, this program will provide technical assistance.

Funds will be provided on a reimbursement basis.

The design and construction of proposed recovery measures must be completed within 220 days, or 10 days for exigent situations where the threat is immediate.

- Recovery measures that are eligible for support under the Farm Service Agency's (FSA's) Emergency Conservation Program
- Addressing pre-existing damage or damage resulting from regular storm events
- Addressing damage that threatens farmland, woodland, or pastureland only

Matching and Cost Sharing

In general, sponsors must provide at least 25 percent of total construction costs for recovery projects, or total property costs, relation costs, and site restoration costs for floodplain property buyouts, via nonfederal cash or in-kind contributions.

Contact Information

Questions can be directed to regional program staff or to the appropriate state program manager listed online at <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/ewp-emergency-watershed-protection#contact>.

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agency: Rural Development

FY 2023 Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program

Grant Overview

This program provides funding for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas. Eligible applicants include most state and local government entities, private non-profit organizations, and federally recognized Indian tribes.

Program History

	Total Funding	# of Awards
2022	\$800 million	165
2021	\$580 million	171

Key Information and Tips

Total Funding: Unspecified

Match: Not required

Proposal Due: Rolling

- Projects must serve rural areas and towns with fewer than 10,000 people. Eligible rural areas may be searched online [here](#).
- All facilities receiving federal financing must be used for a public purpose

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program>



Awardee Profile

City of Randolph
Randolph, IA

AMOUNT: \$332.000

YEAR: 2021

This Rural Development investment will be used to improve city sewer infrastructure.

Improvements will be made to the lift station, flow measurement meter, and lagoon structures of the wastewater treatment facility to address inflow and infiltration issues.

These improvements will allow the city to provide safe wastewater treatment for its 168 residents.

Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agency: Rural Development

FY 2023 Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to support the provision of clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and stormwater drainage for households and businesses in eligible rural areas. All facilities receiving funding must be used for a public purpose. Funding may be provided as a loan or as a combination of a loan and a grant.

Partnerships with other federal, state, local, private, and nonprofit entities that offer financial assistance are encouraged. Funding may be used to finance the acquisition, construction, or improvement of:

- Drinking water sourcing, treatment, storage, and distribution
- Sewer collection, transmission, treatment, and disposal
- Solid waste collection, disposal, and closure
- Stormwater collection, transmission, and disposal

In some cases, funding may also be available for related activities, such as:

- Legal and engineering fees
- Land acquisition, water and land rights, permits, and equipment
- Start-up operations and maintenance
- Interest incurred during construction
- Purchase of existing facilities to improve service or prevent loss of service
- Other costs determined to be necessary for completion of the project

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants include most state and local government entities, private nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized Indian tribes. Applicants must have the legal authority to construct, operate, and maintain the proposed services or facilities, and must be otherwise unable to obtain commercial credit on reasonable terms.

Eligible areas include:

- Rural areas and towns with fewer than 10,000 people
- Tribal lands in rural areas
- Colonias

Eligible rural areas may be searched online at eligibility.sc.egov.usda.gov.

Funding

In FY 2023, there is an unspecified amount of funding available to support loans through this program. If funds are available, grants may be combined with loans, if necessary, to keep applicant costs reasonable.

There are no stated matching requirements for this program; however, partnerships with other entities that offer financial assistance are encouraged. In addition, projects must be financially sustainable.

The loan payback period may be for up to 40 years, based on the useful life of the facilities, financed with a fixed interest rate. The interest rate is based on the need for the project and the median household income of the area to be served. Applicants should contact their local Rural Development office, using the information provided in the Contact section, for details and current interest rates applicable to their project. Information about interest rates is also available online at www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services.

Contact Information

Questions should be directed to the appropriate local office listed online at <https://www.rd.usda.gov/contact-us/state-offices>.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program>

FEDERAL
GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agency: Rural Development

FY 2023 Water and Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grants

Grant Overview

This program supports the provision of clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and stormwater drainage for households and businesses in eligible rural areas. Funding will help eligible low-income communities plan and develop applications for the funding agency's Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program. Eligible applicants are most state and local government entities, nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized tribes.

Program History

A program history is unavailable.

Key Information and Tips

Total Funding: Unspecified

Award Range: Up to \$60,000

Match: 25 percent required

Proposal due: Rolling

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/water-waste-disposal-predevelopment-planning-grants>



Tips

- Projects must serve areas that have a median household income below the poverty line, or less than 80 percent of the statewide non-metropolitan median household income
- Partnerships with other federal, state and local entities are encouraged, and awards will be issued through this program only when the applicant cannot afford to borrow the needed funds

Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agency: Rural Development

FY 2023 Water and Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grants

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to support the provision of clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and stormwater drainage for households and businesses in eligible rural areas. Funding will help eligible low-income communities plan and develop applications for the funding agency's Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program.

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants are most state and local governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized tribes.

Projects must serve areas that have a median household income below the poverty line or less than 80 percent of the statewide non-metropolitan median household income. Eligible areas may include:

- Rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or fewer
- Federally recognized tribal lands
- Colonias

Partnerships with other federal, state, and local organizations are encouraged, and awards will be issued through this program only when the applicant cannot afford to borrow the needed funds.

Funding

In FY 2023, an unspecified amount of funding is available to support awards of up to \$60,000 or 75 percent of the total predevelopment planning costs, whichever is less.

Matching and Cost-Share

Applicants must provide at least 25 percent of the total predevelopment planning costs via cash contributions.

Contact Information

Questions should be directed to the appropriate local office listed online at <https://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/state-offices>.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/water-waste-disposal-predevelopment-planning-grants>



Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agency: National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

FY 2024 Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program

Grant Overview

This program addresses resource concerns due to erosion, floodwater, and sediment, and to provide for improved utilization of land and water resources. This program provides technical and financial assistance to plan and implement authorized watershed project plans. Eligible applicants are local governments, state governments, units of the federal government, and federally recognized tribes.

Program History

Award history is unavailable.

Key Information

Total Funding: Unspecified

Award Range: Unspecified

Match: Varies

Solicitation Date: 10/24/23

Proposal due: Rolling

Click [here](#) for more information.



Tips

- Projects through this program should be carried out jointly by eligible applicants with the support of community landowners and citizens in the watershed. Communities identify resource problems to be addressed; practices to be installed; and carry out major portions of a watershed plan, such as obtaining easements, rights-of-way, permits, and local cost share funding.

Department: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agency: National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

FY 2024 Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to address resource concerns due to erosion, floodwater, and sediment, and to provide for improved utilization of land and water resources. This program provides technical and financial assistance to plan and implement authorized watershed project plans for the purposes of:

- Flood prevention
- Watershed protection
- Public recreation
- Public fish and wildlife
- Agricultural water management
- Municipal and industrial water supply
- Water quality management
- Watershed structure rehabilitation

A project can consist of a combination of structures, such as flood control dams or levees and conservation practices like terraces, grassed waterways, grade stabilization structures, animal waste facilities, or aquatic species crossings. Conservation measures can also involve the conversion of open channel irrigation canals to pressurized pipelines.

Eligible activities include the management of both agricultural and non-agricultural water supplies and measures to increase or conserve present and future water supplies in rural areas, improve water quality impacted by pollutants, and recharge groundwater can be part of a watershed plan. Management for non-agricultural uses such as municipal and industrial uses, recreational uses, and improved fish and wildlife habitat are other eligible activities.

Eligible watershed projects must cover less than 250,000 acres and demonstrate benefits that are directly related to agriculture, including rural communities with these benefits making up at least 20 percent of the total benefits of the project.

Funding may be used for engineering and construction costs of flood-control measures, conservation practices for water quality and erosion and sediment control, and for agricultural or municipal/industrial water supplies and recreation facilities.

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants are local governments, state governments, units of the federal government, and federally recognized tribes. All projects must have a local sponsor that can act as the fiscal agent and provide project management and oversight throughout the different phases of construction, implementation, and project

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program

lifespan. The sponsor must be able to perform at least one of the following areas of responsibility mandated by the individual state's state conservationist:

- Eminent domain
- Permits and licenses
- Authority to levy taxes
- Land treatment above reservoirs
- Locally led public participation
- Financial-fiscal responsibility
- Watershed management
- Municipal and industrial (M&I) water
- Operation and maintenance
- Storm and sanitary sewers

Funding

In FY 2024, an unspecified amount of funding is available to support awards through this program. The funding agency will also provide technical resources to help successful applicants implement their plans.

Matching and Cost Sharing

Applicants are required to provide a matching cost of at least 50 percent for the following projects:

- Installation/construction costs for public recreation, public fish and wildlife, and municipal and industrial water supply projects
- Real property rights for public recreation and public fish and wildlife projects
- Engineering or engineering/technical assistance costs for wetland or floodplain conservation easements
- Engineering or engineering/technical assistance costs for mitigation of fish and wildlife habitat losses

Additionally, at least 25 percent matching funds are required for installation/construction costs for agricultural water management projects. Matching funds may also be required for engineering/technical assistance costs for agricultural water management projects, or for installation/construction costs for watershed protection projects.

Contact Information

Questions can also be directed to the appropriate NRCS State Watershed Program Managers online at <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/watershed-programs/nrcs-state-watershed-program-managers>.

Click [here](#) for more information

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Department of Defense

Agency: Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation

FY 2023 Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP)

Grant Overview

This program is designed to address deficiencies in community infrastructure, supportive of a military installation, in order to enhance military value, installation resilience, and military family quality of life. Eligible applicants are states, local governments, and nonprofit member-owned utility services owning infrastructure outside of, but supporting, a military installation.

Program History

	Total Funding	# of Awards
2021	\$60 million	13
2020	\$50 million	16

Key Information

Total Funding: \$100 million

Award Range: \$250,000 - \$20 million

Match: 30 percent

Solicitation date: March 24, 2023

Proposal due: June 23, 2023

- Projects cannot be located on military installation owned or leased property and applicant must demonstrate site control for the estimated useful life of the project
- Benefitting military installation must provide a letter of support for the project

<https://oldcc.gov/defense-community-infrastructure-program-dcip>



Awardee Profile

Eglin Air Force Base

Walton County, FL

AMOUNT: \$3.5 million

YEAR: 2022

\$3,493,130 to Walton County, Florida in support of Eglin Air Force Base to undertake a \$4,493,130 project to construct a new fire station to enable wildland firefighting and faster deployment of emergency medical services.

Department: U.S. Department of Defense

Agency: Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation

FY 2023 Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP)

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to assist states and local governments, and nonprofit member-owned utility services in addressing deficiencies in community infrastructure supportive of a military installation. For the purposes of this program, a military installation is defined as a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or Guam.

Eligible community infrastructure projects are any complete and useable transportation project; community support facility (e.g., school, hospital, police, fire, emergency response, or other community support facility); and utility infrastructure project (e.g., water, wastewater, telecommunications, electric, gas, or other utility infrastructure (with necessary cyber safeguards)) that:

- Are on land located off of a military installation or on property under the jurisdiction of a Secretary of a military department that is subject to a real estate agreement allowing the project or facility to be located on military property (including a lease or easement)
- Support a military installation
- Are owned by a state, local government, or a not-for-profit, member-owned utility service
- Are endorsed by the installation commander representing the installation benefitting from the proposed project
- Are where ground-disturbing work has not yet commenced
- Are construction-ready

To be eligible, projects that will contribute to the training of cadets enrolled in an independent Reserve Officer Training Corps program at a covered educational institution must meet the requirements listed above. The location of the proposed infrastructure project contributing to the training of such cadets does not necessarily have to be on the campus of the covered educational institution. However, the project must be tied to a specific, eligible independent cadet program at a covered educational institution and support a military installation.

Community infrastructure projects will be prioritized in the following order:

- Projects that will enhance military value at a military installation.
- Projects that will contribute to the training of cadets enrolled in an independent program at a covered educational institution.
- Projects that will enhance military installation resilience.
- Projects that will enhance military family quality of life at an installation.

Proposed projects enhancing military family quality of life, where applicable, should specify how the impact of the enhancement project alleviates installation commuter workforce issues and the benefit of schools or other local infrastructure located off of a military installation that will support members of the armed forces and their dependents residing in the community. Applicants are specifically encouraged to highlight whether the proposed project supports broader efforts towards minimizing potential interruptions to the mission, including energy resiliency, and other efforts to better sustain the local mission.

Proposed stormwater management projects involving retrofitting a defense access road to reduce stormwater runoff and ponding or standing water that includes the combination of stormwater runoff and water levels resulting from extreme weather conditions shall be given priority over other proposed stormwater projects.

Eligible activities include only hard construction and renovation costs, such as the costs directly associated with project administration, inspection, construction, utilities, and contingency costs required to execute the project, as well as costs of capital equipment affixed to the real property with a depreciable life of not less than seven years. Eligible costs include, but are not limited to, project administration, inspection, construction, utilities, and contingency costs. Project cost must be supported by an independent third-party cost estimate prepared by a qualified entity other than the submitting organization or the primary architectural-engineering firm designing the project.

Project proposals must include the endorsement of the local installation commander representing the installation benefitting from the proposed project. Proposals for projects that will contribute to the training of cadets enrolled in an independent program at a covered educational institution must include the endorsement of an installation commander for an installation benefitting from the proposed project, regardless of the distance between the covered educational institution and the installation benefitting from the project.

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants are state or local governments, and nonprofit member owned utility services. The facility addressed in the application must not be located on a military installation, unless it is on property under the jurisdiction of a military department and is subject to a real estate agreement (e.g., a lease or an easement). The facility or project itself must be owned by a State or local government or a not for profit, member owned utility.

Funding

In FY 2023, approximately \$100 million is available to support awards ranging from \$250,000 to \$20 million through this program.

State or local government recipients must agree to contribute not less than 30% of the total funding required for the community infrastructure project. State or local government funding contributions are not required for proposed community infrastructure projects located in rural areas, defined as a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 100,000 inhabitants. In addition, State or local government funding contributions are not required for proposed community infrastructure projects that are determined to be advantageous for reasons related to national security.

Funding must be obligated no later than September 30, 2023. Once obligated, the funding remains available for expenses within five years from the date of award.

Contact Information

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<https://oldcc.gov/defense-community-infrastructure-program-dcip>

FEDERAL
GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FY 2023 Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

Grant Overview

The Building Resilient Infrastructures and Communities (BRIC) program provides support to communities for hazard mitigation activities that promote climate adaptation and resilience with respect to the growing hazards associated with climate change. Program priorities for FY 2023 are to incentivize natural hazard risk reduction activities that mitigate risk to public infrastructure and disadvantaged communities, incorporate nature-based solutions, enhance climate resilience and adaptation, and increase funding to applicants that facilitate the adoption and enforcement of the latest published editions of building codes. Eligible applicants are states, territories, and tribal governments. **Local governments may apply as a sub-applicant through their state specific process.**

Program History

	Total Funding	# of Awards
2021	\$1 billion	53

Key Information

Total Funding: \$1 billion
Award Range: Varies
Match: Varies
Solicitation date: October 12, 2023
Proposal due: February 29, 2024

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



Awardee Profile

County of Nevada,
California

AMOUNT: \$31,030,000

YEAR: 2021

The County of Nevada received pass-through funding to use nature-based solutions and a multi-faceted approach to directly address wildfire risk to lives, homes and community lifelines through home-hardening and near-home defensible space vegetation management, landscape level fuel modification, and community education.

Department: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FY 2023 Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to provide support to communities for hazard mitigation activities that promote climate adaptation and resilience with respect to the growing hazards associated with climate change and of the need for natural hazard risk mitigation activities that promote climate adaptation and resilience with respect to those hazards. These include both acute extreme weather events and chronic stressors which have been observed and are expected to increase in intensity and frequency in the future. The guiding principles of the program include supporting communities through capability and capacity-building; encouraging and enabling innovation, including multi-hazard resilience or nature-based solutions; promoting partnerships; enabling large, systems-based projects; maintaining flexibility; and providing consistency. Through these efforts communities are able to better understand disaster risk and vulnerabilities, conduct community-driven resilience, hazard mitigation planning, and design transformational projects and programs.

The program aims to shift the focus of federal investments away from reactive, post-disaster spending and toward research-supported, proactive investments in community resilience. These investments aim to reduce future disaster losses, including loss of life and property as well as future spending from the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF). BRIC focuses on cost-effective mitigation measures including protecting public infrastructure so that critical services can withstand or more rapidly recover from future disasters, as well as other projects and activities to increase resilience throughout the nation. Through the program, the funding agency can engage state, local, tribal, and territorial partners in enhancing climate resilience and adaptation through systems-based, community-wide investments. The funding agency is including new provisions to implement the [Community Disaster Resilience Zones Act](#), a new law which aims to direct public and private resilience investments in communities that are most vulnerable to natural hazards.

The program objectives are to:

- Increase climate literacy among the emergency management community, including awareness of natural hazard risks and knowledge of best practices for mitigation
- Increase awareness of stakeholders and partners with capabilities to support mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery
- Ensure more innovative risk-informed mitigation projects are developed and completed, including multi-hazard resilience or nature-based solutions
- Assist communities identify and mitigate the risks to natural hazards and their own threats from climate change.
- Direct increased resources to eliminate disparities in equitable outcomes across underserved communities

The program priorities are to:

- Incentivize natural hazard risk reduction activities that mitigate risk to public infrastructure and disadvantaged communities as referenced in [Executive Order 14008](#)
- Incorporate nature-based solutions including those designed to reduce carbon emissions
- Enhance climate resilience and adaptation
- Increase funding to applicants that facilitate the adoption and enforcement of the latest published editions of building codes

The program encourages mitigation projects that meet multiple program priorities.

Financial assistance awards will be provided for the following activities:

- Capability- and Capacity-building Activities: enhancing the knowledge, skills, and expertise of the current workforce to expand or improve the administration of mitigation assistance. This includes activities in the following sub-categories: building codes activities, partnerships, project scoping, hazard mitigation planning and planning related activities, and other activities.
- Hazard Mitigation Projects (construction): cost-effective projects designed to increase resilience and public safety; reduce injuries and loss of life; and reduce damage and destruction to property, critical services, facilities, and infrastructure (including natural systems) from a multitude of natural hazards and the effects of climate change.
- Management Costs: financial assistance to reimburse the recipient and subrecipient for eligible and reasonable indirect costs, direct administrative costs, and other administrative expenses associated with a specific mitigation measure or project in an amount up to 15 percent of the total amount of the grant award, of which not more than 10 percent of the total award amount may be used by the recipient and 5 percent by the subrecipient for such costs generally.

Applicants may also request non-financial direct technical assistance via the [BRIC Technical Assistance](#) program which supports the development of climate resilience planning and project design in, and with, underserved and/or disadvantaged communities, and federally recognized tribal governments that are disproportionately affected by natural hazard risk and climate change.

In accordance with the BRIC program's guiding principle of promoting equity and in implementing the Justice40 Initiative, the BRIC program is prioritizing assistance that benefits disadvantaged communities as referenced in EO 14008 and subsequent guidance. BRIC is prioritizing assistance to disadvantaged or Justice40 communities as identified by the [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool \(CEJST\)](#), an Economically Disadvantaged Rural Community (as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 5133(a) as a small impoverished community), or a Community Disaster Resilience Zone (as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 5136(a)(1)).

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants are states, territories, and tribal governments. Eligible applicants must have had a major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act in the seven years prior to the annual application period and have an approved state or tribal hazard mitigation plan in accordance with Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 201 by the application deadline.

Communities, including local governments, cities, townships, counties, special district governments, and tribal governments, may choose to apply as sub-applicants and request financial assistance from their state, territory, or tribal applicant agency. Many states have fixed subapplication deadlines that precede the application deadline. Contact your [State Hazard Mitigation Officer](#) to learn about its sub-application process.

Funding

In FY 2023, approximately \$1 billion in funding will be available to support awards. Of the total amount, funding will be allocated as follows:

- State/territory Allocation: a total of \$112 million is available to support awards of up to \$2 million.
- Tribal Set-aside: a total of \$50 million is available to support awards of up to \$2 million.
- State/territory Building Code Plus-Up: a total of \$2 million is available to support awards to carry out eligible building code adoption and enforcement activities
- Tribal Building Code Plus-Up: a total of \$25 million is available to support awards to carry out eligible building code adoption and enforcement activities
- National Competition: a total of \$50 million is available to support awards of up to \$50 million.

Matching and Cost Sharing

Applicants must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs via nonfederal cash, donated or third-party in-kind services, materials, or any combination thereof; however, the match requirement is decreased to 10 percent of the project costs for economically disadvantaged rural community applicants and federally recognized Indian tribal government. Projects performed within, and/or that primarily benefit a designated Community Disaster Resilience Zone also have a decreased cost sharing requirement of 10 percent of the total project costs.

Award recipients may be reimbursed for management costs that include indirect costs, direct administrative costs, and other administrative expenses associated with a specific mitigation measure or project in an amount of up to 15 percent of the award, of which not more than 10 percent of the total award may be used by the recipient and 5 percent by the subrecipient for such costs.

The project period will last for 36 months, starting on the date of award.

Contact Information

For general questions about the BRIC program can be directed to the appropriate [State Hazard Mitigation Officer](#) or [FEMA Regional Office](#).

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

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FY 2023 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

Grant Overview

The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program provides funding to communities to reduce or eliminate the flood risk of repetitive flood damage to structures and buildings insured by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and within NFIP-participating communities. Eligible applicants are states, territories, and federal recognized tribal governments. **Local governments may submit sub-applications through their state agency.**

Program History

	Total Funding	# of Awards
2022	\$642.5 million	149

Key Information

Total Funding: \$800 million

Award Range: Varies

Match: 25 percent

Solicitation date: October 12, 2023

Proposal due: February 29, 2024

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



Awardee Profile

Canton,
Mississippi

AMOUNT: \$2,200,000

YEAR: 2022

The city of Canton received pass-through funding for the Martin Luther King (MLK) South Flood Mitigation Project. As part of flood mitigation efforts, Canton completed a capital improvement project that included activities to improve detention/retention ponds and drainage channels. The city also rehabilitated and expanded riverbank buffers.

Department: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FY 2023 Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to structures and buildings insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and to enhance community flood resilience within NFIP-participating communities. The program recognizes the growing flood hazards associated with climate change and the need for flood hazard risk mitigation activities that promote climate adaptation, equity, and resilience with respect to flooding. The program will address the following goals of the funding agency's 2022-2026 strategic plan:

- Remove barriers to funding agency programs through a people-first approach
- Achieve equitable outcomes for those served
- Build a climate-resilient nation

The program also supports the National Mitigation Investment Strategy and the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration 2021-2023 Mitigation Strategy by advancing mitigation investment to reduce risks posed by natural hazards and increasing the nation's resilience to natural hazards.

The funding agency will support the following types of projects:

- Capability and capacity-building projects
- Localized flood risk reduction projects
- Individual flood mitigation projects
- The funding agency encourages flood mitigation projects that will benefit multiple properties located in an NFIP-participating community. In addition, the funding agency aims to incentivize flood mitigation activities and projects that advance equity (see Executive Order 14091: Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government) and that will benefit disadvantaged communities as referenced in Executive Order (EO) 14008: Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad. In implementing the Administration's Justice40 Initiative, established in EO 14008, the program will identify disadvantaged communities, also referred to as Justice40 Communities, using version 1.0 of the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST).

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants are states, the District of Columbia, territories, and federally recognized tribal governments.

Communities, including local governments, cities, townships, counties, special district governments, and Tribal governments (including federally recognized Tribes who choose to apply as subapplicants), are considered subapplicants and must submit subapplications to their state/territory/Tribal applicant agency. Certain political subdivisions (for example, regional flood control districts or county governments) may apply and act as subapplicants if they are part of a community participating in the NFIP where the political subdivision

provides zoning and building code enforcement or planning and community development professional services for that community. Subapplications under which two or more entities would carry out the award are eligible, such as a multi-state or multi-Tribal initiative; however, only one entity may be the subapplicant with primary responsibility for carrying out the award. Contact information for the State Hazard Mitigation Officers is provided on the FEMA [website](#).

All applicants and subapplicants must be participating in the NFIP, and not be withdrawn, on probation, or suspended. NFIP community status can be verified [here](#). All applicants and subapplicants must have a FEMA approved mitigation plan by the application deadline and at the time of award obligation.

Funding

In FY 2023, a total of \$800 million is available to support an estimated 40 awards and 725 subawards through this program. Funding for specific activities is as follows:

- Capability and Capacity Projects: \$60 million is available to support awards in this category. Maximum award amounts are as follows:
 - \$100,000 for Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plans with maximums awards of:
 - \$50,000 for state multi-hazard mitigation planning
 - \$25,000 for local multi-hazard mitigation planning
 - \$50,000 for Technical Assistance projects
 - \$900,000 for Project Scoping
 - \$300,000 for Additional capability and capacity projects Activities
- Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects: \$520 million is available to support awards up to \$50 million through this category
- Individual Flood Mitigation Projects: \$220 million is available to support awards through this category

Project periods will be for up to 36 months from the date of the award.

Matching and Cost-Sharing

Generally, the cost share for this program is 75 percent federal cost share and 25 percent non-federal cost share. Cost share is required for most subapplications funded under this program. For capability and capacity-building as well as localized flood risk reduction projects, the funding agency may also decrease the matching requirement to ten percent for properties located in areas with a Center for Disease Control and Prevention social vulnerability index of more than 0.5001. For individual flood mitigation projects, the federal cost share may be up to 100 percent for FMA-defined Severe Repetitive Loss.

Contact Information

General questions about the FMA program can be directed to the appropriate FEMA Regional Office or SHMO. Contact information for FEMA Regional Offices is provided at <https://www.fema.gov/about/contact>.

Contact information for the SHMOs is provided at <https://www.fema.gov/state-hazard-mitigation-officers>
<https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-fy-2018-subapplication-status#>

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Agency: Office of Federal Emergency Management (FEMA)

FY 2023 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Grant Overview

This program helps states, tribes, and territories enact mitigation measures following a presidential major disaster declaration that reduces or mitigates future disaster losses in their communities. Eligible applicants are the emergency management agencies or similar offices of the 50 states, U.S. territories, and federally recognized tribes. Sub-applicants include state agencies, tribes, local governments or communities, and private nonprofit organizations.

Program History

A program history is unavailable.

Key Information

Total Funding: Unspecified

Award Range: Varies

Match: 25 percent

Solicitation date: Program opens after the announcement of a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration.

Proposal due: Varies by State

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



Tips

- State and local governments may apply for funding under this program through a state's governor in eligible communities within a state, tribe, or territory
- Applicants must have a FEMA approved Local Hazard Mitigation plan
- The process for states and local governments to receive funding under this program is further explained by FEMA [here](#)

Department: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Agency: Office of Federal Emergency Management (FEMA)

FY 2023 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to help states, tribes, and territories develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild following a presidential major disaster declaration in a way that reduces or mitigates future disaster losses in their communities. Awards will be provided for hazard mitigation activities that include long-term efforts to reduce the impact of future disasters.

For the purposes of this program, hazard mitigation includes long-term efforts to reduce the impact of future disasters. Eligible risk reduction projects include:

- Planning and enforcement, including:
 - Developing and adopting hazard mitigation plans
 - Acquisition of hazard-prone homes and businesses that will enable owners to relocate to safer areas
 - Post-disaster code enforcement
- Flood protection, including:
 - Protecting homes and businesses with permanent barriers to prevent floodwater from entering
 - Elevating structure above known flood levels to prevent and reduce losses
 - Reconstructing a damaged dwelling on an elevated foundation to prevent and reduce future flood losses
 - Drainage improvement projects to reduce flooding
- Retrofitting, including:
 - Structural retrofits to make a building more resistant to floods, earthquakes, wind, wildfire, and other natural hazards
 - Retrofits to utilities and other infrastructure to enhance resistance to natural hazards
- Construction, including:
 - Construction of safe rooms for both communities and individual residences in areas prone to hurricane and tornado activity
 - Slope stabilization projects to prevent and reduce losses to structures

This program only accepts applications following an applicable presidential major disaster declaration. Should the program open, applicable disaster declarations and deadlines to apply for this program will be posted online at www.fema.gov/disasters. Sub-applicants should check State Emergency Operations websites to learn about State HMGP deadlines.

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants are the emergency management agencies or similar officers of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and federally recognized tribes. Each state, territory, commonwealth, or federally recognized tribe must designate one agency to serve as the applicant. All interested sub applicants must apply to the applicant. Eligible sub applicants include state agencies, federally recognized tribes, local governments/communities, and private nonprofit organizations.

Applicants must have a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)- approved mitigation plan at the time of the presidential major disaster declaration, and at the time HMGP funding is obligated to the recipient or subrecipient. There is no mitigation plan requirement for the development of a new mitigation plan.

Funding

In FY 2023, there is an unspecified amount of funding available to support awards through this program. The maximum amount of funding available is calculated using a “sliding scale” formula based on a percentage of the estimated total federal assistance available under the Stafford Act, excluding administrative costs for each presidential major disaster declaration.

Applicants with a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-approved state or tribal standard mitigation plan may receive:

- Up to 15 percent of the first \$2 billion of the estimated aggregate amount of disaster assistance
- Up to 10 percent for the next portion of the estimated aggregate amount more than \$2 billion and up to \$10 billion
- Up to 7.5 percent for the next portion of the estimate aggregate amount more than \$10 billion and up to \$35,333,000,000

Applicants with a FEMA-approved state or tribal enhanced mitigation plan are eligible to receive up to 20 percent of the estimated total federal assistance under the Stafford Act, not to exceed \$35,333,000,000, excluding administrative costs authorized for the disaster. Advance assistance may be available in the amount of up to 25 percent of the HMGP ceiling or \$10 million, whichever is less, to applicants/sub applicants to accelerate the implementation of the program.

For presidential major disaster declarations for all hazards, an additional 5 percent of the grantee's HMGP ceiling may be used to fund hazard mitigation activities. Grantees may request a flat percentage rate of 4.89 percent of the projected eligible program costs for management costs.

Applicants must provide at least 25 percent of the total project costs via cash and/or in-kind contributions.

The program period of performance will begin with the opening of the application period and end no later than 36 months from the close of the application period.

Contact Information

Program Staff

(866) 222-3580

ehhelpline@fema.dhs.gov

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

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Department of Transportation

Agency: Office of the Secretary for Transportation Policy

FY 2023 Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grant

Grant Overview

Formerly known as the BUILD and TIGER grant programs, the RAISE Grant program supports surface transportation projects that will improve safety; environmental sustainability; quality of life; mobility and community connectivity; economic competitiveness and opportunity including tourism; state of good repair; partnership and collaboration; and innovation. Eligible applicants are state, local, tribal, and U.S. territorial governments, including special districts and public authorities with a transportation function, transit agencies, port authorities, and multi-state or multijurisdictional groups of eligible entities.

Program History

	Total Funding	# of Awards
2022	\$2.2 billion	166
2021	\$1 billion	90
2020	\$1 billion	70
2019	\$900 million	55

Key Information

Total Funding: \$1.5 billion (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL))

Award Range: \$1 million - \$25 million (rural - BIL)
\$5 million - \$25 million (urban - BIL)

Match: 20 percent (urban)

Solicitation date: November 30, 2022

Proposal due: February 28, 2023

<https://www.transportation.gov/RAISEgrants>



Awardee Profile

City of Chattanooga, TN
Wilcox Blvd Bridge – River to
Ridge Mobility Project

AMOUNT: \$25,000,000

YEAR: 2022

This project will replace the Wilcox Boulevard bridge and will construct a 12.5-foot multi-use path on the southern edge of the project. The proposed project will provide underserved communities with more reliable transportation to jobs, schools, recreation, and businesses.

Department: U.S. Department of Transportation

Agency: Office of the Secretary for Transportation Policy

FY 2023 Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grant

Detailed Summary

Previously known as the Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) and Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Discretionary Grants, the Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity, or RAISE Grant program, provides funding for surface transportation infrastructure that will have a significant local or regional impact. Supported projects should improve safety, economic strength and global competitiveness, equity, and climate and sustainability goals.

Eligible **capital projects** include but are not limited to:

- Highway, bridge, or other road projects eligible under title 23, United States Code
- Public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code
- Passenger and freight rail transportation projects
- Port infrastructure investments (including inland port infrastructure and land ports of entry)
- Surface transportation components of an airport project eligible for assistance under part B of subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code (see [Airport Improvement Program](#) Handbook Appendix P for details)
- Intermodal projects
- Projects to replace or rehabilitate a culvert or prevent stormwater runoff for the purpose of improving habitat for aquatic species while advancing the goals of the RAISE program
- Projects investing in surface transportation facilities that are located on Tribal land and for which title or maintenance responsibility is vested in the Federal Government
- Other surface transportation infrastructure projects that the Secretary considers to be necessary to advance the goals of RAISE such as public road and non-motorized projects that are not otherwise eligible under title 23, United States Code

Activities eligible for funding under RAISE **planning grants** are related to the planning, preparation, or design—for example environmental analysis, feasibility studies, equity analysis, community engagement, and other preconstruction activities—of eligible surface transportation capital projects. Under the RAISE FY 2023 program, if an application includes right-of-way-acquisition, the project will be considered a capital project.

Each **capital project** applicant to the RAISE grants program should provide a benefit-cost analysis (BCA) for their proposed project. BCA is a systematic process for identifying, quantifying, and comparing expected benefits and costs of a potential investment. The information provided in the applicants' BCAs will be evaluated by USDOT and will be used to help ensure that the available funding under the program is devoted to projects that provide significant economic benefits to users and the Nation as a whole, relative to the resources required to implement those projects. **Planning project** applicants are not required to submit a BCA.

Definitions

Urban/Rural: A project is designated as urban if it is located within or on the boundary of a 2010 Census-designated Urbanized Area (UA), **AND** that UA had a population greater than 200,000. If a project is not designated as urban, it is designated as rural. A project will be designated as rural if it is located in an UA that had a population less than 200,000 in the 2010 Census; **OR** in a Census designated Urban Cluster; **OR** outside an UA. A list of urbanized areas can be found [here](#). Projects located in both an urban and rural area will be designated as urban if the majority of the project's costs are spent in urban areas and vice versa.

Areas of Persistent Poverty: A project is located in an Area of Persistent Poverty if:

1. the **County** in which the project is located consistently had greater than or equal to 20 percent of the population living in poverty in all three of the following datasets: (a) the 1990 decennial census; (b) the 2000 decennial census; and (c) the 2019 Small Area Income Poverty Dataset; **OR**
2. the **Census Tract** in which the project is located has a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2014-2018 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Bureau of the Census; **OR**
3. the project is located in any territory or possession of the United States.

A list of all counties and census tracts that meet this definition can be found [here](#).

Historically Disadvantaged Communities: Consistent with OMB's Interim Guidance for the Justice40 Initiative, a project is located in a Historically Disadvantaged Community if:

1. The project is located in certain qualifying census tracts, identified [here](#); **OR**
2. The project is located on Tribal land; **OR**
3. The project is located in any territory or possession of the United States.

Access DOT's Historically Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool [here](#).

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants are states, local, tribal, and U.S. territorial governments, special purpose districts or public authorities with a transportation function, transit agencies, port authorities, and multi-state or multijurisdictional groups of eligible entities.

Multiple States or jurisdictions may submit a joint application and should identify a lead applicant as the primary point of contact and also identify the primary recipient of the award. Joint applications should include a description of the roles and responsibilities of each applicant.

Recipients of previous RAISE/BUILD/TIGER grants may apply for funding to support additional phases of a project previously awarded funding through this program.

Applicants may submit a total of three (3) project applications (planning and/or capital) for RAISE grants. If a lead applicant submits more than three applications as the lead applicant, only the first three received will be considered.

Funding

In FY 2023, a total of \$1.5 billion of BIL funding is available to support awards through this program. BIL specifies that the minimum RAISE grant award is \$5 million, except that for projects located in rural areas, the minimum award size is \$1 million. Grants may not be greater than \$25 million. Funds are available for obligation only through September 30, 2027. All funds must be expended (the grant obligation must be liquidated or actually paid out to the grantee) by September 30, 2032. Funds will be provided on a reimbursement basis.

The Federal share of the costs of an eligible project carried out using a grant provided under the RAISE grant program shall not exceed 80 percent unless the project is located in a rural area, a historically disadvantaged community (HDC), or an area of persistent poverty (APP).

BIL funding will be allocated as follows:

- Up to 50 percent of the total funding available, or up to \$750 million, will be allocated to rural projects
- Up to 50 percent of the total funding available, or up to \$750 million, will be allocated to urban projects, which, for the purposes of this program, are defined as census-designated urbanized areas that had a population greater than 200,000 in the 2010 Census
- At least 5 percent of the total funding available, or at least \$75 million, will be allocated for planning awards.

Funds will be provided on a reimbursement basis.

Contact Information

Howard Hill

202-366-0301

RAISEgrants@dot.gov

<https://www.transportation.gov/RAISEgrants>



Department: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FY 2023 Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds

Grant Overview

The purpose of this program is to promote clean and safe water by providing capitalization grants to states to establish Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs). States will provide loans and other types of financial assistance to local communities and intermunicipal and interstate agencies for the construction of publicly owned water treatment works, implementation of nonpoint source management activities, and reuse and recycling, among others. States and Puerto Rico are eligible to receive capitalization grants.

Program History

	Total Funding	# of Awards
2018	\$1.39 billion	51

Key Information and Tips

Total Funding: Unspecified

Match: 20 percent

Proposal Due: Varies by state

- States are required to provide a match of 20 percent of the amount of each federal grant payment

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



Awardee Profile

South Dakota Board of Water and Natural Resources
Pierre, South Dakota

AMOUNT: \$36.85 million

YEAR: 2019

The South Dakota Board of Water and Natural Resources has provided a loan to the city of Pierre, SD to construct a new drinking water treatment plant. This project will help Pierre to construct a new water treatment plant to allow the city to use the Missouri River for drinking water.

Department: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FY 2023 Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to promote clean and safe water by providing capitalization grants to states to establish Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs). States will provide loans and other types of financial assistance to local communities, intermunicipal and interstate agencies, and other eligible entities under Title VI of the Clean Water Act for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities and the implementation of other water quality management activities. In general, eligible activities include:

- Construction of publicly owned water treatment works
- Implementation of nonpoint source management activities included in state plans developed pursuant to Section 319
- Development and implementation of an estuary comprehensive conservation and management plan under Section 320
- Construction, repair, or replacement of decentralized wastewater treatment systems that treat municipal wastewater or domestic sewage
- Measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water
- Measures to reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse for any municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or state agency
- Development and implementation of watershed projects meeting the criteria set forth in section 122
- Measures to reduce the energy demand for publicly owned treatment works by any municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or state agency
- Reusing or recycling wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water
- Measures to increase the security of publicly owned treatment works
- Support to qualified nonprofit organizations to provide assistance to owners and operators of small and medium-sized publicly owned treatment works to plan, develop, and obtain financing for eligible projects under section 603(c), including planning, design, and associated pre-construction activities and to assist such treatment works in achieving compliance with the Clean Water Act
- Support to qualified nonprofit organizations to provide assistance to eligible individuals for the repair or replacement of existing individual household decentralized wastewater treatment systems or the connection of households to available publicly owned treatment works

Funding provided through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) also makes additional capitalization awards available to each state to support projects that address emerging contaminants.

States are required to prepare and provide for public commenting on a plan identifying the intended uses of funds and how the proposed uses support program goals prior to submitting applications and intended use plans.

Applicant Eligibility

State governments (all 50 states, Puerto Rico, Public institutions of higher education, and hospitals) are eligible to receive capitalization grants.

The District of Columbia, territories, possessions of the United States, and Indian tribes are eligible to receive grants for the construction of municipal wastewater facilities.

Funding

In FY 2023, an unspecified amount of funding is expected to be available to support formula awards through this program. Funds are available for obligation to the state during the fiscal year in which they are allotted and during the following year.

Award funding must be used to provide loans and other types of financial assistance to local communities, intermunicipal and interstate agencies, and other eligible entities under Title VI of the Clean Water Act. A portion of awarded funding must be used to provide additional subsidy in the form of grants, principal forgiveness, or negative interest loans.

Administrative costs are limited to 4 percent of the award amount, \$400,000 each year, or 0.2 percent per year of the current valuation of the fund

For Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) base appropriations and funding provided through the Disaster Relief Act, states must provide a 20 percent match.

For general supplemental capitalization grant appropriations provided through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), states must provide a 10 percent match.

Matching funds are not required emerging contaminant funding provided through the IIJA

Contact Information

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

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Agency: Office of Water and Wastewater Management

FY 2023 Credit Assistance Under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program

Grant Overview

The purpose of this program is to accelerate investment in the nation's water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure by providing long-term, low-cost, supplemental credit assistance under customized terms to creditworthy water infrastructure projects of national and regional significance. Eligible applicants are local, state, tribal, and federal government entities, partnerships and joint ventures, corporations and trusts, and clean water and drinking water state revolving fund (SRF) programs.

Program History

There is no available program history for this funding opportunity.

Key Information and Tips

Total Funding: Unspecified

Award Range: Unspecified

Match: Unspecified

Solicitation date: Unknown

Proposal due: Rolling

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



Tips:

- EPA's WIFIA program hosts webinars for prospective borrowers to foster a greater understanding of the WIFIA program requirements and pave the way for successful applications to the program.

Department: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Agency: Office of Water and Wastewater Management

FY 2023 Credit Assistance Under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is to accelerate investment in the nation's water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure by providing long-term, low-cost, supplemental credit assistance under customized terms to creditworthy water infrastructure projects of national and regional significance. This program is implementing the following four key priorities of the funding agency:

- Increasing investment in economically stressed communities: the funding agency encourages the submission of projects that address the ever-increasing needs of economically stressed and disadvantaged communities to ensure they benefit from investments in water infrastructure, and therefore improve the health and livability of these communities
- Making rapid progress on lead service line replacement: the funding agency encourages the submission of drinking water infrastructure projects that will help make rapid progress on replacing lead service lines in order to reduce exposure to lead and improve public health
- Addressing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and emerging contaminants: the funding agency encourages the submission of projects that focus on reducing people's exposure to PFAS and other emerging contaminants through drinking water and/or projects that help address discharges of emerging contaminants from wastewater and/or stormwater systems
- Supporting one water innovation and resilience: the funding agency encourages the submission of water infrastructure projects that are new and innovative in regard to energy efficiency, addressing drought, or reducing water pollution and contaminants; in addition, the funding agency encourages the submission of water infrastructure projects that are more resilient to all threats, whether it is natural disasters, climate change, or threats such as bio-terrorism and cyber-attacks

The WIFIA program can fund development and implementation activities for eligible projects:

- Projects that are eligible for the Clean Water SRF, notwithstanding the public ownership clause
- Projects that are eligible for the Drinking Water SRF
- 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
- Acquisition of property if it is integral to the project or will mitigate the environmental impact of a project

- A combination of projects secured by a common security pledge or submitted under one application by an SRF program

The WIFIA application process is two phases:

Phase 1: Project Selection:

EPA announces the amount of funding it will have available and solicits letters of interest from prospective borrowers in a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) published in the Federal Register and the WIFIA program website. In the letter of interest, prospective borrowers provide information that EPA used to determine the project's eligibility, creditworthiness, engineering feasibility, and alignment with EPA's policy priorities. In addition, OMB evaluates whether the project complies with budgetary scoring rules. Based on these reviews, EPA selects projects which it intends to fund and invites them to continue the application process.

Beginning in FY 2022, EPA is changing the way it accepts letters of interest. Prospective borrowers can submit letters of interest for review by EPA on a rolling basis from the date listed in the Notice of Funding Opportunity until the earlier of (i) the commitment of all available funding made available for that round and (ii) publication of a subsequent notice cancelling or overriding the current NOFA. A rolling selection process allows EPA to provide year-round access to WIFIA funding and quicker selection decisions for prospective borrowers.

Phase 2: Project Review, Negotiation, and Closing:

Each invitee must apply for a WIFIA loan. The WIFIA program conducts a detailed financial and engineering review of the project. Based on that review, the WIFIA program proposes terms and conditions for the project and negotiates them with the applicant until they develop a mutually agreeable term sheet and loan agreement. Prior to closing, the WIFIA program must receive approval from the Administrator or his designee and the Office of Management and Budget. At closing, the prospective borrower executes the credit agreement, which is the binding legal document that allows the borrower to receive WIFIA funds.

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible applicants are local, state, tribal, and federal government entities, partnerships and joint ventures, corporations and trusts, and clean water and drinking water state revolving fund (SRF) programs.

Eligible development and implementation activities are:

- Development phase activities, including planning, preliminary engineering, design, environmental review, revenue forecasting, and other pre-construction activities
- Construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and replacement activities
- Acquisition of real property or an interest in real property, environmental mitigation, construction contingencies, and acquisition of equipment
- Capitalized interest necessary to meet market requirements, reasonably required reserve funds, capital issuance expenses and other carrying costs during construction

Funding

In FY 2023, an unspecified amount of funding is available to support an unspecified number of awards.

Important Program Features

- \$20 million: Minimum project size for large communities.
- \$5 million: Minimum project size for small communities (population of 25,000 or less).
- 49 percent: Maximum portion of eligible project costs that WIFIA can fund.
- Total federal assistance may not exceed 80 percent of a project's eligible costs.
- 35 years: Maximum final maturity date from substantial completion.
- 5 years: Maximum time that repayment may be deferred after substantial completion of the project.
- Interest rate will be equal to or greater than the U.S. Treasury rate of a similar maturity at the date of closing.
- Projects must be creditworthy and have a dedicated source of revenue.
- NEPA, Davis-Bacon, American Iron and Steel, Build America, Buy America Act, and all other federal cross-cutter provisions apply.

Matching and Cost Sharing

There is a matching requirement for this opportunity. However, the amount is unspecified currently.

Contact Information

Program Staff

WIFIA@epa.gov

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



Department: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FY 2023 Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (Section 319) Guidance

Grant Overview

This program funds projects and programs that will help reduce Nonpoint Source Program (NPS) pollution. The program aims to minimize NPS pollution from land use activities in agriculture, urban development, forestry, recreational boating and marinas, hydromodification and wetlands. Eligible applicants are States. Local government agencies, nonprofit organizations, Indian tribes, and educational institutions can access funding thru the State competition.

Program History

Section 319 (h) funding decisions are made by the states. States submit their proposed funding plans to EPA. If a state's funding plan is consistent with grant eligibility requirements and procedures, EPA then awards the funds to the state.

Key Information

Total Funding: Varies by state

Match: 40 percent

Proposal Due: Varies by state



State Management Program

Hudson River Estuary Program

YEAR: 2013

Through funding under EPA's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, New York State received funding under its state nonpoint source pollution management plan to establish and carry out the Hudson River Estuary Program. This program helps to protect and revitalize the Hudson River and its valley. More information on this [program](#) and New York State's nonpoint source pollution management plan can be found [here](#).

Department: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FY 2023 Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (Section 319) Guidance

Detailed Summary

The Nonpoint Source Program (NPS) administers grant money it receives from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through Section 319 (h) of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). These grant funds can be used to implement projects or programs that will help to reduce NPS pollution. The NPS Program aims to minimize NPS pollution from land use activities in agriculture, urban development, forestry, recreational boating and marinas, hydromodification and wetlands. The NPS program goal is to achieve water quality goals and maintain beneficial uses.

EPA recognizes the benefit of integrating 319 funds and stormwater activities as much as is legally allowable. Specific examples of green infrastructure fundable under section 319 include wetland/riparian area protection and restoration, green roofs, infiltration basins, curb cuts and landscape sales.

The eligible activities and uses of these funds may vary based on state-specific nonpoint source management plans. Section 319 guidance required states to: identify explicit short- and long-term goals, objectives, and strategies to protect and restore water quality; strengthen working partnerships with appropriate state, interstate, tribal, regional and local entities, private sector groups, citizens groups, and federal agencies; establish balanced approaches that emphasize both statewide programs and on-the-ground projects to abate existing problems and prevent new ones; and use a periodic feedback loop to evaluate progress and make appropriate program revisions. State-specific nonpoint source management plans and contacts can be found [here](#).

Applicant Eligibility

Clean Water Section 319 (h) funds are provided only to designated state and tribal agencies to implement their approved nonpoint source management programs. Local governments can apply for funding through the state.

Funding

Funding varies based on state, but state and tribal nonpoint source programs include a variety of components, including technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and regulatory programs.

Each year, EPA awards Section 319 (h) funds to states in accordance with a state-by-state allocation formula that EPA has developed in consultation with the states. Section 319 (h) funding decisions are made by the states. States submit their proposed funding plans to EPA. If a state's funding plan is consistent with grant eligibility requirements and procedures, EPA then awards the funds to the state.

Matching and Cost Sharing

A 40% non-federal program match is also required.

Contact Information

For state-specific application information, [please contact your state NPS coordinator](#).

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FY 2023 Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants

Grant Overview

This program provides funding for critical stormwater infrastructure projects in communities including combined sewer overflows (CSO) and sanitary sewer overflows (SSO). Funding is awarded through an allocation formula to states which provide sub-awards to eligible entities for projects that address infrastructure needs for CSOs, SSOs, and stormwater management. Eligible applicants are states and U.S. territories including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Program History

	Total Funding Available to be Allocated to States and Territories
2022	\$42 million
2021	\$40 million

Key Information

Total Funding: \$50 million

Award Range: Varies

Match: 20 percent

<https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/sewer-overflow-and-stormwater-reuse-municipal-grants-program>



Tips

- The allotment formula is determined by the data from the latest Clean Watersheds Needs Survey, along with supplemental data on population, urban population, and precipitation.
- States should use at least 20 percent their allocation for green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency improvements, and other environmentally innovative activities.

Department: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FY 2023 Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants

Detailed Summary

The purpose of this program is fund critical stormwater infrastructure projects in communities including combined sewer overflows (CSO) and sanitary sewer overflows (SSO). The statutory eligibilities allow states to fund a variety of project types. Projects can be publicly or privately owned. Only capital projects are eligible, including infrastructure planning, design, construction, and equipment purchases. Operations and maintenance activities are not eligible for funding.

Eligible projects exist under the following three general categories: 1) combined sewer overflow correction, 2) sanitary sewer overflow correction, and 3) stormwater and subsurface drainage water. This list is not meant to be exclusive, and it is possible that there are other eligible projects that are consistent with the authorizing statute.

1. Combined Sewer Overflow Correction: assistance may be provided to any municipality or municipal entity for planning, design, and construction of treatment works to intercept, transport, control, treat, or reuse municipal combined sewer overflows. Eligible CSO correction projects may include:
 - Installation of separate sanitary and storm sewers
 - Downspout disconnection
 - Overflow tanks/tunnels
 - Infiltration/inflow correction
 - Conveyance infrastructure related to CSO correction
 - Real-time control systems for CSO management
 - Planning and design activity related to an eligible capital project
2. Sanitary Sewer Overflow Correction: assistance may be provided to any municipality or municipal entity for planning, design, and construction of treatment works to intercept, transport, control, treat, or reuse municipal sanitary sewer overflows. Eligible SSO correction projects may include:
 - Infiltration/inflow correction
 - Enhancement of collection system, pump station, or treatment facility capacity for the purposes of mitigating SSOs
 - Real-time control systems for SSO management
 - Other capital projects for the purposes of mitigating or preventing the impact of stormwater on wastewater collection
 - Planning and design activity related to an eligible capital project
3. Stormwater and Subsurface Drainage Water: assistance may be provided to any municipality or municipal entity for planning, design, and construction of treatment works to intercept, transport, control, treat, or reuse stormwater. Eligible gray and green infrastructure projects may include:
 - Gray Infrastructure as defined as conventional piped drainage and water treatment systems designed to move urban stormwater away from the built environment. Examples include:
 - Traditional pipe, storage, and treatment systems

- Collection and treatment systems for reuse
- Real-time control systems for CSO management
- Sediment controls
- Planning and design activity related to an eligible capital project
- Green infrastructure as defined as the range of measures that use plant or soil systems, permeable pavement or other permeable surfaces or substrates, stormwater harvest and reuse, or landscaping to store, infiltrate, or evapotranspire stormwater and reduce flows to sewer systems or to surface waters. Examples include:
 - Green roofs, blue roofs, green streets, and green walls
 - Rainwater harvesting collection, storage, management, and distribution systems
 - Real-time control systems for harvested rainwater
 - Infiltration basins
 - Constructed wetlands, including surface flow and subsurface flow (e.g., gravel) wetlands
 - Bioretention/bioswales (e.g., rain gardens, tree boxes)
 - Permeable pavement
 - Wetland/riparian/shoreline creation, protection, and restoration - Establishment/restoration of urban tree canopy
 - Replacement of gray infrastructure with green infrastructure including purchase and demolition costs
 - Planning and design activity related to an eligible capital project
- Other capital projects for the purposes of mitigating or preventing the impact of stormwater on wastewater collection or treatment

States are required to prioritize funding projects for communities that are financially distressed, have a long-term municipal CSO or SSO control plan, or for projects that have requested a grant on their Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Intended Use Plan. The funded activities should support [EPA's Fiscal Year \(FY\) 2018-2022 Strategic Plan](#).

To the extent that eligible projects are available, at least 20 percent of a state's allocation must be used for green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency improvements, and other environmentally innovative activities. States may apply up to four percent of their allotment towards their administrative expenses.

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible recipients are states and U.S territories including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Eligible sub-awardees are municipalities or municipal entities.

Funding

In FY 2022, \$50,000,000 is available to support 56 formula allocations to U.S. states and territories. EPA developed the allotment formula for the program to best address CSOs, SSOs, and stormwater needs for each state, as determined by the data from the latest Clean Watersheds Needs Survey, along with supplemental data on population, urban population, and precipitation. Details regarding the allocation formula, and a list of each recipient's allocation percentage, can be found [here](#).

Matching and Cost Sharing

The Federal share for awards is 80% of the total award. Recipients must provide a non-federal cost share/match for the remaining 20% of the total award. The non-Federal share of the cost may include public and private funds and in-kind services, and financial assistance, including loans, from a state water pollution control revolving fund (CWSRF).

The project periods should be no more than four years.

Contact Information

States should contact their [EPA regional office](#) for further information and application materials.

General questions can be directed to:

Michael Goralczyk
Environmental Protection Agency
1-202-564-7347
goralczyk.michael@epa.gov

<https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/sewer-overflow-and-stormwater-reuse-municipal-grants-program>

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FY 2022 Section 14 – Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Grant Overview

Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act provides the Corps of Engineers authority to construct emergency shoreline and stream bank protection works to protect public facilities, such as bridges, roads, public buildings, sewage treatment plants, water wells, and nonprofit public facilities, such as churches, hospitals, and schools. Eligible local sponsors are municipalities or public agencies, fully authorized under state laws to give such assurances and must be financially capable of fulfilling all measures of local cooperation.

Program History

	Total Funding Per Project	# of Awards
2021	\$5 million	N/A

Key Information

Total Funding: Unspecified

Award Range: Up to \$5 million

Match: 35 percent

Solicitation date/Proposal Due: Open for requests, rolling

- An interested project sponsor must first submit written request, and when funding is available, the Corps initiates a preliminary analysis to determine if a potential project meets program requirements and federal participation is justified.

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

More information on this program can be found [here](#).



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Awardee Profile

Riverside Drive

Clarksville, TN

YEAR: 2012

Streambank erosion is threatening 1300 feet of publicly owned shoreline at the current rate of 1 foot per year. The erosion also threatens existing underground sewer lines and drainpipes, five public power poles and 1300 feet of guardrail. More information on this project can be found [here](#).

Department: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FY 2022 Section 14 – Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Detailed Summary

Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act provides the Corps of Engineers authority to construct emergency shoreline and stream bank protection works to protect public facilities, such as bridges, roads, public buildings, sewage treatment plants, water wells, and nonprofit public facilities, such as churches, hospitals, and schools from flood and storm damage due to erosion.

Section 14 projects have two phases. Projects will undergo a Feasibility phase (study phase) and then conduct a Design and Implementation Phase (detailed project design and construction).

The Corps conducts an initial appraisal early in the Feasibility Study to determine whether the project meets program criteria and provides a basis for determining scope and cost of an entire feasibility study. If an acceptable alternative is identified in the feasibility study, the Corps prepares plans and specifications, then manages construction of the project.

Applicant Eligibility

Eligible local sponsors are municipalities or public agencies, fully authorized under state laws to give such assurances and must be financially capable of fulfilling all measures of local cooperation.

Funding

An unspecified amount of funding is available to support projects up to \$5 million in total project costs.

Projects are undertaken at a cost shared basis. The Feasibility Study is 100 percent federally funded up to \$100,000. The local sponsor is required to cost-share equally the cost of the Feasibility Study that exceeds \$100,000. The local sponsor is required to provide 35 percent of the implementation costs of developing plans and specifications and construction. The non-federal share of project implementation costs may include credit for lands, easements, right-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas (LERRD) necessary for the project, plus a cash contribution of 5 percent of the total project implementation costs. In the event that the value of LERRD, plus 5 percent, does not equal at least 35 percent of the total project implementation cost, the non-federal sponsor must contribute additional cash to equal 35 percent.

Contact Information

Requests for assistance should be in the form of a letter describing the location and nature of the problem and requesting assistance under the program. The request should be submitted by a state or local government agency to the Chief of the Planning Division of your regional U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office. A list of Corps regional offices can be found [here](#). A sample request letter for the Baltimore division of the Corps can be found [here](#).

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FY 2022 Section 205 – Flood Damage Reduction Projects

Grant Overview

Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act authorizes the Corps of Engineers to plan, design, and construct structural and non-structural flood control projects in partnership with nonfederal government agencies, such as cities, counties, special authorities, or units of state government. Projects are planned and designed under this authority to provide the same complete flood risk management project that would be provided under specific congressional authorizations. Eligible applicants are non-federal government agencies, such as cities, counties, special authorities, or units of state government that partner with The Corps of Engineers.

Program History

	Total Funding Per Project	# of Awards
2021	\$10 million	N/A

Key Information and Tips

Total Funding: Unspecified

Award Range: Up to \$7 million

Match: 35 percent

Solicitation date/Proposal Due: Rolling

- An interested project sponsor must first submit written request, and when funding is available, the Corps initiates a preliminary analysis to determine if a potential project meets program requirements and federal participation is justified.

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

More information on this program can be found [here](#).



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Awardee Profile

Sims Bayou Federal
Damage Reduction
Project

Harris County, TX

YEAR: 2019

The project includes 19.3 miles of bayou enlargements and environmental enhancements along Sims Bayou from the Houston Ship Channel to Croquet Lane, just west of South Post Oak Road and the replacement of modification of 22 bridges that cross Sims Bayou. More information on this project can be found [here](#).

Department: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FY 2022 Section 205 – Flood Damage Reduction Projects

Detailed Summary

Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act authorizes the Corps of Engineers to plan, design, and construct structural and nonstructural flood control projects in partnership with nonfederal government agencies, such as cities, counties, special authorities, or units of state government. Projects are planned and designed under this authority to provide the same complete flood risk management project that would be provided under specific congressional authorizations. Each project must be economically justified, environmentally sound, and technically feasible.

Flood risk management projects are not limited to any particular type of improvement. Levee and channel modifications are examples of flood risk management projects constructed utilizing the Section 205 authority.

In response to a written request from a potential nonfederal sponsor, the Corps conducts an initial appraisal to determine whether the project meets program criteria and provides a basis for determining scope and cost of an entire feasibility study. If a federal interest is verified, a feasibility study occurs that identifies and comprehensively evaluates alternatives and recommends a plan for implementation. If a project is approved for implementation the Corps prepares plans and specifications regarding the maintenance and operations responsibilities before construction may begin.

Applicant Eligibility

The Corps of Engineers will partner with non-federal government agencies, such as cities, counties, special authorities, or units of state government.

Funding

There is an unspecified amount of funding available to support projects with up to \$7 million in total project costs.

The feasibility study is 100% federally funded up to \$100,000. Costs over \$100,000 are shared equally with the nonfederal sponsor. Up to one-half of the nonfederal share can be in the form of in-kind services. Costs for preparation of plans and specifications are shared at 65 percent federal/35 percent nonfederal (construction cost-share varies between 50% and 65% federal, based on the type [structural or nonstructural] solution). The nonfederal share of construction consists of provision of any necessary lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas (LERRD), plus a cash contribution of 5% of the total project costs. In the event that the value of LERRD, plus 5% cash, does not equal at least 35% of the total project cost, the nonfederal sponsor must contribute additional cash to pay their share. If LERRD plus 5% exceeds 35%, the sponsor is responsible up to a maximum of 50% of the total project costs.

Contact Information

Requests for assistance should be in the form of a letter describing the location and nature of the problem and requesting assistance under the program. The request should be submitted by a state or local government

agency to the Chief of the Planning Division of your regional U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office. A list of Corps regional offices can be found [here](#). A sample request letter for the New England division of the Corps can be found [here](#).

More information on this program can be found [here](#).

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FY 2022 Section 219 – Environmental Infrastructure Program

Grant Overview

Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-580) authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to assist non-federal interests in carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects. Such assistance may be in the form of technical, planning, and/or design assistance for water supply and storage, treatment and distribution systems; and wastewater treatment systems including treatment plants. Projects must specifically be authorized by Congress to be eligible for funds under this program. To be eligible to compete for assistance, a project must be within a state, county, city, or region specifically authorized by Congress to be eligible for funds under this program.

Program History

	Total Funding	# of Awards
2020	\$100 million	32

Key Information

Total Funding: Unspecified

Award Range: Up to \$5 million

Match: 25 percent

Solicitation Date/Proposal Due: Rolling

- An interested project sponsor must first submit a Letter of Intent to the USAEC. When funding is available, the USAEC initiates a preliminary analysis to determine if a potential project meets program requirements and federal participation is justified.

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

More information on this program can be found [here](#).



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Awardee Profile

Atlanta, Georgia

YEAR: 1999–Present

Funds will be used for watershed restoration and development in the regional Atlanta watershed including Big Creek and Rock Creek.

Department: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FY 2022 Section 219 – Environmental Infrastructure Program

Detailed Summary

Section 219 of the 1992 Water Resources Development Act, as amended, authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to assist authorized non-federal interests in carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects. Such assistance may be in the form of technical, planning, and/or design assistance for water supply and storage, treatment and distribution systems; and wastewater treatment systems including treatment plants.

Formal assurance in the form of a Project Partnership Agreement must be executed with the project sponsor. The project sponsor must normally agree to the following:

- Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas necessary for the construction and subsequent maintenance of the project.
- Maintain and operate the project after completion without cost to the United States.
- Assume responsibility for all costs in excess of the authorized federal cost limitation of (varies by authority).
- If the value of the sponsor's land contribution above does not equal or exceed 35 percent of the project cost, provide cash or work-in-kind contributions to make the sponsor's total contribution equal to 35 percent.

To receive funding under this section eligible entities must follow a four-step process as follows:

- **Letter of Intent:** The non-federal sponsor from an authorized project location contacts the USACE with a proposed project and submits a non-binding Letter of Intention which indicates their willingness to enter into an agreement to cost share the project. Upon receipt of a Letter of Intent, the regional USACE office will contact the applicant by telephone to discuss particulars of the problem and specifics of continuing the process. A sample letter of intent is provided below.
- **Letter Report:** The USACE gathers information from the non-federal sponsor and prepares a Letter Report which includes determination of federal interest, feasibility and estimated implementation cost for a project.
- **Project Partnership Agreement:** After approval of the Letter Report the Project Partnership Agreement is signed with the non-federal sponsor. Depending on the scope of the project the agreement may be for design, construction, or design and construction. After signing the Project Partnership Agreement, the non-federal sponsor is required to provide 25 percent of the funding for the project.
- **Project Implementation:** This includes completion of plans and specifications, construction of the project, or both based on the scope of work in the Project Partnership Agreement. All new design and construction contracts awarded after execution of the Project Partnership Agreement are advertised and administered by the USACE.

Applicant Eligibility

To be eligible to compete for assistance, a project must be within a state, county, city, or region specifically authorized by Congress to be eligible for funds under this program. These “authorities” range from being project-specific to encompassing entire regions or states. An interested applicant should contact their local USACE District office to determine if they are located in an eligible/authorized area. A list of USACE district offices can be found [here](#).

Procurement of design services shall be obtained from private sources unless the services provided require the use of new technologies unavailable from the private sector, or Solicitation or Request for Proposal fails to attract two or more bids.

Funding

An unspecified amount of funding is available through this program. Each project is limited to a federal cost, that varies by authority, and must be economically justified, environmentally sound and engineeringly feasible.

The non-federal sponsor’s share is 25 percent of a project’s total cost. The non-federal sponsor is responsible for providing all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations (LERR) required for the project and for obtaining any necessary permits. The non-federal sponsor will receive credit for the value of such LERRs and the cost of obtaining permits toward its share of total project costs, but not to exceed 25 percent of total project costs. In addition, the non-federal sponsor will receive credit toward its share of total project costs, as applicable, for the reasonable costs of design work it completes prior to entering into an agreement with the Government. The non-federal sponsor will be responsible for 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement costs associated with a completed construction project.

Proposed projects can be submitted to the regional USAEC District Office at any time, however, USACE makes decisions on 219 requests in the annual work plan process. Typically, Congress requires the USAEC to submit its recommendations on the expenditure of section 219 and other additional funds provided by Congress within 60 days of enactment of the annual appropriations bill, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill. If the Congress opens the program to new projects, as proposed by the Senate, decisions in FY 2022 will likely be delayed while the USAEC develops and submits to Congress new metrics for the selection of Environmental Infrastructure projects.

Contact Information

An interested application should contact their local USAEC District office to discuss their interest in the program with District staff. Working cooperatively with a District office, an application should submit a Letter of Intent to the USAEC formally requesting assistance. A list of USAEC district offices can be found [here](#).

More information on this program can be found [here](#).

FEDERAL GRANT PROFILE



Department: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FY 2022 Silver Jackets Program

Grant Overview

The objective of the USACE Silver Jackets National Program is to lead collaborative, comprehensive and sustainable Silver Jackets teams to improve safety and reduce flood damages to our country. Silver Jackets teams in states across the country bring together multiple state, federal, and sometimes tribal and local agencies to learn from one another and apply their knowledge to reduce the risk of flooding and other natural disasters in the United States and enhance response and recovery efforts when such events do occur. The program works with other federal agencies, state organizations, and regional and local agencies.

Program History

This program provides technical assistance and varies based on each state-led Silver Jacket team.

Key Information and Tips

Total Funding: N/A

Award Range: Technical Assistance

Match: Not required

Proposal due: Varies by state

- Deadlines for Silver Jacket team proposals vary by state
- Rather than providing monetary funds, this program provides technical assistance
- The Silver Jackets program is an ongoing program by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that promotes the development of Silver Jacket teams and provides technical assistance to teams in need

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



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Awardee Profile

Nebraska Silver Jackets

YEAR: 2019

The Nebraska Silver Jackets team responded to the 2019 Missouri River basin floods. The team assisted with response and recovery, engaging at the Joint Field Office and collecting highwater mark data. The team successfully coordinated and transitioned into recovery, hosting three virtual post-flood workshops for communities about post-flood activities, grant opportunities, and agency resources to support recovery.

Department: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FY 2022 Silver Jackets Program

Detailed Summary

Silver Jackets teams are collaborative state-led interagency teams, continuously working together to reduce flood risk and sometimes other natural disasters at the state level. Through the Silver Jackets program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and additional federal, state and sometimes local and tribal agencies provide a unified approach to addressing a state's priorities.

The Silver Jackets team is the forum where all relevant agencies come together with the state to collaboratively plan and implement interagency solutions. Through partnerships, Silver Jackets optimize the multi-agency utilization of federal resources by leveraging state/local/tribal resources, including information, talent and funding, while preventing duplication of effort.

Focal areas vary as state priorities vary. Team activities of the Silver Jackets program have included: state hazard mitigation plan updates, inundation mapping, tabletop exercises, development of emergency action plans, risk communication workshops, and coordination of perishable data collection, and many others.

The primary goals of the Silver Jackets program include:

- Facilitate strategic life-cycle risk reduction
- Create or supplement a continuous mechanism to collaboratively solve state-prioritized issues and implement or recommend those solutions
- Improve processes, identifying and resolving gaps and counteractive programs
- Leverage and optimize resources
- Improve and increase flood risk communication and present a unified interagency message
- Establish close relationships to facilitate integrated post-disaster recovery solutions

Flood Risk Management Program: The USACE Flood Risk Management Program (FRMP) works across the agency to focus the policies, programs and expertise of USACE toward reducing overall flood risk. This includes the appropriate use and resiliency of structures such as levees and floodwalls, as well as promoting alternatives when other approaches (e.g., land acquisition, flood proofing, etc.) reduce the risk of loss of life, reduce long-term economic damages to the public and private sector, and improve the natural environment. Interested parties are encouraged to work with their regional U.S. Army Corps district to develop Silver Jackets proposals that meeting the following primary purposes:

- To work across the agency to focus the policies, programs and expertise of the Corps toward reducing overall flood risk, including reducing the risk of loss of life, reducing long-term economic damages to the public and private sector, and improving the natural environment.
- To convene and facilitate dialogue at all levels of government and with other key interests (e.g., national organizations and the private sector) to develop a national vision for flood risk management.

Applicant Eligibility

Although each state Silver Jackets team is unique, common agency participants include state agencies with mission areas of hazard mitigation, emergency management, floodplain management, or natural resource conservation.

Federal participation typically includes the Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Weather Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Geological Survey, as well as the Natural Resource Conservation Service, Environmental Protection Agency, among others. Some teams include membership from Tribes and academic institutions, regional and local government, and non-governmental organizations.

Funding

This program provides technical assistance and resources for state-led Silver Jackets teams. There is no monetary award associated with this program.

A portion of Corps Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) funding is allocated to interagency work. The FPMS budget was increased in order to achieve the Administration's objective to utilize the agency's expertise in engineering to provide local communities and states with technical and planning assistance regarding the development and implementation of nonstructural approaches to manage and reduce flood risks.

Contact Information

Applicants should contact their state Silver Jacket Coordinator. A directory of state contacts can be found [here](#).

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