# Roadmap to Federal Resources for Disaster Recovery

June 2022



FEMA

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# 1.    Introduction

This Roadmap to Federal Resources for Disaster Recovery (Roadmap) helps state, local, tribal, and territorial entities and other interested parties navigate some of the challenges commonly encountered following a disaster. The Roadmap describes how available federal funding programs can align to support potential solutions for the identified challenges.

This resource is the result of a collaborative effort among departments and agencies across the federal government that work together to help communities recover from a disaster

> ### 👤  Roadmap to Federal Resources for Disaster Recovery Interactive Web Tool
>
> [Roadmap to Federal Resources for Disaster Recovery | FEMA.gov](#)
>
> The interactive Roadmap to Federal Resources for Disaster Recovery Web Tool (Web Tool) uses information provided in the Roadmap to enable state, local, tribal, and territory partners to answer questions related to their eligibility, challenge(s), and solutions they are interested in to produce a narrowed, applicable set of resources that will support their recovery.

Please note that this Roadmap is for general guidance purposes only and has been compiled with publicly available information or with information provided by sources that are publicly obtained. This should be viewed only as a starting point for navigating challenges and available resources. The user should always directly consult the respective department or agency administering the federal program as the provider of a potential resource for current program information, as well as verify whether proposed activities would be allowable under a particular program.

# 2. Navigating the Roadmap

The Roadmap presents challenges commonly encountered during recovery from major disasters.[1] Each challenge is followed by potential solutions along with specific federal programs that may provide funding for state, local, tribal, and territorial entities to help implement those potential solutions. However, it should be noted that recovery from each disaster has unique challenges and solutions beyond the examples identified in this document.

A variety of federal resources are available before and after a disaster, including grants, loans, reimbursement, technical assistance, and other types of assistance. This document focuses primarily on funding programs. The graphic below lists the major phases during which federal disaster recovery resources are available. It also depicts the transition between emergency life-saving activities[2] and long-term recovery outcomes (Figure 1).
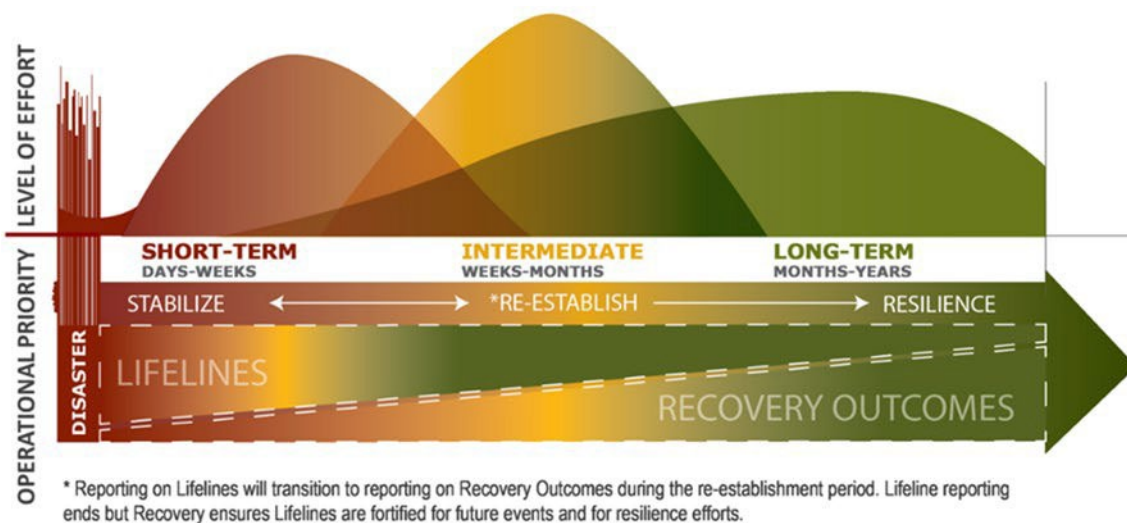


**Figure 1: This figure captures the approximate timeline and coordination of community lifelines and recovery outcomes after a disaster**.

Each challenge listed in this Roadmap is followed by several potential solutions to address that challenge. Solutions contain a list of federal resources that are typically implemented in support of a recovery outcome; however, the list is not exhaustive and should be viewed as a starting point for research into other additional resources. Resources are organized in tables that correspond to each potential solution and include information on when each federal resource generally becomes available in the recovery process: short-term, intermediate, or long-term. This will help SLTT applicants phase, target, and align federal assistance to maximize available resources and achieve their recovery outcomes.

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[1] Note that the information provided in the base of the Roadmap is applicable to most flood and water hazard disasters (e.g., hurricane, flood, tornado), while hazards with specific or unique funding (e.g., wildfire, drought, pandemic) are detailed in annexes at the end of the document.

[2] For more information on emergency life-saving activities, see FEMA webpage on Community Lifelines.

The availability of resources may change depending on the severity of the disaster and its impact on the community. In addition, certain programs require Congressional appropriation of supplemental funds, such as the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Deadlines associated with these programs depend on if and when supplemental appropriations are passed by Congress. In this Roadmap, programs are marked as either annual or supplemental to aid document users in determining the source of funding.

# 3.   Considerations for Selecting Resources

While this document provides a list of some available and commonly utilized financial resources, SLTT partners should evaluate each resource to determine which resource(s) best fit their needs and priorities for recovery. Applying for resources requires a careful review of all factors, including eligibility requirements, the timeline of availability, and administrative requirements. Every resource may not be a good fit for every community. In addition, some resources can be leveraged for multiple purposes or used in conjunction with other funding sources to fully address recovery needs. Entities in need of financial support should consider not only the identification of resources, but the sequencing, alignment, and management of those funding programs as well.

> **Tribal Nations**
>
> Considerations specific to tribal nations are integrated throughout this Roadmap. In addition, resources specifically for tribal applicants are designated with this symbol: ⭐

Stakeholders should be able to address the following considerations prior to applying for any federal assistance:

- Assess current SLTT capabilities and capacity.

  - Determine existing SLTT resources, plans, staff, and knowledge that can be used during a disaster recovery.

  - Identify and address gaps during "blue skies," if possible.

  - Identify potential challenges, pre-disaster vulnerabilities, and populations of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs within a community (e.g., non-English speakers, homeless populations, older adults, vulnerable infrastructure or homes, etc.).

- Assess the impact of the disaster.

  - Determine the type and severity of damage in a community following a disaster, including the impact on survivors and major portions of the community (e.g., housing, schools, health, transportation, arts and culture, etc.).

- Identify needs and set prioritized goals.

  - Identify and prioritize the community's needs for recovery. Whenever possible, engage the community in this prioritization process to build buy-in for recovery planning projects.

  - Set achievable and aspirational goals through a process that includes public engagement and partner feedback opportunities, and define what recovery would look like for the whole community, including equity considerations for individuals with access and functional needs,

communities of color, and other underserved populations who are often disproportionally affected by disasters, including members of the LGBTQI+[3] community, those with limited English proficiency, and those living at the margins of our economy. If possible, include clear steps for how equity considerations will be integrated in the recovery plan.

- o Create a recovery timeline for prioritized goals.

- Identify and apply for federal assistance that best addresses SLTT needs.

  - o Identify resources that can provide financial assistance to fill identified needs.

  - o Evaluate when federal resources and other non-federal funding opportunities become available to ensure that they align with the SLTT recovery timeline.

  - o Evaluate the eligibility, application, administrative, legal, and compliance requirements (such as reporting) for each resource to ensure that the SLTT is eligible for and can successfully manage the federal assistance.

  - o Analyze the stated purpose of financial assistance resources and programs to ensure that any funding received aligns with stated recovery goals identified by the community during the recovery planning process.

While federal funding resources can provide significant support following a disaster, it is also important to note that the process of securing those resources and the subsequent management of funds requires a high level of staffing capacity and expertise, including project development; funding identification; proposal preparation and submission; and award acceptance, management, and closeout (Figure 2). Varying requirements for use of funds, procedures for reporting and compliance, and competing demands in the stressful post-disaster environment complicate these financial and grants management tasks. Users of this document should assess their current capacity, consider consulting with funding agency points of contact, and ensure adequate financial management procedures are in place before applying for and accepting federal funding resources.

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[3] Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex.

POST-AWARD

Award Closeout

Project Development

Award Management

Funding Identification

Award Acceptance
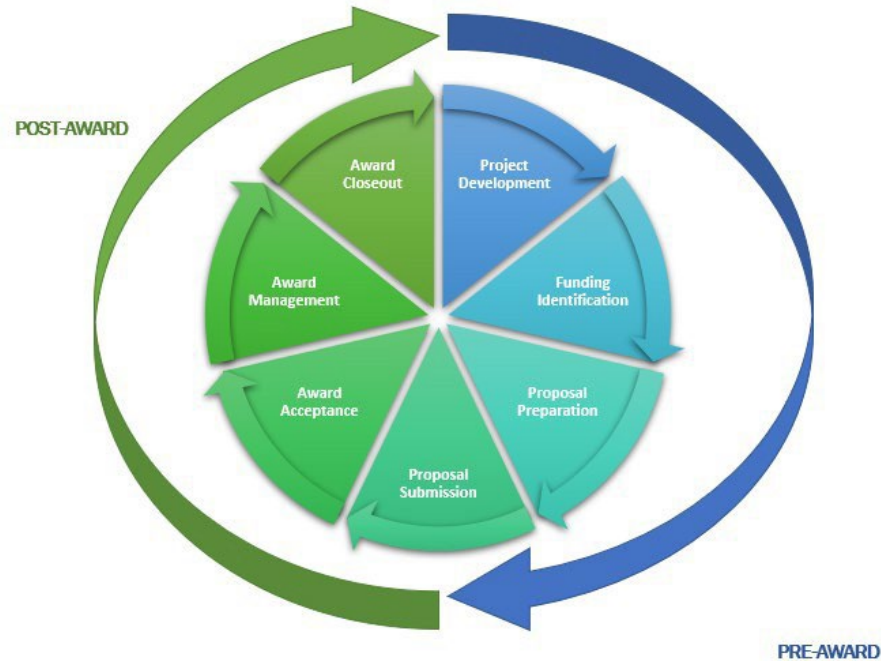
Proposal Preparation

Proposal Submission

PRE-AWARD

**Figure 2: This grants management cycle is explained in more detail in the Local Government Solutions for COVID-19 and Beyond: Grants Management Capacity (May 2021).**

Additional guidance for disaster financial management can be found in the following resources:

- [Local Government Solutions for COVID-19 and Beyond: Grants Management Capacity](#) (May 2021)

- [Disaster Financial Management Guide: Guidance for State, Local, Tribal & Territorial Partners](#) (April 2020)

- [FEMA New Recipients of Disaster Grants Guide](#) (May 2019)

# 4.    Recovery Challenges

The recovery challenges highlighted in this Roadmap are organized under the six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). The RSFs are the coordinating structure for the key functional areas of assistance outlined in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). Each RSF's core mission is described below. For more information, consult the NDRF webpage.

**Table 1: Recovery Support Functions – Core Missions**

| Economic Recovery |
|---|
| Economic Recovery is the ability to return economic and business activities (including agricultural) to a state of health and develop new economic opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community. The Economic Recovery RSF integrates the expertise of the federal government to help local, regional/metropolitan, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments and the private sector sustain and/or rebuild businesses and employment and develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities after an incident. |
| **Health and Social Services** |
| Healthcare is an economic driver in many communities, which if damaged make this sector critical to most communities' disaster recovery. Social services have a major impact on the ability of a community to recover. The support of social services programs for at-risk and vulnerable children, individuals, and families affected by a disaster can promote a more effective and rapid recovery. The Health and Social Services RSF outlines the federal framework to support locally-led recovery efforts to address public health, health care facilities and coalitions, and essential social services needs. Displaced individuals in need of housing will also need health and social services support. |
| **Housing** |
| The Housing RSF coordinates and facilitates the delivery of federal resources to implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Housing is a critical and often challenging component of disaster recovery, but must be adequate, affordable, and accessible to make a difference for the whole community. |
| **Infrastructure Systems** |
| The Infrastructure Systems RSF works to efficiently facilitate the restoration of infrastructure systems and services to support a viable, sustainable community and improves resilience to and protection from future hazards. |
| **Natural and Cultural Resources** |
| The Natural and Cultural Resources RSF facilitates the integration of capabilities of the federal government to support the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with applicable environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders. |

## Community Planning and Capacity Building

The Community Planning and Capacity Building RSF unifies and coordinates expertise and assistance programs from across the Federal Government as well as nongovernmental partners to aid local and tribal governments in building their local capabilities to effectively plan for and manage recovery and engage the whole community in the recovery planning process.

# 5.  Economic Recovery

The economic recovery of individuals, businesses, and major industrial sectors is critical to a community's vitality after an incident. Even if impacted businesses reopen, a reduction in consumers and employment opportunities can slow or permanently hinder a community's economy. Residents and workers may leave for better economic opportunities, leading to more local businesses closing. Lack of educational opportunities, child care, and housing can cause outmigration of families and business. Local governments may struggle to fund recovery efforts and basic services due to decreased tax revenue.

It is important to recognize, however, that consumers and businesses may resume pre-disaster practices and achieve a full economic recovery at different paces. When developing economic recovery priorities, SLTT governments should identify needs and disruptions in other areas that may impact the ability for a community to economically recover, such as transportation and supply lines, agriculture and raw materials, tourist sites, financial institutions, and infrastructure.

> ⭐ Diversification of the economic base in tribal communities is vital to pre- and post-disaster economic resilience. Returning tribal economic activities to a healthy state while supporting the development of new business and employment opportunities that promote economic viability is important to disaster recovery.
>
> For more information, see the following resource:
>
> [Five Core Areas to Support and Promote Recovery to Natural Disasters: Insights from Tribal Communities in California's Clear Lake Region](#) (University of California, Davis)

Federal support objectives for economic recovery:

- Facilitate a long-term, sustainable economic recovery effort to help communities overcome disaster consequences.

- Enhance federal interagency coordination, information sharing, communication, and collaboration before and after disasters.

- Support state, territorial, tribal, local government, non-profit, and private sector capacity to produce an economic recovery and community resilience strategy.

The common economic recovery challenges included in this Roadmap are:

1. Business Resumption: Local businesses were damaged and are unable to reopen.

2. Cash Flow and Capital Access: Businesses and non-profits experienced a temporary loss of revenue or restricted access to capital due to the disaster and are now unable to meet financial obligations.

3. Supply Chain Disruptions: Supply chain disruptions are preventing local businesses from receiving essential goods (e.g., fuel, food, medical supplies) or producing goods (e.g., raw materials and other commodities such as lumber, crops, etc.).

4. Agricultural and Fisheries Impacts: Farms, agricultural operations, and fisheries/aquaculture operations experienced a temporary loss of revenue due to the disaster and are now unable to meet financial obligations.

5. Workforce Disruptions: Individuals have lost their jobs or are unable to work due to the disaster.

6. Migrant and Seasonal Workforce Disruptions: Migrant and seasonal workers were disproportionately impacted by the disaster and are unable to return to work, leading to staffing shortages.

7. Market Uncertainty: Major changes in the local market can introduce uncertainty that increases business risks, resulting in a hesitancy to re-invest in the business activity.

8. Lack of Impact Data: The available data that measures economic vitality is not provided in "real time," contributing to market uncertainty and introducing a reliance on anecdotal information for how to recover and how recovery is progressing.

9. Communication Shortfalls: Reopening status, recovery information, and impact information is not being effectively relayed between businesses, individuals, governments, and the market as a whole, resulting in misperceptions of business impacts and the availability of resources.

10. Limited Capacity: Designated recovery leadership and organizations have limited capacity to navigate recovery resources and plan recovery activities.

Impacts to community infrastructure, such as transportation or communication networks, schools, or child care services, can also have an economic impact if individuals cannot access work sites or resume their pre-disaster work schedule. Additionally, the economic recovery challenges listed above can contribute to adverse impacts on mental/behavioral health and resiliency. For more information on those challenges, see the Infrastructure Systems and Health and Social Services sections of this document.

The pages that follow outline potential solutions and applicable resources for each challenge.

Economic Recovery Challenge 1 – Business Resumption: Local businesses were damaged and are unable to reopen.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 3: Economic Recovery Challenge 1 – Business Resumption**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

Note that school closures, damaged roadways, reduced public transportation capacity, and lack of child care options can all influence when employees are able to return to work. See the Health and Social Services Recovery section of this document for challenges specific to schools and child care, and the Infrastructure Systems Recovery section of this document for challenges specific to roadways and transportation infrastructure.

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## 1. Repair or rebuild businesses – Repair disaster-damaged businesses, banks, offices, factories, and other buildings.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Disaster Loan (Physical Damage Loan) | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate | Covers disaster losses not fully covered by insurance or other sources. Disaster loan funds may not be used to upgrade or expand a business, except as required by building codes. |
| Emergency Farm Loan | Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate | Loan applications must be received by the Agency no later than 8 months after the date the disaster is declared or designated. |

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**2. Provide tax and/or regulatory relief for impacted businesses – Disasters may create economic strain on the prosperity of business functions, disrupting day-to-day operations and revenue; meeting tax requirements may hinder the economic recovery of businesses impacted by the disaster, and a temporary lowering or suspension of permitting, taxation, regulation, and other government-related financial requirements for businesses may increase the community's ability to achieve economic recovery.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses | Tax Relief | IRS | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Disaster declarations may permit the IRS to postpone certain tax-filing and tax-payment deadlines for taxpayers who reside or have a business in the disaster area. |
| Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Refund | Tax Relief | TREAS / TTB | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate | Claims must be filed with TTB within 6 months from the date of a disaster. If the President declares or determines a major disaster, claims must be filed no later than 6 months from the date the President declared the major disaster |

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| 3. Create financial incentives for businesses – Disaster-caused economic damage may prompt businesses to refrain from reopening or may deter new businesses from opening within the affected area; incentives may encourage business resumption as well as new businesses and jobs for the community. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | **Applicant** | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate | EIDL assistance is available only to small businesses when SBA determines they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere. |
| Business and Industry Loans | Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | Providing loans to businesses in areas not in a city or town with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4. Restore community services – Community services such as public transportation and child care are essential for workers and business owners to resume pre-disaster business operations.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate<br>Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual<br>Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term<br>Intermediate<br>Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%.. |
| Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) | Grant | HHS | Annual<br>Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate<br>Long-Term | SLTT Lead Agencies administering child care programs under the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act and other interested parties. |
| Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) | Grant | HHS | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate<br>Long-Term | The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible funding source that allows States and Territories to tailor social service programming to their population's needs. |

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| 4. Restore community services – Community services such as public transportation and child care are essential for workers and business owners to resume pre-disaster business operations. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Inspire! Grants for Small Museums | Grant | IMLS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Inspire! Grants for Small Museums is a competitive grant program to help small museums and the communities they serve. |
| Museums for America | Grant | IMLS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Museums of America is a competitive grant program that helps museums support community needs. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4. Restore community services – Community services such as public transportation and child care are essential for workers and business owners to resume pre-disaster business operations.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Native American / Native Hawaiian Museum Services Program | Grant | IMLS | Annual | ⭐ | | Intermediate<br><br>Long-Term | Native American/Native Hawaiian Museum Services grants support Indian tribes and organizations that primarily serve and represent Native Hawaiians. |

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| 5. Provide business case management – A holistic approach to recovery can help impacted businesses create a plan to resume normal operations. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| [Portable Assistance Program](#) | Grant | SBA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Expands counseling services of Small Business Development Centers and other SBA Resource Partners. Annual appropriations allow flexibility to expand annual grants to partners. Supplemental appropriations allow targeted assistance after a large-scale disaster. |
| [Rural Business Development Grants](#) | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program is designed to provide technical assistance and training for small rural businesses. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

**6. Improve communication opportunities – Improved communication can help ensure business owners are fully informed on the recovery programs and resources available to them.**

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Economic Recovery Challenge 2 – Cash Flow and Capital Access: Businesses and non-profits experienced a temporary loss of revenue or restricted access to capital due to the disaster and are now unable to meet financial obligations.

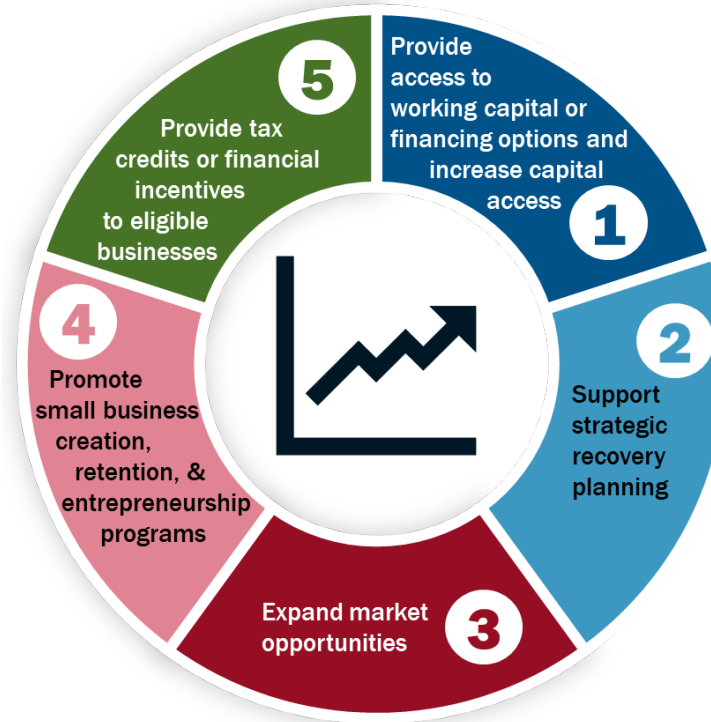Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 4: Economic Recovery Challenge 2 – Cash Flow and Capital Access**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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**1. Provide access to working capital or financing options and increase capital access – Provide direct financial support or connections to other financing options to assist eligible businesses that are experiencing a temporary loss of revenue as a direct result of the disaster; funds can support normal operating expenses (such as healthcare benefits, rent, utilities, etc.) to keep businesses open throughout recovery.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance – Revolving Loan Fund | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. However, under EAA, EDA can provide grants to eligible recipients that support Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) programs. RLF grants allow eligible recipients to capitalize or recapitalize lending programs to assist businesses that otherwise may struggle to obtain traditional bank financing. These loans provide access to capital through gap financing to enable small businesses to grow and generate new employment opportunities with competitive wages and benefits. Financing also helps retain jobs that might otherwise be lost, create wealth, and support minority and women-owned businesses. |
| Fishery Disaster Assistance | Grant Cooperative Agreement | DOC / NOAA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | The Secretary of Commerce makes sums available to declared fishery disaster subject to appropriation of funds by Congress. The recipient(s) of the funding, in partnership with NOAA Fisheries, develops a spending plan based on high priority needs in the affected fishing community. |

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| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| 1. Provide access to working capital or financing options and increase capital access – Provide direct financial support or connections to other financing options to assist eligible businesses that are experiencing a temporary loss of revenue as a direct result of the disaster; funds can support normal operating expenses (such as healthcare benefits, rent, utilities, etc.) to keep businesses open throughout recovery. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **Applicant** | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| 7(a) Loans | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | The 7(a) Loan Program, SBA's most common loan program, includes financial help for small businesses with special requirements. This is the best option when real estate is part of a business purchase, but it can also be used for short- and long-term working capital, refinancing current business debt, and purchasing furniture, fixtures, and supplies. The maximum loan amount for a 7(a) loan is $5 million. Key eligibility factors are based on what the business does to receive its income, its credit history, and where the business operates. Your lender will help you figure out which type of loan is best suited for your needs. |
| Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate | EIDL assistance is available only to small businesses when SBA determines they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere. |
| Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Program | Loan | TREAS / IRS | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | The CDFI Program uses monetary awards and training opportunities to invest in and build the capacity of CDFIs, empowering them to grow, achieve organizational sustainability, and drive community revitalization. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

| 2. Support strategic recovery planning – Strategic recovery planning efforts can help businesses not only recover fully but can also incorporate hazard mitigation strategies to be better prepared for future disasters and improve the economic resilience of the whole community. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Rural Business Development Grants | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program is designed to provide technical assistance and training for small rural businesses. |

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## 3. Expand market opportunities – New market opportunities may help some businesses, agricultural operations, and non-profit organizations pivot and expand as part of their recovery.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| State Trade Expansion Program (STEP) | Grant | SBA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | STEP provides financial awards to state and territory governments to assist small businesses with export development. |
| Value-Added Producer Grant Program | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | Helps ag producers enter into value-added activities related to the processing and marketing of new products |

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**4. Promote small business creation, retention, and entrepreneurship programs – Programs specifically targeting small businesses can provide financial assistance to restaurants, food distributors, and other food industry operations struggling with a lack of customers, reduced orders, or other challenges impacting revenue post-disaster.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |

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| 4. Promote small business creation, retention, and entrepreneurship programs – Programs specifically targeting small businesses can provide financial assistance to restaurants, food distributors, and other food industry operations struggling with a lack of customers, reduced orders, or other challenges impacting revenue post-disaster. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Program | Loan | TREAS / IRS | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The CDFI Program uses monetary awards and training opportunities to invest in and build the capacity of CDFIs, empowering them to grow, achieve organizational sustainability, and drive community revitalization. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**5. Provide tax credits or financial incentives to eligible businesses – Disasters may create economic strain, particularly for businesses supplying essential goods such as food; tax credits and other financial incentives may allow businesses to maintain operations post-disaster and limit interruptions to supply chains.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses | Tax Relief | IRS | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Disaster declarations may permit the IRS to postpone certain tax-filing and tax-payment deadlines for taxpayers who reside or have a business in the disaster area. |
| Disaster Loan Program | Loan | SBA | Supplemental | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | SBA provides low-interest disaster loans to help businesses and homeowners recover from declared disasters. |

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Economic Recovery Challenge 3 – Supply Chain Disruptions: Supply chain disruptions are preventing local businesses from receiving essential goods (e.g., fuel, food, medical supplies) or producing goods (e.g., raw materials and other commodities such as lumber, crops, etc.).

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 5: Economic Recovery Challenge 3 – Supply Chain Disruptions**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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Note: Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 3 provides resources related to restoration of natural areas that may supplement some of the solutions provided here.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Manufacturing Extension Partnership | Indirect Payment | DOC / NIST | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Focused on helping small and medium-sized manufacturers generate business results and thrive in today's technology-driven economy, the MEP National Network comprises the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Manufacturing Extension Partnership (NIST MEP), the 51 MEP Centers located in all 50 states and Puerto Rico, the MEP Advisory Board, MEP Center boards, and the Foundation for Manufacturing Excellence, as well as over 1,400 trusted advisors and experts at approximately 450 MEP service locations, providing any U.S. manufacturer with access to resources they need to succeed. |

**1. Establish agreements with partners – Private sector businesses may be able to form strategic partnerships or create new manufacturing capacity to address supply chain challenges.**

| 2. Provide tax relief or financial incentives for impacted businesses – Tax relief or other financial incentives may help businesses retain employees, open for limited hours, or otherwise adjust operations in order to maintain some economic stability during supply chain disruptions. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses | Tax Relief | IRS | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Disaster declarations may permit the IRS to postpone certain tax-filing and tax-payment deadlines for taxpayers who reside or have a business in the disaster area. |
| Disaster Loan Program | Loan | SBA | Supplemental | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | SBA provides low-interest disaster loans to help businesses and homeowners recover from declared disasters. |

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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

**3. Replant lost commodities or restore damaged areas – Lost commodities can both affect producers economically and disrupt regional supply chains; restoring production of damaged or lost products can aid in local recovery and minimize economic impact.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| USDA Disaster Assistance Programs | Direct Payment Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | USDA Disaster Assistance includes programs for farmers, ranchers, agricultural producers, land owners, non-profits, and businesses. Offices that provide these programs include the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Risk Management Agency (RMA). |

**4. Provide financial support for impacted producers – Producers may be experiencing a sudden loss of income following a disaster; financial assistance programs can help address these economic impacts and allow producers to resume operations.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate | EIDL assistance is available only to small businesses when SBA determines they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere. |

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Economic Recovery Challenge 4 – Agricultural and Fisheries Impacts: Farms, agricultural operations, and fisheries/aquaculture operations experienced a temporary loss of revenue due to the disaster and are now unable to meet financial obligations.

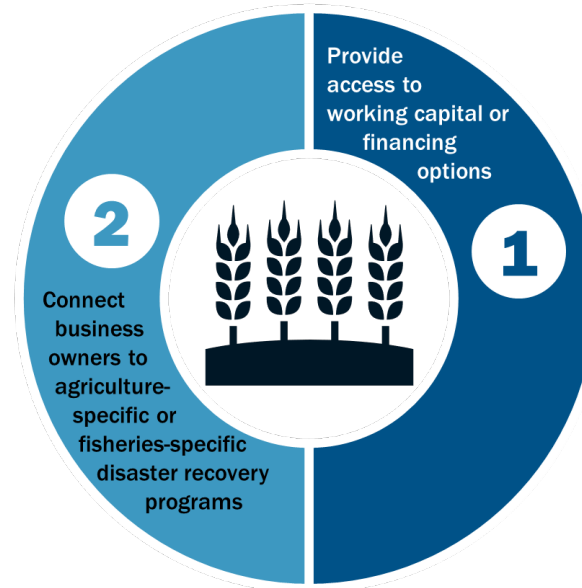Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 6: Economic Recovery Challenge 4 – Agricultural and Fisheries Impacts**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

Agricultural and fisheries operations may also face cash flow and capital access issues, similar to other non-agriculture businesses. Economic Recovery Challenge 2 provides resources for cash flow and capital access challenges that may also be applicable to agriculture- or fisheries-based businesses.

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| 1. Provide access to working capital or financing options – Provide direct financial support or connections to other financing options to assist eligible agricultural or fisheries operations that are experiencing a temporary loss of revenue as a direct result of the disaster. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance – Revolving Loan Fund | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. However, under EAA, EDA can provide grants to eligible recipients that support Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) programs. RLF grants allow eligible recipients to capitalize or recapitalize lending programs to assist businesses that otherwise may struggle to obtain traditional bank financing. These loans provide access to capital through gap financing to enable small businesses to grow and generate new employment opportunities with competitive wages and benefits. Financing also helps retain jobs that might otherwise be lost, create wealth, and support minority and women-owned businesses. |
| Fishery Disaster Assistance | Grant Cooperative Agreement | DOC / NOAA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | The Secretary of Commerce makes sums available to declared fishery disaster subject to appropriation of funds by Congress. The recipient(s) of the funding, in partnership with NOAA Fisheries, develops a spending plan based on high priority needs in the affected fishing community. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Fishery Disaster Assistance | Grant Cooperative Agreement | DOC / NOAA | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | The Secretary of Commerce makes sums available to declared fishery disaster subject to appropriation of funds by Congress. The recipient(s) of the funding, in partnership with NOAA Fisheries, develops a spending plan based on high priority needs in the affected fishing community. |
| USDA Disaster Assistance Programs | Direct Payment Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | USDA Disaster Assistance includes programs for farmers, ranchers, agricultural producers, land owners, non-profits, and businesses. Offices that provide these programs include the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Risk Management Agency (RMA). |

**2. Connect business owners to agriculture-specific or fisheries-specific disaster recovery programs – Funding, loan, and grant programs specifically for agriculture-based businesses can help cover lost revenue or provide much-needed support to resume operations post-disaster.**

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Economic Recovery Challenge 5 – Workforce Disruptions: Individuals have lost their jobs or are unable to work due to the disaster.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 7: Economic Recovery Challenge 5 – Workforce Disruptions**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Provide unemployment benefits to impacted workers – Unemployment benefits may help those who lost their jobs as a direct result of the disaster afford living expenses while they continue to seek employment.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| [Disaster Unemployment Assistance](#) | Grant | DOL | Annual Supplemental | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) is funded by FEMA and implemented by the Department of Labor via the applicable State Workforce Agency (SWA); it provides unemployment benefits for those who cannot work due to the disaster and are ineligible for other forms of unemployment payment. |
| [Dislocated Worker Grant](#) | Grant | DOL | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs) are discretionary grants awarded by the Secretary of Labor, under Section 170 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). Disaster DWGs provide funding to create temporary employment opportunities to assist with clean-up and recovery efforts, when an area impacted by disaster is declared eligible for public assistance by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or otherwise recognized by a federal agency with authority or jurisdiction over federal response to the emergency or disaster. |
| [USDA Disaster Assistance Programs](#) | Direct Payment Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | USDA Disaster Assistance includes programs for farmers, ranchers, agricultural producers, land owners, non-profits, and businesses. Offices that provide these programs include the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Risk Management Agency (RMA). |

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| 2. Allow tax deferments for eligible individuals – Disasters may make it difficult to meet government-related financial requirements, and tax deferments may ease the financial strain on affected individuals. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses | Tax Relief | IRS | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Disaster declarations may permit the IRS to postpone certain tax-filing and tax-payment deadlines for taxpayers who reside or have a business in the disaster area. |

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| 3. Support job training and workforce development – Training and workforce development may boost the ability of unemployed individuals to find new employment if they have lost their job as a direct result of the disaster, if local businesses have closed, or if the community has limited economic opportunities for local employees. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |
| Fishery Disaster Assistance | Grant Cooperative Agreement | DOC / NOAA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | The Secretary of Commerce makes sums available to declared fishery disaster subject to appropriation of funds by Congress. The recipient(s) of the funding, in partnership with NOAA Fisheries, develops a spending plan based on high priority needs in the affected fishing community. |

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**3. Support job training and workforce development – Training and workforce development may boost the ability of unemployed individuals to find new employment if they have lost their job as a direct result of the disaster, if local businesses have closed, or if the community has limited economic opportunities for local employees.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Dislocated Worker Grant | Grant | DOL | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs) are discretionary grants awarded by the Secretary of Labor, under Section 170 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). Disaster DWGs provide funding to create temporary employment opportunities to assist with clean-up and recovery efforts, when an area impacted by disaster is declared eligible for public assistance by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or otherwise recognized by a federal agency with authority or jurisdiction over federal response to the emergency or disaster. |

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| 3. Support job training and workforce development – Training and workforce development may boost the ability of unemployed individuals to find new employment if they have lost their job as a direct result of the disaster, if local businesses have closed, or if the community has limited economic opportunities for local employees. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses | Tax Relief | IRS | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Disaster declarations may permit the IRS to postpone certain tax-filing and tax-payment deadlines for taxpayers who reside or have a business in the disaster area. |

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**3. Support job training and workforce development – Training and workforce development may boost the ability of unemployed individuals to find new employment if they have lost their job as a direct result of the disaster, if local businesses have closed, or if the community has limited economic opportunities for local employees.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural Business Development Grants | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program is designed to provide technical assistance and training for small rural businesses. |

Economic Recovery Challenge 6 – Migrant and Seasonal Workforce Disruptions: Migrant and seasonal workers were disproportionately impacted by the disaster and are unable to return to work, leading to staffing shortages.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 8: Economic Recovery Challenge 6 – Migrant and Seasonal Workforce Disruptions**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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**1. Connect survivors to disaster programs and resources – Survivors may be unaware of disaster programs, resources, and forms of assistance; ensure communications are available in multiple languages and are distributed through diverse channels.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Disaster Unemployment Assistance | Grant | DOL | Annual Supplemental | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) is funded by FEMA and implemented by the Department of Labor via the applicable State Workforce Agency (SWA); it provides unemployment benefits for those who cannot work due to the disaster and are ineligible for other forms of unemployment payment. |
| Disaster Case Management | Federal Award | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term | Disaster Case Management (DCM) is a time-limited collaboration between a trained case manager and a disaster survivor involving the development of a disaster recovery plan and a mutual effort to meet those disaster-caused unmet needs described in the plan. Disaster Case Management is most often funded by FEMA as a federal award or cooperative agreement to the SLTT. |

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| 1. Connect survivors to disaster programs and resources – Survivors may be unaware of disaster programs, resources, and forms of assistance; ensure communications are available in multiple languages and are distributed through diverse channels. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | **Applicant** | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Disaster Case Management | Federal Award | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term | Disaster Case Management (DCM) is a time-limited collaboration between a trained case manager and a disaster survivor involving the development of a disaster recovery plan and a mutual effort to meet those disaster-caused unmet needs described in the plan. Disaster Case Management is most often funded by FEMA as a federal award or cooperative agreement to the SLTT. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

**2. Provide housing support for impacted workers – Eviction and foreclosure moratoriums or safe communal housing options can provide temporary stability for disaster survivors and may allow survivors to resume job responsibilities sooner.**

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| 2. Provide housing support for impacted workers – Eviction and foreclosure moratoriums or safe communal housing options can provide temporary stability for disaster survivors and may allow survivors to resume job responsibilities sooner. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Farm Labor Housing Direct Loans & Grants | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | Provides affordable financing to develop housing for year-round and migrant or seasonal domestic farm laborers. This program assists qualified applicants who cannot obtain commercial credit on terms that will allow them to charge rents that are affordable to low-income tenants. Borrowers must have sufficient qualifications and experience to develop and operate the project. |

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Economic Recovery Challenge 7 – Market Uncertainty: Major changes in the local market can introduce uncertainty that increases business risks, resulting in a hesitancy to re-invest in the business activity.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 9: Economic Recovery Challenge 7 – Market Uncertainty**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| 1. Improve economic recovery planning and engagement – Improved recovery planning can help businesses better prepare for disaster-related risk. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |
| Economic Development Local Technical Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA's Local Technical Assistance strengthens the capacity of local or State organizations, institutions of higher education, and other eligible recipients to undertake and promote effective economic development programs through projects such as feasibility studies for economic development and impact analyses. |

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| 1. Improve economic recovery planning and engagement – Improved recovery planning can help businesses better prepare for disaster-related risk. | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Disaster Unemployment Assistance | Grant | DOL | Annual Supplemental | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) is funded by FEMA and implemented by the Department of Labor via the applicable State Workforce Agency (SWA); it provides unemployment benefits for those who cannot work due to the disaster and are ineligible for other forms of unemployment payment. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| 2. Establish a Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC) to facilitate communication of issues and opportunities – A BEOC can serve as a centralized resource for impacted businesses. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |

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Economic Recovery Challenge 8 – Lack of Impact Data: The available data that measures economic vitality is not provided in "real time," contributing to market uncertainty and introducing a reliance on anecdotal information for how to recover and how recovery is progressing.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
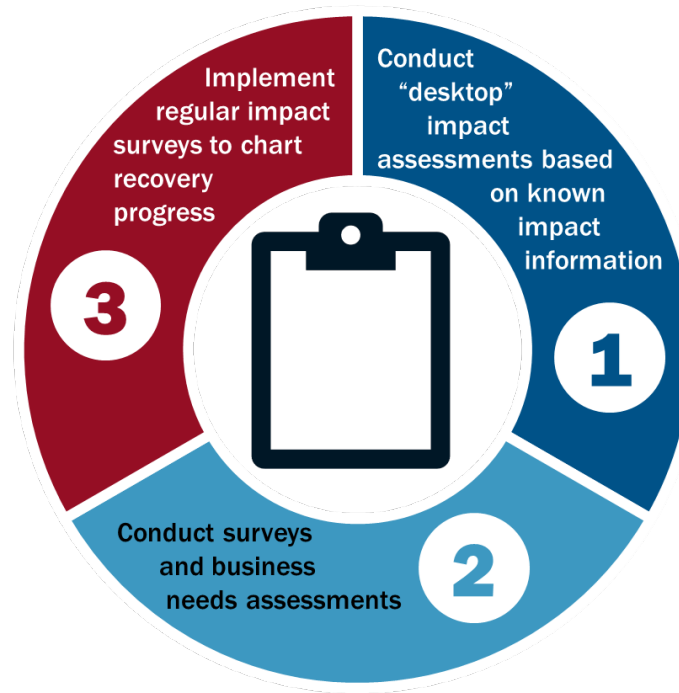


**Figure 10: Economic Recovery Challenge 8 – Lack of Impact Data**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Conduct "desktop" impact assessments based on known impact information – Baseline information on business impacts is critical for informed recovery planning.** | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development Local Technical Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA's Local Technical Assistance strengthens the capacity of local or State organizations, institutions of higher education, and other eligible recipients to undertake and promote effective economic development programs through projects such as feasibility studies for economic development and impact analyses. |

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| 2. Conduct surveys and business needs assessments – Localized needs assessments can help inform recovery planning that is inclusive of the whole community. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |
| Economic Development Local Technical Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA's Local Technical Assistance strengthens the capacity of local or State organizations, institutions of higher education, and other eligible recipients to undertake and promote effective economic development programs through projects such as feasibility studies for economic development and impact analyses. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Conduct surveys and business needs assessments – Localized needs assessments can help inform recovery planning that is inclusive of the whole community. | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**3. Implement regular impact surveys to chart recovery progress – Up-to-date data can lead to a holistic and accurate understanding of recovery progress.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |
| Economic Development Local Technical Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA's Local Technical Assistance strengthens the capacity of local or State organizations, institutions of higher education, and other eligible recipients to undertake and promote effective economic development programs through projects such as feasibility studies for economic development and impact analyses. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Implement regular impact surveys to chart recovery progress – Up-to-date data can lead to a holistic and accurate understanding of recovery progress.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

Economic Recovery Challenge 9 – Communication Shortfalls: Reopening status, recovery information, and impact information is not being effectively relayed between business, individuals, governments, and the market as a whole, resulting in misperceptions of business impacts and the availability of resources.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 11: Economic Recovery Challenge 9 – Communication Shortfalls**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| **1. Establish a Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC) – A BEOC can serve as a centralized resource for impacted businesses.** | | | | | | | |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Establish a Disaster Recovery Coordinator position – A Disaster Recovery Coordinator can help to ensure coordination and consistency among all partners working toward economic recovery.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Implement regional communications outreach and marketing – Economic recovery does not stay within jurisdictional boundaries; regional collaboration can help ensure consistent messaging.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |
| Economic Development Local Technical Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA's Local Technical Assistance strengthens the capacity of local or State organizations, institutions of higher education, and other eligible recipients to undertake and promote effective economic development programs through projects such as feasibility studies for economic development and impact analyses. |

| 3. Implement regional communications outreach and marketing – Economic recovery does not stay within jurisdictional boundaries; regional collaboration can help ensure consistent messaging. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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Economic Recovery Challenge 10 – Limited Capacity: Designated recovery leadership and organizations have limited capacity to navigate recovery resources and plan recovery activities.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:

Augment
recovery
capacity

1
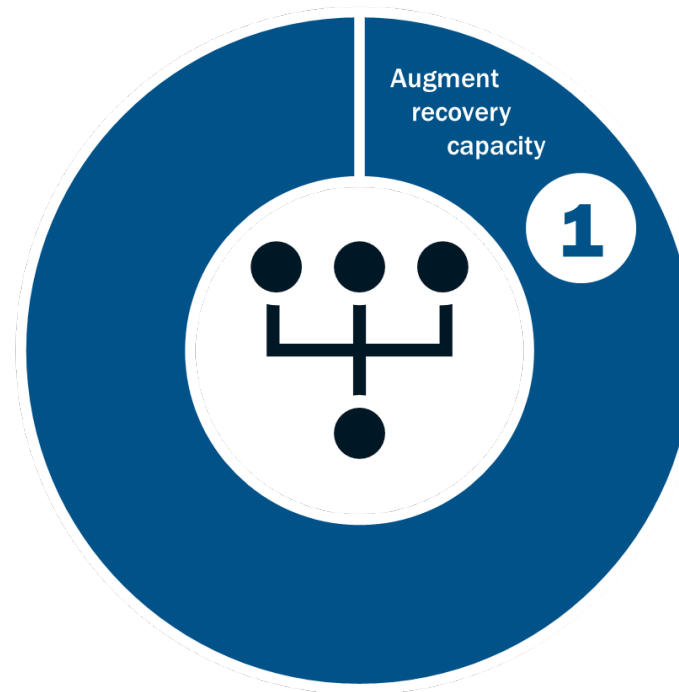
**Figure 12: Economic Recovery Challenge 10 – Limited Capacity**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Augment recovery capacity – Augment regional and local recovery capacity through the hiring of economic recovery or disaster recovery coordinators and/or through the development of economic recovery plans.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |

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# 6.    Health and Social Services Recovery

A safe and healthy population, with access to critical health and social services, is essential for community recovery. The Health and Social Services (HSS) RSF focuses on both emergency health and medical needs, especially those caused because of the disaster, and the overall long-term health services capabilities of the communities. Following a catastrophic disaster, hospitals, clinics, and other health services may be overwhelmed. Damage to hospitals and mental health facilities, as well as a decrease in available medically trained staff, often result in a decreased ability to meet increased demand for needed patient care.

In addition to repairs to physical infrastructure, HSS recovery outcomes include a full restoration of needed health, educational, and social services, including pre-hospital, hospital, and post-hospital health care systems; behavioral health, mental health, and substance use disorder (SUD) support and treatment services; child care providers; public health systems; means-tested human services programs; direct care services systems for older adults and persons with disabilities; and schools. Failure to address these needs often lead to impacts throughout the community that can slow or delay recovery efforts. For example, without safe, fully staffed, and operational schools, families are often unable to return to work and economic recovery is impacted. If schools are permanently closed, families may move away from the community.

Additional social services programs, such as job placement services, home repair assistance, non-school-based child care, and case management, can also be disrupted after a disaster. Resources such as the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster Long-Term Recovery Guide can provide additional information to help identify needs around some of these priority social services.

> ⭐ Identifying vulnerabilities related specifically to the elders of a tribal community is crucial to supporting an effective and efficient coordination of post-disaster service delivery. Endangerment to elders translates to the endangerment of cultural knowledge. A comprehensive assessment of first-response needs related to tribal elders must be undertaken in the region covered by the recovery plan.
>
> For more information, see the following resources:
>
> American Indian & Alaskan Native Disaster Preparedness Resource (HSS/ASPR/PHE)
>
> Working with Indigenous/Native American Patients (American Psychiatric Association)
>
> Many Pathways to Follow: Tribal Best Practices (HHS/SAMHSA)

HSS recovery focuses on:

- Medical and public health facilities (e.g., hospitals, clinics, mental health and SUD support and treatment services)

- Trained medical and social services staff

- Schools and the associated health and social services they provide, including behavioral health

- Social services programs

The common HSS recovery challenges included in this Roadmap are:

1. Capacity Limitations: Hospitals, clinics, and other medical providers are unable to meet the health needs of the community due to damaged physical infrastructure, staffing shortages, digital infrastructure capabilities, and non-availability of required medical supplies/consumables.

2. Mental/Behavioral Health: Survivors and responders are experiencing high levels of stress, resulting in increased mental/behavioral health needs and increased substance use that the existing healthcare system cannot support.

3. Impacts to Schools: School facilities, operations, and their staff have also been impacted by the disaster and schools do not have the capacity to fully operate and serve students under pre-disaster operating conditions.

4. Interrupted Social Services: Services to children and families typically provided by schools are disrupted, including mental health counselors, school breakfasts and lunches, and before/after school or enrichment programs, as well as the opportunity to conduct general well-being checks on students through typical engagement with the school community.

5. Impacts to Child Care: Child care services are unable to reopen or have reopened at limited capacity.

6. Restricted Access to Food/Water: Survivors don't have access to food and/or clean water, and individuals who were receiving nutrition assistance pre-disaster are unable to utilize their benefits due to the impacts to transportation systems and local food-based businesses.

7. Medical Equipment Disruptions: Individuals with access and functional needs are separated from assistive technology (AT) and/or durable medical equipment (DME) that they rely upon or are not able to utilize such technology/equipment due to absence of a reliable source of power.

The pages that follow outline potential solutions and applicable resources for each challenge.[4]

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[4] In the event of a disaster or declared public health emergency, CDC will support accelerated planning and operational readiness for public health preparedness and response as well as develop tools and strategies, provide technical assistance and program support, and ensure ongoing communication and coordination among federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial public health agencies and partners throughout the public health response. CDC will continue to provide updated guidance and information as it becomes available. For more information, please contact your CDC project officer or visit the CDC Grants webpage.

Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 1 – Capacity Limitations: Hospitals, clinics, and other medical providers are unable to meet the health needs of the community due to damaged physical infrastructure, staffing shortages, digital infrastructure capabilities, and non-availability of required medical supplies/consumables.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 13: Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 1 – Capacity Limitations**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Repair damaged facilities – Address damages to hospitals, clinics, medical offices, and other healthcare system facilities so providers can resume medical services for the whole community.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%.. |
| Disaster Loan (Physical Damage Loan) | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate | Covers disaster losses not fully covered by insurance or other sources. Disaster loan funds may not be used to upgrade or expand a business, except as required by building codes. |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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**2. Recruit additional staff or offer staffing incentives – Work with partner organizations or offer incentives to bolster the staff roster and ensure continuation of essential services for disaster survivors.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Disaster Medical Assistance Teams | Other | HHS | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term | Direct provision of personnel. |
| The Medical Reserve Corps | Other | HHS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | A network of locally organized groups of volunteers that prepare and respond to communities' medical and public health needs during emergencies and that work to strengthen community resilience. |

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| 3. Ensure adequate supply of medical supplies – Ensure medical providers have the necessary supplies to keep providers, patients, and other parties safe when administering services (e.g., pharmaceuticals, antibiotics, bandages, crutches, etc.). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%.. |
| State and Local Disaster Purchasing | Other | GSA | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term | Purchases must be made under a Stafford Act Presidential declaration. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4. Increase virtual or telehealth options – Virtual medical appointments can allow patients to receive care for non-emergency issues while reserving in-person appointments for medical emergencies, procedures, or medication administration.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Evidence-Based Telehealth Network Program | Grant | HHS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program uses telehealth networks to focus on direct-to-consumer telehealth to address three clinical areas: primary care, behavioral health care, and acute care. |
| Telehealth Network Grant Program | Grant | HHS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program uses telehealth networks to improve healthcare services for medically underserved people in urban, rural, and frontier communities. |
| Distance Learning & Telemedicine Grant | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program helps improve access to telemedicine programs in rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 2 – Mental/Behavioral Health: Survivors and responders are experiencing high levels of stress, resulting in increased mental/behavioral health needs and increased substance use that the existing healthcare system cannot support.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
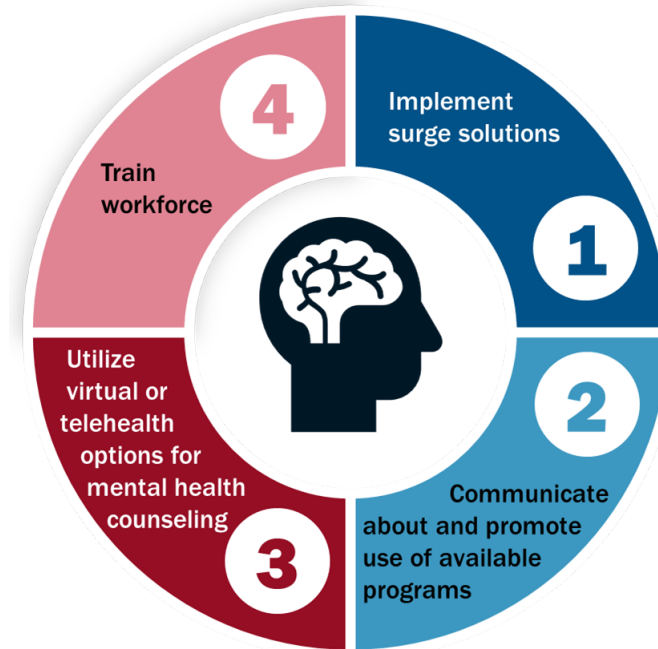


**Figure 14: Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 2 – Mental/Behavioral Health**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| 1. Implement surge solutions – Additional providers for clinical and sub-clinical behavioral health services can help to meet increased demand following a disaster. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | **Applicant** | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic Expansion Grants | Grant | HHS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The purpose of this program is to increase access to, and improve the quality of, community mental and substance use disorder treatment services through the expansion of CCBHCs. |
| The Medical Reserve Corps | Other | HHS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | A network of locally organized groups of volunteers that prepare and respond to communities' medical and public health needs during emergencies and that work to strengthen community resilience. |
| Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) Cooperative Agreement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / ASPR | Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | As the only source of federal funding for health care system readiness, HPP improves patient outcomes, minimizes the need for federal and supplemental state resources during large-scale emergencies, and enables rapid recovery. Matching funds requirement with exceptions. This award will be a continuation of funds intended only for recipients previously awarded under EP-U3R-19-001, the FY 2019-2023 Hospital Preparedness (HPP) Cooperative Agreement funding opportunity announcement (FOA). |

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**2. Communicate about and promote use of available programs – Survivors and responders who are struggling with stress, mental health, and substance use concerns may not be aware of available resources.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) | Grant | FEMA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | The Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) is a psycho-educational program designed to help provide survivors of disasters with coping mechanisms and mental health resources. Intermediate Services Program – 60 days Regular Services Program – 9 months |

**3. Utilize virtual or telehealth options for mental health counseling – Virtual appointments may make mental health care more accessible for some survivors, and the ability to rely on out-of-state providers can increase the availability of appointments for individuals in need.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Distance Learning & Telemedicine Grant | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program helps improve access to telemedicine programs in rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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| 4. Train workforce – Existing behavioral health, health care, and social services workforce may need additional training to support disaster survivors' and responders' coping and stress. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) | Grant | FEMA | Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term  Intermediate | The Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) is a psycho-educational program designed to help provide survivors of disasters with coping mechanisms and mental health resources.  Intermediate Services Program – 60 days Regular Services Program – 9 months |
| Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) | Grant | HHS | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities. |

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| **4. Train workforce – Existing behavioral health, health care, and social services workforce may need additional training to support disaster survivors' and responders' coping and stress.** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Response: Public Health Crisis Response | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | This funding is intended to establish, expand, train, and sustain the SLTT public health workforce to support jurisdictional COVID-19 prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery initiatives, including school-based health programs. CDC expects public health agencies to use available funding to recruit, hire, and train personnel to address projected jurisdictional COVID-19 response needs over the performance period, including hiring personnel to build capacity to address SLTT public health priorities deriving from COVID-19. CDC recommends that recipients use CDC's Social Vulnerability Index data and tools to inform jurisdiction COVID-19 planning, response, and hiring strategies. |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | This award will be a continuation of funds intended only for recipients previously awarded under CDC-RFA-TP19-1901, the 2019-2024 Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement notice of funding opportunity (NOFO). |

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Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 3 – Impacts to Schools: School facilities, operations, and their staff have also been impacted by the disaster and schools do not have the capacity to fully operate and serve students under pre-disaster operating conditions.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 15: Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 3 – Impacts to Schools**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Transition to remote learning – Remote learning can allow educational services to continue even while school facilities and roadways are being repaired.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Project School Emergency Response to Violence | Direct Payment | ED | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term | Project SERV funds short-term education-related services for school districts and institutions of higher education to help them recover from a violent or traumatic event in which the learning environment has been disrupted. This program does not have a common application. The Department contacts potential applicants in impacted areas to determine eligibility and support eligible applicants with requesting funds. |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |
| Distance Learning & Telemedicine Grant | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program helps improve access to telemedicine programs in rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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| **2. Recruit additional staff or offer staffing incentives – Work with partner organizations or offer financial incentives to bolster the staff roster and ensure continuation of learning for students.** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Project School Emergency Response to Violence | Direct Payment | ED | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term | Project SERV funds short-term education-related services for school districts and institutions of higher education to help them recover from a violent or traumatic event in which the learning environment has been disrupted. This program does not have a common application. The Department contacts potential applicants in impacted areas to determine eligibility and support eligible applicants with requesting funds. |

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| 3. Rebuild/repair school facilities – Repair damaged school buildings, parking lots, playgrounds, and other facilities so students and teachers can safely resume in-person instruction. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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| 4. Provide or replace school supplies and technology – Whether teaching in-person or virtually, school supplies, technology hardware, and software programs can facilitate effective resumption of learning post-disaster. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 4 – Interrupted Social Services: Services to children and families typically provided by schools are disrupted, including mental health counselors, school breakfasts and lunches, and before/after school or enrichment programs, as well as the opportunity to conduct general well-being checks on students through typical engagement with the school community.

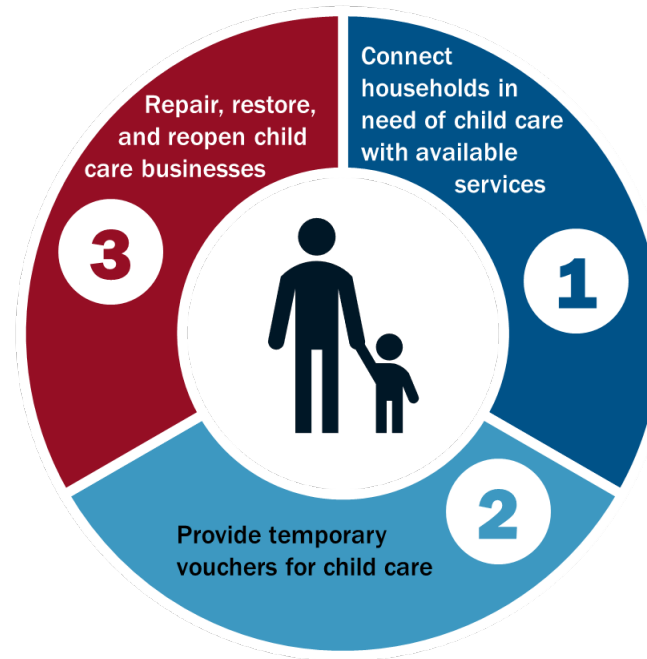Solutions to address this challenge may include:
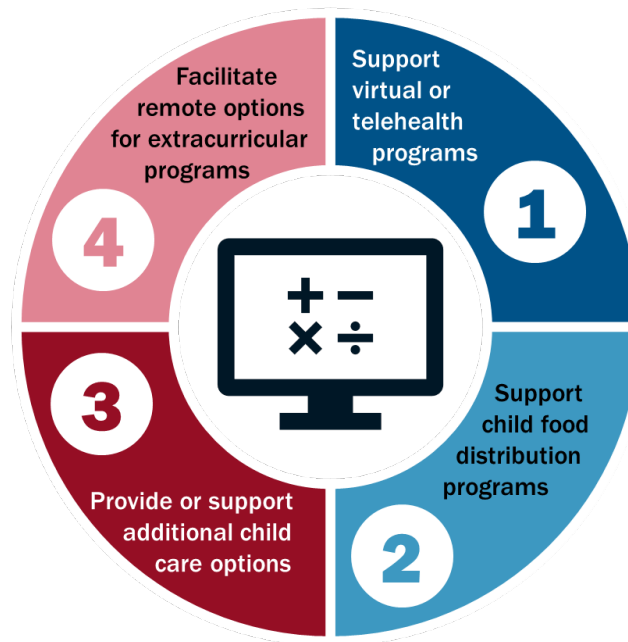


**Figure 16: Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 4 – Interrupted Social Services**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Support virtual or telehealth programs – Virtual options can help ensure students receive essential services such as mental health counseling and child welfare checks even when in-person learning is suspended.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Project School Emergency Response to Violence | Direct Payment | ED | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term | Project SERV funds short-term education-related services for school districts and institutions of higher education to help them recover from a violent or traumatic event in which the learning environment has been disrupted. This program does not have a common application. The Department contacts potential applicants in impacted areas to determine eligibility and support eligible applicants with requesting funds. |
| Distance Learning & Telemedicine Grant | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program helps improve access to telemedicine programs in rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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**2. Support child food distribution programs – Many students rely on school breakfasts and lunches for meals; food distribution programs can help ensure students do not face increased food insecurity while in-person learning is suspended.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Food & Nutrition Service Programs | Direct Assistance | USDA / FNS | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | Information is available on food and nutrition services for citizens, schools, organizations, and state and local governments. |

**3. Provide or support additional child care options – Many parents rely on school for child care while they go to work; child care programs can help parents sustain employment while in-person learning is suspended.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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**4. Facilitate remote options for extracurricular programs – Students benefit from extracurricular activities such as sports, music, and art when school is in session; remote options for these activities can help students retain a level of normalcy while in-person learning is suspended.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Distance Learning & Telemedicine Grant | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program helps improve access to telemedicine programs in rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 5 – Impacts to Child Care: Child care services are unable to reopen or have reopened at limited capacity.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 17: Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 5 – Impacts to Child Care**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| 1. Connect households in need of child care with available services – Displaced households may not know where to access child care options, and may need a referral to child care services that have reopened and have availability. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |
| Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) | Grant | HHS | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | SLTT Lead Agencies administering child care programs under the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act and other interested parties. |
| Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) | Grant | HHS | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible funding source that allows States and Territories to tailor social service programming to their population's needs. |

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| 2. Provide temporary vouchers for child care – Households may need financial assistance to afford child care due to layoffs or other disaster impacts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |
| Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) | Grant | HHS | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | SLTT Lead Agencies administering child care programs under the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act and other interested parties. |
| Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) | Grant | HHS | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible funding source that allows States and Territories to tailor social service programming to their population's needs. |

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| 3. Repair, restore, and reopen child care businesses – Businesses and organizations offering child care services may need physical repairs, staffing solutions, or other assistance in order to resume operations. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) | Grant | HHS | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | SLTT Lead Agencies administering child care programs under the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act and other interested parties. |
| Disaster Loan (Physical Damage Loan) | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate | Covers disaster losses not fully covered by insurance or other sources. Disaster loan funds may not be used to upgrade or expand a business, except as required by building codes. |
| Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate | EIDL assistance is available only to small businesses when SBA determines they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere. |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 6 – Restricted Access to Food/Water: Survivors don't have access to food and/or clean water, and individuals who were receiving nutrition assistance pre-disaster are unable to utilize their benefits due to the impacts to transportation systems and local food-based businesses.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 18: Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 6 – Restricted Access to Food/Water**

Note: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 4 contains additional information on repairing waterlines and drinking water distribution infrastructure.

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Restore and expand food and water distribution programs** – The disaster may have disrupted standard food distribution programs or resulted in an additional number of individuals and households in need of nutrition support; ensuring survivors have clean water and adequate food is an essential step in facilitating individual recovery. | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Congregate & Home Delivery Nutrition Program | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The Congregate Nutrition Services section of the OAA authorizes meals and related nutrition services in congregate settings, which help to keep older Americans healthy and prevent the need for more costly medical interventions. |
| Older Americans Act Nutrition Programs | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Through the Older Americans Act (OAA) Nutrition Program, ACL's Administration on Aging (AoA) provides grants to states to help support nutrition services for older people throughout the country, including Support Services and Caregiver Support Services that can assist with information, delivery of items, and transportation of individuals. |
| Services for Native Americans – Nutrition and Supportive Services | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ⭐ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The nutrition and supportive services grants include congregate and home-delivered meals, information and referral, transportation, personal care, chores, health promotion and disease prevention, and other supportive services. The caregiver services grants include assisting families in caring for older relatives with chronic illness or disability, and grandparents caring for grandchildren. |

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**1. Restore and expand food and water distribution programs** – The disaster may have disrupted standard food distribution programs or resulted in an additional number of individuals and households in need of nutrition support; ensuring survivors have clean water and adequate food is an essential step in facilitating individual recovery.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Food & Nutrition Service Programs | Direct Assistance | USDA / FNS | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | Information is available on food and nutrition services for citizens, schools, organizations, and state and local governments. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**2. Support community organizations that can provide feeding services – Community organizations such as food banks or senior food delivery programs can help supplement government-led feeding operations.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Congregate & Home Delivery Nutrition Program | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The Congregate Nutrition Services section of the OAA authorizes meals and related nutrition services in congregate settings, which help to keep older Americans healthy and prevent the need for more costly medical interventions. |
| Older Americans Act Nutrition Programs | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Through the Older Americans Act (OAA) Nutrition Program, ACL's Administration on Aging (AoA) provides grants to states to help support nutrition services for older people throughout the country, including Support Services and Caregiver Support Services that can assist with information, delivery of items, and transportation of individuals. |
| Services for Native Americans – Nutrition and Supportive Services | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ★ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The nutrition and supportive services grants include congregate and home-delivered meals, information and referral, transportation, personal care, chores, health promotion and disease prevention, and other supportive services. The caregiver services grants include assisting families in caring for older relatives with chronic illness or disability, and grandparents caring for grandchildren. |

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**2. Support community organizations that can provide feeding services – Community organizations such as food banks or senior food delivery programs can help supplement government-led feeding operations.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food & Nutrition Service Programs | Direct Assistance | USDA / FNS | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | Information is available on food and nutrition services for citizens, schools, organizations, and state and local governments. |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 7 – Medical Equipment Disruptions: Individuals with access and functional needs are separated from assistive technology (AT) and/or durable medical equipment (DME) that they rely upon or are not able to utilize such technology/equipment due to absence of a reliable source of power.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
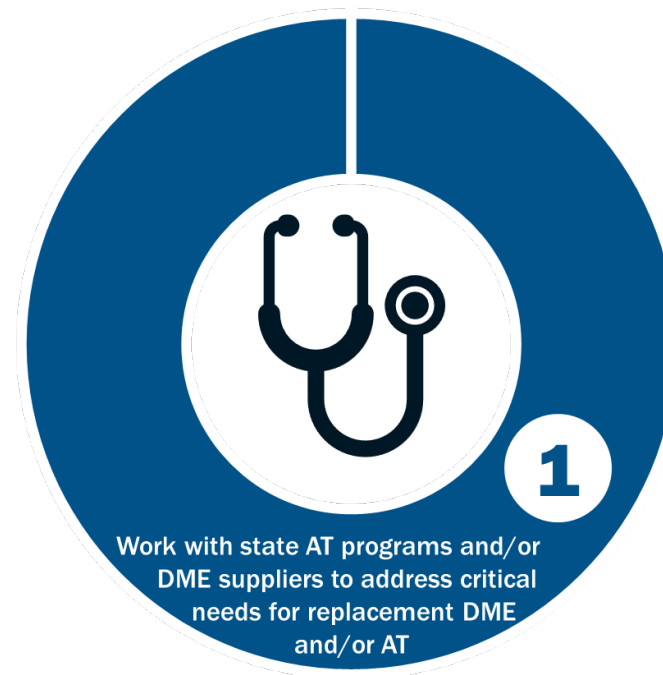


**Figure 19: Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 7 – Medical Equipment Disruptions**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Work with state AT programs and/or DME suppliers to address critical needs for replacement DME and/or AT.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Emergency Prescription Assistance Program | Direct Payment | HHS / ASPR | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term | The Emergency Prescription Assistance Program, or EPAP, helps people in a federally-identified disaster area who do not have health insurance get the prescription drugs, vaccinations, medical supplies, and equipment that they need. Covered items include canes, crutches, walkers, and wheelchairs. |

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# 7.    Housing Recovery

Communities that have been impacted by a disaster event begin their journey on the road to recovery once they are able to stabilize the community lifelines necessary to ensure resident safety and security from potential harm. Longer term housing recovery involves a thorough analysis of damages and community impacts as well as the development of recovery strategies, project planning, and implementation. While developing its recovery plan, SLTTs will identify many options for consideration; however, to ensure the greatest success, SLTTs will also need to conduct robust outreach to all segments of the community and engage a diversity of its stakeholders to ensure community buy-in. A housing recovery plan that is data-driven, guided by community input and focused on achievable outcomes will enable impacted communities to rebuild resilient, inclusive, and sustainable communities for the future.

Comprehensive housing recovery planning will also include an examination of an SLTT's pre-disaster housing stock, market conditions, and challenges within their communities that may impact their ability to successfully recover. This includes considerations for individuals with access and functional needs and populations that are often disproportionately affected by disasters, including communities of colors, members of the LGBTQI+ community, those with limited English proficiency, and those living at the margins of our economy (i.e., low to moderate income). Additional attention should be given to areas with high levels of homelessness, weakened infrastructure, homes built without resilient measures to prevent damage, and communities without mitigation strategies in place.

> ⭐ Approximately 15% of all American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) tribal area homes are "overcrowded," meaning more than one person per room – including living rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, and enclosed porches. In comparison, only 2% of non-AI/AN homes have this designation. It is important to note, however, that some AI/AN homes are multi-generational by choice.
>
> For more information, see the following resources:
>
> A Place We Call Home: What is the Future of Indian Tribal Housing? (National Congress of American Indians Policy Research Center)
>
> Embracing the Culture and Challenges in Disaster Recovery Work in Tribal Communities (Charity Navigator)

The long-term nature of housing recovery can also mean additional challenges. Communities often face the difficulty of accurately predicting and planning for potential population loss, the length of time needed to access recovery funding, and the length of time needed to complete projects, especially large-scale housing development or rehabilitation projects. Identifying suitable short-term housing options and ensuring displaced residents are properly incentivized and have the option to return once housing is rebuilt are items the SLTT must pay attention to during its recovery planning.

Individuals and families with damaged or destroyed housing who are facing recovery challenges may also be adversely impacted by mental/behavioral health resilience issues. The recovery process can be long and stressful, and therefore, requires recovery planning to consider additional support for those who are struggling. For additional information on these challenges, see the Health and Social Services Recovery section of this document.

SLTTs may need to consider many different strategies to address pre- and post-disaster housing issues. Common housing recovery considerations after a disaster for which the federal government may be able to provide support include:

- Increasing affordable, accessible, and resilient housing options within the impacted community

- Expanding the development capacity of the affordable housing sector

- Planning to mitigate risk and reduce repetitive loss

- Expanding housing rehabilitation and construction contractor capacity

- Increasing the number and expanding access to housing financial resources

- Expanding housing options that advance racial equity for renters and homeowners, including support for socially marginalized communities

It is important to note that the housing recovery plan should be integrated into the overall community recovery plan. A successful recovery should be measured by the overall community plan and its goals. A housing recovery plan will not be successful if the community's infrastructure, businesses, schools, and other services are not rebuilt to support the residents.

The common Housing recovery challenges included in this Roadmap are:

1. Damaged or Destroyed Housing: Large numbers of survivors are displaced without the ability to return to their pre-disaster homes.
2. Limited Temporary Housing: There is a higher demand for temporary housing and shelter space than available supply.
3. Interrupted Homeless Services: Pre-disaster homeless populations are experiencing interruptions in standard services (such as shelters, feeding programs, and social services assistance).
4. Reduced Income for Rent or Mortgage: Survivors temporarily cannot make rent or mortgage payments due to the impact of the disaster.
5. Limited Affordable Housing Stock: In the long-term, survivors can't afford to rent or own available homes in the affected community.
6. Limited Accessible Housing Stock: There are little-to-no accessible housing options available to people with disabilities both pre- and post-disaster.

7. Limited Financing Options: Vulnerable populations are unable to obtain loans to rebuild, repair, or purchase homes following a disaster.

8. Housing Stock Not Up-to-Code: Residences do not meet recognized codes/standards and are at risk for future disaster-caused damages.

9. Low Participation in Insurance Programs: Homeowners in the impacted area do not have insurance (i.e., homeowner's insurance, flood insurance, etc.).[5]

The pages that follow outline potential solutions and applicable resources for each challenge.

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[5] Though not specifically outlined as a challenge for the purposes of this document, lack of formal title can also be a housing-related challenge in communities facing recovery. Lack of formal title can impact eligibility for many disaster assistance programs, insurance programs, and both private and public loans, and should be a consideration in equity evaluations for low-income, minority, and tribal nation communities facing disaster recovery. For more information, see Verifying Home Ownership or Occupancy (FEMA).

Housing Recovery Challenge 1 – Damaged or Destroyed Housing: Large numbers of survivors are displaced without the ability to return to their pre-disaster homes.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
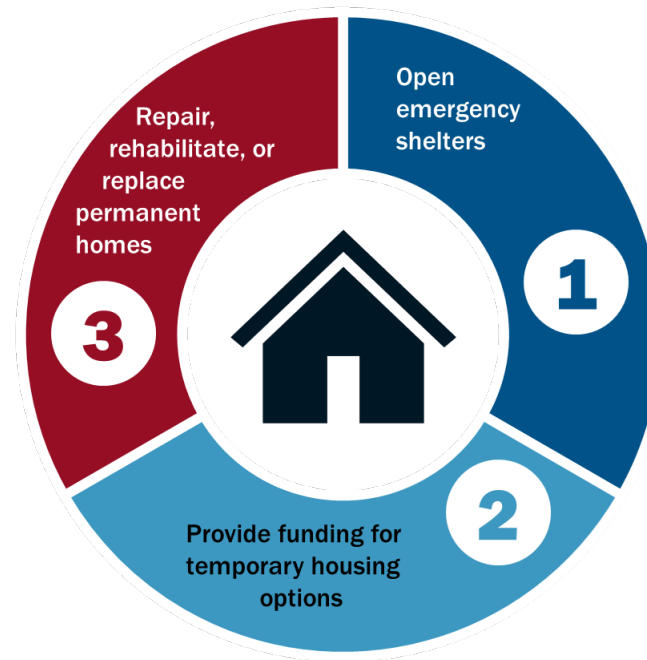


**Figure 20: Housing Recovery Challenge 1 – Damaged or Destroyed Housing**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| **1. Open emergency shelters – Sheltering programs are an essential service for individual recovery following a disaster.** | | | | | | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%.. |
| Capital Fund Emergency / Natural Disaster Funding | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term | Congressionally-funded grant available on a first come, first serve basis. |
| Emergency Solutions Grants Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Formula funding for metropolitan cities, urban counties, territories, and states, who may subgrant to private non-profits for emergency sheltering. Shelters must serve homeless persons for 3-10 years. See 24 CFR 576.102. Congressionally-funded grant available on a first come, first serve basis. |

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| 2. Provide funding for temporary housing options – Rental properties, hotel rooms, and temporary mobile housing units can provide additional options for housing survivors beyond centralized shelter locations. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |
| Individuals and Households Program – Direct Temporary Housing | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term | FEMA may provide eligible applicants with a temporary housing unit in the form of transportable temporary housing units on private, commercial, or group sites. |
| Individuals and Households Program – Rental Assistance | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term | Initial rental assistance is available immediately following approval of a Major Disaster Declaration authorizing Individual Assistance (IA). |

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| 2. Provide funding for temporary housing options – Rental properties, hotel rooms, and temporary mobile housing units can provide additional options for housing survivors beyond centralized shelter locations. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Emergency Solutions Grants Program | Grant | HUD | *Annual* | ✔ | | Short-Term  Intermediate | Formula funding for metropolitan cities, urban counties, territories, and states, who may subgrant to private non-profits for emergency sheltering. Shelters must serve homeless persons for 3-10 years. See 24 CFR 576.102. Congressionally-funded grant available on a first come, first serve basis. |
| HOME Investment Partnerships Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate  Long-Term | The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use – often in partnership with local non-profit groups – to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. |

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**3. Repair, rehabilitate, or replace permanent homes** – The restoration of permanent housing options can help facilitate survivors' transition away from sheltering and temporary housing options; certain mitigation funding programs can also assist homeowners in strengthening their homes ahead of future disasters.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |
| Permanent Housing Construction | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal funds provided directly to applicants to assist in repairing or replacing their permanent home. |
| Safe Room Funding | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | Individual homeowners do not apply directly to FEMA for safe room funding. FEMA provides Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) funding to eligible states, tribes, and territories that, in turn, provide the funding to local governments to assist in reducing overall risk to people and property. |
| Capital Fund Emergency / Natural Disaster Funding | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term | Congressionally-funded grant available on a first come, first serve basis. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| HOME Investment Partnerships Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use – often in partnership with local non-profit groups – to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. |

**3. Repair, rehabilitate, or replace permanent homes** – The restoration of permanent housing options can help facilitate survivors' transition away from sheltering and temporary housing options; certain mitigation funding programs can also assist homeowners in strengthening their homes ahead of future disasters.

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| 3. Repair, rehabilitate, or replace permanent homes – The restoration of permanent housing options can help facilitate survivors' transition away from sheltering and temporary housing options; certain mitigation funding programs can also assist homeowners in strengthening their homes ahead of future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Disaster Loan Assistance | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | SBA disaster loans are available for eligible individuals and households for both home repair and replacement after a disaster. |
| Rural Development Single Family Housing Programs | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | Single Family Housing programs are available to help purchase or build a new single family home with no money down, to repair their existing home, or to refinance their current mortgage under certain qualifying circumstances. There are also programs to assist non-profit entities in their efforts to provide new homes or home repair to qualifying individuals and families |

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Housing Recovery Challenge 2 – Limited Temporary Housing: There is a higher demand for temporary housing and shelter space than available supply.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
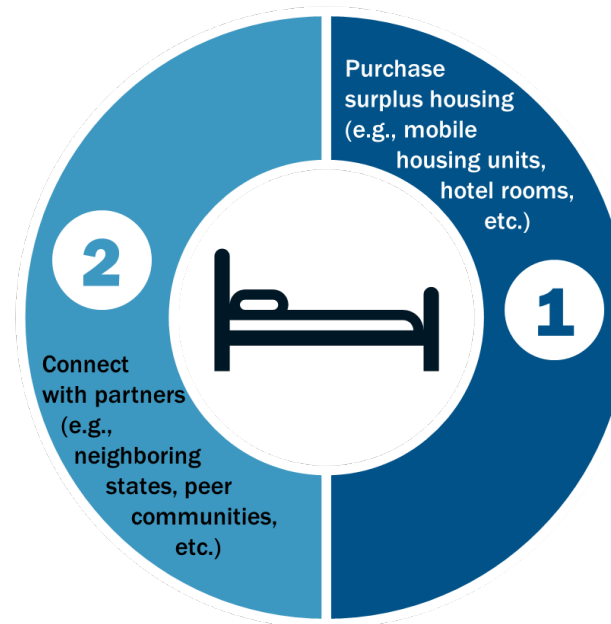


**Figure 21: Housing Recovery Challenge 2 – Limited Temporary Housing**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |

**1. Purchase surplus housing (e.g., mobile housing units, hotel rooms, etc.) – Obtaining surplus housing options can increase the supply of available beds for survivors who are unable to return to their homes post-disaster.**

**2. Connect with partners (e.g., neighboring states, peer communities, etc.) – Pre-existing agreements with partners can help manage a large number of displaced survivors.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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Housing Recovery Challenge 3 – Interrupted Homeless Services: Pre-disaster homeless populations are experiencing interruptions in standard services (such as shelters, feeding programs, and social services assistance).

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
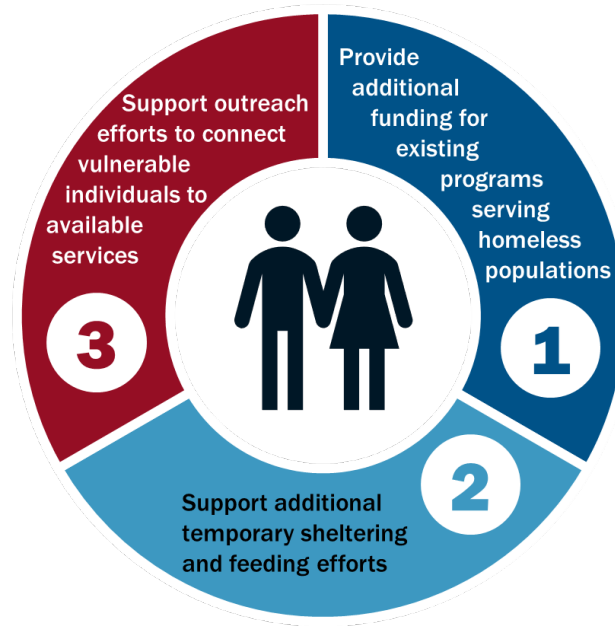


**Figure 22: Housing Recovery Challenge 3 – Interrupted Homeless Services**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Provide additional funding for existing programs serving homeless populations – Bolstering existing programs that individuals experiencing homelessness are already familiar with can be an effective way to reach impacted populations and provide essential services. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Project School Emergency Response to Violence | Direct Payment | ED | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term | Project SERV funds short-term education-related services for school districts and institutions of higher education to help them recover from a violent or traumatic event in which the learning environment has been disrupted. This program does not have a common application. The Department contacts potential applicants in impacted areas to determine eligibility and support eligible applicants with requesting funds. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Support additional temporary sheltering and feeding efforts – Individuals experiencing homelessness pre-disaster may have additional needs post-disaster due to an unsafe physical environment, unsafe drinking water, or other environmental hazards caused by the disaster.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Emergency Food and Shelter Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) supplements and expands ongoing work of local non-profit and governmental social service organizations to provide shelter, food, and supportive services to individuals and families who are experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, hunger and/or homelessness. |
| Continuum of Care Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Continuum of Care (CoC) program promotes community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness. The program provides funding for efforts by non-profit providers and state and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Support outreach efforts to connect vulnerable individuals to available services – Outreach is an essential component of ensuring survivors are aware of available resources to support their needs post-disaster.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Project School Emergency Response to Violence | Direct Payment | ED | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term | Project SERV funds short-term education-related services for school districts and institutions of higher education to help them recover from a violent or traumatic event in which the learning environment has been disrupted. This program does not have a common application. The Department contacts potential applicants in impacted areas to determine eligibility and support eligible applicants with requesting funds. |
| Eldercare Locator | Direct Assistance | HHS / AoA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term | The Eldercare Locator is a public service for the U.S. Administration on Aging connecting you to services for older adults and their families. You can also reach us at 1-800-677-1116. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**3. Support outreach efforts to connect vulnerable individuals to available services – Outreach is an essential component of ensuring survivors are aware of available resources to support their needs post-disaster.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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Housing Recovery Challenge 4 – Reduced Income for Rent or Mortgage: Survivors temporarily cannot make rent or mortgage payments due to the impact of the disaster.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 23: Housing Recovery Challenge 4 – Reduced Income for Rent or Mortgage**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Provide financial assistance to landlords for an eviction moratorium – Reimbursement payments can reduce the economic impact on landlords and rental property businesses while preventing additional housing shortages stemming from evictions. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Emergency Rental Assistance Program | Grant | TREAS | Supplemental | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | Emergency Rental Assistance program makes funding available to assist households that are unable to pay rent or utilities. |

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| 2. Provide financial assistance to renters to cover payments – Disasters may place additional economic burdens on renters; rental assistance programs can help keep survivors in their homes during recovery. | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| 2. Provide financial assistance to renters to cover payments – Disasters may place additional economic burdens on renters; rental assistance programs can help keep survivors in their homes during recovery. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| HOME Investment Partnerships Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate  Long-Term | The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use – often in partnership with local non-profit groups – to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. |
| Loss Mitigation Options for FHA-Insured Borrowers | Loan Modification | HUD | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term  Intermediate  Long-Term | If you are an FHA-insured borrower and you are having trouble making your mortgage payments, there are options available to help you retain your home. |

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Housing Recovery Challenge 5 – Limited Affordable Housing Stock: In the long-term, survivors can't afford to rent or own available homes in the affected community.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 24: Housing Recovery Challenge 5 – Limited Affordable Housing Stock**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Support a rental assistance program (e.g., subsidies, forgiveness, etc.) – Rental assistance programs can help individuals retain housing while building financial stability to consistently afford rent payments in the future. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |
| HOME Investment Partnerships Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use – often in partnership with local non-profit groups – to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. |

| 2. Build additional affordable housing units – Increasing the stock of affordable housing units can help balance supply and demand in the local housing market. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Multi-Family Lease and Repair | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term | Under the Multi-Family Lease and Repair Program, FEMA enters into agreements with property owners of multi-family (3+) dwelling units to make repairs in return for agreeing to temporarily house eligible applicants. Temporary housing assistance is provided to eligible applicants at no cost unless extended. If extended, occupants are required to pay FEMA for the Temporary Housing Unit (THU) they are occupying; however, occupants may appeal this amount based on ability to pay (no less than $50 per month). |
| Permanent Housing Construction | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal funds provided directly to applicants to assist in repairing or replacing their permanent home. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Build additional affordable housing units – Increasing the stock of affordable housing units can help balance supply and demand in the local housing market.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Sales to Occupants and Donations | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | Under FEMA Sales to Occupants, FEMA may sell Temporary Housing Units (THU) to eligible occupants for the THU they are occupying. Under Donations, FEMA donates THUs to eligible recipient agencies under the condition that the occupant of the THU will be housed for one year or to the end of the period of assistance, whichever is longer. Once that timeframe ends, the recipient can give or sell the unit to the occupant, sell to someone else, or house another individual in the community. |

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| 2. Build additional affordable housing units – Increasing the stock of affordable housing units can help balance supply and demand in the local housing market. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| [HOME Investment Partnerships Program](#) | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use – often in partnership with local non-profit groups – to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Build additional affordable housing units – Increasing the stock of affordable housing units can help balance supply and demand in the local housing market.** | | | | | | | |
| Farm Labor Housing Direct Loans & Grants | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | Provides affordable financing to develop housing for year-round and migrant or seasonal domestic farm laborers. This program assists qualified applicants who cannot obtain commercial credit on terms that will allow them to charge rents that are affordable to low-income tenants. Borrowers must have sufficient qualifications and experience to develop and operate the project. |
| Multifamily Housing Loan Guarantees | Loan Guarantee | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | Support development of affordable rental housing in eligible rural areas. |

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| 3. Support homeownership programs (e.g., loans, grants, education, etc.) – Removing barriers to homeownership can help increase housing stability and homeownership rates in the local area. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The FEMA Hazard Mitigation Buyback Program is a potential tool to prevent repetitive loss and help resource survivors seeking a new home after a disaster impact. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Mutual Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Grants | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | Supports organizations to carry out local self-help housing construction projects in eligible rural areas. |

Housing Recovery Challenge 6 – Limited Accessible Housing Stock: There are little-to-no accessible housing options available to people with disabilities both pre- and post-disaster.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
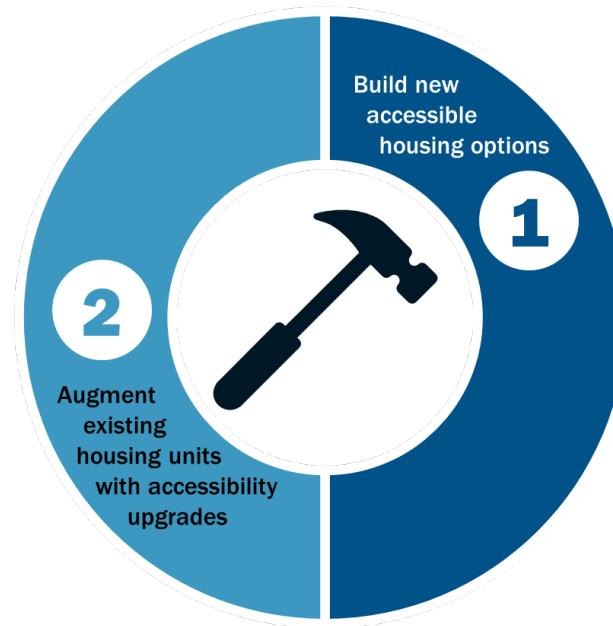


**Figure 25: Housing Recovery Challenge 6 – Limited Accessible Housing Stock**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Build new accessible housing options – Keeping accessibility in mind when constructing new housing units can help increase the supply of accessible housing options for the community. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| HOME Investment Partnerships Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use – often in partnership with local non-profit groups – to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Augment existing housing units with accessibility upgrades – Ramps, lifts, and other assistive technology can be added to an existing housing unit to increase the level of accessibility for individuals with disabilities and other access and functional needs.** | | | | | | | |
| FHA Section 203(k) Home Rehabilitation Loan Program | Loan | HUD | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | This program allows you to finance the purchase of a house – or refinance your current mortgage – and include the cost of its repairs through a single mortgage. |
| Older Adults Home Modification Grant Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate | Older Adult Home Modification Program (OAHMP) is to assist experienced non-profit organizations, state and local governments, and public housing authorities in undertaking comprehensive programs that make safety and functional home modifications and limited repairs to meet the needs of low-income elderly homeowners. |
| Single Family Housing Repair Loans & Grants | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | Help very-low-income homeowners make health and safety repairs to their homes including accessibility improvements. Note, grants are restricted to applicants age 62+. |
| Disability Housing Grants for Veterans | Grant | VA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The VA offers housing grants for veterans and service members with certain service-connected disabilities so they can buy or change a home to meet their needs and live more independently. |

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Housing Recovery Challenge 7 – Limited Financing Options: Vulnerable populations are unable to obtain loans to rebuild, repair, or purchase homes following a disaster.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
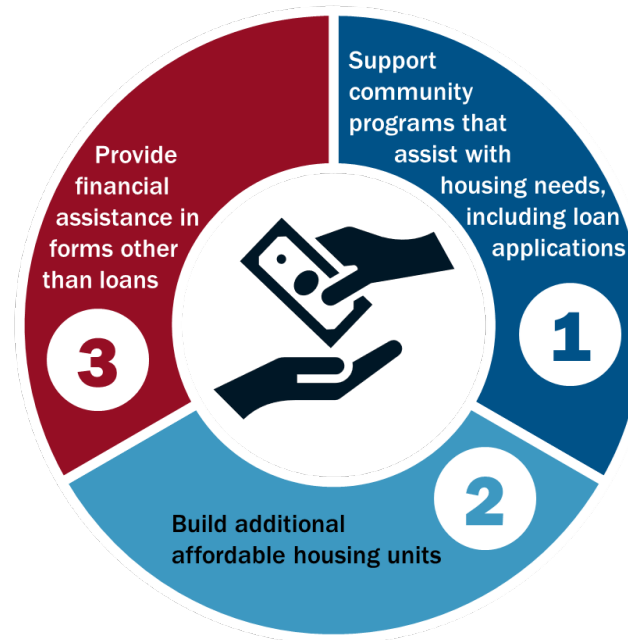


**Figure 26: Housing Recovery Challenge 7 – Limited Financing Options**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Support community programs that assist with housing needs, including loan applications – Housing counseling and related resources can help facilitate increased access to homeownership among vulnerable populations.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Housing Counseling Grants | Grant | HUD | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | HUD provides support to a nationwide network of Housing Counseling Agencies to assist homeowners and renters in making responsible choices to address their unique housing needs. |

| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| 2. Build additional affordable housing units – Increasing the stock of affordable housing units can help balance supply and demand in the local housing market. | | | | | | | |
| Multi-Family Lease and Repair | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term | Under the Multi-Family Lease and Repair Program, FEMA enters into agreements with property owners of multi-family (3+) dwelling units to make repairs in return for agreeing to temporarily house eligible applicants. Temporary housing assistance is provided to eligible applicants at no cost unless extended. If extended, occupants are required to pay FEMA for the Temporary Housing Unit (THU) they are occupying; however, occupants may appeal this amount based on ability to pay (no less than $50 per month). |
| Permanent Housing Construction | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal funds provided directly to applicants to assist in repairing or replacing their permanent home. |

| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Build additional affordable housing units – Increasing the stock of affordable housing units can help balance supply and demand in the local housing market.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Sales to Occupants and Donations | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | Under FEMA Sales to Occupants, FEMA may sell Temporary Housing Units (THU) to eligible occupants for the THU they are occupying. Under Donations, FEMA donates THUs to eligible recipient agencies under the condition that the occupant of the THU will be housed for one year or to the end of the period of assistance, whichever is longer. Once that timeframe ends, the recipient can give or sell the unit to the occupant, sell to someone else, or house another individual in the community.. |

| 2. Build additional affordable housing units – Increasing the stock of affordable housing units can help balance supply and demand in the local housing market. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| HOME Investment Partnerships Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate  Long-Term | The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use – often in partnership with local non-profit groups – to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Provide financial assistance in forms other than loans – Grants, mortgage assistance, and other similar programs can help individuals who would not typically qualify for a traditional bank loan obtain financing to afford a home purchase.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The FEMA Hazard Mitigation Buyback Program is a potential tool to prevent repetitive loss and help resource survivors seeking a new home after a disaster impact. |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| **3. Provide financial assistance in forms other than loans – Grants, mortgage assistance, and other similar programs can help individuals who would not typically qualify for a traditional bank loan obtain financing to afford a home purchase.** | | | | | | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Mutual Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Grants | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | Supports organizations to carry out local self-help housing construction projects in eligible rural areas. |

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| 3. Provide financial assistance in forms other than loans – Grants, mortgage assistance, and other similar programs can help individuals who would not typically qualify for a traditional bank loan obtain financing to afford a home purchase. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Rural Development Single Family Housing Programs | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | The program assists low- and very-low-income applicants obtain decent, safe and sanitary housing in eligible rural areas (less than 35,000 population) by offering no down payment mortgages and providing payment assistance to increase an applicant's repayment ability. Payment assistance is a type of subsidy that reduces the mortgage payment for a short time. The amount of assistance is determined by the adjusted family income. Funds may be used to build, repair, renovate, or relocate a home, or to purchase and prepare sites, including water and sewage facilities.. |

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Housing Recovery Challenge 8 – Housing Stock Not Up-to-Code: Residences do not meet recognized codes/standards and are at risk for future disaster-caused damages.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:

**Figure 27: Housing Recovery Challenge 8 – Housing Stock Not-Up-to-Code**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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**1. Retrofit existing homes during repairs – Ensuring homes are compliant with local codes and standards while repairs are ongoing can help ensure homes and homeowners are better prepared for the effects of future disasters.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| 1. Retrofit existing homes during repairs – Ensuring homes are compliant with local codes and standards while repairs are ongoing can help ensure homes and homeowners are better prepared for the effects of future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to mitigate the risk of future disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities include housing, infrastructure, and economic development activities. |
| Healthy Homes Production Grant Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate | Competitive federal grant program that takes a comprehensive approach to addressing multiple childhood diseases and injuries in the low-income homes by focusing on housing-related hazards in a coordinated fashion, rather than addressing a single hazard at a time. |
| Single Family Housing Repair Loans & Grants | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | Help very-low-income homeowners improve, modernize and make health and safety repairs to their homes. Note, grants are restricted to applicants age 62+ for health and safety hazards. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Build new housing units to accepted standards – Ensuring residences meet local codes and standards both protects residents and minimizes the impact of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| **3. Implement mitigation measures to protect homes in vulnerable areas – Relocation of homes out of floodplains, installation of floodwalls, restoration of natural buffers such as wetlands, and other mitigation measures can protect residences that are at higher risk in future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |

| 3. Implement mitigation measures to protect homes in vulnerable areas – Relocation of homes out of floodplains, installation of floodwalls, restoration of natural buffers such as wetlands, and other mitigation measures can protect residences that are at higher risk in future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to mitigate the risk of future disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities include housing, infrastructure, and economic development activities. |

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Housing Recovery Challenge 9 – Low Participation in Insurance Programs: Homeowners in the impacted area do not have insurance (i.e., homeowner's insurance, flood insurance, etc.).

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
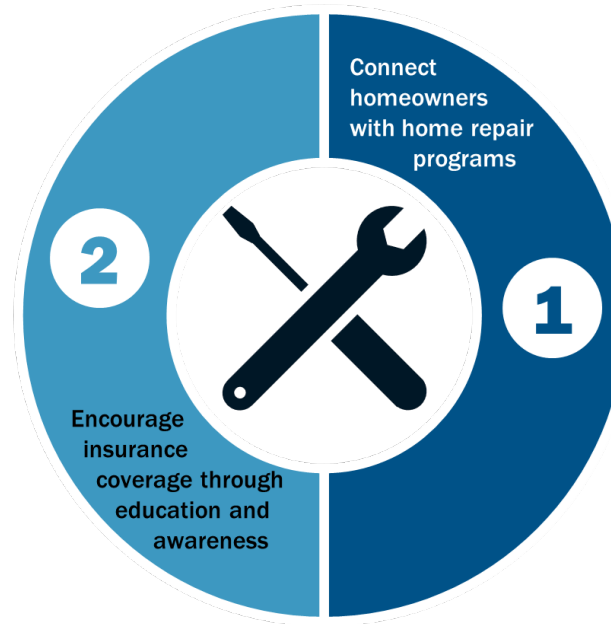


**Figure 28: Housing Recovery Challenge 9 – Low Participation in Insurance Programs**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| 1. Connect homeowners with home repair programs – Homeowners who do not have insurance may need other financial resources to implement essential home repairs. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| FHA Section 203(h) Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims Program | Loan | HUD | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | This program supports loans with favorable terms for victims of major disasters who have lost their homes and are in the process of rebuilding or buying another home. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Connect homeowners with home repair programs – Homeowners who do not have insurance may need other financial resources to implement essential home repairs.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| FHA Section 203(k) Home Rehabilitation Loan Program | Loan | HUD | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | This program allows you to finance the purchase of a house – or refinance your current mortgage – and include the cost of its repairs through a single mortgage. |
| Older Adults Home Modification Grant Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate | Older Adult Home Modification Program (OAHMP) is to assist experienced non-profit organizations, state and local governments, and public housing authorities in undertaking comprehensive programs that make safety and functional home modifications and limited repairs to meet the needs of low-income elderly homeowners. |
| Single Family Housing Repair Loans & Grants | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | Help very-low-income homeowners improve, modernize and make health and safety repairs to their homes. Note, grants are restricted to applicants age 62+ for health and safety hazards. |
| Disability Housing Grants for Veterans | Grant | VA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | The VA offers housing grants for veterans and service members with certain service-connected disabilities so they can buy or change a home to meet their needs and live more independently. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Encourage insurance coverage through education and awareness – Increasing participation in both homeowner's insurance and flood insurance programs can help better prepare homeowners for future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Group Flood Insurance Policies (GFIPs) | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | FEMA provides GFIPs to individuals and households that don't have flood insurance and have experienced flood damage resulting from a Presidentially declared major disaster. FEMA may pay up to $2400 in premiums as part of a disaster assistance grant, for up to three years of coverage for eligible recipients' flood damaged property. GFIP policies begin 60 days after the date of the Presidential disaster declaration, and individual coverage becomes effective 30 days following NFIP's receipt of the individual's name and premium payment from either FEMA or a state, local, territorial, or tribal government agency. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Encourage insurance coverage through education and awareness – Increasing participation in both homeowner's insurance and flood insurance programs can help better prepare homeowners for future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to mitigate the risk of future disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities include housing, infrastructure, and economic development activities. |

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# 8. Infrastructure Systems Recovery

Repairing damage to infrastructure systems is often one of the first priorities for SLTT recovery efforts. The restoration of utilities, such as power and water, are critical needs for survivors, especially for survivors with access and functional needs, including access to medication which requires refrigeration, assistive technology, and/or durable medical equipment. Functioning utilities are necessary for long-term recovery efforts across all RSFs. Safe and reliable transportation and roadways and bridges that are clear of debris and obstructions are also often among the first priorities for communities. Damaged transportation networks can have cascading impacts on other recovery areas if survivors are unable to travel to reach their homes, businesses, or schools.

One of the key recovery goals under the infrastructure systems RSF is not only the repair and restoration of infrastructure, but also ensuring resilient systems that are better able to withstand future disasters. As the frequency and severity of catastrophic disasters continues to increase, communities need to look for ways to reduce risk. Improvements to dams and levees will help protect lives and homes from future floods, resilient transportation systems ensure that food production and the delivery of goods can quickly recover, and resilient utilities can help critical services such as power, water, sanitation, and even government services remain operational or be restored as soon as possible after an event.

Infrastructure recovery requires three crucial components: lifecycle analysis, long-term community planning, and adequate revenue. Identifying a solution to a particular disaster impact is just the first step on the path to recovery. Significant coordination and prioritization will be required to implement the infrastructure systems recovery solutions noted in this section.

> ⭐ Tribal Nations need access to real-time information and quality data to best serve their tribal communities during and after emergencies. Because of historic underfunding and lack of technical assistance, many Tribal Nations require resources and training when working with federal agencies, public-private partnerships, and agreements with state and local agencies and educational systems.

Infrastructure systems recovery may include:

- Utilities (e.g., electricity, gas, communications)

- Roads, bridges, and public transportation

- Water and wastewater systems (e.g., water treatment plants, sewage, and flood control)

- Communications

- Public buildings (e.g., government buildings, hospitals, and schools)

- Resiliency and mitigation

The common Infrastructure Systems recovery challenges included in this Roadmap are:

1. Travel Impacts: Travel within the community is unsafe, slow, or impossible.

2. Power Disruptions: The community is experiencing sustained outages in power.

3. Impacts to Water Systems: The community is experiencing sustained outages in handling water and wastewater.

4. Public Transportation Service Disruptions: Public transportation capabilities have been damaged and can't meet the needs of the community.

5. Interrupted Communications: Phone systems and internet communication are unreliable or non-functional.

6. Impacts to Protective Infrastructure: Dams, levees, or other infrastructure intended to mitigate the impacts of disasters have been damaged, creating future vulnerability for the community.

The pages that follow outline potential solutions and applicable resources for each challenge.

Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 1 – Travel Impacts: Travel within the community is unsafe, slow, or impossible.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
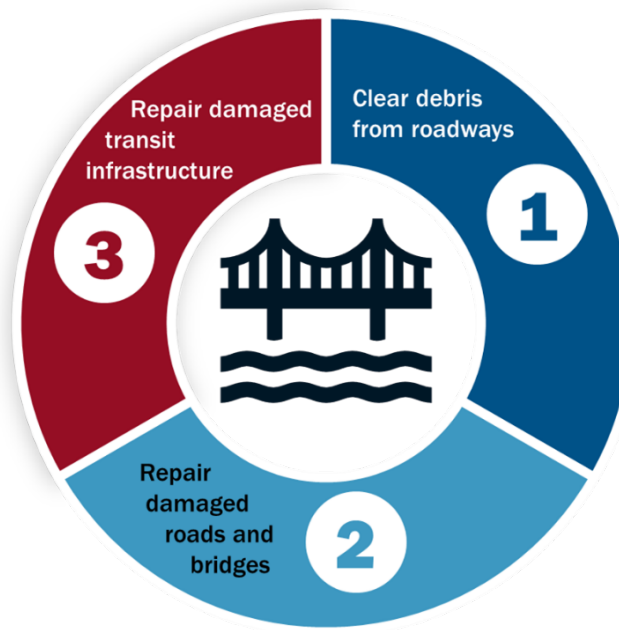


**Figure 29: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 1 – Travel Impacts**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| 1. Clear debris from roadways – Debris not only poses a safety risk but can prevent the free movement of essential goods and services (such as construction materials, food deliveries, or emergency vehicles). | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| 2. Repair damaged roads and bridges – The whole community cannot effectively recover without safe and functioning transportation infrastructure. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| FHWA Emergency Relief Program | Grant | DOT / FHWA | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term | Funding for the repair and reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands which have suffered serious damage because of natural disasters or other external causes. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%.. |
| Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The FEMA Hazard Mitigation Buyback Program is a potential tool to prevent repetitive loss and help resource survivors seeking a new home after a disaster impact. |

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## 2. Repair damaged roads and bridges – The whole community cannot effectively recover without safe and functioning transportation infrastructure.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Repair damaged transit infrastructure – Many people rely on public transit for travel to and from work and to access community services; repair of these systems contributes to recovery of the whole community.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| FTA Emergency Relief Program | Grant | DOT / FTA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term | FTA's Emergency Relief (ER) Program is intended for states and transit agencies that may be affected by a declared emergency or disaster and want to seek funding. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including  debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |
| Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The FEMA Hazard Mitigation Buyback Program is a potential tool to prevent repetitive loss and help resource survivors seeking a new home after a disaster impact. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Repair damaged transit infrastructure – Many people rely on public transit for travel to and from work and to access community services; repair of these systems contributes to recovery of the whole community.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 2 – Power Disruptions: The community is experiencing sustained outages in power.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
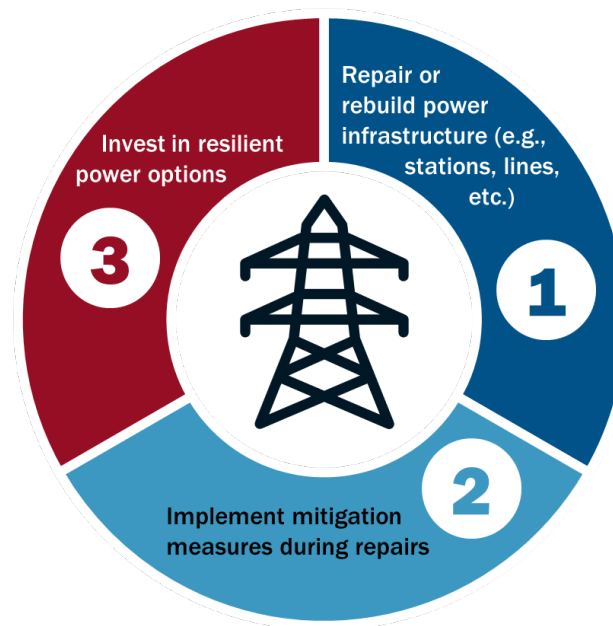


**Figure 30: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 2 – Power Disruptions**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**1. Repair or rebuild power infrastructure (e.g., stations, lines, etc.) – A safe and functioning power system is necessary for the operation of other essential services, such as hospitals, shelters, heating and cooling in extreme weather conditions, and the safe preparation of food and water.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Energy Program (SEP) | Grant | DOE / WIPO | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | Department of Energy's State Energy Program (SEP) provides funding to enhance energy security and maximize the benefit. Sec. 61001. Emergency preparedness for energy supply disruptions. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |

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| 1. Repair or rebuild power infrastructure (e.g., stations, lines, etc.) – A safe and functioning power system is necessary for the operation of other essential services, such as hospitals, shelters, heating and cooling in extreme weather conditions, and the safe preparation of food and water. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Rural Utilities Service Programs | Grant Loan Loan Guarantee | USDA / RD | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | For rural areas – various programs from USDA Rural Development. Larger urban and metropolitan energy corporations are typically considered as large private for-profit entities and are responsible for building, insuring, and repairing their facilities and related infrastructure. They are typically ineligible for federal assistance. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Implement mitigation measures during repairs – Ongoing repairs present an opportunity to better protect essential infrastructure from the impacts of future disasters (for example, relocation of generators or hardening of utility poles).** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| FEMA Public Assistance (406 Mitigation) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA PA will fund mitigation measures for permanent work (categories C – G). To be eligible for PA funding, the mitigation measures must directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portion(s) of the facility. Generally, eligible PA mitigation measures are those the applicant performs on the damaged portion(s) of the facility. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster.. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Implement mitigation measures during repairs – Ongoing repairs present an opportunity to better protect essential infrastructure from the impacts of future disasters (for example, relocation of generators or hardening of utility poles).** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

| 3. Invest in resilient power options – Diversifying power sources can help create a more resilient system and mitigate the impact of future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy | Grant | DOE | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | Most of EERE's new investments directly support deployments or demonstrations of technologies that show viable pathways for achieving EERE's five programmatic priorities: Decarbonizing the electricity sector, Decarbonizing transportation across all modes: air, sea, rail, and road, Decarbonizing the industrial sector, Reducing the carbon footprint of buildings, and Decarbonizing the agriculture sector, specifically focused on the nexus between energy and water. The Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs Office (WIP) is part of EERE and supports DOE's mission to create greater energy affordability, security, and resiliency. WIP's mission is to enable strategic investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies through the use of innovative practices across the United States in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders, including state and local organizations and community-based non-profits. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Invest in resilient power options – Diversifying power sources can help create a more resilient system and mitigate the impact of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The BRIC program aims to support eligible state, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. Each eligible competitive applicant may use funds for Capability and Capacity Building Activities (C&CB), Mitigation Projects, and Management Costs. Projects must be cost-effective, reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future hazards, meet either of the two latest published editions relevant consensus-based codes, specification, and standards, align with the applicable hazards mitigation plan, and meet all Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) requirements. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |

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| 3. Invest in resilient power options – Diversifying power sources can help create a more resilient system and mitigate the impact of future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster.. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Invest in resilient power options – Diversifying power sources can help create a more resilient system and mitigate the impact of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Electric Infrastructure Loan & Loan Guarantee Program | Loan  Loan Guarantee | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | Provides investment capital in the form of loans and loan-guarantees for the maintenance and improvement of electric infrastructure in areas where commercial capital is not available. Loans are available to existing borrowers recovering from unavoidable events such as natural disasters. Larger urban and metropolitan energy corporations are typically considered as large private for-profit entities and are responsible for building, insuring, and repairing their facilities and related infrastructure. They are typically ineligible for federal assistance. |

Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 3 – Impacts to Water Systems: The community is experiencing sustained outages in handling water and wastewater.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
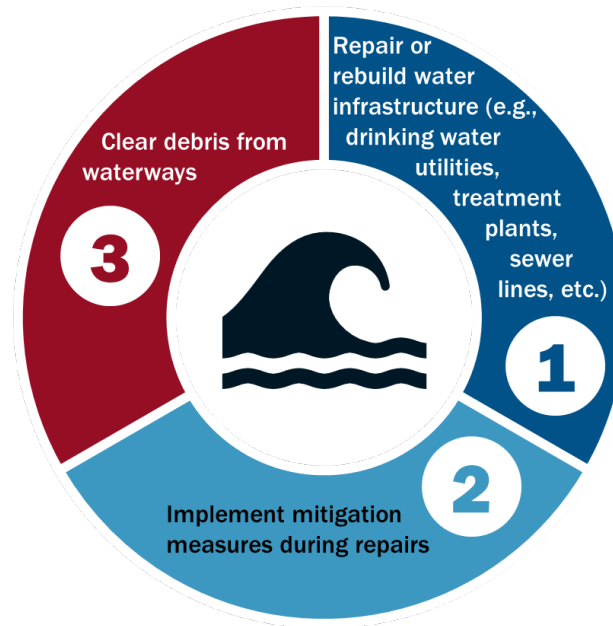


**Figure 31: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 3 – Impacts to Water Systems**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| 1. Repair or rebuild water infrastructure (e.g., drinking water utilities, wastewater treatment plants, sewer lines, etc.) – Fully functioning water infrastructure is essential for delivering safe drinking water, properly removing and treating wastewater, and diverting stormwater and floodwaters; repair of these systems can also help survivors transition away from temporary feeding programs that are providing clean and safe drinking water. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Clean Water State Revolving Fund | Loan | EPA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | A federal-state partnership that provides communities low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. Public and private non-profit. |
| Drinking Water State Revolving Fund | Loan | EPA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Financial assistance program to help water systems achieve the health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |

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| 1. Repair or rebuild water infrastructure (e.g., drinking water utilities, wastewater treatment plants, sewer lines, etc.) – Fully functioning water infrastructure is essential for delivering safe drinking water, properly removing and treating wastewater, and diverting stormwater and floodwaters; repair of these systems can also help survivors transition away from temporary feeding programs that are providing clean and safe drinking water. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | **Applicant** | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Hazard Mitigation Grant Program](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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| 1. Repair or rebuild water infrastructure (e.g., drinking water utilities, wastewater treatment plants, sewer lines, etc.) – Fully functioning water infrastructure is essential for delivering safe drinking water, properly removing and treating wastewater, and diverting stormwater and floodwaters; repair of these systems can also help survivors transition away from temporary feeding programs that are providing clean and safe drinking water. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program helps eligible rural communities prepare, or recover from, an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water. |

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| 1. Repair or rebuild water infrastructure (e.g., drinking water utilities, wastewater treatment plants, sewer lines, etc.) – Fully functioning water infrastructure is essential for delivering safe drinking water, properly removing and treating wastewater, and diverting stormwater and floodwaters; repair of these systems can also help survivors transition away from temporary feeding programs that are providing clean and safe drinking water. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | **Applicant** | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant | Grant  Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | 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. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**2. Implement mitigation measures during repairs – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to strengthen and upgrade infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of future disasters.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clean Water State Revolving Fund | Loan | EPA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | A federal-state partnership that provides communities low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. Public and private non-profit. |
| Drinking Water State Revolving Fund | Loan | EPA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Financial assistance program to help water systems achieve the health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act. |
| Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) | Loan | EPA | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Accelerates investment in our nation's water and wastewater infrastructure by providing long-term, low cost, supplemental credit assistance under customized terms to creditworthy water and wastewater projects of national and regional significance. |
| Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Establishes the Small, Underserved, and Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program to provide grants to eligible entities for projects to assist public water systems to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Implement mitigation measures during repairs – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to strengthen and upgrade infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| FEMA Public Assistance (406 Mitigation) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term<br><br>Intermediate<br><br>Long-Term | FEMA PA will fund mitigation measures for permanent work (categories C – G). To be eligible for PA funding, the mitigation measures must directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portion(s) of the facility. Generally, eligible PA mitigation measures are those the applicant performs on the damaged portion(s) of the facility. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| **2. Implement mitigation measures during repairs – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to strengthen and upgrade infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | 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. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Clear debris from waterways – Debris blocking navigable waterways of the U.S. (i.e., those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or may be used to transport interstate or foreign commerce) can exacerbate flooding and interfere with the diversion and processing of wastewater and stormwater. | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| NOAA Marine Debris Program – Marine Debris Removal Grants | Grant | DOC / NOAA | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | After a disaster, NOAA's Marine Debris Program works with states and territories to determine additional marine debris removal needs. Subject to appropriation of funds by Congress, NOAA's Marine Debris Program may receive disaster relief supplemental funding to assess, remove, and dispose of disaster-related marine debris. Funding supports post-storm surveys and mapping of marine debris accumulation hot spots, and the removal and disposal of vessels, derelict fishing gear and traps, damaged piers, pilings and other large-scale debris. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Emergency Watershed Protection Program | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | The program offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms and other natural disasters that impair a watershed. |

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Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 4 – Public Transportation Service Disruptions: Public transportation capabilities have been damaged and can't meet the needs of the community.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 32: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 4 – Public Transportation Service Disruptions**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| FHWA Emergency Relief Program | Grant | DOT / FHWA | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term | Funding for the repair and reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands which have suffered serious damage because of natural disasters or other external causes. |
| Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program | Grant | DOT / FTA | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term  Intermediate | The program helps states and public transportation systems pay for protecting, repairing, and/or replacing equipment and facilities that may suffer or have suffered serious damage as a result of an emergency. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual  Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term  Intermediate  Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |

**1. Repair or replace damaged public transportation infrastructure and vehicles – Many individuals rely on public transportation services for their daily transportation needs; resuming bus, rail, and other transit services can help individuals return to work, obtain food and supplies, and take other actions that aid in their recovery.**

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| 1. Repair or replace damaged public transportation infrastructure and vehicles – Many individuals rely on public transportation services for their daily transportation needs; resuming bus, rail, and other transit services can help individuals return to work, obtain food and supplies, and take other actions that aid in their recovery. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| **2. Implement mitigation measures during repairs – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to improve and upgrade transportation infrastructure and vehicles to mitigate the impacts of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Airport Improvement Program (AIP) | Grant | DOT / FAA | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Airport must be part of National Plane Integration Airport Systems (NPIAS) to qualify for grant. |
| Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing Program (RRIF) | Loan | DOT / FRA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Eligible borrowers include railroads, state and local governments, government-sponsored authorities and corporations, limited option freight shippers that intend to construct a new rail connection, and joint ventures that include at least one of the preceding. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (406 Mitigation) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA PA will fund mitigation measures for permanent work (categories C – G). To be eligible for PA funding, the mitigation measures must directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portion(s) of the facility. Generally, eligible PA mitigation measures are those the applicant performs on the damaged portion(s) of the facility. |

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| 2. Implement mitigation measures during repairs – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to improve and upgrade transportation infrastructure and vehicles to mitigate the impacts of future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 5 – Interrupted Communications: Phone systems and internet communication are unreliable or non-functional.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 33: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 5 – Interrupted Communications**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

**1. Repair or replace communications infrastructure (e.g., wireless towers, wires, etc.) – Communications infrastructure is essential for distributing recovery-related messaging to communities and ensuring individuals can access resources to aid in their recovery.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High Cost Program (Connect America Fund; Rural Digital Opportunity Fund; Mobility Fund; Uniendo a Puerto Rico Fund; Connect USVI Fund) | Grant | FCC | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | Designed to ensure rural, insular, and high-cost areas access to modern communications networks capable of providing voice and broadband service, both fixed and mobile, at rates that are reasonably comparable to those in urban areas. |
| Rural Health Care (RHC) Program | Grant | FCC | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | For public or non-profit health care providers for broadband and telecommunications services necessary for the provision of health care. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |

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| 1. Repair or replace communications infrastructure (e.g., wireless towers, wires, etc.) – Communications infrastructure is essential for distributing recovery-related messaging to communities and ensuring individuals can access resources to aid in their recovery. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Rural Development Telecommunication Programs | Grant Loan Loan Guarantee | USDA / RD | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | Telecommunication programs provide a variety of loans and grants to build and expand broadband networks. Loans to build broadband networks and deliver service to rural households and businesses, provide capital for rural telecommunications companies and broadband providers. Grants are reserved for communities with the highest need. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Implement mitigation measures during repairs – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to strengthen and upgrade communications infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| NTIA State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP) | Grant | DOC / NTIA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | This funding provides recipients with the resources to work with stakeholders throughout the state or territory to identify needs, gaps, and priorities for public safety wireless broadband. This work will also help recipients prepare for consultation with FirstNet. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (406 Mitigation) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA PA will fund mitigation measures for permanent work (categories C – G). To be eligible for PA funding, the mitigation measures must directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portion(s) of the facility. Generally, eligible PA mitigation measures are those the applicant performs on the damaged portion(s) of the facility. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster.. |

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| 3. Provide residents with emergency updates through other methods – Key safety and recovery messaging needs to reach residents even when standard communication systems are offline. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 6 – Impacts to Protective Infrastructure: Dams, levees, or other infrastructure intended to mitigate the impacts of disasters have been damaged, creating future vulnerability for the community.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 34: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 6 – Impacts to Protective Infrastructure**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Repair or replace communications infrastructure (e.g., wireless towers, wires, etc.) – Communications infrastructure is essential for distributing recovery-related messaging to communities and ensuring individuals can access resources to aid in their recovery. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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| 1. Repair or replace communications infrastructure (e.g., wireless towers, wires, etc.) – Communications infrastructure is essential for distributing recovery-related messaging to communities and ensuring individuals can access resources to aid in their recovery. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Relocate homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure out of vulnerable zones – When possible, relocating buildings through grant or buyout programs can help improve the resiliency of the community ahead of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| FEMA Public Assistance (406 Mitigation) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA PA will fund mitigation measures for permanent work (categories C – G). To be eligible for PA funding, the mitigation measures must directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portion(s) of the facility. Generally, eligible PA mitigation measures are those the applicant performs on the damaged portion(s) of the facility. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| **2. Relocate homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure out of vulnerable zones – When possible, relocating buildings through grant or buyout programs can help improve the resiliency of the community ahead of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Resiliency and mitigation solutions, including both hard and nature-based infrastructure, can play a key role in protecting the community and its assets from excessive damage in future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%.. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster.. |

| 3. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Resiliency and mitigation solutions, including both hard and nature-based infrastructure, can play a key role in protecting the community and its assets from excessive damage in future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

# 9.    Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery

Natural and cultural resources (NCR) comprise a wide array of resources. Natural resources – defined as land, fish, wildlife, biota, and water – include everything from wild plants and animals to man-made parks, irrigation, and aquaculture. Damage to natural resources affects the environment and ecosystems, which can impact the health and well-being of humans as well as countless plant and animal species. Damage to these resources, such as loss of wildlands, erosion, and environmental contamination, increase the vulnerability of a community to future disasters or health risks.

Cultural resources can include (but are not limited to) archaeological artifacts, cultural landscapes, archives and records repositories (such as city and town clerk offices), performing arts organizations, and libraries, museums, and the objects and collections they hold in the public trust. Historic properties also fall under NCR and can include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

> ⭐ Many tribal worldviews include an inherent spiritual value to a natural and/or cultural resource. This perspective may not always be understood or typed as an adversely affected resource. Many Native people believe that an adverse effect on a resource may constitute a harmful impact to the tribal community.
>
> For more information, see the following resources:
>
> [This Land is Their Land: A Future for Indigenous Fire in Southern California](#) (KCET)
>
> [Northern Washington Tribes Fear 'Devastation' of Salmon by Extreme Floodwaters](#) (NPR)

When damage occurs to any of these resources, the recovery and rehabilitation of NCR is vital for the economic, social, artistic, recreational, religious, and civic life of that community. If these resources are not recovered, the community never fully recovers.

NCR recovery may apply to:

- Entertainment and recreation institutions (e.g., libraries, historical buildings, cultural and art institutions, beaches, parks, sporting arenas)

- Economic and life-sustaining resources (e.g., fisheries, farmlands, quarries, soil health, clean water, forests, and other sites that provide critical resources)

- Ecosystems that protect communities (e.g., reefs, coastlines, conservation land, or wetlands)

- Heritage and identity (e.g., houses of worship, burial grounds, sacred sites, battlefields, and other locations intrinsic to the community's culture or identity)

The common NCR recovery challenges included in this Roadmap are:

1. Debris and/or Hazardous Materials Contamination: Areas in the community have been contaminated with debris and/or hazardous substances that threaten community health and safety, the economy, or natural resources.

2. Unsafe Physical Environment: The physical environment is unsafe for survivors (e.g., air quality is poor, waste management systems are non-operational, etc.).

3. Erosion Impacts: Waterways and embankments have been eroded due to a disaster.

4. Damaged Natural Areas: Parks, wetlands, woodlands, coastlines, and other areas have been damaged by a disaster.

5. Damaged Recreation Areas: Sports and recreation (for example, government-run parks) have been damaged due to a disaster.

6. Damaged Arts Organizations and Cultural Institutions: Private non-profit arts organizations (e.g., music, theater, literary arts) and cultural institutions (e.g., museums, libraries, archives) have been damaged due to a disaster.

7. Damaged Cultural Sites and Structures: Historic structures, landmarks, sites, and traditional cultural properties have been damaged due to a disaster.

The pages that follow outline potential solutions and applicable resources for each challenge.

Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 1 – Debris and/or Hazardous Materials Contamination: Areas in the community have been contaminated with debris and/or hazardous substances that threaten community health and safety, the economy, or natural resources.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
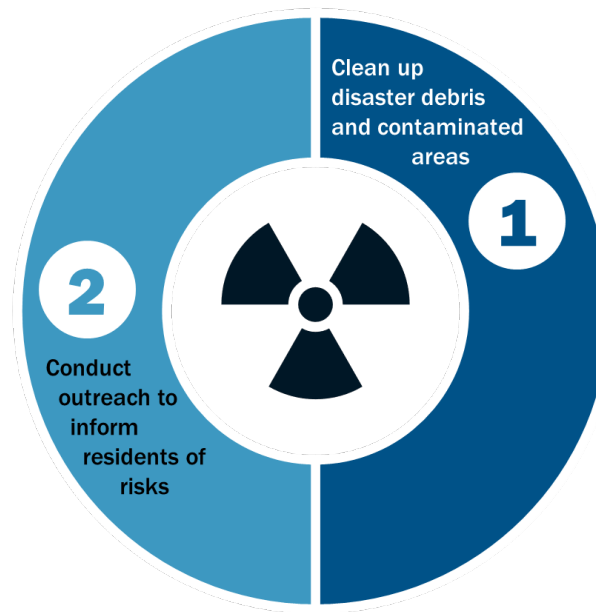


**Figure 35: Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 1 – Debris and/or Hazardous Materials Contamination**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Clean up disaster debris and contaminated areas – Debris and hazardous materials pose a risk to human health and safety, the economy, and/or and the health of the natural environment; facilitating a quick and effective cleanup of contaminated areas is crucial for recovery of the whole community.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| NOAA Marine Debris Program – Marine Debris Removal Grants | Grant | DOC / NOAA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | After a disaster, NOAA's Marine Debris Program works with states and territories to determine additional marine debris removal needs. Subject to appropriation of funds by Congress, NOAA's Marine Debris Program may receive disaster relief supplemental funding to assess, remove, and dispose of disaster-related marine debris. Funding supports post-storm surveys and mapping of marine debris accumulation hot spots, and the removal and disposal of vessels, derelict fishing gear and traps, damaged piers, pilings and other large-scale debris. |

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| 1. Clean up disaster debris and contaminated areas – Debris and hazardous materials pose a risk to human health and safety, the economy, and/or and the health of the natural environment; facilitating a quick and effective cleanup of contaminated areas is crucial for recovery of the whole community. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant | Grant | DOT | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | Governors in each State, or their counterparts within Territories or Tribes, designate an agency to receive the HMEP grant funds. Agencies submit grant applications to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) annually requesting funds for proposed activities. PHMSA reviews and evaluates applications to make certain the proposed activities support the program mission to ensure the safe transportation of hazmat. If approved, PHMSA offers the agency a Notice of Grant Award (NGA) for acceptance and signature. Once executed, the agency may distribute grant funds in accordance with the planned activities identified in the grant application within the State, Territory, or Tribe to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and first responder organizations. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Clean up disaster debris and contaminated areas – Debris and hazardous materials pose a risk to human health and safety, the economy, and/or and the health of the natural environment; facilitating a quick and effective cleanup of contaminated areas is crucial for recovery of the whole community.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Brownfields Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | EPA's Brownfields Program provides direct funding for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loans, environmental job training, technical assistance, training, and research. To facilitate the leveraging of public resources, EPA's Brownfields Program collaborates with other EPA programs, other federal partners, and state agencies to identify and make available resources that can be used for brownfield activities. |
| Local Governments Reimbursement Program | Direct Payment | EPA | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate | Local governments and federally-recognized Indian Tribes are eligible applicants. |

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| 2. Conduct outreach to inform residents of risks – Not all hazardous materials are visually distinguishable; emergency communications should inform residents of the risks present in disaster-impacted areas. | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Emergency Communications Grants | Grant | CISA | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term | Governors in each State, or their counterparts within Territories or Tribes, designate an agency to receive the HMEP grant funds. |

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Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 2 – Unsafe Physical Environment: The physical environment is unsafe for survivors (e.g., air quality is poor, waste management systems are non-operational, etc.).

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 36: Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 2 – Unsafe Physical Environment**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

It is important to note that an unsafe physical environment can have health impacts for community members. Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 1 provides solutions for addressing impacts to local health systems, and Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 6 provides solutions related to food and water distribution. In addition, the Infrastructure Systems Recovery section contains additional information and resources related to debris removal.

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| 1. Address unsafe air quality – Minimizing airborne pollutants can reduce the health risk for survivors, particularly vulnerable populations (e.g., mold). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program | Grant | DOT / FHWA | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The FAST Act continued the CMAQ program to provide a flexible funding source to state and local governments for transportation projects and programs to help meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Funding is available to reduce congestion and improve air quality for areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter (nonattainment areas) and for former nonattainment areas that are now in compliance (maintenance areas). |
| Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program provides funding for eligible applicants for projects that address local environmental and public health issues within an affected community. The CPS Program assists recipients in building collaborative partnerships to help them understand and address environmental and public health concerns in their communities. |

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| 1. Address unsafe air quality – Minimizing airborne pollutants can reduce the health risk for survivors, particularly vulnerable populations (e.g., mold). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Environmental Justice Small Grants Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | EJ Small Grants Program supports and empowers communities working on solutions to local environmental and public health issues. The program is designed to help communities understand and address exposure to multiple environmental harms and risks. |
| State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreement Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreement Program provides funding to eligible applicants to support and/or create model state activities that lead to measurable environmental or public health results in communities disproportionately burdened by environmental harms and risks. These models should leverage or utilize existing resources or assets of state agencies to develop key tools and processes that integrate environmental justice considerations into state governments and government programs. |

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## 1. Address unsafe air quality – Minimizing airborne pollutants can reduce the health risk for survivors, particularly vulnerable populations (e.g., mold).

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Reducing Public Exposure to Indoor Pollutants | Cooperative Agreement | EPA / OAR | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | Program includes funding, national policies, and systems to provide a framework for indoor air risk reduction, helping to address disparities and ensure sustainable improvements. IAQ can be improved and exposure to unhealthy indoor air in buildings reduced through better design, construction, operation and maintenance and renovation practices; changes in the personal choices and behaviors of occupants; and mitigation of IAQ problems. |

## 2. Address unsafe water quality – Eliminating waterborne pathogens can reduce stress on the healthcare system and allow survivors to resume usage of municipal water systems.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Drinking Water State Revolving Fund | Loan | EPA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Financial assistance program to help water systems achieve the health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act. |

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| 2. Address unsafe water quality – Eliminating waterborne pathogens can reduce stress on the healthcare system and allow survivors to resume usage of municipal water systems. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | **Applicant** | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant | Grant<br><br>Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | 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. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Restore waste management and collection services – Fully functioning waste collection services can aid in debris removal and allow survivors to dispose of damaged household goods during individual cleanup and recovery efforts.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant<br>Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |
| Solid Waste Management Grant Program | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program reduces or eliminates pollution of water resources by providing funding for organizations that provide technical assistance or training to improve the planning and management of solid waste sites in rural areas. |

Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 3 – Erosion Impacts: Waterways and embankments have been eroded due to a disaster.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 37: Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 3 – Erosion Impacts**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Repair or restore waterways and embankments – Waterways and watersheds can act as natural buffers against storm surge and other disaster threats; restoring these systems provides natural mitigation benefits to increase the resiliency of the community. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| National Estuary Program (NEP) | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The National Estuary Program (NEP) goal is to protect and restore the water quality and resources of estuaries (which is the tidal mouth of a large river) and associated watersheds designated by the EPA Administrator as nationally significant. The 28 estuaries of national significance, or NEPs, use an ecosystem-based management approach to help achieve their protection and restoration goals. The NEP develops a long-term plan that identifies actions to address those problems, and identifies partners who will implement said actions. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Repair or restore waterways and embankments – Waterways and watersheds can act as natural buffers against storm surge and other disaster threats; restoring these systems provides natural mitigation benefits to increase the resiliency of the community.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) & Floodplain Easement Program (EWP-FPE) | Grant Easement | USDA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | When natural disasters strike, the Emergency Watershed Protection Program offers vital recovery options for local communities to help people reduce hazards to life and property. Project funds address erosion related watershed impairments by supporting activities such as removing debris from stream channels, road culverts, and bridges; reshaping and protecting eroded banks; correcting damaged drainage facilities; repairing levees and structures; and reseeding damaged areas. The Emergency Watershed Protection – Floodplain Easement (EWPP-FPE) option offers an alternative method to traditional EWP Program Recovery. USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) recommends this option to landowners and others where acquiring an easement is the best approach (more economical and prudent) to reduce threat to life and/or property. |

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| 2. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Investing in nature-based or other mitigation solutions can provide an added layer of protection for a community during future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Drinking Water State Revolving Fund | Loan | EPA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Financial assistance program to help water systems achieve the health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act. |
| National Estuary Program (NEP) | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The National Estuary Program (NEP) goal is to protect and restore the water quality and resources of estuaries (which is the tidal mouth of a large river) and associated watersheds designated by the EPA Administrator as nationally significant. The 28 estuaries of national significance, or NEPs, use an ecosystem-based management approach to help achieve their protection and restoration goals. The NEP develops a long-term plan that identifies actions to address those problems, and identifies partners who will implement said actions. |
| Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | Grants under the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management program (Section 319) can fund nature-based solutions demonstration projects that may provide hazard reduction co-benefits; these may include stream restoration, riparian buffer creation, wetland creation, rain gardens, and other bio-retention projects. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Investing in nature-based or other mitigation solutions can provide an added layer of protection for a community during future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | States, federally-recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply. The application period opens with the state's, tribe's, or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes six months after the end of that fiscal year. Application extensions may be requested. |

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Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 4 – Damaged Natural Areas: Parks, wetlands, woodlands, coastlines, and other areas have been damaged by a disaster.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 38: Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 4 – Damaged Natural Areas**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program | Grant | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | NOAA's Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program provides funding and technical assistance for restoration projects that ensure fish have access to high-quality habitat. The goal of these projects is to recover and sustain fisheries – particularly those species managed by NOAA Fisheries, or those listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Projects range from improving access to habitat by removing dams and other barriers, to restoring coral and oyster reefs, to rebuilding coastal wetlands. |

**1. Repair or restore watersheds** – Watersheds act as a natural buffer against storm surge and other disaster threats; restoring watersheds can strengthen a community's resiliency.

| 1. Repair or restore watersheds – Watersheds act as a natural buffer against storm surge and other disaster threats; restoring watersheds can strengthen a community's resiliency. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF) was established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that create and restore natural systems to help protect coastal communities from the impacts of coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, inundation, coastal erosion, wildfires and associated landslides/debris flows, and enable communities to recover more quickly from these events, all while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**1. Repair or restore watersheds** – Watersheds act as a natural buffer against storm surge and other disaster threats; restoring watersheds can strengthen a community's resiliency.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) restores, increases, and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. The NCRF invests in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers, and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. |
| Drinking Water State Revolving Fund | Loan | EPA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Financial assistance program to help water systems achieve the health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act. |
| Federal Funding for Wetlands | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | EPA and other federal agencies have various sources of funding that can be used to support state and tribal wetland programs as well as voluntary wetland restoration. |

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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| | | | | | | | |

**1. Repair or restore watersheds – Watersheds act as a natural buffer against storm surge and other disaster threats; restoring watersheds can strengthen a community's resiliency.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Estuary Program (NEP) | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The National Estuary Program (NEP) goal is to protect and restore the water quality and resources of estuaries (which is the tidal mouth of a large river) and associated watersheds designated by the EPA Administrator as nationally significant. The 28 estuaries of national significance, or NEPs, use an ecosystem-based management approach to help achieve their protection and restoration goals. The NEP develops a long-term plan that identifies actions to address those problems, and identifies partners who will implement said actions. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| 2. Replant trees and natural barriers – Trees and vegetation can act as a natural buffer against wind, erosion, and other disaster threats; restoring these natural mitigation benefits can strengthen a community's resiliency. | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF) was established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that create and restore natural systems to help protect coastal communities from the impacts of coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, inundation, coastal erosion, wildfires and associated landslides/debris flows, and enable communities to recover more quickly from these events, all while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| **2. Replant trees and natural barriers – Trees and vegetation can act as a natural buffer against wind, erosion, and other disaster threats; restoring these natural mitigation benefits can strengthen a community's resiliency.** | | | | | | | |
| National Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) restores, increases, and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. The NCRF invests in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers, and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

**2. Replant trees and natural barriers – Trees and vegetation can act as a natural buffer against wind, erosion, and other disaster threats; restoring these natural mitigation benefits can strengthen a community's resiliency.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency Forest Restoration Program | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term | The Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP), administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides payments to eligible owners of nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) land in order to carry out emergency measures to restore land damaged by a natural disaster. EFRP enrollment is administered by FSA state and county committees and county offices. Producers should inquire with their local FSA county office regarding EFRP enrollment periods and eligibility. |
| Tree Assistance Program (TAP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term | The Tree Assistance Program (TAP) provides financial assistance to eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines lost by natural disasters. TAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program | Grant | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | NOAA's Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program provides funding and technical assistance for restoration projects that ensure fish have access to high-quality habitat. The goal of these projects is to recover and sustain fisheries – particularly those species managed by NOAA Fisheries, or those listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Projects range from improving access to habitat by removing dams and other barriers, to restoring coral and oyster reefs, to rebuilding coastal wetlands. |
| National Coastal Zone Management Program | Grant Cooperative Agreement | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The National Coastal Zone Management Program comprehensively addresses the nation's coastal issues through a voluntary partnership between the federal government and coastal and Great Lakes states and territories. The program provides the basis for protecting, restoring, and responsibly developing our nation's diverse coastal communities and resources. While state partners must follow basic requirements, the program also gives states the flexibility to design unique programs that best address their coastal challenges and regulations. |

**3. Restore coastlines and reefs** – Coastlines and reefs provide both natural buffer benefits against disaster threats, but also promote tourism and boost the local economy; restoring these natural resources can aid in a community's recovery from a disaster.

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF) was established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that create and restore natural systems to help protect coastal communities from the impacts of coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, inundation, coastal erosion, wildfires and associated landslides/debris flows, and enable communities to recover more quickly from these events, all while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species. |
| National Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) restores, increases, and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. The NCRF invests in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers, and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

**3. Restore coastlines and reefs – Coastlines and reefs provide both natural buffer benefits against disaster threats, but also promote tourism and boost the local economy; restoring these natural resources can aid in a community's recovery from a disaster.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Program | Grant | DOI / USFWS | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program annually provides grants of up to $1 million to coastal and Great Lakes states, as well as U.S. territories to protect, restore and enhance coastal wetland ecosystems and associated uplands. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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| 4. Dune restoration – Dunes act as a natural buffer against storm surge and other disaster threats; restoring dunes can improve a community's resiliency ahead of future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF) was established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that create and restore natural systems to help protect coastal communities from the impacts of coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, inundation, coastal erosion, wildfires and associated landslides/debris flows, and enable communities to recover more quickly from these events, all while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species. |

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**4. Dune restoration – Dunes act as a natural buffer against storm surge and other disaster threats; restoring dunes can improve a community's resiliency ahead of future disasters.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) restores, increases, and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. The NCRF invests in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers, and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. |
| Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Program | Grant | DOI / USFWS | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program annually provides grants of up to $1 million to coastal and Great Lakes states, as well as U.S. territories to protect, restore and enhance coastal wetland ecosystems and associated uplands. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4. Dune restoration – Dunes act as a natural buffer against storm surge and other disaster threats; restoring dunes can improve a community's resiliency ahead of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

**5. Repair or restore public parks – Parks provide recreational and tourism benefits but can also provide a safe communal meeting space during recovery efforts; restoring these public amenities can provide benefits for the community during recovery.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land and Water Conservation Fund State Grant Program (LWCF) | Grant | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | LWCF provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, as well as funding for shared federal land acquisition and conservation strategies. |
| National Parks and Public Lands Legacy Restoration Fund | Grant | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The network of roads, trails, restrooms, water treatment systems, and visitor facilities in national parks is aging and often exceeds the capacity for which it was designed. This program funds projects that address key climate and environmental threats, upgrade trails, roads and buildings, support local economies, and leverage partnerships. The historical, natural, recreational and educational features in national parks are being protected and preserved for the use and enjoyment of current and future visitors. Funding is allocated to the National Park Service (70 percent), Fish and Wildlife Service (5 percent), Bureau of Land Management (5 percent), Bureau of Indian Education (5 percent), and the USDA Forest Service (5 percent). |

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| 5. Repair or restore public parks – Parks provide recreational and tourism benefits but can also provide a safe communal meeting space during recovery efforts; restoring these public amenities can provide benefits for the community during recovery. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | **Applicant** | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |

| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

**6. Invest in resiliency – Nature-based solutions can provide mitigation and resiliency benefits while also promoting recreation and tourism for a community's economy.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program | Grant | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | NOAA's Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program provides funding and technical assistance for restoration projects that ensure fish have access to high-quality habitat. The goal of these projects is to recover and sustain fisheries – particularly those species managed by NOAA Fisheries, or those listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Projects range from improving access to habitat by removing dams and other barriers, to restoring coral and oyster reefs, to rebuilding coastal wetlands. |
| National Coastal Zone Management Program | Grant Cooperative Agreement | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The National Coastal Zone Management Program comprehensively addresses the nation's coastal issues through a voluntary partnership between the federal government and coastal and Great Lakes states and territories. The program provides the basis for protecting, restoring, and responsibly developing our nation's diverse coastal communities and resources. While state partners must follow basic requirements, the program also gives states the flexibility to design unique programs that best address their coastal challenges and regulations. |

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| 6. Invest in resiliency – Nature-based solutions can provide mitigation and resiliency benefits while also promoting recreation and tourism for a community's economy. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF) was established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that create and restore natural systems to help protect coastal communities from the impacts of coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, inundation, coastal erosion, wildfires and associated landslides/debris flows, and enable communities to recover more quickly from these events, all while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species. |
| National Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) restores, increases, and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. The NCRF invests in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers, and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. |

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| 6. Invest in resiliency – Nature-based solutions can provide mitigation and resiliency benefits while also promoting recreation and tourism for a community's economy. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Land and Water Conservation Fund State Grant Program (LWCF) | Grant | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | LWCF provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, as well as funding for shared federal land acquisition and conservation strategies. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 5 – Damaged Recreation Areas: Sports and recreation (for example, government-run parks) have been damaged due to a disaster.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 39: Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 5 - Damaged Recreation Areas**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Repair or restore damaged sites – Sites may have historic or cultural value for community members and may also provide tourism revenue for the local economy. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Historic Preservation Fund Competitive Grants | Grant | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | Program provides matching grants to states for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties by such means as planning, technical assistance, acquisition, for historic properties. Major reconstruction is not eligible. Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants are awarded annually based on an apportionment formula. The National Park Service (NPS) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), along with the Certified Local Governments provide the structure for preservation efforts to be connected on the national, state, and local levels. This includes the required minimum 10% pass-through of the HPF grant funds to directly support local preservation projects and provide preservation training and guidance. NPS consults with the SHPOs on all preservation projects through the Section 106 process outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act. |

| 1. Repair or restore damaged sites – Sites may have historic or cultural value for community members and may also provide tourism revenue for the local economy. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to bolster protection structures or take other mitigation measures to increase the ability of important sites to withstand the impacts of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Brownfields Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | EPA's Brownfields Program provides direct funding for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loans, environmental job training, technical assistance, training, and research. To facilitate the leveraging of public resources, EPA's Brownfields Program collaborates with other EPA programs, other federal partners, and state agencies to identify and make available resources that can be used for brownfield activities. |
| Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program provides funding for eligible applicants for projects that address local environmental and public health issues within an affected community. The CPS Program assists recipients in building collaborative partnerships to help them understand and address environmental and public health concerns in their communities. |

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| 2. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to bolster protection structures or take other mitigation measures to increase the ability of important sites to withstand the impacts of future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Environmental Justice Small Grants Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | EJ Small Grants Program supports and empowers communities working on solutions to local environmental and public health issues. The program is designed to help communities understand and address exposure to multiple environmental harms and risks. |
| State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreement Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreement Program provides funding to eligible applicants to support and/or create model state activities that lead to measurable environmental or public health results in communities disproportionately burdened by environmental harms and risks. These models should leverage or utilize existing resources or assets of state agencies to develop key tools and processes that integrate environmental justice considerations into state governments and government programs. |

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| 2. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to bolster protection structures or take other mitigation measures to increase the ability of important sites to withstand the impacts of future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (406 Mitigation) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA PA will fund mitigation measures for permanent work (categories C – G). To be eligible for PA funding, the mitigation measures must directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portion(s) of the facility. Generally, eligible PA mitigation measures are those the applicant performs on the damaged portion(s) of the facility. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 6 – Damaged Arts Organizations and Cultural Institutions: Private non-profit arts and culture organizations (e.g., performance venues, museums, libraries, etc.) have been damaged due to a disaster.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 40: Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 6 - Damaged Arts Organizations and Cultural Institutions**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Repair or restore damaged sites – Sites may have historic or cultural value for community members and may also provide tourism revenue for the local economy. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program | Tax Relief | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program encourages private sector investment in the rehabilitation and re-use of historic buildings. |
| Historic Preservation Fund Competitive Grants | Grant | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | Program provides matching grants to states for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties by such means as planning, technical assistance, acquisition, for historic properties. Major reconstruction is not eligible. Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants are awarded annually based on an apportionment formula. The National Park Service (NPS) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), along with the Certified Local Governments provide the structure for preservation efforts to be connected on the national, state, and local levels. This includes the required minimum 10% pass-through of the HPF grant funds to directly support local preservation projects and provide preservation training and guidance. NPS consults with the SHPOs on all preservation projects through the Section 106 process outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| **1. Repair or restore damaged sites – Sites may have historic or cultural value for community members and may also provide tourism revenue for the local economy.** | | | | | | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |
| Save America's Treasures (SAT) Grant Program | Grant | NPS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Designed to support the preservation of nationally significant historic properties and collections, the grant program is competitive and requires a dollar-for-dollar match. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**2. Stabilize and restore records and collections – Damaged records and collections may require specialized restoration methods.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%.. |
| Save America's Treasures (SAT) Grant Program | Grant | NPS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Designed to support the preservation of nationally significant historic properties and collections, the grant program is competitive and requires a dollar-for-dollar match. |

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| 3. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to bolster protection structures or take other mitigation measures to increase the ability of important sites to withstand the impacts of future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (406 Mitigation) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA PA will fund mitigation measures for permanent work (categories C – G). To be eligible for PA funding, the mitigation measures must directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portion(s) of the facility. Generally, eligible PA mitigation measures are those the applicant performs on the damaged portion(s) of the facility. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Collections Assessment for Preservation Program | Direct Payment | IMLS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term | Museums can apply for emergency assistance through the CAP program to engage conservators and building engineers to assess damage to their collections and storage/display environments. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to bolster protection structures or take other mitigation measures to increase the ability of important sites to withstand the impacts of future disasters.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Preservation Assistance Grants for Smaller Institutions | Grant | NEH | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | Preservation Assistance Grants help small and mid-sized institutions – such as libraries, museums, historical societies, archival repositories, cultural organizations, town and county records offices, and colleges and universities – improve their ability to preserve and care for their significant humanities collections. Grants may support development of emergency plans, purchase of supplies, non-construction mitigation activities, and/or risk assessments. |

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Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 7 – Damaged Cultural Sites and Structures: Historic structures, landmarks, sites, and traditional cultural properties have been damaged due to a disaster.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 41: Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 7 - Damaged Cultural Sites and Structures**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**1. Repair or restore damaged sites – Sites and structures may have historic or cultural value for community members and may also provide tourism revenue for the local economy.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program | Tax Relief | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program encourages private sector investment in the rehabilitation and re-use of historic buildings. |
| Historic Preservation Fund Competitive Grants | Grant | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | Program provides matching grants to states for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties by such means as planning, technical assistance, acquisition, for historic properties. Major reconstruction is not eligible. Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants are awarded annually based on an apportionment formula. The National Park Service (NPS) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), along with the Certified Local Governments provide the structure for preservation efforts to be connected on the national, state, and local levels. This includes the required minimum 10% pass-through of the HPF grant funds to directly support local preservation projects and provide preservation training and guidance. NPS consults with the SHPOs on all preservation projects through the Section 106 process outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act. |

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| 1. Repair or restore damaged sites – Sites and structures may have historic or cultural value for community members and may also provide tourism revenue for the local economy. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%. |
| Save America's Treasures (SAT) Grant Program | Grant | NPS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Designed to support the preservation of nationally significant historic properties and collections, the grant program is competitive and requires a dollar-for-dollar match. |
| Grants for Art Projects | Grant | NEA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | Although the NEA does not receive special appropriations to support disaster relief activities, the Endowment may provide financial support to public arts agencies and arts organizations for disaster preparedness and prevention activities that may arise out of natural disasters or terrorist activities. |

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**1. Repair or restore damaged sites – Sites and structures may have historic or cultural value for community members and may also provide tourism revenue for the local economy.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Emergency / Intervention Funding | Grant | NTHP | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term | Intervention funding from the National Trust is awarded in emergency situations when immediate and unanticipated work is needed to save a historic structure, such as when a fire or other natural disaster strikes. |

**2. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to bolster protection structures or take other mitigation measures to increase the ability of important sites to withstand the impacts of future disasters.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (406 Mitigation) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA PA will fund mitigation measures for permanent work (categories C – G). To be eligible for PA funding, the mitigation measures must directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portion(s) of the facility. Generally, eligible PA mitigation measures are those the applicant performs on the damaged portion(s) of the facility. |

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| 2. Invest in additional mitigation and resiliency solutions – Ongoing repairs provide an opportunity to bolster protection structures or take other mitigation measures to increase the ability of important sites to withstand the impacts of future disasters. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Save America's Treasures (SAT) Grant Program | Grant | NPS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Designed to support the preservation of nationally significant historic properties and collections, the grant program is competitive and requires a dollar-for-dollar match. |

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# 10. Community Planning and Capacity Building

Disaster recovery is federally supported, state managed, and community led. The Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB) RSF provides resources and support to SLTT entities to help manage complex disaster recovery needs, with a particular focus on community-led recovery planning and building the capacity of local governments, tribes, and territories to manage their own recovery. The SLTT government plays a critical role that requires leadership, planning, and management of the multiple collaborative activities addressing the unique and changing needs of their communities. This includes setting recovery goals and priorities, putting together recovery plans, managing assistance and resources from stakeholders, coordinating partners, and building the capability and expertise of SLTT agencies and staff to successfully address recovery efforts.

> ⭐ Because of their sovereign nation status, Tribal Nations may have extant zoning regulations as part of their community planning that includes land, air, water, and cultural resource considerations.
>
> For more information, see the following resource:
>
> [Disaster Philanthropy and Native Americans: Practical Tips for Funding On and Off Reservations](#) (Center for Disaster Philanthropy)

CPCB engagement includes:

- Community recovery goals and priorities

- Recovery plans

- Training

- Partnership coordination

- Pre-disaster preparedness

The common CPCB recovery challenges included in this Roadmap are:

1. Strained Emergency Response System: Emergency public safety services (e.g., police, fire, medical) are occupied with disaster operations and cannot respond to non-disaster emergency calls.

2. Data Gaps: The community is unable to collect or manage data quickly to aid in assessment and decision-making.

3. Lack of Pre-Disaster Plans: The community doesn't have a pre-disaster recovery plan and/or mitigation plan in place to coordinate and manage recovery efforts.

4. Lack of Community Engagement Strategy: The community doesn't have a community engagement strategy in place or well-established communications channels (i.e., website, newsletter, print publications, etc.) to facilitate adequate and equitable outreach.

5. Limited Recovery Capacity: The community doesn't have the capacity to fully manage its own recovery.

The pages that follow outline potential solutions and applicable resources for each challenge.

Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Challenge 1 – Strained Emergency Response System: Emergency public safety services (e.g., police, fire, medical) are occupied with disaster operations and cannot respond to non-disaster emergency calls.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 42: Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Challenge 1 - Strained Emergency Response System**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Recruit additional staff and volunteers – Partner organizations may be able to help bolster the capacity of local emergency services to meet the needs of the whole community. | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | The objectives of the SAFER Program are to assist local fire departments with staffing and deployment capabilities to respond to emergencies and assure that communities have adequate protection from fire and fire-related hazards. |
| Disaster Medical Assistance Teams | Other | HHS | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term | Direct provision of personnel. |

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| 2. Fund social services programs that can address some needs – Some needs can be met by non-emergency services allowing emergency responders to remain focused on other emergency calls (e.g., health distress calls can be routed to counseling services that have the expertise and capability necessary to handle severe health crises). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Name** | **Type of Program** | **Agency** | **Funding Source** | **Applicant** | | **Phase Available** | **Critical Program Information** |
| | | | | **SLTT** | **Non-SLTT** | | |
| Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) | Grant | FEMA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | The Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) is a psycho-educational program designed to help provide survivors of disasters with coping mechanisms and mental health resources. Intermediate Services Program – 60 days Regular Services Program – 9 months |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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Community Planning and Capacity Building Challenge 2 – Data Gaps: The community is unable to collect or manage data quickly to aid in assessment and decision-making.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:
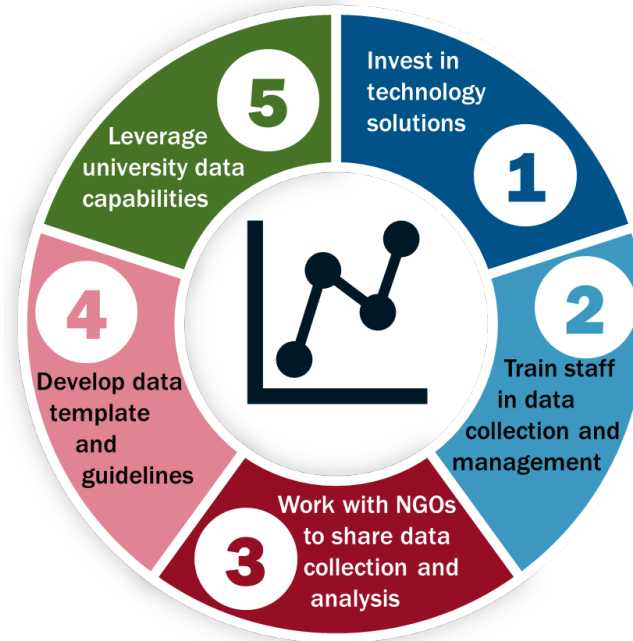


**Figure 43: Community Planning and Capacity Building Challenge 2 - Data Gaps**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below. Note that several federal government agencies offer open data sources that can be utilized at any time, including after a disaster. Examples include:

- [Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)](#)

- [Open Data](#) & [Community Resilience Estimates](#) (U.S. Census Bureau)

- [OpenFEMA](#)

- [National Risk Index](#)

| 1. Invest in technology solutions – Software programs designed to process, store, and manage large quantities of data can aid communities that may not have the capacity to manage data on their own. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| [Community Connect Grants](#) | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | For broadband development in eligible rural areas without existing broadband services. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Invest in technology solutions – Software programs designed to process, store, and manage large quantities of data can aid communities that may not have the capacity to manage data on their own.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| ReConnect Loan and Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | For broadband expansion in eligible rural areas without adequate broadband services. |
| Rural Broadband Access Loan & Loan Guarantee | Loan Loan Guarantee | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | For broadband construction/improvement or purchasing facilities or equipment in eligible rural areas. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Train staff in data collection and management – Trainings and workshops provide an opportunity to educate staff on best practices around data collection, data management, and data-driven decision-making to aid in recovery planning for the whole community.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| [Homeland Security National Training Program Continuing Training Grants](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP)/Continuing Training Grants (CTG) provides funding via cooperative agreements to partners to develop and deliver training to prepare communities to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recovery from acts of terrorism and natural, man-made, and technological hazards. |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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**3. Work with NGOs to share data collection and analysis – NGOs and other non-profit organizations may have the capacity to assist in data collection and analysis efforts and supplement the capabilities of government staff.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4. Develop data template and guidelines – Developing templates, guidelines, and processes, as well as outlining responsibilities for data management roles, can help define the type and amount of data that will need to be collected and managed after a disaster.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

**5. Leverage university data capabilities** – Partner with local universities to leverage their data collection and management capabilities and resources; in some cases, universities may offer their data capabilities for free immediately following a major disaster.

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Community Planning and Capacity Building Challenge 3 – Lack of Pre-Disaster Plans: The community doesn't have a pre-disaster recovery plan and/or mitigation plan in place to coordinate and manage recovery efforts.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 44: Community Planning and Capacity Building Challenge 3 - Lack of Pre-Disaster Plans**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| 1. Identify community needs and priorities – Community-driven decision-making processes can help ensure that community members are part of the recovery planning process and see their local needs and priorities reflected in recovery projects and plans; SLTT leadership should work carefully to ensure that underserved populations have the ability to participate in community engagement opportunities and that final plans reflect all members of the whole community. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**2. Establish recovery goals and create a recovery plan – The establishment of a recovery plan creates a clear blueprint for the path to full recovery for the whole community and establishes local roles and responsibilities for managing and implementing post-disaster recovery.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Hazard Mitigation Grant Program](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| 3. Train staff in recovery management – Trainings and workshops can help staff understand the complexities of the recovery process and manage expectations. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| 4. Develop community engagement opportunities – Community members should be afforded an opportunity to participate in the recovery planning process, both to cultivate buy-in on the final plan and to ensure the whole community is reflected in planning decisions. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

**5. Leverage partnerships to develop a plan – Local or regional planning agencies as well as private and non-profit organizations may have staff with planning expertise or other planning resources that can supplement the capacity of government staff.**

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Community Planning and Capacity Building Challenge 4 – Lack of Community Engagement Strategy: The community doesn't have a community engagement strategy in place or well-established communications channels (i.e., website, newsletter, print publications, etc.) to facilitate adequate and equitable outreach.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 45: Community Planning and Capacity Building Challenge 4 - Lack of Community Engagement Strategy**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

**1. Invest in technology and software solutions – Recovery leadership should have multiple methods for communicating coordinated recovery messaging from its agencies to the community and the groups of people within the community each agency serves, as well as giving members of the whole community an opportunity to actively participate in the recovery planning process.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| 2. Educate staff on equitable communications strategies – Some populations may require additional considerations for effective communications, such as language translation, the use of auxiliary aids and services, or alternate distribution methods, and recovery leadership should ensure all impacted populations are able to access critical information. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

**3. Employ multiple engagement strategies – Multiple, varying distribution methods (such as electronic, paper, and audio/video) will likely be needed in order to ensure necessary communications reach the whole community; underserved populations may require proactive and targeted outreach.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

**4. Leverage partners with communication channels – Other government agencies, community groups, non-profit organizations, and other institutions active within or nearby the community may have pre-established communications channels that disaster recovery messaging can be distributed through.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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Community Planning and Capacity Building Challenge 5 – Limited Recovery Capacity: The community doesn't have the capacity to fully manage its own recovery.

Solutions to address this challenge may include:



**Figure 46: Community Planning and Capacity Building Challenge 5 - Limited Recovery Capacity**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

Note that many other solutions listed in this document may influence a community's ability to manage its own recovery. It is recommended that individuals looking at the solutions listed for this challenge also explore the various solutions listed in the other sections of this document for additional resources to aid in long-term recovery.

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**1. Bring in additional staff and subject matter experts – Individuals with prior disaster recovery experience or specific subject matter expertise in areas such as staffing, planning, resilience, or financial/grants management can bolster the capacity of the local government to manage its own recovery.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

**2. Train existing staff – Trainings and workshops provide opportunities to educate local staff on key recovery areas of expertise, such as communications, mitigation and resilience, financial and grants management, and leadership and staffing.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

**3. Invest in capacity building measures – Hiring additional staff, investing in new technologies, or hosting trainings for existing staff can help build a community's capacity to manage its own recovery.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |

**4. Utilize partnerships – Leverage partnerships with non-governmental organizations and non-profit entities that can provide expertise, technical assistance, and capacity building support.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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**5. Coordinate with other governments – County, state, local, or other peer governments not impacted by the disaster may be able to provide capacity and support for recovery.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

**6. Identify community roles – Community leaders or other members of the whole community may have a personal interest in a particular area of recovery and may have the capacity or expertise to work closely with government officials during the recovery process.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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# Annex A: Resources by Disaster Type – Wildfire

The main challenges and solutions found throughout the base All Hazards Roadmap are broadly applicable to wildfire disasters. This Wildfire Annex is intended to supplement the information and resources presented in the base Roadmap.

The following challenges/solutions found within the base Roadmap may have additional available funding resources specific to wildfires:

- Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 1: Debris and/or Hazardous Materials Contamination

| **1. Prepare for future wildfire disasters – Implement mitigation measures during cleanup efforts, including usage of fire-resistant storage containers and materials.** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Action, Implementation, and Mitigation (AIM) Program Grant | Grant | Coalitions & Collaboratives, Inc. / USDA Forest Service | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Reimbursement funding is available for a wide variety of capacity building activities, including personnel, planning efforts and wildfire risk reduction work on nonfederal lands. Applicants must contribute a 100% match (cash or in-kind match is eligible). |

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| 1. Prepare for future wildfire disasters – Implement mitigation measures during cleanup efforts, including usage of fire-resistant storage containers and materials. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The BRIC program aims to support eligible state, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. Each eligible competitive applicant may use funds for Capability and Capacity Building Activities (C&CB), Mitigation Projects, and Management Costs. Projects must be cost-effective, reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future hazards, meet either of the two latest published editions relevant consensus-based codes, specification, and standards, align with the applicable hazards mitigation plan, and meet all Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) requirements. |

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## 1. Prepare for future wildfire disasters – Implement mitigation measures during cleanup efforts, including usage of fire-resistant storage containers and materials.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Hazard Mitigation Grant Program](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| [Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | States, federally-recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply. The application period opens with the state's, tribe's, or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes six months after the end of that fiscal year. Application extensions may be requested. |

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- [Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 2: Unsafe Physical Environment](#)

**1. Protect community health – Provide technology and/or supplies that can monitor smoke exposure and air quality, mitigate smoke inhalation risks (i.e., respirators, air purifiers, etc.) and/or exposure to ground-level toxins (i.e., shoe guards, etc.).**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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- ### Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 4: Damaged Natural Areas

**1. Protect against future fires – Implement soil stabilization measures, forest restoration practices, and nature-based solutions to mitigate mudslide risk and protect against future fire damage.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Action, Implementation, and Mitigation (AIM) Program Grant | Grant | Coalitions & Collaboratives, Inc. / USDA Forest Service | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Reimbursement funding is available for a wide variety of capacity building activities, including personnel, planning efforts and wildfire risk reduction work on nonfederal lands. Applicants must contribute a 100% match (cash or in-kind match is eligible). |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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| 1. Protect against future fires – Implement soil stabilization measures, forest restoration practices, and nature-based solutions to mitigate mudslide risk and protect against future fire damage. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Name** | **Type of Program** | **Agency** | **Funding Source** | **Applicant** | | **Phase Available** | **Critical Program Information** |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | States, federally-recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply. The application period opens with the state's, tribe's, or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes six months after the end of that fiscal year. Application extensions may be requested. |
| Emergency Watershed Protection Program | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | The program offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms and other natural disasters that impair a watershed. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| **2. Restore damaged areas – Implement natural restoration plans that include reforesting and revegetating land.** | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF) was established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that create and restore natural systems to help protect coastal communities from the impacts of coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, inundation, coastal erosion, wildfires and associated landslides/debris flows, and enable communities to recover more quickly from these events, all while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |

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| 2. Restore damaged areas – Implement natural restoration plans that include reforesting and revegetating land. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | States, federally-recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply. The application period opens with the state's, tribe's, or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes six months after the end of that fiscal year. Application extensions may be requested. |
| Emergency Watershed Protection Program | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | The program offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms and other natural disasters that impair a watershed. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Restore damaged water sources – Restore watersheds and waterways.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program | Grant | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | NOAA's Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program provides funding and technical assistance for restoration projects that ensure fish have access to high-quality habitat. The goal of these projects is to recover and sustain fisheries – particularly those species managed by NOAA Fisheries, or those listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Projects range from improving access to habitat by removing dams and other barriers, to restoring coral and oyster reefs, to rebuilding coastal wetlands. |
| National Coastal Zone Management Program | Grant<br><br>Cooperative Agreement | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The National Coastal Zone Management Program comprehensively addresses the nation's coastal issues through a voluntary partnership between the federal government and coastal and Great Lakes states and territories. The program provides the basis for protecting, restoring, and responsibly developing our nation's diverse coastal communities and resources. While state partners must follow basic requirements, the program also gives states the flexibility to design unique programs that best address their coastal challenges and regulations. |

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## 3. Restore damaged water sources – Restore watersheds and waterways.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF) was established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that create and restore natural systems to help protect coastal communities from the impacts of coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, inundation, coastal erosion, wildfires and associated landslides/debris flows, and enable communities to recover more quickly from these events, all while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species. |
| National Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) restores, increases, and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. The NCRF invests in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers, and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. |

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## 3. Restore damaged water sources – Restore watersheds and waterways.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|:---:|:---:|---|---|
| [Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate<br><br>Long-Term | States, federally-recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply. The application period opens with the state's, tribe's, or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes six months after the end of that fiscal year. Application extensions may be requested. |
| [Emergency Watershed Protection Program](#) | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term<br><br>Intermediate | The program offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms and other natural disasters that impair a watershed. |

| 4. Employ innovative restoration techniques – Implement mitigation measures during restoration efforts, including consideration of innovative management tools such as prescribed fires, fireshed prioritization, and potential operational delineations (PODs). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Action, Implementation, and Mitigation (AIM) Program Grant | Grant | Coalitions & Collaboratives, Inc. / USDA Forest Service | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Reimbursement funding is available for a wide variety of capacity building activities, including personnel, planning efforts and wildfire risk reduction work on nonfederal lands. Applicants must contribute a 100% match (cash or in-kind match is eligible). |
| Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The BRIC program aims to support eligible state, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. Each eligible competitive applicant may use funds for Capability and Capacity Building Activities (C&CB), Mitigation Projects, and Management Costs. Projects must be cost-effective, reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future hazards, meet either of the two latest published editions relevant consensus-based codes, specification, and standards, align with the applicable hazards mitigation plan, and meet all Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) requirements. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4. Employ innovative restoration techniques – Implement mitigation measures during restoration efforts, including consideration of innovative management tools such as prescribed fires, fireshed prioritization, and potential operational delineations (PODs).** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | States, federally-recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply. The application period opens with the state's, tribe's, or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes six months after the end of that fiscal year. Application extensions may be requested. |

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- ■ [Economic Recovery Challenge 3: Supply Chain Disruptions](#)

**1. Identify supply chain alternatives – Establish strategic partnerships with private sector businesses to source needed supplies; offer financial incentives for temporarily increased manufacturing capacity.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

- ■ [Economic Recovery Challenge 4: Agricultural and Fisheries Impacts](#)

**1. Provide financial support to farmers/producers – Provide financial assistance or incentives for farmers or producers who experienced losses of crops and/or livestock or damages to land and infrastructure specifically caused by fire.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Emergency Farm Loan](#) | Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate | Loan applications must be received by the Agency no later than 8 months after the date the disaster is declared or designated. |
| [Emergency Conservation Program](#) | Grant | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | ECP provides emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland and conservation structures damaged by natural disasters and implement emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. |

| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Provide financial support to farmers/producers – Provide financial assistance or incentives for farmers or producers who experienced losses of crops and/or livestock or damages to land and infrastructure specifically caused by fire.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Emergency Forest Restoration Program | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | The Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP), administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides payments to eligible owners of nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) land in order to carry out emergency measures to restore land damaged by a natural disaster. EFRP enrollment is administered by FSA state and county committees and county offices. Producers should inquire with their local FSA county office regarding EFRP enrollment periods and eligibility. |
| Livestock Forage Program (LFP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | The qualifying drought and qualifying grazing losses, and/or notification of prohibition to graze Federal land due to fire, must have occurred in the grazing period and crop year. |
| Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | LIP provides benefits to livestock producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by adverse weather or by attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government. LIP payments are equal to 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock. |

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| 1. Provide financial support to farmers/producers – Provide financial assistance or incentives for farmers or producers who experienced losses of crops and/or livestock or damages to land and infrastructure specifically caused by fire. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | NAP provides financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting occur due to natural disasters. |
| Tree Assistance Program (TAP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | The Tree Assistance Program (TAP) provides financial assistance to eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines lost by natural disasters. TAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). |
| Emergency Watershed Protection Program | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | The program offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms and other natural disasters that impair a watershed. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Provide financial support to farmers/producers – Provide financial assistance or incentives for farmers or producers who experienced losses of crops and/or livestock or damages to land and infrastructure specifically caused by fire.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers and non-industrial forest managers to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits such as improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, increased soil health and reduced soil erosion and sedimentation, improved or created wildlife habitat, and mitigation against drought and increasing weather volatility. |

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- Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 3: Impacts to Water Systems

| 1. Address damaged water infrastructure – Implement testing measures to ensure household pipes do not contain contaminants, perform infrastructure retrofits, and/or replace damaged systems that have burned. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | States, federally-recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply. The application period opens with the state's, tribe's, or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes six months after the end of that fiscal year. Application extensions may be requested. |

- Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Challenge 1: Strained Emergency Response System

| 1. Ensure continuity of services – Provide financial and technical assistance to municipalities that still need to provide public services to their communities. |
|---|
| *While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.* |

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- [Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 2: Mental/Behavioral Health](#)

| **1. Address responder and survivor needs – Provide counseling services to individuals who experienced trauma and property losses.** |
| :--- |
| *While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.* |

In addition, wildfire disasters may present unique challenges for communities during recovery. Those specific challenges, along with potential solutions and associated financial resources, are listed below.

Wildfire Challenge 1 – Vulnerability to Fire Damage: Homes, businesses, and other infrastructure were damaged and face significant repair costs due to lack of insurance program participation, non-existent or non-enforced fire codes and regulations, and/or lack of awareness on best practices for home and landscape management for wildfire preparedness.

Solutions to address this challenge include:



**Figure 47: Wildfire Challenge 1 - Vulnerability to Fire Damage**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

## 1. Address damaged structures – Repair and/or rebuild damaged homes and businesses.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |
| Disaster Loan Program | Loan | SBA | Supplemental | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | SBA provides low-interest disaster loans to help businesses and homeowners recover from declared disasters. |

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| 2. Address impacted infrastructure – Repair and/or rebuild damaged infrastructure. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| FEMA Public Assistance (PA) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%.. |

**3. Increase wildfire preparedness – Educate homeowners and business owners on current codes and regulations as well as optional, beneficial fire preparedness measures (e.g., forest/land stewardship educational programs); consider providing incentives to encourage these actions.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Fire Prevention and Safety Grants | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants are part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) and support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to reduce injury and prevent death among high-risk populations. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Action, Implementation, and Mitigation (AIM) Program Grant | Grant | Coalitions & Collaboratives, Inc. / USDA Forest Service | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Reimbursement funding is available for a wide variety of capacity building activities, including personnel, planning efforts and wildfire risk reduction work on nonfederal lands. Applicants must contribute a 100% match (cash or in-kind match is eligible). |

**4. Prepare for future wildfires – Implement mitigation measures, including upgrades to improve fire resistance, during repair and rebuilding efforts (inclusive of both structures and the surrounding landscape).**

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| 4. Prepare for future wildfires – Implement mitigation measures, including upgrades to improve fire resistance, during repair and rebuilding efforts (inclusive of both structures and the surrounding landscape). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The BRIC program aims to support eligible state, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. Each eligible competitive applicant may use funds for Capability and Capacity Building Activities (C&CB), Mitigation Projects, and Management Costs. Projects must be cost-effective, reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future hazards, meet either of the two latest published editions relevant consensus-based codes, specification, and standards, align with the applicable hazards mitigation plan, and meet all Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) requirements. |

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| 4. Prepare for future wildfires – Implement mitigation measures, including upgrades to improve fire resistance, during repair and rebuilding efforts (inclusive of both structures and the surrounding landscape). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | States, federally-recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply. The application period opens with the state's, tribe's, or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes six months after the end of that fiscal year. Application extensions may be requested. |

## 5. Improve insurance participation rates – Encourage participation in insurance programs through communication and educational efforts.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Fire Prevention and Safety Grants | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants are part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) and support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to reduce injury and prevent death among high-risk populations. |

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| 6. Educate and prepare local leadership – Educate local leaders on the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), situational awareness for general fire safety, and best practices for alerts and communications, safe areas for sheltering, and evacuation routes and procedures to promote fire-safe communities and enhance coordination between residents/owners and emergency management personnel. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Action, Implementation, and Mitigation (AIM) Program Grant | Grant | Coalitions & Collaboratives, Inc. / USDA Forest Service | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Reimbursement funding is available for a wide variety of capacity building activities, including personnel, planning efforts and wildfire risk reduction work on nonfederal lands. Applicants must contribute a 100% match (cash or in-kind match is eligible). |
| Fire Prevention and Safety Grants | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants are part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) and support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to reduce injury and prevent death among high-risk populations. |

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Wildfire Challenge 2 – Staffing Capacity and Safety: Federal, state, and local forest management and fire departments do not have the capacity to support impacted communities long-term due to low staffing levels, multiple concurrent fire disasters, or other factors, and/or do not have the staffing levels, equipment, or training necessary to protect firefighter health and safety.

Solutions to address this challenge include:



**Figure 48: Wildfire Challenge 2 - Staffing Capacity and Safety**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| 1. Expand current staff – Hire additional staff; prioritize funding for local emergency management and response to plan for, respond to, and mitigate the risk of wildfires. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | The objectives of the SAFER Program are to assist local fire departments with staffing and deployment capabilities to respond to emergencies and assure that communities have adequate protection from fire and fire-related hazards. |
| Reimbursement for Firefighting Costs on Federal Property | Direct Payment | FEMA / USFA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate | Your department may qualify for reimbursement if personnel performed fire suppression activities (fire prevention, training or other activities are not eligible). Pay for specially hired personnel is one allowable category. Claims for reimbursement must be submitted within 90 days of the incident. |

| 2. Augment current staff – Augment staffing levels through mutual aid (i.e., MOUs) from peer communities and/or grassroots preparedness and response groups. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | **Applicant** | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Action, Implementation, and Mitigation (AIM) Program Grant | Grant | Coalitions & Collaboratives, Inc. / USDA Forest Service | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Reimbursement funding is available for a wide variety of capacity building activities, including personnel, planning efforts and wildfire risk reduction work on nonfederal lands. Applicants must contribute a 100% match (cash or in-kind match is eligible). |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Available | Critical Program Information |
| Action, Implementation, and Mitigation (AIM) Program Grant | Grant | Coalitions & Collaboratives, Inc. / USDA Forest Service | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate<br>Long-Term | Reimbursement funding is available for a wide variety of capacity building activities, including personnel, planning efforts and wildfire risk reduction work on nonfederal lands. Applicants must contribute a 100% match (cash or in-kind match is eligible). |
| Assistance for Local Emergency Response Training (ALERT) | Grant | DOT | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | The ALERT grant promotes hazmat response training for volunteer or remote emergency responders. Response activities include the transportation of crude oil, ethanol, and other flammable liquids by rail consistent with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards. The ALERT grant is competitively awarded to non-profit organizations capable of delivering an established curriculum to emergency responders. |

**3. Encourage fire careers – Promote education, training, and recruiting programs for forest and fire management careers (to include funding for those programs).**

## 3. Encourage fire careers – Promote education, training, and recruiting programs for forest and fire management careers (to include funding for those programs).

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Safety (CS) Grant | Grant | DOT | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | The CS grant enhances the capability of communities to prepare for and respond to hazmat accidents and incidents and supports the training of state and local enforcement personnel who are responsible for enforcing the safe transportation of hazmat. The CS grant is competitively awarded to non-profit organizations. |
| Assistance to Firefighters Grants | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The primary goal of the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) is to meet the firefighting and emergency response needs of fire departments and non-affiliated emergency medical service organizations and to help them obtain critically needed equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training and other resources necessary for protecting the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards. |

## 3. Encourage fire careers – Promote education, training, and recruiting programs for forest and fire management careers (to include funding for those programs).

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | The objectives of the SAFER Program are to assist local fire departments with staffing and deployment capabilities to respond to emergencies and assure that communities have adequate protection from fire and fire-related hazards. |

## 4. Identify supplemental capacity resources – Coordinate with local workforce development boards and colleges with forestry/wildlands programs for short-term support.

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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# Annex B: Resources by Disaster Type – Drought

The main challenges and solutions found throughout the base All Hazards Roadmap are broadly applicable to drought disasters. This Drought Annex is intended to supplement the information and resources presented in the base Roadmap.

*Note: Drought conditions can put environments and communities at increased fire risk. Annex A: Resources by Disaster Type –Wildfires addresses challenges and potential solutions specifically associated with fire disasters.*

The following challenges/solutions found within the base Roadmap may have additional available funding resources specific to drought:

- Infrastructure Systems Recovery Challenge 3: Impacts to Water Systems

| **1. Address drought-specific damages – Implement repairs to impacted water infrastructure that is not functioning properly due to low water levels, integrate mitigation measures where feasible to strengthen infrastructure ahead of future drought impacts, and engage in long-term planning for drought risks.** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Modeling, Analysis, Predictions and Projections (MAPP) | Grant | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Modeling, Analysis, Predictions, and Projections (MAPP) Program's mission is to enhance the Nation's and NOAA's capability to understand, predict, and project variability and long-term changes in Earth's climate system. The MAPP Program is primarily a competitive funding program with annual calls for proposals and investigators' task forces organized around major programmatic research thrusts. |

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| 1. Address drought-specific damages – Implement repairs to impacted water infrastructure that is not functioning properly due to low water levels, integrate mitigation measures where feasible to strengthen infrastructure ahead of future drought impacts, and engage in long-term planning for drought risks. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Coping with Drought Research Competition | Grant | DOC / NOAA / NIDIS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | Research through the Coping with Drought competition assesses impacts of drought on agriculture, ecosystems, and water resources and develops decision support tools for regional, state, and local use. This research contributes to the understanding of how communities become aware of drought threats and how they can improve preparation and planning. |
| Tribal Climate Resilience Program | Grant | DOI / BIA | Annual | ★ | | Long-Term | The purpose of the BIA Tribal Climate Resilience Program (TCR or the Program) is to enable climate preparedness and resilience in all Indian Affairs programs and for all Federally-recognized Tribal Nations and Alaska Native Villages through technical and financial assistance, access to appropriate science, as well as educational and informational opportunities. |
| Drought Response Program | Grant | DOI / USBR | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate | The WaterSMART Drought Response Program supports a proactive approach to drought by providing financial assistance to water managers to develop and update comprehensive drought plans (Drought Contingency Planning) and implement projects that will build long-term resilience to drought (Drought Resiliency Projects). |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

**1. Address drought-specific damages – Implement repairs to impacted water infrastructure that is not functioning properly due to low water levels, integrate mitigation measures where feasible to strengthen infrastructure ahead of future drought impacts, and engage in long-term planning for drought risks.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooperative Matching Funds | Grant | DOI / USGS | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | USGS Cooperative Matching Funds (CMF) support joint projects with our state, regional, tribal, and local partners to provide reliable, impartial, and timely information needed to understand and manage the Nation's water resources. |
| Water-Use Data and Research (WUDR) Program | Grant | DOI / USGS | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The USGS Water-Use Data and Research (WUDR) program provides financial assistance through cooperative agreements with State water resource agencies to improve the availability, quality, compatibility, and delivery of water-use data that is collected or estimated by States. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster.. |

## 1. Address drought-specific damages – Implement repairs to impacted water infrastructure that is not functioning properly due to low water levels, integrate mitigation measures where feasible to strengthen infrastructure ahead of future drought impacts, and engage in long-term planning for drought risks.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program helps eligible rural communities prepare, or recover from, an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water. |
| Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | 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. |

- [Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Challenge 4: Damaged Natural Areas](#)

| **1. Mitigate future drought risk – Integrate mitigation measures by encouraging replanting or reintroduction of drought-resistant, native species.** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Name** | **Type of Program** | **Agency** | **Funding Source** | **Applicant** | | **Phase Available** | **Critical Program Information** |
| | | | | **SLTT** | **Non-SLTT** | | |
| [Hazard Mitigation Grant Program](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| [Emergency Conservation Program](#) | Grant | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | ECP provides emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland and conservation structures damaged by natural disasters and implement emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. |
| [Emergency Watershed Protection Program](#) | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | The program offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms and other natural disasters that impair a watershed. |

In addition, drought disasters may present unique challenges for communities during recovery. Those specific challenges, along with potential solutions and associated financial resources, are listed below.

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Drought Challenge 1 – Water Shortages: Low aquifer and/or reservoir levels have led to water shortages.

Solutions to address this challenge include:



**Figure 49: Drought Challenge 1 - Water Shortages**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

## 1. Decrease residential water – Limit residential water usage, with emphasis on non-emergency uses of potable water sources.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Small-Scale Water Efficiency Projects | Grant | DOI / USBR | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate | Through the WaterSMART Small-Scale Water Efficiency Projects, Reclamation provides 50/50 cost share funding to irrigation and water districts, tribes, states and other entities with water or power delivery authority for small water efficiency improvements that have been identified through previous planning efforts. Projects eligible for funding include installation of flow measurement or automation in a specific part of a water delivery system, lining of a section of a canal to address seepage, or other similar projects that are limited in scope. |
| WaterSMART Basin Studies | Grant | DOI / USBR | Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Basin Studies are collaborative studies, cost-shared with non-Federal partners, to evaluate water supply and demand and help ensure reliable water supplies by identifying strategies to address imbalances in water supply and demand. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| **1. Decrease residential water – Limit residential water usage, with emphasis on non-emergency uses of potable water sources.** | | | | | | | |
| WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants | Grant | DOI / USBR | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Through WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants, Reclamation provides 50/50 cost share funding to irrigation and water districts, tribes, states and other entities with water or power delivery authority. Projects conserve and use water more efficiently; increase the production of hydropower; mitigate conflict risk in areas at a high risk of future water conflict; and accomplish other benefits that contribute to water supply reliability in the western United States. Projects are selected through a competitive process and the focus is on projects that can be completed within two or three years. |

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| 2. Decrease business water – Limit commercial and/or agricultural water usage. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Small-Scale Water Efficiency Projects | Grant | DOI / USBR | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate | Through the WaterSMART Small-Scale Water Efficiency Projects, Reclamation provides 50/50 cost share funding to irrigation and water districts, tribes, states and other entities with water or power delivery authority for small water efficiency improvements that have been identified through previous planning efforts. Projects eligible for funding include installation of flow measurement or automation in a specific part of a water delivery system, lining of a section of a canal to address seepage, or other similar projects that are limited in scope. |
| WaterSMART Basin Studies | Grant | DOI / USBR | Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate  Long-Term | Basin Studies are collaborative studies, cost-shared with non-Federal partners, to evaluate water supply and demand and help ensure reliable water supplies by identifying strategies to address imbalances in water supply and demand. |

| 2. Decrease business water – Limit commercial and/or agricultural water usage. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants | Grant | DOI / USBR | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Through WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants, Reclamation provides 50/50 cost share funding to irrigation and water districts, tribes, states and other entities with water or power delivery authority. Projects conserve and use water more efficiently; increase the production of hydropower; mitigate conflict risk in areas at a high risk of future water conflict; and accomplish other benefits that contribute to water supply reliability in the western United States. Projects are selected through a competitive process and the focus is on projects that can be completed within two or three years. |
| Emergency Conservation Program | Grant | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term | ECP provides emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland and conservation structures damaged by natural disasters and implement emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. |

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## 3. Obtain additional water – Activate contracts/MOUs to obtain emergency water supplies.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Water Marketing Strategy Grants | Grant | DOI / USBR | Supplemental | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Through the WaterSMART Water Marketing Strategy Grants, Reclamation provides assistance to states, tribes, and local governments to conduct planning activities to develop water marketing strategies that establish or expand water markets or water marketing activities between willing participants, in compliance with state and Federal laws. |

## 4. Communicate about water limitations – Leverage communication networks to publicize water restrictions.

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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## 5. Educate community on water challenges – Increase awareness of reducing water waste.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Cooperative Watershed Management Program](#) | Grant | DOI / USBR | Annual | ✅ | ✅ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Cooperative Watershed Management Program (CWMP) contributes to the WaterSMART strategy by providing funding to watershed groups to encourage diverse stakeholders to form local solutions to address their water management needs. |

## 6. Find alternatives for water-dependent services – Implement contingency plans for services that rely on the water supply, such as water-based fire suppression and rescue equipment.

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**7. Ensure equitable services – Leverage resources to support disadvantaged populations.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transition Incentives Program | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Transition Incentives Program (TIP) offers assistance for land owners and operators, as well as opportunities for beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. It provides land owners or operators with two additional annual rental payments on land enrolled in expiring Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts, on the condition they sell or rent this land to a beginning farmer or rancher or to a socially disadvantaged group. Up to two additional annual CRP payments can be obtained through TIP. New land owners or renters must return the land to production using sustainable grazing or farming methods. |
| Grants for Rural and Native Alaskan Villages | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ★ | | Intermediate | This program helps remote Alaskan villages provide safe, reliable drinking water and waste disposal systems for households and businesses. The grant must be used to remedy a dire sanitation condition such as: recurring instances of waterborne communicable disease; individual residents hauling water to or human waste from, their homes or are using outhouses because no community-wide water and sewer system exists. The state of Alaska or local contributions must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **7. Ensure equitable services – Leverage resources to support disadvantaged populations.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Revolving Funds for Financing Water and Wastewater Projects | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | This program helps qualified nonprofits create revolving loan funds that can provide financing to extend and improve water and waste disposal systems in rural areas. The revolving loan fund may be used for: pre-development costs for water and wastewater treatment projects; short-term small capital improvement projects that are not part of the regular operations and maintenance. |
| SEARCH – Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program helps very small, financially distressed rural communities with predevelopment feasibility studies, design and technical assistance on proposed water and waste disposal projects. Funds may be used to pay pre-development planning costs, including: feasibility studies to support applications for funding water or waste disposal projects; preliminary design and engineering analysis; technical assistance for the development of an application for financial assistance. |

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## 7. Ensure equitable services – Leverage resources to support disadvantaged populations.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Water & Waste Disposal Grants to Alleviate Health Risks on Tribal Lands and Colonias | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | This program provides low-income communities, which face significant health risks, access to safe, reliable drinking water and waste disposal facilities and services. Residents of the area to be served must face significant health risks due to a lack of access to, or use of adequate, affordable water or waste disposal. |

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Drought Challenge 2 – Drought-Specific Agriculture Impacts: Agricultural producers (i.e., livestock, crops, aquaculture, etc.) are impacted by drought-specific issues such as water shortages and pest management.

Solutions to address this challenge include:
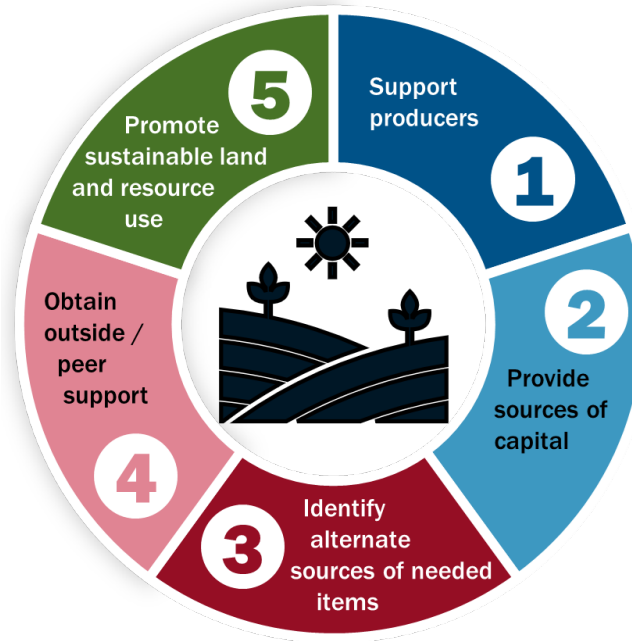


**Figure 50: Drought Challenge 2 - Drought-Specific Agriculture Impacts**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Support producers – Provide producer relief/support (i.e., direct payments, tax relief, etc.). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [USDA Disaster Assistance Programs](#) | Direct Payment  Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term  Intermediate | USDA Disaster Assistance includes programs for farmers, ranchers, agricultural producers, land owners, non-profits, and businesses. Offices that provide these programs include the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Risk Management Agency (RMA). |
| [Livestock Forage Program (LFP)](#) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term | The qualifying drought and qualifying grazing losses, and/or notification of prohibition to graze Federal land due to fire, must have occurred in the grazing period and crop year. |
| [Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)](#) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term | NAP provides financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting occur due to natural disasters. |

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## 2. Provide sources of capital – Increase access to credit and/or loans to supplement producer income.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| USDA Disaster Assistance Programs | Direct Payment Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | USDA Disaster Assistance includes programs for farmers, ranchers, agricultural producers, land owners, non-profits, and businesses. Offices that provide these programs include the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Risk Management Agency (RMA). |

## 3. Identify alternate sources of needed items – Activate contracts/MOUs to obtain emergency supplies (i.e., water, hay, etc.).

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| USDA Disaster Assistance Programs | Direct Payment Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | USDA Disaster Assistance includes programs for farmers, ranchers, agricultural producers, land owners, non-profits, and businesses. Offices that provide these programs include the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Risk Management Agency (RMA). |

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## 4. Obtain outside/peer support – Work with extension services or peer communities for additional support.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| USDA Disaster Assistance Programs | Direct Payment Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | USDA Disaster Assistance includes programs for farmers, ranchers, agricultural producers, land owners, non-profits, and businesses. Offices that provide these programs include the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Risk Management Agency (RMA). |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5. Promote sustainable land and resource use – Promote best practices to reduce water use and water waste, increase water supply resiliency, increase groundwater recharge, and prevent wind erosion of the soil resource base.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | In exchange for removing environmentally sensitive land from production and establishing permanent resource conserving plant species, farmers and ranchers are paid an annual rental rate along with other federal and non-federal incentives as specified in each CREP agreement. Participation is voluntary, and the contract period is typically 10-15 years. |
| Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | CRP is a land conservation program administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA). In exchange for a yearly rental payment, farmers enrolled in the program agree to remove environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and plant species that will improve environmental health and quality. Contracts for land enrolled in CRP are from 10 to15 years in length. The long-term goal of the program is to re-establish valuable land cover to help improve water quality, prevent soil erosion, and reduce loss of wildlife habitat. |

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| USDA Disaster Assistance Programs | Direct Payment Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | USDA Disaster Assistance includes programs for farmers, ranchers, agricultural producers, land owners, non-profits, and businesses. Offices that provide these programs include the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Risk Management Agency (RMA). |
| Transition Incentives Program | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Transition Incentives Program (TIP) offers assistance for land owners and operators, as well as opportunities for beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. It provides land owners or operators with two additional annual rental payments on land enrolled in expiring Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts, on the condition they sell or rent this land to a beginning farmer or rancher or to a socially disadvantaged group. Up to two additional annual CRP payments can be obtained through TIP. New land owners or renters must return the land to production using sustainable grazing or farming methods. |

**5. Promote sustainable land and resource use – Promote best practices to reduce water use and water waste, increase water supply resiliency, increase groundwater recharge, and prevent wind erosion of the soil resource base.**

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| 5. Promote sustainable land and resource use – Promote best practices to reduce water use and water waste, increase water supply resiliency, increase groundwater recharge, and prevent wind erosion of the soil resource base. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Agricultural Conservation Easement Program | Direct Payment | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | NRCS provides financial assistance to eligible partners for purchasing Agricultural Land Easements that protect the agricultural use and conservation values of eligible land. For working farms, the program helps farmers and ranchers keep their land in agriculture. Under the Agricultural Land Easement component, NRCS may contribute up to 50 percent of the fair market value of the agricultural land easement. Where NRCS determines that grasslands of special environmental significance will be protected, NRCS may contribute up to 75 percent of the fair market value of the agricultural land easement. |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers and non-industrial forest managers to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits such as improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, increased soil health and reduced soil erosion and sedimentation, improved or created wildlife habitat, and mitigation against drought and increasing weather volatility. |

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**5. Promote sustainable land and resource use – Promote best practices to reduce water use and water waste, increase water supply resiliency, increase groundwater recharge, and prevent wind erosion of the soil resource base.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Wetland Mitigation Banking Program | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Wetland Mitigation Banking Program (WMBP) is a competitive grants program that supports the development and establishment of wetland mitigation banks to make credits available for agricultural producers. |

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Drought Challenge 3 – Water-Based Transportation Impacts: Water-based transportation networks (such as river barges for shipping or ferry operations for commuter travel) cannot safely run on their normal schedules.

Solutions to address this challenge include:



**Figure 51: Drought Challenge 3 - Water-Based Transportation Impacts**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

**1. Provide financial support – Provide subsidies or tax relief to reduce the impact on shipping networks.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

**2. Provide incentives to reduce demand – Offer incentives for alternate transportation modes (i.e., air, road, etc.).**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

**3. Publicize encouraged community behavior – Leverage communication networks to discourage non-essential travel.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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Drought Challenge 4 – Tourism Impacts: Drought conditions are affecting tourism (i.e., water-based recreation cannot operate, tourists cannot safely enter a park in drought conditions, etc.), having cascading impacts on local economies.

Solutions to address this challenge include:



**Figure 52: Drought Challenge 4 - Tourism Impacts**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

**1. Offer financial support – Provide financial support (i.e., direct payments, tax relief, etc.) for affected tourism attraction operators/owners.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

**2. Make up for decreased revenue – Obtain additional municipal funding to ensure continuity of government operations and services despite decreased revenue.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

**3. Publicize unaffected tourism options – Leverage communication networks to encourage tourism activities that are non-water dependent.**

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

Drought Challenge 5 – Water-Dependent Energy and Industry Impacts: Energy production systems dependent on water (such as hydropower or crop-based biofuels) are impacted by the drought.

Solutions to address this challenge include:
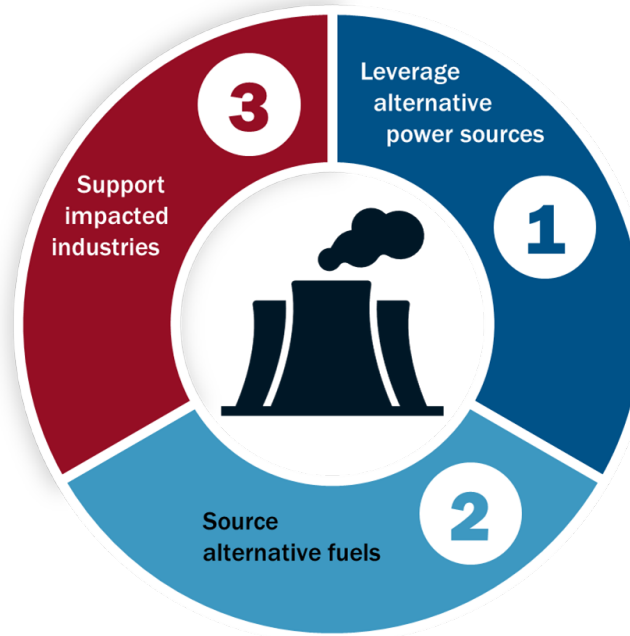


**Figure 53: Drought Challenge 5 - Water-Dependent Energy and Industry Impacts**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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## 1. Leverage alternative power sources – Transition power to non-water dependent generation sources.

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

## 2. Source alternative fuels – Activate contracts/MOUs or enact emergency procurement regulations to obtain backup fuel supplies.

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

## 3. Support impacted industries – Provide financial support to other industries whose manufacturing processes are impacted by reduced water availability.

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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# Annex C: Resources by Disaster Type – Pandemic

The main challenges and solutions found throughout the base All Hazards Roadmap are broadly applicable to pandemic disasters. This Pandemic Annex is intended to supplement the information and resources presented in the base Roadmap.

The following challenges/solutions found within the base Roadmap may have additional available funding resources specific to pandemics:

- Economic Recovery Challenge 4: Agricultural and Fisheries Impacts

| 1. Support impacted producers – Provide pandemic-specific financial assistance to agricultural producers. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Micro-Grants for Food Security Program | Grant | USDA / AMS | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | The Micro-Grants for Food Security Program (MGFSP) assists agricultural agencies or departments in eligible states and territories to increase the quantity and quality of locally grown food in food insecure communities through small-scale gardening, herding, and livestock operations by competitively distributing subawards to eligible entities. |
| Farm Loan Programs | Loan | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Farm Service Agency offers loans to help farmers and ranchers get the financing they need to start, expand or maintain a family farm. |

| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**1. Support impacted producers – Provide pandemic-specific financial assistance to agricultural producers.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers and non-industrial forest managers to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits such as improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, increased soil health and reduced soil erosion and sedimentation, improved or created wildlife habitat, and mitigation against drought and increasing weather volatility. |
| Value-Added Producer Grant | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | The Value-Added Producer Grant (VAPG) program helps agricultural producers enter into value-added activities related to the processing and marketing of new products. The goals of this program are to generate new products, create and expand marketing opportunities and increase producer income. |

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- Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 1: Capacity Limitations

| 1. Address capacity through training and planning – Train staff (both existing and newly hired) in pandemic-specific protocols, including the use of quarantine, medical sheltering, or procedures for administration of new medicines or vaccinations; support financial viability, increase capacity (infrastructure and/or technology), and plan for a continued public health emergency. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Improving Clinical and Public Health Outcomes through National Partnerships to Prevent and Control Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Disease Threats | Grant | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | All organizations are eligible to apply. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides support for domestic and global infrastructure to prevent and control infectious diseases that threaten the public's health. The proposed cooperative agreement would fund organizations that represent professionals at the front line of preventing and controlling the spread of emerging and re-emerging infectious disease threats such as COVID-19, including clinicians, other healthcare professionals, healthcare systems, and other organizations and institutions responsible for infectious disease prevention and control in the United States. |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | This award will be a continuation of funds intended only for recipients previously awarded under CDC-RFA-TP19-1901, the 2019-2024 Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement notice of funding opportunity (NOFO). |

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| 1. Address capacity through training and planning – Train staff (both existing and newly hired) in pandemic-specific protocols, including the use of quarantine, medical sheltering, or procedures for administration of new medicines or vaccinations; support financial viability, increase capacity (infrastructure and/or technology), and plan for a continued public health emergency. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services Through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health | Grant | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The purposes of this initiative are to strengthen the nation's public health infrastructure; ensure a competent, current, and connected public health system; and improve the delivery of the 10 essential public health services through capacity-building assistance. |
| Tribal Public Health Capacity Building and Quality Improvement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual | ★ | | Long-Term | The goal of this cooperative agreement is to focus on building tribal public health systems' capacity in one or more of the following areas: improving tribal public health system infrastructure and operational capacity; building the competencies of the tribal public health workforce; improving tribal public health data and information systems; strengthening tribal public health programs and services; improving the provision of tribal public health resources and communication; developing and maintaining tribal public health partnerships. |

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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| **1. Address capacity through training and planning – Train staff (both existing and newly hired) in pandemic-specific protocols, including the use of quarantine, medical sheltering, or procedures for administration of new medicines or vaccinations; support financial viability, increase capacity (infrastructure and/or technology), and plan for a continued public health emergency.** | | | | | | | |
| Provider Relief Fund | Direct Payment | HHS / HRSA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | Program purpose is to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues. |
| Rural Economic Development Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant program provides funding for rural projects through local utility organizations. USDA provides zero-interest loans to local utilities which they, in turn, pass through to local businesses (ultimate recipients) for projects that will create and retain employment in rural areas. The ultimate recipients repay the lending utility directly. The utility then is responsible for repayment to USDA. |

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- [Health and Social Services Recovery Challenge 3: Impacts to Schools](#)

| 1. Provide a healthy and safe learning environment for students and staff – Implement health and safety protocols in school settings (i.e., issuing personal protective equipment (PPE), conducting diagnostic testing and/or screening, augmenting school health and custodial staff, identifying funding for increased overtime and hazard pay, developing emergency operations and/or communications plans, etc.). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)](#) | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Since 1995, the Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC) Cooperative Agreement has been critical to U.S. health departments' ability to combat infectious diseases. Three core areas: surveillance, detection, and response; prevention and intervention; communications, coordination, and partnerships. |
| [Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program](#) | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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| 1. Provide a healthy and safe learning environment for students and staff – Implement health and safety protocols in school settings (i.e., issuing personal protective equipment (PPE), conducting diagnostic testing and/or screening, augmenting school health and custodial staff, identifying funding for increased overtime and hazard pay, developing emergency operations and/or communications plans, etc.). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Rural Economic Development Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant program provides funding for rural projects through local utility organizations. USDA provides zero-interest loans to local utilities which they, in turn, pass through to local businesses (ultimate recipients) for projects that will create and retain employment in rural areas. The ultimate recipients repay the lending utility directly. The utility then is responsible for repayment to USDA. |

In addition, pandemic disasters may present unique challenges for communities during recovery. Those specific challenges, along with potential solutions and associated financial resources, are listed below.

Pandemic Challenge 1 – Public Health Capacity: With limited capacity, healthcare and EMS providers may not be able to provide adequate testing, screening, or treatment for a pandemic threat.

Solutions to address this challenge include:
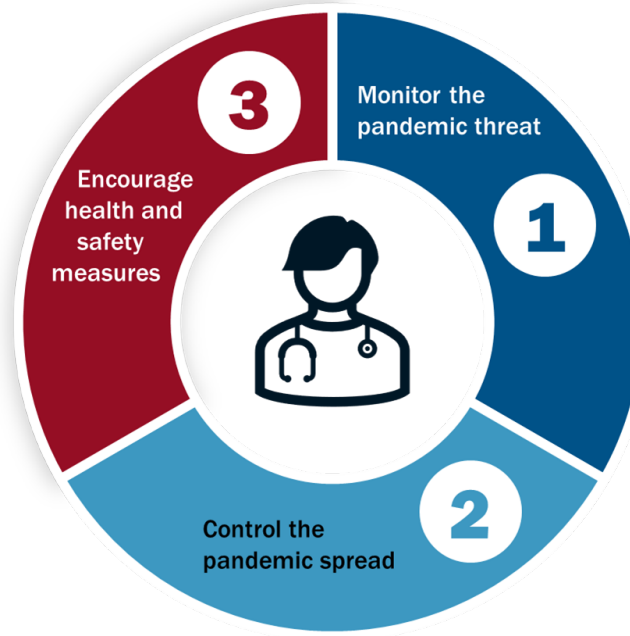


**Figure 54: Pandemic Challenge 1 - Public Health Capacity**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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| 1. Monitor the pandemic threat – Implement testing, surveillance, reporting, and/or contact tracing protocols. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC) | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Since 1995, the Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC) Cooperative Agreement has been critical to U.S. health departments' ability to combat infectious diseases. Three core areas: surveillance, detection, and response; prevention and intervention; communications, coordination, and partnerships. |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | This award will be a continuation of funds intended only for recipients previously awarded under CDC-RFA-TP19-1901, the 2019-2024 Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement notice of funding opportunity (NOFO). |
| Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services Through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health | Grant | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The purposes of this initiative are to strengthen the nation's public health infrastructure; ensure a competent, current, and connected public health system; and improve the delivery of the 10 essential public health services through capacity-building assistance. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Monitor the pandemic threat – Implement testing, surveillance, reporting, and/or contact tracing protocols.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Tribal Public Health Capacity Building and Quality Improvement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual | ⭐ | | Long-Term | The goal of this cooperative agreement is to focus on building tribal public health systems' capacity in one or more of the following areas: improving tribal public health system infrastructure and operational capacity; building the competencies of the tribal public health workforce; improving tribal public health data and information systems; strengthening tribal public health programs and services; improving the provision of tribal public health resources and communication; developing and maintaining tribal public health partnerships. |

| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Control the pandemic spread – Implement infection control measures in public and/or congregate settings.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | This award will be a continuation of funds intended only for recipients previously awarded under CDC-RFA-TP19-1901, the 2019-2024 Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement notice of funding opportunity (NOFO). |
| Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services Through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health | Grant | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The purposes of this initiative are to strengthen the nation's public health infrastructure; ensure a competent, current, and connected public health system; and improve the delivery of the 10 essential public health services through capacity-building assistance. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

**3. Encourage health and safety measures – Promote public messaging around health and safety measures to minimize health risks.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services Through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health | Grant | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The purposes of this initiative are to strengthen the nation's public health infrastructure; ensure a competent, current, and connected public health system; and improve the delivery of the 10 essential public health services through capacity-building assistance. |

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Pandemic Challenge 2 – Patient Care Delivery: A pandemic threat may require advanced treatment protocols in order to prevent the transmission of disease when delivering routine medical care and maintain the health and safety of both staff and patients.

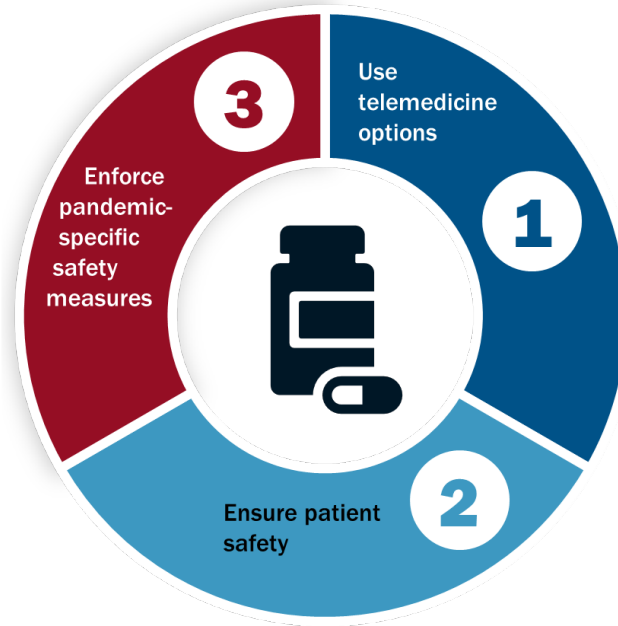Solutions to address this challenge include:



**Figure 55: Pandemic Challenge 2 - Patient Care Delivery**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

## 1. Use telemedicine options – Expand telemedicine, particularly for routine and non-emergency medical care, to mitigate the spread of disease and reduce the burden on fixed facilities.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant SLTT | Applicant Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provider Relief Fund | Direct Payment | HHS / HRSA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | Program purpose is to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues. |
| Distance Learning & Telemedicine Grant | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program helps improve access to telemedicine programs in rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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| 2. Ensure patient safety – Implement additional safety protocols and/or retrofit equipment to ensure the safe transport of diagnosed patients. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Provider Relief Fund | Direct Payment | HHS / HRSA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | Program purpose is to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues. |
| Health Care for Homeless Veterans | Direct Payment | VA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | HCHV provides funding to local VA Medical Centers (VAMCs), which contract with community-based agencies to provide short-term residential treatment to Veterans who need an immediate housing placement, even as they seek permanent housing and/or additional care and services. |

| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3. Enforce pandemic-specific safety measures – Implement new or specific protocols for the treatment of individuals diagnosed with the pandemic disease.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| NDMS Definitive Care Reimbursement Program | Direct Payment | HHS / ASPR / PHE | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) partners with health care facilities to ensure a network is in place to provide care for American citizens and/or military casualties requiring additional or complex care unavailable within an area impacted by a natural, man-made disaster, military health emergency, or other public health emergency. In the event of a public health emergency, NDMS, through 65 VA and DOD Federal Coordinating Centers (FCCs), manages the medical evacuation from areas impacted by a disaster to designated reception facilities within the NDMS health care facility network. |
| Provider Relief Fund | Direct Payment | HHS / HRSA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | Program purpose is to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues. |
| Health Care for Homeless Veterans | Direct Payment | VA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | HCHV provides funding to local VA Medical Centers (VAMCs), which contract with community-based agencies to provide short-term residential treatment to Veterans who need an immediate housing placement, even as they seek permanent housing and/or additional care and services. |

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Pandemic Challenge 3 – Care for Vulnerable Populations: Nursing homes, rehabilitation facilities, long-term care facilities, assisted living facilities, skilled nursing facilities, correctional facilities, homeless services providers, farmsteads, ports, and other congregate care settings and support services for persons with disabilities all have unique pandemic threat mitigation concerns.
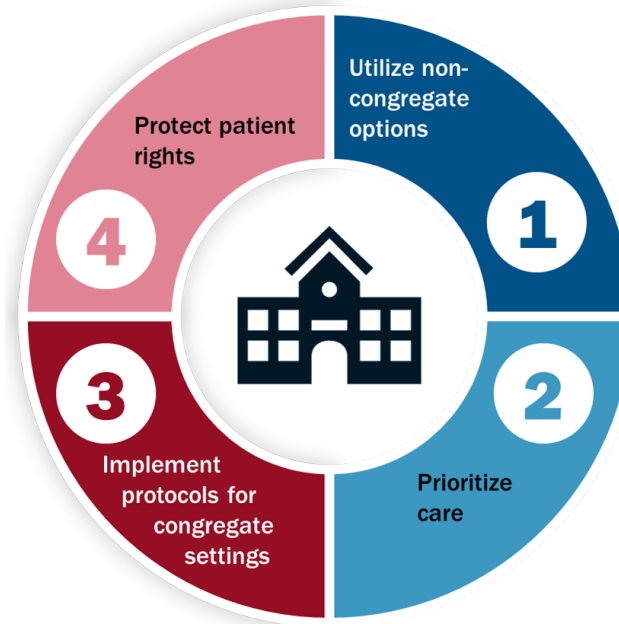
Solutions to address this challenge include:



**Figure 56: Pandemic Challenge 3 - Care for Vulnerable Populations**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

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## 1. Utilize non-congregate options – Expand and promote non-congregate, in-home care, including telemedicine.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| National Family Caregiver Support Program | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate | The National Family Caregiver Support Program (NFCSP) provides grants to states and territories to fund various supports that help family and informal caregivers care for older adults in their homes for as long as possible. |
| Provider Relief Fund | Direct Payment | HHS / HRSA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | Program purpose is to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues. |
| Distance Learning & Telemedicine Grant | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program helps improve access to telemedicine programs in rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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| 2. Prioritize care – Implement new or specific protocols which include prioritizing individuals who receive long-term care supports and services and the long-term supports and services workforce to mitigate the spread of pandemic disease and to treat those diagnosed with the pandemic disease. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) | Grant | HHS | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities. |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Program | Grant | HHS / ACF | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | The Basic Center Program (BCP) funds grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, emergency shelter, counseling, family reunification and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. |
| National Family Caregiver Support Program | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate | The National Family Caregiver Support Program (NFCSP) provides grants to states and territories to fund various supports that help family and informal caregivers care for older adults in their homes for as long as possible. |
| Provider Relief Fund | Direct Payment | HHS / HRSA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | Program purpose is to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Prioritize care – Implement new or specific protocols which include prioritizing individuals who receive long-term care supports and services and the long-term supports and services workforce to mitigate the spread of pandemic disease and to treat those diagnosed with the pandemic disease.** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Emergency Solutions Grants Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term  Intermediate | Formula funding for metropolitan cities, urban counties, territories, and states, who may subgrant to private non-profits for emergency sheltering. Shelters must serve homeless persons for 3-10 years. See 24 CFR §576.102 - Congressionally-funded grant available on a first come, first serve basis. |

| 3. Implement protocols for congregate settings – Mitigate pandemic concerns in congregate settings (i.e., increased communication, pre-positioned planning documents, etc.). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | **Applicant** | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) | Grant | HHS | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities. |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Program | Grant | HHS / ACF | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | The Basic Center Program (BCP) funds grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, emergency shelter, counseling, family reunification and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | This award will be a continuation of funds intended only for recipients previously awarded under CDC-RFA-TP19-1901, the 2019-2024 Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement notice of funding opportunity (NOFO). |

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| | | | | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

**3. Implement protocols for congregate settings – Mitigate pandemic concerns in congregate settings (i.e., increased communication, pre-positioned planning documents, etc.).**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services Through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health | Grant | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The purposes of this initiative are to strengthen the nation's public health infrastructure; ensure a competent, current, and connected public health system; and improve the delivery of the 10 essential public health services through capacity-building assistance. |
| Emergency Solutions Grants Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Formula funding for metropolitan cities, urban counties, territories, and states, who may subgrant to private non-profits for emergency sheltering. Shelters must serve homeless persons for 3-10 years. See 24 CFR §576.102 - Congressionally-funded grant available on a first come, first serve basis. |

## 3. Implement protocols for congregate settings – Mitigate pandemic concerns in congregate settings (i.e., increased communication, pre-positioned planning documents, etc.).

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Facilities Programs | Grant<br><br>Loan<br><br>Loan Guarantee | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate<br><br>Long-Term | Community Facilities Programs offer direct loans, loan guarantees and grants to develop or improve essential public services and facilities in communities across rural America. Public bodies, non-profit organizations and federally recognized American Indian Tribes can use the funds to construct, expand or improve facilities that provide health care, education, public safety, and public services. |

## 4. Protect patient rights – Ensure protocols implemented maintain rights of residents in congregate settings and recipients of long-term supports and services.

*While there are no federal financial programs identified for this solution, it is an important solution to address this challenge. Technical assistance resources may be available to help implement this solution.*

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Roadmap to Federal Resources for Disaster Recovery

Pandemic Challenge 4 – Business Safety: Businesses have to develop new protocols and restructure their workplaces to mitigate and prevent the spread of the pandemic threat, provide a safe work environment, and maintain a healthy workforce.

Solutions to address this challenge include:



**Figure 57: Pandemic Challenge 4 - Business Safety**

Resources applicable to these solutions are detailed in the tables below.

| 1. Ensure safe facilities – Implement business/facility retrofits. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| Provider Relief Fund | Direct Payment | HHS / HRSA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | Program purpose is to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |

**1. Ensure safe facilities – Implement business/facility retrofits.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program | Loan Guarantee | HUD | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program (Section 108) provides Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) recipients with the ability to leverage their annual grant allocation to access low-cost, flexible financing for economic development, housing, public facility, and infrastructure projects. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |

## 1. Ensure safe facilities – Implement business/facility retrofits.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Business and Industry Loan Guarantees | Loan Guarantee | USDA/RD | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | Providing guarantees to lenders to extend credit to businesses in areas not in a city or town with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants to assist with business repair, debt refinancing, and more |

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**2. Provide supplies for workers – Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) and advanced cleaning protocols by identifying alternative suppliers, establishing relationships with local companies to reduce ordering competition, and/or establish relationships with emergency management and response agencies who can facilitate/coordinate.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Provider Relief Fund | Direct Payment | HHS / HRSA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | Program purpose is to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues. |

**3. Monitor the pandemic threat – Implement testing, tracking, or other surveillance measures, as allowed by law, in order to identify potential concerns early.**

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | This award will be a continuation of funds intended only for recipients previously awarded under CDC-RFA-TP19-1901, the 2019-2024 Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement notice of funding opportunity (NOFO). |

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| 3. Monitor the pandemic threat – Implement testing, tracking, or other surveillance measures, as allowed by law, in order to identify potential concerns early. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Tribal Public Health Capacity Building and Quality Improvement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual Supplemental | ⭐ | | Long-Term | The goal of this cooperative agreement is to focus on building tribal public health systems' capacity in one or more of the following areas: improving tribal public health system infrastructure and operational capacity; building the competencies of the tribal public health workforce; improving tribal public health data and information systems; strengthening tribal public health programs and services; improving the provision of tribal public health resources and communication; developing and maintaining tribal public health partnerships. |
| Provider Relief Fund | Direct Payment | HHS / HRSA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | Program purpose is to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues. |

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# Annex D: Financial Programs List

All financial programs included in this document can also be found below, listed alphabetically by program name.

| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial Programs** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| 7(a) Loans | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | The 7(a) Loan Program, SBA's most common loan program, includes financial help for small businesses with special requirements. This is the best option when real estate is part of a business purchase, but it can also be used for short- and long-term working capital, refinancing current business debt, and purchasing furniture, fixtures, and supplies. The maximum loan amount for a 7(a) loan is $5 million. Key eligibility factors are based on what the business does to receive its income, its credit history, and where the business operates. Your lender will help you figure out which type of loan is best suited for your needs. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Agricultural Conservation Easement Program](#) | Direct Payment | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | NRCS provides financial assistance to eligible partners for purchasing Agricultural Land Easements that protect the agricultural use and conservation values of eligible land. For working farms, the program helps farmers and ranchers keep their land in agriculture. Under the Agricultural Land Easement component, NRCS may contribute up to 50 percent of the fair market value of the agricultural land easement. Where NRCS determines that grasslands of special environmental significance will be protected, NRCS may contribute up to 75 percent of the fair market value of the agricultural land easement. |
| [Action, Implementation, and Mitigation (AIM) Program Grant](#) | Grant | Coalitions & Collaboratives, Inc. / USDA Forest Service | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Reimbursement funding is available for a wide variety of capacity building activities, including personnel, planning efforts and wildfire risk reduction work on nonfederal lands. Applicants must contribute a 100% match (cash or in-kind match is eligible). |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial Programs** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| [Airport Improvement Program (AIP)](#) | Grant | DOT / FAA | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate<br>Long-Term | Airport must be part of National Plane Integration Airport Systems (NPIAS) to qualify for grant. |
| [Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Refund](#) | Tax Relief | TREAS / TTB | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate | Claims must be filed with TTB within 6 months from the date of a disaster. If the President declares or determines a major disaster, claims must be filed no later than 6 months from the date the President declared the major disaster |
| [Assistance for Local Emergency Response Training (ALERT)](#) | Grant | DOT | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | The ALERT grant promotes hazmat response training for volunteer or remote emergency responders. Response activities include the transportation of crude oil, ethanol, and other flammable liquids by rail consistent with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards. The ALERT grant is competitively awarded to non-profit organizations capable of delivering an established curriculum to emergency responders. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Assistance to Firefighters Grants](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The primary goal of the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) is to meet the firefighting and emergency response needs of fire departments and non-affiliated emergency medical service organizations and to help them obtain critically needed equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training and other resources necessary for protecting the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards. |
| [Brownfields Program](#) | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | EPA's Brownfields Program provides direct funding for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loans, environmental job training, technical assistance, training, and research. To facilitate the leveraging of public resources, EPA's Brownfields Program collaborates with other EPA programs, other federal partners, and state agencies to identify and make available resources that can be used for brownfield activities. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The BRIC program aims to support eligible state, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. Each eligible competitive applicant may use funds for Capability and Capacity Building Activities (C&CB), Mitigation Projects, and Management Costs. Projects must be cost-effective, reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future hazards, meet either of the two latest published editions relevant consensus-based codes, specification, and standards, align with the applicable hazards mitigation plan, and meet all Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) requirements. |
| Business and Industry Loans | Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | Providing loans to businesses in areas not in a city or town with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants. |
| Capital Fund Emergency / Natural Disaster Funding | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term | Congressionally-funded grant available on a first come, first serve basis. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic Expansion Grants](#) | Grant | HHS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The purpose of this program is to increase access to, and improve the quality of, community mental and substance use disorder treatment services through the expansion of CCBHCs. |
| [Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG)](#) | Grant | HHS | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | SLTT Lead Agencies administering child care programs under the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act and other interested parties. |
| [Clean Water State Revolving Fund](#) | Loan | EPA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | A federal-state partnership that provides communities low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. Public and private non-profit. |
| [Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Program](#) | Grant | DOI / USFWS | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program annually provides grants of up to $1 million to coastal and Great Lakes states, as well as U.S. territories to protect, restore and enhance coastal wetland ecosystems and associated uplands. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program provides funding for eligible applicants for projects that address local environmental and public health issues within an affected community. The CPS Program assists recipients in building collaborative partnerships to help them understand and address environmental and public health concerns in their communities. |
| Collections Assessment for Preservation Program | Direct Payment | IMLS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term | Museums can apply for emergency assistance through the CAP program to engage conservators and building engineers to assess damage to their collections and storage/display environments. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program | Grant | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | NOAA's Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program provides funding and technical assistance for restoration projects that ensure fish have access to high-quality habitat. The goal of these projects is to recover and sustain fisheries – particularly those species managed by NOAA Fisheries, or those listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Projects range from improving access to habitat by removing dams and other barriers, to restoring coral and oyster reefs, to rebuilding coastal wetlands. |
| Community Connect Grants | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | For broadband development in eligible rural areas without existing broadband services. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities may include acquisition, financing, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or construction of housing, as well as housing counseling and other activities. This particular activity may be eligible as part of an eligible rehabilitation activity (repairs alone are generally not eligible). This funding can be used as cost share for other federal programs, including FEMA programs. |
| [Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation](#) | Grant | HUD | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | HUD provides flexible grants to help local governments, states, and tribes to mitigate the risk of future disasters, especially in low- and moderate-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations. Eligible activities include housing, infrastructure, and economic development activities. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Program | Loan | TREAS / IRS | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | The CDFI Program uses monetary awards and training opportunities to invest in and build the capacity of CDFIs, empowering them to grow, achieve organizational sustainability, and drive community revitalization. |
| Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program can be used to support schools (e.g., equipment to support remote learning) and provides affordable funding for essential community facilities (e.g., food banks, child care centers, health care facilities, street improvements, public safety communications, etc.). The program targets rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Community Facilities Programs](#) | Grant<br><br>Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate<br><br>Long-Term | Community Facilities Programs offer direct loans, loan guarantees and grants to develop or improve essential public services and facilities in communities across rural America. Public bodies, non-profit organizations and federally recognized American Indian Tribes can use the funds to construct, expand or improve facilities that provide health care, education, public safety, and public services. |
| [Community Safety (CS) Grant](#) | Grant | DOT | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | The CS grant enhances the capability of communities to prepare for and respond to hazmat accidents and incidents and supports the training of state and local enforcement personnel who are responsible for enforcing the safe transportation of hazmat. The CS grant is competitively awarded to non-profit organizations. |
| [Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)](#) | Grant | HHS | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program | Grant | DOT / FHWA | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate<br>Long-Term | The FAST Act continued the CMAQ program to provide a flexible funding source to state and local governments for transportation projects and programs to help meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Funding is available to reduce congestion and improve air quality for areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter (nonattainment areas) and for former nonattainment areas that are now in compliance (maintenance areas). |
| Congregate & Home Delivery Nutrition Program | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate<br>Long-Term | The Congregate Nutrition Services section of the OAA authorizes meals and related nutrition services in congregate settings, which help to keep older Americans healthy and prevent the need for more costly medical interventions. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | In exchange for removing environmentally sensitive land from production and establishing permanent resource conserving plant species, farmers and ranchers are paid an annual rental rate along with other federal and non-federal incentives as specified in each CREP agreement. Participation is voluntary, and the contract period is typically 10-15 years. |
| Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | CRP is a land conservation program administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA). In exchange for a yearly rental payment, farmers enrolled in the program agree to remove environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and plant species that will improve environmental health and quality. Contracts for land enrolled in CRP are from 10 to15 years in length. The long-term goal of the program is to re-establish valuable land cover to help improve water quality, prevent soil erosion, and reduce loss of wildlife habitat. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Continuum of Care Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Continuum of Care (CoC) program promotes community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness. The program provides funding for efforts by non-profit providers and state and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Response: Public Health Crisis Response | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | This funding is intended to establish, expand, train, and sustain the SLTT public health workforce to support jurisdictional COVID-19 prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery initiatives, including school-based health programs. CDC expects public health agencies to use available funding to recruit, hire, and train personnel to address projected jurisdictional COVID-19 response needs over the performance period, including hiring personnel to build capacity to address SLTT public health priorities deriving from COVID-19. CDC recommends that recipients use CDC's Social Vulnerability Index data and tools to inform jurisdiction COVID-19 planning, response, and hiring strategies. |
| Cooperative Matching Funds | Grant | DOI / USGS | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | USGS Cooperative Matching Funds (CMF) support joint projects with our state, regional, tribal, and local partners to provide reliable, impartial, and timely information needed to understand and manage the Nation's water resources. |

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| | | | | Applicant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial Programs** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| [Cooperative Watershed Management Program](#) | Grant | DOI / USBR | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Cooperative Watershed Management Program (CWMP) contributes to the WaterSMART strategy by providing funding to watershed groups to encourage diverse stakeholders to form local solutions to address their water management needs. |
| [Coping with Drought Research Competition](#) | Grant | DOC / NOAA / NIDIS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | Research through the Coping with Drought competition assesses impacts of drought on agriculture, ecosystems, and water resources and develops decision support tools for regional, state, and local use. This research contributes to the understanding of how communities become aware of drought threats and how they can improve preparation and planning. |
| [Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP)](#) | Grant | FEMA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | The Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) is a psycho-educational program designed to help provide survivors of disasters with coping mechanisms and mental health resources. Intermediate Services Program – 60 days Regular Services Program – 9 months |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Disability Housing Grants for Veterans | Grant | VA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate<br><br>Long-Term | The VA offers housing grants for veterans and service members with certain service-connected disabilities so they can buy or change a home to meet their needs and live more independently. |
| Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses | Tax Relief | IRS | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate<br><br>Long-Term | Disaster declarations may permit the IRS to postpone certain tax-filing and tax-payment deadlines for taxpayers who reside or have a business in the disaster area. |
| Disaster Case Management | Federal Award | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term | Disaster Case Management (DCM) is a time-limited collaboration between a trained case manager and a disaster survivor involving the development of a disaster recovery plan and a mutual effort to meet those disaster-caused unmet needs described in the plan. Disaster Case Management is most often funded by FEMA as a federal award or cooperative agreement to the SLTT. |
| Disaster Loan Assistance | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | SBA disaster loans are available for eligible individuals and households for both home repair and replacement after a disaster. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Disaster Loan (Physical Damage Loan) | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate | Covers disaster losses not fully covered by insurance or other sources. Disaster loan funds may not be used to upgrade or expand a business, except as required by building codes. |
| Disaster Loan Program | Loan | SBA | Supplemental | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | SBA provides low-interest disaster loans to help businesses and homeowners recover from declared disasters. |
| Disaster Medical Assistance Teams | Other | HHS | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term | Direct provision of personnel. |
| Disaster Unemployment Assistance | Grant | DOL | Annual Supplemental | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) is funded by FEMA and implemented by the Department of Labor via the applicable State Workforce Agency (SWA); it provides unemployment benefits for those who cannot work due to the disaster and are ineligible for other forms of unemployment payment. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
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| Dislocated Worker Grant | Grant | DOL | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs) are discretionary grants awarded by the Secretary of Labor, under Section 170 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). Disaster DWGs provide funding to create temporary employment opportunities to assist with clean-up and recovery efforts, when an area impacted by disaster is declared eligible for public assistance by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or otherwise recognized by a federal agency with authority or jurisdiction over federal response to the emergency or disaster. |
| Distance Learning & Telemedicine Grant | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program helps improve access to telemedicine programs in rural areas with 20,000 population or fewer. |
| Drinking Water State Revolving Fund | Loan | EPA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Financial assistance program to help water systems achieve the health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
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| Drought Response Program | Grant | DOI / USBR | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate | The WaterSMART Drought Response Program supports a proactive approach to drought by providing financial assistance to water managers to develop and update comprehensive drought plans (Drought Contingency Planning) and implement projects that will build long-term resilience to drought (Drought Resiliency Projects). |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. EDA can only make awards to non-profits, institutes of higher education, tribes, states, units of state and local government, and economic development districts. The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program. It supports a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects. |

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| **Financial Programs** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| [Economic Adjustment Assistance – Revolving Loan Fund](#) | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual  Supplemental | ✔ | | Intermediate  Long-Term | EDA is not authorized to provide direct financial assistance to for-profit organizations or businesses. However, under EAA, EDA can provide grants to eligible recipients that support Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) programs. RLF grants allow eligible recipients to capitalize or recapitalize lending programs to assist businesses that otherwise may struggle to obtain traditional bank financing. These loans provide access to capital through gap financing to enable small businesses to grow and generate new employment opportunities with competitive wages and benefits. Financing also helps retain jobs that might otherwise be lost, create wealth, and support minority and women-owned businesses. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
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| Economic Development Local Technical Assistance | Grant | DOC / EDA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | EDA's Local Technical Assistance strengthens the capacity of local or State organizations, institutions of higher education, and other eligible recipients to undertake and promote effective economic development programs through projects such as feasibility studies for economic development and impact analyses. |
| Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) | Loan | SBA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate | EIDL assistance is available only to small businesses when SBA determines they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere. |
| Eldercare Locator | Direct Assistance | HHS / AoA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term | The Eldercare Locator is a public service for the U.S. Administration on Aging connecting you to services for older adults and their families. You can also reach us at 1-800-677-1116. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF) was established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that create and restore natural systems to help protect coastal communities from the impacts of coastal storms, floods, sea-level rise, inundation, coastal erosion, wildfires and associated landslides/debris flows, and enable communities to recover more quickly from these events, all while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species. |
| Emergency Communications Grants | Grant | CISA | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term | Governors in each State, or their counterparts within Territories or Tribes, designate an agency to receive the HMEP grant funds. |
| Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program helps eligible rural communities prepare, or recover from, an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Emergency Conservation Program | Grant | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | ECP provides emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland and conservation structures damaged by natural disasters and implement emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. |
| Emergency Farm Loan | Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate | Loan applications must be received by the Agency no later than 8 months after the date the disaster is declared or designated. |
| Emergency Food and Shelter Program | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) supplements and expands ongoing work of local non-profit and governmental social service organizations to provide shelter, food, and supportive services to individuals and families who are experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, hunger and/or homelessness. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Emergency Forest Restoration Program | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | The Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP), administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides payments to eligible owners of nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) land in order to carry out emergency measures to restore land damaged by a natural disaster. EFRP enrollment is administered by FSA state and county committees and county offices. Producers should inquire with their local FSA county office regarding EFRP enrollment periods and eligibility. |
| Emergency / Intervention Funding | Grant | NTHP | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term | Intervention funding from the National Trust is awarded in emergency situations when immediate and unanticipated work is needed to save a historic structure, such as when a fire or other natural disaster strikes. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Emergency Prescription Assistance Program | Direct Payment | HHS / ASPR | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term | The Emergency Prescription Assistance Program, or EPAP, helps people in a federally-identified disaster area who do not have health insurance get the prescription drugs, vaccinations, medical supplies, and equipment that they need. Covered items include canes, crutches, walkers, and wheelchairs. |
| Emergency Rental Assistance Program | Grant | TREAS | Supplemental | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | Emergency Rental Assistance program makes funding available to assist households that are unable to pay rent or utilities. |
| Emergency Solutions Grants Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Formula funding for metropolitan cities, urban counties, territories, and states, who may subgrant to private non-profits for emergency sheltering. Shelters must serve homeless persons for 3-10 years. See 24 CFR 576.102. Congressionally-funded grant available on a first come, first serve basis. |

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| **Financial Programs** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| [Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) & Floodplain Easement Program (EWP-FPE)](#) | Grant<br><br>Easement | USDA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate<br><br>Long-Term | When natural disasters strike, the Emergency Watershed Protection Program offers vital recovery options for local communities to help people reduce hazards to life and property. Project funds address erosion related watershed impairments by supporting activities such as removing debris from stream channels, road culverts, and bridges; reshaping and protecting eroded banks; correcting damaged drainage facilities; repairing levees and structures; and reseeding damaged areas. The Emergency Watershed Protection - Floodplain Easement (EWPP-FPE) option offers an alternative method to traditional EWP Program Recovery. USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) recommends this option to landowners and others where acquiring an easement is the best approach (more economical and prudent) to reduce threat to life and/or property. |

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| [Emergency Watershed Protection Program](#) | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate | The program offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms and other natural disasters that impair a watershed. |
| [Environmental Justice Small Grants Program](#) | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | EJ Small Grants Program supports and empowers communities working on solutions to local environmental and public health issues. The program is designed to help communities understand and address exposure to multiple environmental harms and risks. |
| [Environmental Quality Incentives Program](#) | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers and non-industrial forest managers to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits such as improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, increased soil health and reduced soil erosion and sedimentation, improved or created wildlife habitat, and mitigation against drought and increasing weather volatility. |

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| [Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)](#) | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Since 1995, the Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC) Cooperative Agreement has been critical to U.S. health departments' ability to combat infectious diseases. Three core areas: surveillance, detection, and response; prevention and intervention; communications, coordination, and partnerships. |
| [Evidence-Based Telehealth Network Program](#) | Grant | HHS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program uses telehealth networks to focus on direct-to-consumer telehealth to address three clinical areas: primary care, behavioral health care, and acute care. |
| [Farm Labor Housing Direct Loans & Grants](#) | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | Provides affordable financing to develop housing for year-round and migrant or seasonal domestic farm laborers. This program assists qualified applicants who cannot obtain commercial credit on terms that will allow them to charge rents that are affordable to low-income tenants. Borrowers must have sufficient qualifications and experience to develop and operate the project. |

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| Farm Loan Programs | Loan | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Farm Service Agency offers loans to help farmers and ranchers get the financing they need to start, expand or maintain a family farm. |
| Federal Funding for Wetlands | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | EPA and other federal agencies have various sources of funding that can be used to support state and tribal wetland programs as well as voluntary wetland restoration. |
| Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program | Tax Relief | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program encourages private sector investment in the rehabilitation and re-use of historic buildings. |
| FEMA Public Assistance (406 Mitigation) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA PA will fund mitigation measures for permanent work (categories C – G). To be eligible for PA funding, the mitigation measures must directly reduce the potential of future damage to the damaged portion(s) of the facility. Generally, eligible PA mitigation measures are those the applicant performs on the damaged portion(s) of the facility. |

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| [FEMA Public Assistance (PA)](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual Supplemental | ✓ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | FEMA is authorized to provide PA funding for Emergency Work, including debris removal and emergency protective measures al (categories A and B) and Permanent Work (categories C – G). FEMA has authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA PA requires a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President, and the federal cost share is not less than 75%.. |
| [FHA Section 203(h) Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims Program](#) | Loan | HUD | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | This program supports loans with favorable terms for victims of major disasters who have lost their homes and are in the process of rebuilding or buying another home. |
| [FHA Section 203(k) Home Rehabilitation Loan Program](#) | Loan | HUD | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | This program allows you to finance the purchase of a house – or refinance your current mortgage – and include the cost of its repairs through a single mortgage. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| FHWA Emergency Relief Program | Grant | DOT / FHWA | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term | Funding for the repair and reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands which have suffered serious damage because of natural disasters or other external causes. |
| Fire Prevention and Safety Grants | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants are part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) and support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to reduce injury and prevent death among high-risk populations. |
| Fishery Disaster Assistance | Grant Cooperative Agreement | DOC / NOAA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | The Secretary of Commerce makes sums available to declared fishery disaster subject to appropriation of funds by Congress. The recipient(s) of the funding, in partnership with NOAA Fisheries, develops a spending plan based on high priority needs in the affected fishing community. |
| Food & Nutrition Service Programs | Direct Assistance | USDA / FNS | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | Information is available on food and nutrition services for citizens, schools, organizations, and state and local governments. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| FTA Emergency Relief Program | Grant | DOT / FTA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term | FTA's Emergency Relief (ER) Program is intended for states and transit agencies that may be affected by a declared emergency or disaster and want to seek funding. |
| Grants for Art Projects | Grant | NEA | Supplemental | ✓ | | Long-Term | Although the NEA does not receive special appropriations to support disaster relief activities, the Endowment may provide financial support to public arts agencies and arts organizations for disaster preparedness and prevention activities that may arise out of natural disasters or terrorist activities. |

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| [Grants for Rural and Native Alaskan Villages](#) | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ★ | | Intermediate | This program helps remote Alaskan villages provide safe, reliable drinking water and waste disposal systems for households and businesses. The grant must be used to remedy a dire sanitation condition such as: recurring instances of waterborne communicable disease; individual residents hauling water to or human waste from, their homes or are using outhouses because no community-wide water and sewer system exists. The state of Alaska or local contributions must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs. |

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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
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| Group Flood Insurance Policies (GFIPs) | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term<br><br>Intermediate | FEMA provides GFIPs to individuals and households that don't have flood insurance and have experienced flood damage resulting from a Presidentially declared major disaster. FEMA may pay up to $2400 in premiums as part of a disaster assistance grant, for up to three years of coverage for eligible recipients' flood damaged property. GFIP policies begin 60 days after the date of the Presidential disaster declaration, and individual coverage becomes effective 30 days following NFIP's receipt of the individual's name and premium payment from either FEMA or a state, local, territorial, or tribal government agency. |
| Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The FEMA Hazard Mitigation Buyback Program is a potential tool to prevent repetitive loss and help resource survivors seeking a new home after a disaster impact. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| [Hazard Mitigation Grant Program](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. |
| [Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | States, federally-recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply. The application period opens with the state's, tribe's, or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes six months after the end of that fiscal year. Application extensions may be requested. |

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| Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant | Grant | DOT | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | Governors in each State, or their counterparts within Territories or Tribes, designate an agency to receive the HMEP grant funds. Agencies submit grant applications to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) annually requesting funds for proposed activities. PHMSA reviews and evaluates applications to make certain the proposed activities support the program mission to ensure the safe transportation of hazmat. If approved, PHMSA offers the agency a Notice of Grant Award (NGA) for acceptance and signature. Once executed, the agency may distribute grant funds in accordance with the planned activities identified in the grant application within the State, Territory, or Tribe to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and first responder organizations. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Health Care for Homeless Veterans | Direct Payment | VA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | HCHV provides funding to local VA Medical Centers (VAMCs), which contract with community-based agencies to provide short-term residential treatment to Veterans who need an immediate housing placement, even as they seek permanent housing and/or additional care and services. |
| Healthy Homes Production Grant Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate | Competitive federal grant program that takes a comprehensive approach to addressing multiple childhood diseases and injuries in low-income homes by focusing on housing-related hazards in a coordinated fashion, rather than addressing a single hazard at a time. |
| High Cost Program (Connect America Fund; Rural Digital Opportunity Fund; Mobility Fund; Uniendo a Puerto Rico Fund; Connect USVI Fund) | Grant | FCC | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | Designed to ensure rural, insular, and high-cost areas access to modern communications networks capable of providing voice and broadband service, both fixed and mobile, at rates that are reasonably comparable to those in urban areas. |

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| [Historic Preservation Fund Competitive Grants](#) | Grant | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | Program provides matching grants to states for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties by such means as planning, technical assistance, acquisition, for historic properties. Major reconstruction is not eligible. Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants are awarded annually based on an apportionment formula. The National Park Service (NPS) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), along with the Certified Local Governments provide the structure for preservation efforts to be connected on the national, state, and local levels. This includes the required minimum 10% pass-through of the HPF grant funds to directly support local preservation projects and provide preservation training and guidance. NPS consults with the SHPOs on all preservation projects through the Section 106 process outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act. |

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| [HOME Investment Partnerships Program](#) | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate<br><br>Long-Term | The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use – often in partnership with local non-profit groups – to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. |
| [Homeland Security National Training Program Continuing Training Grants](#) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP)/Continuing Training Grants (CTG) provides funding via cooperative agreements to partners to develop and deliver training to prepare communities to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recovery from acts of terrorism and natural, man-made, and technological hazards. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
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| Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) Cooperative Agreement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / ASPR | Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | As the only source of federal funding for health care system readiness, HPP improves patient outcomes, minimizes the need for federal and supplemental state resources during large-scale emergencies, and enables rapid recovery. Matching funds requirement with exceptions. This award will be a continuation of funds intended only for recipients previously awarded under EP-U3R-19-001, the FY 2019-2023 Hospital Preparedness (HPP) Cooperative Agreement funding opportunity announcement (FOA). |
| Housing Counseling Grants | Grant | HUD | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | HUD provides support to a nationwide network of Housing Counseling Agencies to assist homeowners and renters in making responsible choices to address their unique housing needs. |

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| Improving Clinical and Public Health Outcomes through National Partnerships to Prevent and Control Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Disease Threats | Grant | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | All organizations are eligible to apply. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides support for domestic and global infrastructure to prevent and control infectious diseases that threaten the public's health. The proposed cooperative agreement would fund organizations that represent professionals at the front line of preventing and controlling the spread of emerging and re-emerging infectious disease threats such as COVID-19, including clinicians, other healthcare professionals, healthcare systems, and other organizations and institutions responsible for infectious disease prevention and control in the United States. |
| Individuals and Households Program | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate  Long-Term | Federal direct payment, reimbursement, direct housing assistance (i.e., travel trailers and mobile homes), and rental assistance to affected eligible survivors for up to 18 months from the date of the disaster. Applicants must apply for assistance within 60 days of the disaster declaration. |

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| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Individuals and Households Program – Direct Temporary Housing](#) | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | FEMA may provide eligible applicants with a temporary housing unit in the form of transportable temporary housing units on private, commercial, or group sites. |
| [Individuals and Households Program – Rental Assistance](#) | Direct Payment | FEMA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | Initial rental assistance is available immediately following approval of a Major Disaster Declaration authorizing Individual Assistance (IA). |
| [Inspire! Grants for Small Museums](#) | Grant | IMLS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | Inspire! Grants for Small Museums is a competitive grant program to help small museums and the communities they serve. |
| [Land and Water Conservation Fund State Grant Program (LWCF)](#) | Grant | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | LWCF provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, as well as funding for shared federal land acquisition and conservation strategies. |
| [Livestock Forage Program](#) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | The qualifying drought and qualifying grazing losses, and/or notification of prohibition to graze Federal land due to fire, must have occurred in the grazing period and crop year. |

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| | | | | Financial Programs | | | | |
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| | | | | **Applicant** | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Livestock Indemnity Program (LEP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | LIP provides benefits to livestock producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by adverse weather or by attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government. LIP payments are equal to 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock. |
| Local Governments Reimbursement Program | Direct Payment | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate | Local governments and federally-recognized Indian Tribes are eligible applicants. |
| Loss Mitigation Options for FHA-Insured Borrowers | Loan Modification | HUD | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | If you are an FHA-insured borrower and you are having trouble making your mortgage payments, there are options available to help you retain your home. |
| Manufacturing Extension Partnership | Direct Payment | DOC / NIST | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | NIST MEP's mission is to enhance the productivity and technological performance of U.S. manufacturing. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Micro-Grants for Food Security Program | Grant | USDA / AMS | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term<br>Intermediate | The Micro-Grants for Food Security Program (MGFSP) assists agricultural agencies or departments in eligible states and territories to increase the quantity and quality of locally grown food in food insecure communities through small-scale gardening, herding, and livestock operations by competitively distributing subawards to eligible entities. |
| Modeling, Analysis, Predictions and Projections (MAPP) | Grant | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The Modeling, Analysis, Predictions, and Projections (MAPP) Program's mission is to enhance the Nation's and NOAA's capability to understand, predict, and project variability and long-term changes in Earth's climate system. The MAPP Program is primarily a competitive funding program with annual calls for proposals and investigators' task forces organized around major programmatic research thrusts. |
| Multifamily Housing Loan Guarantees | Loan Guarantee | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | Support development of affordable rental housing in eligible rural areas. |

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| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| [Multi-Family Lease and Repair](#) | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term | Under the Multi-Family Lease and Repair Program, FEMA enters into agreements with property owners of multi-family (3+) dwelling units to make repairs in return for agreeing to temporarily house eligible applicants. Temporary housing assistance is provided to eligible applicants at no cost unless extended. If extended, occupants are required to pay FEMA for the Temporary Housing Unit (THU) they are occupying; however, occupants may appeal this amount based on ability to pay (no less than $50 per month). |
| [Museums for America](#) | Grant | IMLS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Museums of America is a competitive grant program that helps museums support community needs. |
| [Mutual Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Grants](#) | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | Supports organizations to carry out local self-help housing construction projects in eligible rural areas. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
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| National Coastal Resilience Fund | Grant | DOC / NOAA NFWF | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | The National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) restores, increases, and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. The NCRF invests in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers, and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. |

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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| National Coastal Zone Management Program | Grant Cooperative Agreement | DOC / NOAA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The National Coastal Zone Management Program comprehensively addresses the nation's coastal issues through a voluntary partnership between the federal government and coastal and Great Lakes states and territories. The program provides the basis for protecting, restoring, and responsibly developing our nation's diverse coastal communities and resources. While state partners must follow basic requirements, the program also gives states the flexibility to design unique programs that best address their coastal challenges and regulations. |

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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| National Estuary Program (NEP) | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The National Estuary Program (NEP) goal is to protect and restore the water quality and resources of estuaries (which is the tidal mouth of a large river) and associated watersheds designated by the EPA Administrator as nationally significant. The 28 estuaries of national significance, or NEPs, use an ecosystem-based management approach to help achieve their protection and restoration goals. The NEP develops a long-term plan that identifies actions to address those problems, and identifies partners who will implement said actions. |
| National Family Caregiver Support Program | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate | The National Family Caregiver Support Program (NFCSP) provides grants to states and territories to fund various supports that help family and informal caregivers care for older adults in their homes for as long as possible. |

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| National Parks and Public Lands Legacy Restoration Fund | Grant | DOI / NPS | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | The network of roads, trails, restrooms, water treatment systems, and visitor facilities in national parks is aging and often exceeds the capacity for which it was designed. This program funds projects that address key climate and environmental threats, upgrade trails, roads and buildings, support local economies, and leverage partnerships. The historical, natural, recreational and educational features in national parks are being protected and preserved for the use and enjoyment of current and future visitors. Funding is allocated to the National Park Service (70 percent), Fish and Wildlife Service (5 percent), Bureau of Land Management (5 percent), Bureau of Indian Education (5 percent), and the USDA Forest Service (5 percent). |
| Native American / Native Hawaiian Museum Services Program | Grant | IMLS | Annual | ★ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Native American/Native Hawaiian Museum Services grants support Indian tribes and organizations that primarily serve and represent Native Hawaiians. |

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| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| NDMS Definitive Care Reimbursement Program | Direct Payment | HHS / ASPR / PHE | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) partners with health care facilities to ensure a network is in place to provide care for American citizens and/or military casualties requiring additional or complex care unavailable within an area impacted by a natural, man-made disaster, military health emergency, or other public health emergency. In the event of a public health emergency, NDMS, through 65 VA and DOD Federal Coordinating Centers (FCCs), manages the medical evacuation from areas impacted by a disaster to designated reception facilities within the NDMS health care facility network. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| NOAA Marine Debris Program – Marine Debris Removal Grants | Grant | DOC / NOAA | Supplemental | ✔ | | Long-Term | After a disaster, NOAA's Marine Debris Program works with states and territories to determine additional marine debris removal needs. Subject to appropriation of funds by Congress, NOAA's Marine Debris Program may receive disaster relief supplemental funding to assess, remove, and dispose of disaster-related marine debris. Funding supports post-storm surveys and mapping of marine debris accumulation hot spots, and the removal and disposal of vessels, derelict fishing gear and traps, damaged piers, pilings and other large-scale debris. |
| Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | NAP provides financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting occur due to natural disasters. |
| NTIA State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP) | Grant | DOC / NTIA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | This funding provides recipients with the resources to work with stakeholders throughout the state or territory to identify needs, gaps, and priorities for public safety wireless broadband. This work will also help recipients prepare for consultation with FirstNet. |

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| [Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy](#) | Grant | DOE | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | Most of EERE's new investments directly support deployments or demonstrations of technologies that show viable pathways for achieving EERE's five programmatic priorities: Decarbonizing the electricity sector, Decarbonizing transportation across all modes: air, sea, rail, and road, Decarbonizing the industrial sector, Reducing the carbon footprint of buildings, and Decarbonizing the agriculture sector, specifically focused on the nexus between energy and water. The Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs Office (WIP) is part of EERE and supports DOE's mission to create greater energy affordability, security, and resiliency. WIP's mission is to enable strategic investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies through the use of innovative practices across the United States in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders, including state and local organizations and community-based non-profits. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Older Adults Home Modification Grant Program | Grant | HUD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate | Older Adult Home Modification Program (OAHMP) is to assist experienced non-profit organizations, state and local governments, and public housing authorities in undertaking comprehensive programs that make safety and functional home modifications and limited repairs to meet the needs of low-income elderly homeowners. |
| Older Americans Act Nutrition Programs | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Through the Older Americans Act (OAA) Nutrition Program, ACL's Administration on Aging (AoA) provides grants to states to help support nutrition services for older people throughout the country, including Support Services and Caregiver Support Services that can assist with information, delivery of items, and transportation of individuals. |
| Permanent Housing Construction | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Program provides direct assistance in the form of home repairs or new construction, not by financial or direct payments to applicants. |

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| Portable Assistance Program | Grant | SBA | Annual | | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Expands counseling services of Small Business Development Centers and other SBA Resource Partners. Annual appropriations allow flexibility to expand annual grants to partners. Supplemental appropriations allow targeted assistance after a large-scale disaster. |
| Preservation Assistance Grants for Smaller Institutions | Grant | NEH | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | Preservation Assistance Grants help small and mid-sized institutions – such as libraries, museums, historical societies, archival repositories, cultural organizations, town and county records offices, and colleges and universities – improve their ability to preserve and care for their significant humanities collections. Grants may support development of emergency plans, purchase of supplies, non-construction mitigation activities, and/or risk assessments. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Project School Emergency Response to Violence | Direct Payment | ED | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term | Project SERV funds short-term education-related services for school districts and institutions of higher education to help them recover from a violent or traumatic event in which the learning environment has been disrupted. This program does not have a common application. The Department contacts potential applicants in impacted areas to determine eligibility and support eligible applicants with requesting funds. |
| Provider Relief Fund | Direct Payment | HHS / HRSA | Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | Program purpose is to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues. |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term | This award will be a continuation of funds intended only for recipients previously awarded under CDC-RFA-TP19-1901, the 2019-2024 Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement notice of funding opportunity (NOFO). |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program | Grant | DOT / FTA | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term  Intermediate | The program helps states and public transportation systems pay for protecting, repairing, and/or replacing equipment and facilities that may suffer or have suffered serious damage as a result of an emergency. |
| Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing Program (RRIF) | Loan | DOT / FRA | Supplemental | ✓ | | Intermediate  Long-Term | Eligible borrowers include railroads, state and local governments, government-sponsored authorities and corporations, limited option freight shippers that intend to construct a new rail connection, and joint ventures that include at least one of the preceding. |
| ReConnect Loan and Grant Program | Grant  Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | For broadband expansion in eligible rural areas without adequate broadband services. |

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| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Reducing Public Exposure to Indoor Pollutants | Cooperative Agreement | EPA / OAR | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | Program includes funding, national policies, and systems to provide a framework for indoor air risk reduction, helping to address disparities and ensure sustainable improvements. IAQ can be improved and exposure to unhealthy indoor air in buildings reduced through better design, construction, operation and maintenance and renovation practices; changes in the personal choices and behaviors of occupants; and mitigation of IAQ problems. |
| Reimbursement for Firefighting Costs on Federal Property | Direct Payment | FEMA / USFA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate | Your department may qualify for reimbursement if personnel performed fire suppression activities (fire prevention, training or other activities are not eligible). Pay for specially hired personnel is one allowable category. Claims for reimbursement must be submitted within 90 days of the incident. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Revolving Funds for Financing Water and Wastewater Projects | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | This program helps qualified nonprofits create revolving loan funds that can provide financing to extend and improve water and waste disposal systems in rural areas. The revolving loan fund may be used for: pre-development costs for water and wastewater treatment projects; short-term small capital improvement projects that are not part of the regular operations and maintenance. |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Program | Grant | HHS / ACF | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | The Basic Center Program (BCP) funds grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, emergency shelter, counseling, family reunification and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. |
| Rural Broadband Access Loan & Loan Guarantee | Loan Loan Guarantee | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | For broadband construction/improvement or purchasing facilities or equipment in eligible rural areas. |
| Rural Business Development Grants | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program is designed to provide technical assistance and training for small rural businesses. |

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| Rural Economic Development Loan & Grant Program | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant program provides funding for rural projects through local utility organizations. USDA provides zero-interest loans to local utilities which they, in turn, pass through to local businesses (ultimate recipients) for projects that will create and retain employment in rural areas. The ultimate recipients repay the lending utility directly. The utility then is responsible for repayment to USDA. |
| Rural Health Care (RHC) Program | Grant | FCC | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | For public or non-profit health care providers for broadband and telecommunications services necessary for the provision of health care. |
| Rural Utilities Service Programs | Grant Loan Loan Guarantee | USDA / RD | Annual Supplemental | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | For rural areas – various programs from USDA Rural Development. Larger urban and metropolitan energy corporations are typically considered as large private for-profit entities and are responsible for building, insuring, and repairing their facilities and related infrastructure. They are typically ineligible for federal assistance. |

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| **Financial Programs** | | | | | | | |
| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | SLTT | Non-SLTT | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| Safe Room Funding | Grant | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | Individual homeowners do not apply directly to FEMA for safe room funding. FEMA provides Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) funding to eligible states, tribes, and territories that, in turn, provide the funding to local governments to assist in reducing overall risk to people and property. |
| Sales to Occupants and Donations | Direct Assistance | FEMA | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | Under FEMA Sales to Occupants, FEMA may sell Temporary Housing Units (THU) to eligible occupants for the THU they are occupying. Under Donations, FEMA donates THUs to eligible recipient agencies under the condition that the occupant of the THU will be housed for one year or to the end of the period of assistance, whichever is longer. Once that timeframe ends, the recipient can give or sell the unit to the occupant, sell to someone else, or house another individual in the community. |
| Save America's Treasures (SAT) Grant Program | Grant | NPS | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Designed to support the preservation of nationally significant historic properties and collections, the grant program is competitive and requires a dollar-for-dollar match. |

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| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| SEARCH – Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Long-Term | This program helps very small, financially distressed rural communities with predevelopment feasibility studies, design and technical assistance on proposed water and waste disposal projects. Funds may be used to pay pre-development planning costs, including: feasibility studies to support applications for funding water or waste disposal projects; preliminary design and engineering analysis; technical assistance for the development of an application for financial assistance. |
| Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program | Loan Guarantee | HUD | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program (Section 108) provides Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) recipients with the ability to leverage their annual grant allocation to access low-cost, flexible financing for economic development, housing, public facility, and infrastructure projects. |

| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Program Name | Type of Program | Agency | Funding Source | Applicant | | Phase Available | Critical Program Information |
| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | Grants under the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management program (Section 319) can fund nature-based solutions demonstration projects that may provide hazard reduction co-benefits; these may include stream restoration, riparian buffer creation, wetland creation, rain gardens, and other bio-retention projects. |
| Services for Native Americans – Nutrition and Supportive Services | Grant | HHS / ACL | Annual | ★ | | Intermediate Long-Term | The nutrition and supportive services grants include congregate and home-delivered meals, information and referral, transportation, personal care, chores, health promotion and disease prevention, and other supportive services. The caregiver services grants include assisting families in caring for older relatives with chronic illness or disability, and grandparents caring for grandchildren. |

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| [Single Family Housing Direct Home Loans Program](#) | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | The program assists low- and very-low-income applicants obtain decent, safe and sanitary housing in eligible rural areas (less than 35,000 population) by providing payment assistance to increase an applicant's repayment ability. Payment assistance is a type of subsidy that reduces the mortgage payment for a short time. The amount of assistance is determined by the adjusted family income. Funds may be used to build, repair, renovate, or relocate a home, or to purchase and prepare sites, including water and sewage facilities. Note: Grants are restricted to age 62+ years old to remove health and safety hazards. |

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| | | | | SLTT | Non-SLTT | | |
| Small-Scale Water Efficiency Projects | Grant | DOI / USBR | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate | Through the WaterSMART Small-Scale Water Efficiency Projects, Reclamation provides 50/50 cost share funding to irrigation and water districts, tribes, states and other entities with water or power delivery authority for small water efficiency improvements that have been identified through previous planning efforts. Projects eligible for funding include installation of flow measurement or automation in a specific part of a water delivery system, lining of a section of a canal to address seepage, or other similar projects that are limited in scope. |
| Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) | Grant | HHS | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate<br><br>Long-Term | The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible funding source that allows States and Territories to tailor social service programming to their population's needs. |
| Solid Waste Management Grant Program | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program reduces or eliminates pollution of water resources by providing funding for organizations that provide technical assistance or training to improve the planning and management of solid waste sites in rural areas. |

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| Financial Programs | | | | | | | |
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| Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) | Grant | FEMA | Annual | | ✓ | Long-Term | The objectives of the SAFER Program are to assist local fire departments with staffing and deployment capabilities to respond to emergencies and assure that communities have adequate protection from fire and fire-related hazards. |
| State and Local Disaster Purchasing | Other | GSA | Annual | ✓ | | Short-Term | Purchases must be made under a Stafford Act Presidential declaration. |
| State Energy Program (SEP) | Grant | DOE / WIPO | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | Department of Energy's State Energy Program (SEP) provides funding to enhance energy security and maximize the benefit. Sec. 61001. Emergency preparedness for energy supply disruptions. |

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| State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreement Program | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Long-Term | State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreement Program provides funding to eligible applicants to support and/or create model state activities that lead to measurable environmental or public health results in communities disproportionately burdened by environmental harms and risks. These models should leverage or utilize existing resources or assets of state agencies to develop key tools and processes that integrate environmental justice considerations into state governments and government programs. |
| State Trade Expansion Program (STEP) | Grant | SBA | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | STEP provides financial awards to state and territory governments to assist small businesses with export development. |
| Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services Through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health | Grant | HHS / CDC | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | The purposes of this initiative are to strengthen the nation's public health infrastructure; ensure a competent, current, and connected public health system; and improve the delivery of the 10 essential public health services through capacity-building assistance. |

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| Telehealth Network Grant Program | Grant | HHS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | This program uses telehealth networks to improve healthcare services for medically underserved people in urban, rural, and frontier communities. |
| The Medical Reserve Corps | Other | HHS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | A network of locally organized groups of volunteers that prepare and respond to communities' medical and public health needs during emergencies and that work to strengthen community resilience. |
| Transition Incentives Program | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Transition Incentives Program (TIP) offers assistance for land owners and operators, as well as opportunities for beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. It provides land owners or operators with two additional annual rental payments on land enrolled in expiring Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts, on the condition they sell or rent this land to a beginning farmer or rancher or to a socially disadvantaged group. Up to two additional annual CRP payments can be obtained through TIP. New land owners or renters must return the land to production using sustainable grazing or farming methods. |

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| Tree Assistance Program (TAP) | Direct Payment | USDA / FSA | Annual | | ✔ | Short-Term | The Tree Assistance Program (TAP) provides financial assistance to eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines lost by natural disasters. TAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). |
| Tribal Climate Resilience Program | Grant | DOI / BIA | Annual | ★ | | Long-Term | The purpose of the BIA Tribal Climate Resilience Program (TCR or the Program) is to enable climate preparedness and resilience in all Indian Affairs programs and for all Federally-recognized Tribal Nations and Alaska Native Villages through technical and financial assistance, access to appropriate science, as well as educational and informational opportunities. |

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| Tribal Public Health Capacity Building and Quality Improvement | Cooperative Agreement | HHS / CDC | Annual | ⭐ | | Long-Term | The goal of this cooperative agreement is to focus on building tribal public health systems' capacity in one or more of the following areas: improving tribal public health system infrastructure and operational capacity; building the competencies of the tribal public health workforce; improving tribal public health data and information systems; strengthening tribal public health programs and services; improving the provision of tribal public health resources and communication; developing and maintaining tribal public health partnerships. |
| USDA Disaster Assistance Programs | Direct Payment Loan | USDA | Annual | | ✓ | Short-Term Intermediate | USDA Disaster Assistance includes programs for farmers, ranchers, agricultural producers, land owners, non-profits, and businesses. Offices that provide these programs include the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Risk Management Agency (RMA). |

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| Value-Added Producer Grant | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | | ✔ | Long-Term | The Value-Added Producer Grant (VAPG) program helps agricultural producers enter into value-added activities related to the processing and marketing of new products. The goals of this program are to generate new products, create and expand marketing opportunities and increase producer income. |
| Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) | Loan | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Accelerates investment in our nation's water and wastewater infrastructure by providing long-term, low cost, supplemental credit assistance under customized terms to creditworthy water and wastewater projects of national and regional significance. |
| Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants | Grant | EPA | Annual | ✔ | | Short-Term Intermediate | Establishes the Small, Underserved, and Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program to provide grants to eligible entities for projects to assist public water systems to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. |

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| [Water Marketing Strategy Grants](#) | Grant | DOI / USBR | Supplemental | ✓ | | Intermediate Long-Term | Through the WaterSMART Water Marketing Strategy Grants, Reclamation provides assistance to states, tribes, and local governments to conduct planning activities to develop water marketing strategies that establish or expand water markets or water marketing activities between willing participants, in compliance with state and Federal laws. |
| [WaterSMART Basin Studies](#) | Grant | DOI / USBR | Supplemental | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Basin Studies are collaborative studies, cost-shared with non-Federal partners, to evaluate water supply and demand and help ensure reliable water supplies by identifying strategies to address imbalances in water supply and demand. |

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| WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants | Grant | DOI / USBR | Annual | ✓ | ✓ | Intermediate Long-Term | Through WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants, Reclamation provides 50/50 cost share funding to irrigation and water districts, tribes, states and other entities with water or power delivery authority. Projects conserve and use water more efficiently; increase the production of hydropower; mitigate conflict risk in areas at a high risk of future water conflict; and accomplish other benefits that contribute to water supply reliability in the western United States. Projects are selected through a competitive process and the focus is on projects that can be completed within two or three years. |
| Water-Use Data and Research (WUDR) Program | Grant | DOI / USGS | Annual | ✓ | | Long-Term | The USGS Water-Use Data and Research (WUDR) program provides financial assistance through cooperative agreements with State water resource agencies to improve the availability, quality, compatibility, and delivery of water-use data that is collected or estimated by States. |

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| Water & Waste Disposal Grants to Alleviate Health Risks on Tribal Lands and Colonias | Grant | USDA / RD | Annual | ⭐ | ✔ | Short-Term Intermediate | This program provides low-income communities, which face significant health risks, access to safe, reliable drinking water and waste disposal facilities and services. Residents of the area to be served must face significant health risks due to a lack of access to, or use of adequate, affordable water or waste disposal. |
| Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant | Grant Loan | USDA / RD | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Long-Term | 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. |
| Wetland Mitigation Banking Program | Grant | USDA / NRCS | Annual | ✔ | ✔ | Intermediate Long-Term | The Wetland Mitigation Banking Program (WMBP) is a competitive grants program that supports the development and establishment of wetland mitigation banks to make credits available for agricultural producers. |

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