

Adaptation Funding Resources

Funding Opportunity	Description	Source of Funds	Amount Available	Timeline	Funding Cycle	Matching Requirements	Eligibility	Website	Contact
DEM- Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program	Administered by the State of Florida, the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program is a competitive federal grant program that was created to assist communities with the implementation of cost-effective mitigation activities prior to disasters. The intent of this program is to reduce overall risk to people and property, while also minimizing the cost of disaster recovery.	Congressional appropriation; authorized by Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended by Section 102 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.	Funding availability occurs annually with an annual application cycle; funding for the program is available nationwide. The funds are awarded on a competitive basis.	Eligible applicants are encouraged to check the Federal Register and the Florida Administrative Weekly for notices of funding availability; the Division of Emergency Management also posts this information on its Web site, www.floridadisaster.org . Workshops are provided to explain the purposes of the program, eligible project types and application requirements. Additional information regarding the program can be found at www.fema.gov .		A 25-percent local match is required (to the federal contribution of 75 percent); this is a cost-reimbursement program.	State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribal governments and local government agencies. Private, non-for-profit organizations must submit their applications to a local government agency so that the local government can submit the application on behalf of the private nonprofit organization.	www.floridadisaster.org/brm/PDM/PDM_main.htm	Quinton Williams, Management Analyst, 850-922-1259, quinton.williams@em.myflorida.com
DEM-Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Competitive Grant Programs	Under the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Competitive Grant Programs, the Florida Division of Emergency Management awards funds annually to eligible applicants for competitively selected project proposals under two separate programs. The Emergency Management Competitive Grant Program is designed to implement projects that will further state and local emergency management objectives. The Municipal Competitive Grant Program is designed to implement projects that will enhance emergency management objectives.	Surcharge on homeowners' and business owners' insurance premiums. Funds are not available at this time.	Annual appropriation by the Legislature. For Emergency Management Competitive Grant Program: Awards are capped at \$200,000 per project, and multiple project applications may be submitted. For Municipal Competitive Grant Program: Awards are capped at \$50,000, and only one entry per municipality per funding cycle may be considered	Open-application submission time periods are generally noticed in the Florida Administrative Weekly in the fall each year.		A match is not mandatory; specific selection criteria and other guidelines are detailed in Rule Chapter 27P-19, Florida Administrative Code, and in the application packet.	Under the Emergency Management Competitive Grant Program, eligible applicants are state or regional agencies, local governments and private nonprofit organizations. Under the Municipal Competitive Grant Program, eligible applicants are legally constituted municipalities that maintain an emergency management program and are signatory to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement	www.floridadisaster.org	Jenene Helms, Community Assistance Consultant, 850-413-9920, jenene.helms@em.myflorida.com
DEM-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is a federally funded, state-administered, cost-share and post-disaster hazard-mitigation program intended to reduce a community's vulnerability to identified hazards, and thereby reduce the costs of response and recovery.	Congressional appropriation; Chapter 404, Florida Statutes; authorized under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.	Available funding varies and occurs only following a presidentially declared disaster; funding amounts rely on the level of impact of the disaster to relevant communities.	In accordance with state Rule Chapter 9G-22, Florida Administrative Code, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Administrative Plan for the identified disaster declaration, the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) information is disseminated to Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) chairs/coordinators, local Emergency Managers and State Area Regional Coordinators. In addition, the NOFA is published in the Florida Administrative Weekly, prior to the funding cycle. Application Development Workshops are provided to explain the purposes of the program, eligible project types and application requirements.		A 25-percent state or local match is required (to the federal 75-percent contribution); this is a cost-costreimbursement program.	State, regional and local government agencies; certain private nonprofit; organizations and Indian tribes.	www.dca.state.fl.us/brm (Select "Mitigation")	Kathleen Marshall, Community Program Manager, 850-922-1259, kathleen.marshall@em.myflorida.com
DEP - Coastal Partnership Initiative	The Coastal Partnership Initiative was developed to promote the protection and effective management of Florida's coastal resources in four specific priority areas: Resilient Communities, Coastal Resource Stewardship, Access to Coastal Resources, & Working Waterfronts.	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce.	For FY 2013/2014, financial awards are limited to no more than \$30,000 and no less than \$10,000 for construction projects, habitat restoration, invasive exotic plant removal or land acquisition; and no more than \$15,000 and no less than \$10,000 for planning, design and coordination activities.	Applications are accepted once a year in response to a "Notice of Availability of Funds" published in the Florida Administrative Weekly. The Notice for the FY 13-14 grant cycle was published in the FAW on August 31, 2012. CPI grant applications must be received in the FCMP by 4:00 p.m. EDT, on October 31, 2012.	The funding year typically begins July 1 and ends June 30; however, this timeframe may be shifted if the grant cycle is delayed or postponed. Projects are to be completed within one year, no matter when the funding cycle begins.		Florida's 35 coastal counties and all municipalities within their boundaries that are required to include a coastal element in their comprehensive plan. Florida's public colleges, universities, regional planning councils, national estuary programs and nonprofit groups may also apply, provided that an eligible local government agrees to participate as a partner.	http://www.dep.state.fl.us/cmp/grants/fcpmgrants.htm	Dornecia Allen, DEP, Florida Coastal Management Program, 850-245-2161, Dornecia.allen@dep.state.fl.us
DEP Clean Water State revolving Fund Loan Program	The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program provides low-interest loans for planning, designing, and constructing water pollution control facilities. The Department solicits information each year for wastewater and stormwater projects. The information is used to establish project priorities for the following annual cycle. Funds are made available for Preconstruction Loans and Construction Loans. The Loan Terms include a 20-year amortization and low-interest rates. Preconstruction loans are available to all communities and provide up-front disbursements for administrative services, project planning and project design.	EPA	In 2012: \$3,405,519,163				Cities, counties, authorities, and special districts responsible for sewerage services, stormwater management, and estuary protection are eligible for loans. The local government agency must generally own, operate, and maintain the facilities to be financed by a loan.	http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff/cwsrf/	
DOC/EDA Investment for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities	Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides assistance to support the construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and facilities necessary to generate or retain long-term private sector jobs and investments, attract private sector capital, and promote regional competitiveness. Grants may be used for projects such as expanding and upgrading infrastructure to attract new industry, supporting technology-led development, redeveloping brownfield sites, promoting eco-industrial development, and supporting heritage preservation development. Generally, EDA investment assistance may not exceed 50% of the project cost. Projects may receive an additional amount that shall not exceed 30%, based on the relative needs of the region in which the project will be located, as determined by EDA. Additional financial limitations may apply depending on the recipient.	Economic Development Administration		EDA regional offices accept applications for Public Works investments on an ongoing basis. Accepted applications will then be reviewed at the national level					
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program	The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program provides financial assistance for improvements to drinking water facilities. Projects receiving the top priority are those that address public health risk problems. Compliance projects, those necessary to bring a system into compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, also receive a favorable priority score. Other projects are also eligible to secure remaining funds.	Federal appropriations and state match, and repayments.	Approximately \$65 million annually.	Submit "Request for Inclusion on a Priority List" form, which may be obtained from the grant program office		Facilities plan required; project must be environmentally sound. Plans and specifications are required; all necessary permits must be obtained.	Rate-based community water systems.	http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff/dwsrf/index.htm	Robert Holmden, FDEP, 850-245-8358, robert.holmden@dep.state.fl.us

EPA Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (CAP Section 206)	Work under this authority may carry out aquatic ecosystem restoration projects that will improve the quality of the environment, are in the public interest, and are cost-effective. There is no requirement that an existing Corps project be involved	EPA						http://cfpub.epa.gov/fedfund/program.cfm?prog_num=104
EPA BEACH Grants	EPA is making almost \$10 million in grants available in 2012 to eligible coastal and Great Lakes states, territories, and tribes to help them implement programs to monitor water quality at their beaches and to notify the public when water quality problems exist.	EPA	\$10 million			Must have coastal and Great lakes recreational waters next to beaches or similar points of access used by the public.		http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/beachgrants/
EPA Coastal Program	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Coastal Program partners with communities to provide technical and financial assistance to assess, protect, and restore or enhance priority coastal habitats for the benefit of fish and wildlife. The program is delivered through a network of 24 field offices in priority coastal habitats along the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf of Mexico coasts and in the Great Lakes. Program biologists provide restoration expertise and financial assistance to federal and state agencies, local and tribal governments, businesses, private landowners, and conservation organizations such as local land trusts and watershed councils.	EPA						
EPA Smart Growth Implementation Assistance Program	The SGIA program is an annual, competitive solicitation of entities that want to incorporate smart growth techniques into their future development. Once selected, communities receive direct technical assistance from a team of national experts in one of two areas: policy analysis (e.g., reviewing state and local codes, school siting guidelines, transportation policies, etc.) or public participatory processes (e.g., visioning, design workshops, alternative analysis, build-out analysis, etc.). The assistance is tailored to the community's unique situation and priorities. EPA provides the assistance through a contractor team – not a grant. Through a multiple-day site visit and a detailed final report, the multi-disciplinary teams provide information to help the community achieve its goal of encouraging growth that fosters economic progress and environmental protection. EPA initiated the SGIA program in 2005 with three goals in mind: 1. To support communities interested in implementing smart growth policies; 2. To create regional examples of smart growth that can catalyze similar projects in the area; and 3. To identify common barriers and opportunities for smart growth development and create new tools	EPA			EPA announces a new Request for Letters of Interest about once a year, depending on budget constraints.	Open to state, local, regional, and tribal governments (and non-profits that have partnered with a governmental entity)		http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/sgia.htm
FEMA Community Disaster Loan Program	The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides direct loans to local governments to offset the loss of tax or other revenues as a result of a major disaster. The local government must demonstrate a need to maintain local governmental functions such as police and fire protection, or water and sewer services. Loans are not to exceed 25% of the local government's annual operating budget for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurs, up to a maximum of \$5 million. To apply: The State's Governor requests a Presidential declaration of an emergency or disaster. An applicant should consult the office or official designated as the single point of contact in the state for more information on the process. Upon declaration, one may apply for assistance through the Governor's authorized representative. The jurisdiction must demonstrate a need for financial assistance to perform its governmental functions.	FEMA	Loans not to exceed 25 percent of the local government's annual operating budget for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurs, up to a maximum of \$5 million.	Communities may apply for assistance following a declaration of a major disaster.	None.	Any local government or other eligible jurisdiction in a designated disaster area that has demonstrated a substantial tax loss and a need for financial assistance to perform its governmental functions.	http://www.fema.gov/community-disaster-loan-program	Public Assistance Branch, Recovery Division, FEMA, DHS, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC, 20472
FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides funds to reduce or eliminate claims made under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Specifically the program aims to reduce the number of repetitive loss structures insured by NFIP. (Repetitive loss structures are those that have sustained two or more losses, each exceeding \$1000, within a ten year period.) There are three types of grants that fall within the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program area: 1. Planning Grants to prepare flood mitigation plans; 2. Project Grants to implement measures to reduce flood losses, such as elevation, acquisition, or relocation of NFIP-insured structures; 3. Technical Assistance Grants for the state to help administer the FMA program and activities. To apply: submit projects to the state which then selects applications based on predetermined priorities set forth in a disaster-specific Mitigation Strategy to send to FEMA for final approval.	FEMA			Applications should be submitted as the need arises and when the applicant is ready to submit.	Local governments, tribes and some non-profits		http://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-program

FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	<p>The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides funds to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. Grants given through the states to local governments are used to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures that provide a long-term solution to a specific risk. For example, the grant could be used to elevate flood-prone homes or businesses, thus allowing floodwater to flow under the house rather than through it. FEMA will pay up to 75% of the project cost, while the remaining 25% must be funded through the state, local government applicants or individual property owners. In-kind services and materials can be used.</p>	FEMA	<p>Funding is only available following an official presidential disaster declaration; however projects can be planned prior to such an event.</p>	Local governments, tribes and some non-profits	<p>http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program</p>
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FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program	<p>The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides direct funding for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event.</p>	FEMA	<p>Generally available annually. Not linked to disaster declaration.</p>	Local governments, tribes and some non-profits	
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Florida Beach Erosion Control Program	<p>The Florida Beach Erosion Control Program was established for the purpose of working in concert with local, state and federal governmental sponsors to achieve the protection, preservation and restoration of the coastal sandy beach resources of the state. Eligible activities of this grant-in-aid program include beach restoration and nourishment activities, project design and engineering studies, environmental studies and monitoring, inlet management planning, inlet sand transfer, dune restoration and protection activities, dune walkover construction and other beach erosion prevention-related activities. All projects must be cost effective and compliant with the Florida Strategic Beach Management Plan.</p>	Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund.	<p>Variable, but is \$30 million per year on average.</p>	<p>The program requires submittal of funding request, including a long-range budget plan with supporting information for ranking as required by Rule 62B-36, Florida Administrative Code. Annual updates of budget plans are due September 1 of each year.</p>	<p>Up to 50 percent of the project costs for beach restoration projects and up to 75 percent for inlet management projects; other state grant-in-aid funds may not be used as a local match.</p>	<p>County and municipal governments or special taxing districts with the responsibility of erosion prevention or beach and shore preservation.</p>	<p>www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches</p>	<p>Paden E. Woodruff, Environmental Administrator, FDEP, 850-922-7703, paden.woodruff@dep.state.fl.us</p>
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<p>Florida Greenways & Trails Program - Financial Assistance</p>	<p>The purpose of the Florida Greenways & Trails Acquisition Program is to acquire lands to facilitate the establishment of a statewide system of greenways and trails. A greenway is defined as (1) a linear open space established along either a natural corridor, such as a riverfront, stream, valley or ridge-line, or over land along a railroad right of way converted to recreational use, a canal, a scenic road or other route; (2) any natural or landscaped course for pedestrian or bicycle passage; (3) an open space connector linking parks, nature reserves, cultural features or historic sites with each other and populated areas; or (4) a local strip or linear park designated as a parkway or greenbelt. Trails are linear corridors and any adjacent support parcels on land or water providing public access for recreation or authorized alternative modes of transportation.</p>	<p>The Florida Forever Act.</p>	<p>The program receives 1.5 percent of the allocations funded by the state under the Florida Forever Act (approximately \$4.5 million annually). There will not be an open cycle. Limited funds will be applied to projects on a current workplan.</p>	<p>Florida Greenways & Trails Program proposal applications must be submitted by the deadline published in the Florida Administrative Weekly.</p>	<p>Prior to submittal of an application, applicants must apply for and receive a "Certificate of Eligibility." Applicants must meet the minimum requirements: the project must meet the definition of a greenway or trail; the planned project corridor must be located on the recreational prioritization maps; and there must be a seller willing to negotiate and a willing manager.</p>	<p>Federal, state and local governments; not-for-profit organizations and individuals.</p>	<p>www.floridagreenwaysandtrails.com</p>	<p>Cynthia Radford, Land Administration Coordinator, 850-245-2052, cynthia.radford@dep.state.fl.us</p>
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<p>Florida Inland Navigation District - Cooperative Assistance Program</p>	<p>Under the Florida Inland Navigation District's Cooperative Assistance Program, financial assistance is provided to federal, state and regional governments with waterway management responsibility in the district's 12 counties for the development and implementation of waterway-related improvement projects.</p>	<p>Ad valorem (property) taxes.</p>	<p>Approximately \$3 million per year.</p>	<p>Applications are due April 1</p>	<p>Funding is available as of October 1 of each year. All projects require a 50-percent match except some public navigation dredging, which may qualify for a lesser match.</p>	<p>Federal, state and regional governments that have waterway access and improvement management responsibility within the district's boundaries (the East Coast of Florida from Nassau County to Miami-Dade County).</p>	<p>www.aicw.org</p>	<p>Mark T. Crosley, Florida Inland Navigation District, 561-627-3386, mcrosley@aicw.org</p>
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<p>Florida Inland Navigation District - Waterways Assistance Program</p>	<p>Under the Florida Inland Navigation District's Waterways Assistance Program, financial assistance is provided to municipalities and county governments within the district's 12 counties for the development and implementation of waterway-related improvement projects.</p>	<p>Ad valorem (property) taxes.</p>	<p>Approximately \$10 million per year.</p>	<p>Applications are due April 1</p>	<p>Funding is available as of October 1 of each year. All projects require a 50-percent match except some public navigation dredging, which may qualify for a lesser match.</p>	<p>General purpose local governments (municipalities and county governments) located within the district's boundaries (the East Coast of Florida, from Nassau County to Miami-Dade County).</p>	<p>www.aicw.org</p>	<p>Mark T. Crosley, Florida Inland Navigation District, 561-627-3386, mcrosley@aicw.org</p>
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<p>FWCC - Florida Boating Improvement Program (FBIP)</p>	<p>FBIP provides funding through competitive grants for boating access projects and other boating-related activities on coastal and inland waters of Florida. Projects eligible for funding through FBIP include recreational channel marking and other uniform waterway marking; publicly owned boat ramps, piers, docks, lifts, boats, hoists, marine railways, and other public launching facilities; derelict vessel removal; boater education; economic development initiatives that promote boating; and other local boating-related activities.</p>	<p>State Game Trust Fund (Section 206.606(1)(b)1, Florida Statutes) and Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund (section 206.606(1)(d) and 328.72(15), Florida Statutes)</p>	<p>Dependent upon annual appropriation by the Legislature</p>	<p>May - July</p>	<p>No cash match is required. Some non-cash (in-kind) match required.</p>	<p>Eligible program participants include county governments, municipalities and other governmental entities of the State of Florida.</p>	<p>http://myfwc.com/boating/grant-programs/fbip/</p>	<p>Tim Woody, FWCC, 850-488-5600, fbip@myfwc.com</p>
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<p>Gulf Coast Community Foundation Leveraged, Transformative, and Community Grants</p>	<p>Grant requests must be rooted in one or more of these regional priorities: Revitalize and diversify the regional economy; Provide a competitive workforce; Strengthen social service delivery; Leverage and coordinate the arts; Develop social and civic capacity; Manage environmental assets.</p>		<p>Gulf Coast will fund Leveraged grants and Transformative grants greater than \$10,000, and Community grants of \$10,000 and under</p>	<p>Deadlines for Leveraged and Transformative grants during their 2013 fiscal year (July 1, 2012–June 30, 2013) were 8/20/12, 12/21/12, and 4/23/13</p>	<p>Community grant requests will be accepted on a rolling basis throughout the 2013 fiscal year</p>	<p>Non-Profit organizations</p>	<p>http://www.gulfcoastcf.org/resources.php</p>	
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Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Administered by FEMA, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to state and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. HMGP funding is only available to applicants that reside within a Presidentially declared disaster area.	FEMA					http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds may be used to fund projects that will reduce or eliminate the losses from future disasters. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem, for example, elevation of a home to reduce the risk of flood damages as opposed to. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funding to support states, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. This program promotes implementation of activities designed to reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction to property from	FEMA					http://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program

Recreational Trails Program	The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) provides funds for projects that provide, renovate or maintain recreation trails. Project proposals may address motorized trails, non-motorized trails or mixed-use projects (motorized, non-motorized or both).	Federal Highway Administration (off-road vehicle fuel tax).	RTP grant applications must be submitted during an announced RTP application submission period; applicants may submit only one application during the submission period. Applications must involve only one project site. Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff will conduct grant application workshops to provide guidance and answer questions regarding the program.	A 50/50, 60/40 or 80/20 match is required.	Municipal, county, state or federal government agencies approved by the state. Florida nonprofit corporations are eligible to apply and receive funding to conduct projects on public lands.	www.floridagreenwaysandtrails.com Alexandra Weiss, Recreational Trails Program Administrator, 850-245-2052, alexandra.weiss@dep.state.fl.us
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Repetitive Flood Claims Program	The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program makes up to \$10 million available annually for FEMA to provide RFC funds to states and communities to assist them in reducing flood damages to insured properties that have had one or more claims with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA				http://www.fema.gov/repetitive-flood-claims-program
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Residential Construction Mitigation Program	Section 215.559, Florida Statutes, created the Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program, which funds the Residential Construction Mitigation Program (RCMP). Annually, the Legislature appropriates \$10 million from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) for different mitigation	Insurance surcharges (Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, or CAT Fund).	Register under MyFloridaMarketPlace and receive RFP solicitations.	Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) is advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly and all requests for proposals are issued via the www.myflorida.com Web portal. Application deadlines can also be found at www.floridadisaster.org/mitigation/rcmp/index.htm .	Eligible Proposers as defined in Section 215.555 (7) (c), Florida Statutes are local governments, State agencies, public and private educational institutions, and non-profit organizations. Eligible Proposers may submit proposals under an RFP that will be posted on	www.floridadisaster.org/mitigation/rcmp/index.htm Howard Douglas, Community Assistance Consultant, DEM, 850-413-9857,
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Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program	The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Department provides long-term low-interest loans and grants, as well as loan guarantees, to rural communities and small municipalities of 10,000 or less people. These loans and grants may be used to help fund new, upgraded, renovated and expanded water-supply storage and distribution systems and waste-collection treatment and disposal systems, including wastewater, solid waste and storm drainage.	Annual appropriation by Congress.	Loans: \$21.9 million; grants: \$9.4 million; loan guarantees: \$1.6 million.	Applications may be filed with the Rural Development office serving your area; applications may be filed year-round.	No match is required; however, joint funding of projects with private funds is encouraged.	Public bodies, including municipalities, county governments and special districts, and community-based, nonprofit corporations and Indian tribes. www.rurdev.usda.gov/fl Michael A. Langston, Community Programs Director, FL Office, 352-338-3440, michael.langston@fl.usda.gov
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Section 533 Housing Preservation Grant Program	The purpose of the Housing Preservation Grant program is to provide loans, grants, interest reduction payments or other assistance to very-low- and low-income homeowners, owners of single- or multiple-unit rental properties or for the benefit of owners (as occupants) of consumer cooperative housing projects. Such assistance will be used to reduce the cost of repair and rehabilitation, to remove or correct health or safety hazards, to comply with applicable development standards or codes, or to make needed repairs to improve the general	Annually appropriated by Congress.	Available funding is determined annually	The Housing Preservation Grant program is a competitive application process whereby applicants compete nationwide for funds based on scoring factors listed in the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). The NOFA is published annually in the Federal Register and is usually published at the beginning of the fiscal year.	Public bodies, public or private not-for-profit corporations and Indian tribes with the legal, administrative and technical capacity to carry out the objectives of the program.	www.rdinit.usda.gov/regs Theresa Purnell, MFH Specialist, USDA Rural Development, 352-338-3438, theresa.purnell@fl.usda.gov
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Small Community Wastewater Construction Grants	The Small Community Wastewater Construction Grants program provides funding for planning, designing and constructing wastewater facilities.	A fee is assessed on State Revolving Fund loans.	Funds are limited. The grant amount is based on the applicant's affordability and the type of project.	Submit "Request for Inclusion on a Priority List" form by July 1 of each year.	A facilities plan is required; the project must be environmentally sound. Plans and specifications are required.	Local governments; financially disadvantaged communities with a population of 7,500 or less and per capita income below the 2000 Census state average.	www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff	Tim Banks, FDEP, 850-245-8358, timothy.banks@dep.state.fl.us
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Southeast RCAP Financial Service	Southeast RCAP Financial Service, is a regional nonprofit lender committed to helping rural communities with water, wastewater, and housing and economic development activities in DE, MD, VA, NC, SC, GA, and FL. Its loan fund offers interim funding up to \$500,000, with interest rates as low as 3%. The terms are flexible and can be tailored to meet the needs of rural communities. It also provides money to entities that are currently waiting to draw down on rural development money. In addition, Southeast RCAP Financial Service provides financial assistance to individual household members to reconstruct and refurbish their wells. This program allows a 1% loan up to \$11,000 for a term that is flexible from 10 to 20 years for the 7-state region.	US Department of Agriculture's Rural-Business-Cooperative Program, SunTrust Bank and Southeast RCAP, Inc. Equity Funds	Maximum loan for individual household well loans amount in \$11,000; loan amount for water, wastewater, housing development activities and economic development loans is \$150,000.	There are no deadlines. Applications are accepted year-round. Commitment letters are issued within 60 to 90 days of receipt of application.	Loans cover 75 to 100 percent of total project costs, up to \$150,000. There is a 1-percent application fee and filing cost. Borrower must pay applicable attorney fees, which are usually around \$800	Local governments, public service authorities, user associations and not-for-profits.	www.southeastcap.org	Beth T. Pusha, Director of Loan Fund Program, 540-345-1184, ext. 123, bpusha@sercap.org
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Southwest Florida Water Management District - Cooperative Funding Initiative	The Cooperative Funding Initiative (CFI) is a cost-share program that covers up to 50 percent of the cost of projects that help create sustainable water resources, enhance conservation efforts, restore natural systems and provide flood protection. All CFI funding decisions are made by volunteer Basin Board members who are well informed on the specific resources and challenges within their individual basins. Working with local governments and community partners allows the district to leverage its investment. Since 1988, the District has budgeted more than \$321 million dollars for 297 reuse projects through the CFI which will enable more than 221 million gallons per day (mgd) to be reused to save 148 mgd of potable-quality water and the District has also budgeted more than \$23 million for 119	Approximately \$25 million is available yearly.	August: Basin Boards and staff review CFI project guidelines for possible revisions and begin working with potential applicants. September: Informational workshops are scheduled throughout the region. October: Online application process is available at www.watermatters.org , beginning October 1, at 8:00 am. December: Applications must be submitted online by 2:00 p.m. on the first Friday of the month. January: Staff reviews applications and ranks projects by basin(s). February: Basin Boards receive a copy of project proposals submitted to their basins. April: District staff presents recommendations and rankings of proposals, and answers questions from the Basin Board members. June: Projects and budgets reviewed by Basin	50/50 cash cost share between the Basin Boards and the cooperator. (In-kind services not eligible as a match.)		http://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/business/coopfunding/ See Website for regional contacts.
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Southwest Florida Water Management District - Projects	The department is project oriented and is responsible for activities associated with regional water supply planning, alternative water supplies, conservation, floodplain management, minimum flows and levels, ecologic and water quality strategic priorities. The department is made up of six technical sections with oversight from an administrative support section.	State/district.	Via Cooperative Funding Initiative.	Refer to the Southwest Florida Water Management District's Cooperative Funding Initiative.		All local governments in the district's 16-county area.	http://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/ See Website for regional contacts.
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State of Florida Pollution Control Bond Program	This State of Florida Pollution Control Bond Program provides loans to local governments for construction of water, wastewater, solid waste, stormwater and air pollution control facilities.	Proceeds from bonds sold by the state.	Up to \$300 million per year.	Submit complete loan application; no deadlines.	Plans and specs required.	Florida municipalities, county governments and special districts.	www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff	Tim Banks, FDEP, 850-245-8358, timothy.banks@dep.state.fl.us
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State Revolving Fund Loan Program for Wastewater Treatment	The State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program for Wastewater Treatment provides low-interest loans to fund water pollution control activities and facilities. Eligible projects include publicly owned wastewater and stormwater treatment, collection, transmission, disposal and reclamation re-use facilities, as well as infiltration/inflow correction. In addition, the SRF can now fund agricultural stormwater runoff pollution control activities, brownfields associated with contamination of ground or surface waters, and estuary pollution control activities.	Annual federal and state match appropriation, plus repayments from previous loans, investment earnings and bond proceeds.	Funding includes state and federal appropriations, loan repayments, investment earnings and bond proceeds. Approximately \$150 million is available in a given year.	A Request for Inclusion (RFI), form 62-503.900(1), and all readiness-to-proceed requirements must be submitted 45 days prior to the annual list adoption hearing. If funds remain available after the list adoption hearing, an additional hearing will be held. The RFI and all readiness-to-proceed requirements must be submitted 45 days prior to the hearing to be considered at these hearings.		Municipalities, county governments, special districts, authorities or agencies thereof with jurisdiction over collection, transmission, treatment or disposal of wastewater, industrial wastes or other wastes. Also included are districts or authorities with responsibility to provide airport, industrial or research park, or port facilities to the public. Non-governmental parties are eligible for loans to control stormwater pollution related to agricultural operations.	www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff	Tim Banks, FDEP, 850-245-8358, timothy.banks@dep.state.fl.us
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The Trust for Public Land - Conservation Finance Program	The Trust for Public Land (TPL) conserves land for people to enjoy parks, gardens and other natural places, ensuring livable communities for generations to come. A national, nonprofit organization, TPL offers a variety of services to cities, including conservation real estate transactions and conservation finance. TPL's Conservation Finance Program helps local governments gauge public support for open space and craft ballot and legislative initiatives that can generate new sources of funding for conservation. Over the last eight years, TPL's Conservation Finance Program has worked on 303 successful state and local measures to create more than \$22 billion in new funding for land, conservation including 15 measures in Florida. Over the last 12 years, TPL's Conservation Finance Program has supported 294 local ballot measures that have created \$19.3 billion in land conservation funding. In Florida, TPL's Conservation Finance Program has assisted 18 local governments in creating more than \$1.3 billion in new funds for land conservation.	varies	Project dependent	There is no application deadline; contact TPL with requests, as needed.	n/a	Local governments and citizen groups.	www.tpl.org	Kevin Mooney, Florida Projects Manager, 850-222-3133, kevin.mooney@tpl.org
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<p>Transportation Enhancement Program</p>	<p>The Transportation Enhancement Program provides funding and technical assistance for eligible activities, as specified in the federal act (SAFTEA-LU), including bicycle/pedestrian facilities, renovation of historical transportation facilities and other transportation enhancement activities.</p>	<p>Federal Highway Administration.</p>	<p>Currently, an estimated \$45 million to \$50 million annually.</p>	<p>Visit the website for more details; application requirements set forth by Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Environmental Management Office; coordinated through FDOT district offices, with annual application deadlines tentatively set in late spring or early summer.</p>	<p>All projects must be related to the transportation system; project examples include bicycle and pedestrian facilities, scenic or historic site acquisition, scenic or historic highway programs, landscaping and beautification projects, historic preservation, rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation facilities, preservation of abandoned railroad corridors, control and removal of outdoor advertising, planning and research, and mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff.</p>	<p>Local governments, metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), state agencies, federal agencies and statewide or national interest groups.</p>	<p>www.dot.state.fl.us/emo/enhance/enhance.htm</p>	<p>Mariano Berrios, FDOT, 850-414-5250, mariano.berrios@dot.state.fl</p>
<p>USACE - Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration</p>	<p>Authority for this action is provided under Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. This program provides authority for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to restore degraded ecosystem structure function and dynamic processes to a less degraded and more natural condition, which will involve consideration of the ecosystem's natural integrity, productivity, stability and biological diversity. The purpose of the program is development of aquatic ecosystem restoration and protection projects that improve the quality of the environment, are in the public interest and are cost effective.</p>	<p>The source is continuing authority given by Congress to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.</p>	<p>There is a total of \$50 million available nationwide per fiscal year under this authority. The federal funding limit per project is \$5 million.</p>	<p>Local interest identifies a problem and requests assistance. The problem is evaluated by the corps to determine if the program is appropriate. Next, the local sponsor submits a letter of intent that should include: (1) a description of the project feature(s) such as a canal, lake, river, etc.; (2) an explanation of the significance of the resource to be restored, to include potential benefits to threatened or endangered species (letters of support from resource agencies such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Audubon Society); (3) land ownership information for lands benefiting from restoration if other than project lands; and (4) an indication showing understanding of obligations and responsibilities under the program and willingness and ability to participate as a non-federal sponsor. The Corps of Engineers then requests funds to conduct an initial appraisal to determine eligibility.</p>	<p>Project sponsors must: (1) provide 35 percent of the total project cost of the restoration; (2) obtain any LERRD required; and (3) agree to operate and maintain the restored project after construction. The cost of LERRDs is credited toward the non-federal share. The federal share of total project costs cannot exceed \$5 million to include studies, preparation of plans and specifications, and construction. Generally, land value should not exceed 25 percent of total project costs. If the value of LERRD provided represents less than the non-federal share of the total project costs, the non-federal sponsor shall provide, during the period of implementation, a cash contribution or work-in-kind to make its total contribution equal to 35 percent. Cost-shared post-implementation monitoring will rarely be required; however, it may be warranted when the risk and uncertainty of achieving the projected outputs is high. Cost-shared post-implementation monitoring must be clearly defined, justified and shall be limited to no more than five years. The cost of monitoring included in the total project cost and cost shared with the non-federal sponsor shall not exceed 1 percent of the total first cost of the ecosystem restoration features. The non-federal sponsor will be responsible for maintenance during the monitoring period. If additional monitoring is necessary, consideration should be given to designating it as an operation and maintenance activity to be paid for by the sponsor.</p>	<p>A non-federal sponsor can meet the requirements of Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970, which specifies that the non-federal sponsor be a legally constituted public body with full authority and capability to perform the terms of its agreement and to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of failure to perform. Or the non-federal sponsor can be a national nonprofit organization that is capable of undertaking future requirements for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation (OMRR&R), or may be any nonprofit organization if there is no future requirement for OMRR&R. All potential sponsors must be able to provide any required lands, easements, rights of way, relocations, and dredged or excavated material disposal areas (LERRD). For Section 206 projects, the affected local government must consent to the nonprofit entity being a sponsor.</p>	<p>jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>	<p>Jim Suggs, Jacksonville District USACE, 904-232-2201, jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>
<p>USACE - Beach Erosion Control</p>	<p>Authority for this action is provided under Section 103 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, as amended. This authority may be used for protecting multiple public or private properties and facilities, and for the protection of single non-federal public properties against damages caused by storm-driven waves and currents. This authority allows federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores from hurricane and storm damage.</p>	<p>The source is continuing authority given by Congress to the Corps of Engineers.</p>	<p>There is a total of \$30 million available nationwide per fiscal year under this authority. The federal funding limit per project is \$5 million.</p>	<p>Local interest identifies problems and requests assistance. The problem is evaluated by the corps to determine if the program is appropriate. To initiate a Section 103 project, the local sponsor submits a letter of intent indicating understanding of obligations and responsibilities under the program and willingness and ability to participate as a non-federal sponsor. The Corps of Engineers then requests funds to conduct an initial appraisal to determine eligibility.</p>	<p>The non-federal sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights of way, relocations and dredged material disposal sites (LERRD) necessary for the project. Costs assigned to protection of federally owned property are 100-percent federal. Costs assigned to protection of privately owned undeveloped lands and shores, which are not open to the public, are 100-percent non-federal. Costs assigned to areas where criteria for public uses are met are 35-percent non-federal.</p>	<p>A non-federal interest must be a public agency able to enter into an agreement in accordance with the requirements of Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970. Section 221 specifies that the non-federal sponsor be a legally constituted public body with full authority and capability to perform the terms of its agreement and to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of failure to perform.</p>	<p>http://chl.erdc.usace.army.mil/section227</p>	<p>Jim Suggs, Jacksonville District USACE, 904-232-2201, jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>
<p>USACE - Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material</p>	<p>Authority for this action is provided under Section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992. This program authorizes "projects for the protection, restoration and creation of aquatic and ecologically related habitats, including wetlands, in connection with dredging an authorized navigation project."</p>	<p>The source is continuing authority given by Congress to the Corps of Engineers.</p>	<p>There is a total of \$15 million available nationwide per fiscal year under this authority. There is no per project federal funding limit for this authority.</p>	<p>Local interest identifies the problem and requests assistance. The problem is evaluated by the corps to determine if the program is appropriate. To initiate a Section 14 project, the local sponsor submits a letter of intent indicating understanding of obligations and responsibilities under the program and willingness and ability to participate as a non-federal sponsor. The Corps of Engineers then requests funds to conduct an initial appraisal to determine eligibility.</p>	<p>Ecosystem restoration projects under Section 204 are funded as navigation construction or operation and maintenance costs up to the level of the base plan. For costs above this baseline, the non-federal share of the project shall be 25 percent of the incremental costs associated with construction of the ecosystem restoration project, including provision of all LERRD. The non-federal sponsor shall also be responsible for 100 percent of OMRR&R associated with the ecosystem restoration. Generally, land value should not exceed 25 percent of total project costs. If the value of LERRD provided represents less than the non-federal share of the total project costs, the non-federal sponsor shall provide, during the period of implementation, a cash contribution to make its total contribution equal to 25 percent. Cost-shared post-implementation monitoring will rarely be required; however, it may be warranted when the risk and uncertainty of achieving the projected outputs is high. Cost-shared post-implementation monitoring must be clearly defined and justified, and shall be limited to no more than five years. Total project costs, including any planning and design costs in excess of \$40,000, are cost shared. The non-federal sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights of way, relocations and dredged material disposal sites (LERRD) necessary for the project. The minimum non-federal share of the implementation costs is 35 percent. Five percent of the non-federal sponsor's share shall be in cash. Additional cash is required to reach the minimum amount if the value of credited LERRD plus the 5-percent cash is less than the applicable minimum percentage. The maximum non-federal contribution is 50 percent. Operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation (OMRR&R) costs are 100-percent non-federal.</p>	<p>A non-federal interest must be a public agency able to enter into an agreement in accordance with the requirements of Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970. Section 221 specifies that the non-federal sponsor be a legally constituted public body with full authority and capability to perform the terms of its agreement and to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of failure to perform. Or, the non-federal sponsor can be a national nonprofit organization that is capable of undertaking future requirements for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation (OMRR&R), or may be any not-for-profit organization if there is no future requirement for OMRR&R. All potential sponsors must be able to provide any required lands, easements, rights of way, relocations, and dredged or excavated material disposal areas (LERRD). For Section 206 projects, the affected local government must consent to the nonprofit entity being a sponsor.</p>	<p>jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>	<p>Jim Suggs, Jacksonville District USACE, 904-232-2201, jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>
<p>USACE - Clearing and Snagging for Flood Control</p>	<p>Authority for this action is provided under Section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, as amended. Program authority provides for minimal measures to reduce nuisance flood damages caused by debris and minor shoaling of rivers. Work under this authority is limited to in-stream clearing and snagging, or channel excavation and improvement with limited embankment construction by use of materials from the channel excavation.</p>	<p>The source is continuing authority given by Congress to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.</p>	<p>There is a total of \$7.5 million available nationwide per fiscal year under this authority. The federal funding limit per project is \$500,000.</p>	<p>Local interest identifies a problem and requests assistance. The problem is evaluated by the corps to determine if the program is appropriate. To initiate a Section 208 project, the local sponsor submits a letter of intent indicating understanding of obligations and responsibilities under the program, and willingness and ability to participate as a non-federal sponsor. The Corps of Engineers then requests funds to conduct an initial appraisal to determine eligibility.</p>	<p>The non-federal sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights of way, relocations and dredged material disposal sites (LERRD) necessary for the project. Costs assigned to protection of federally owned property are 100-percent federal. Costs assigned to protection of privately owned undeveloped lands and shores, which are not open to the public, are 100-percent non-federal. Costs assigned to areas where criteria for public uses are met are 35-percent non-federal.</p>	<p>A non-federal interest must be a public agency able to enter into an agreement in accordance with the requirements of Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970. Section 221 specifies that the non-federal sponsor be a legally constituted public body with full authority and capability to perform the terms of its agreement and to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of failure to perform.</p>	<p>jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>	<p>Jim Suggs, Jacksonville District USACE, 904-232-2201, jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>

<p>USACE - Flood Plain Management Services Program</p>	<p>The Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) Program was authorized under Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960, as amended. Its objective is to encourage prudent use of the nation's flood plains for the benefit of the national economy and general welfare by supporting comprehensive flood plain management planning at all appropriate governmental levels.</p>	<p>Funding for FPMS is obtained through appropriations for non-reimbursable FPMS items and through cost recovery for reimbursable services. Non-reimbursable items are funded with congressional appropriation through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Three different procedures shall be used to recover the cost of technical services and planning guidance provided to federal agencies and private persons. Two involve the use of negotiated agreements and one involves the use of a non-negotiated "fee schedule." Reimbursements for support to the NFIP are obtained from FEMA.</p>	<p>Funding for non-reimbursable FPMS items involves the justification of funds through the budgetary process, the establishment of work allowances for specific items and the use of funds during the fiscal year.</p>	<p>Agencies, governments, organizations and individuals interested in flood-related information or assistance should contact the corps office listed below. Information that is readily available will be provided in response to a telephone request. A letter request is required for assistance that involves developing new data, making a map or preparing a report.</p>	<p>Within personnel and funding capabilities, technical services and planning guidance shall be provided for state, regional or local governments, other non-federal public agencies and for Indian tribes without charge. Requests from federal agencies and private persons for services limited to "quick responses" (walk-in or telephone requests each of which require only 10 minutes or less of work by one person) may also be honored without charge; otherwise, technical services and planning guidance shall be provided to federal agencies and private persons on a 100-percent cost-recovery basis. For requests from federal agencies and private persons that are not limited to "quick responses," payment is required before services are provided. Guides, pamphlets and supporting studies are programmatic activities that are normally conducted internally within the program and are provided without charge. Services shall be provided only upon request. Requesters will be encouraged to become involved in FPMS activities and to help reduce costs by furnishing field survey data, maps and historical flood information.</p>	<p>The corps may provide flood plain information and planning assistance to state, county and city governments, and Native American nations as well as to other federal agencies. Flood and flood plain information also is provided to private citizens, corporations and groups.</p>	<p>Jim Suggs, Jacksonville District USACE, 904-232-2201, jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>
<p>USACE- Emergency Streambank Erosion Protection</p>	<p>Authority for this action is Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended. This program is designed to implement projects to protect public or not-for-profit public facilities and/or services that are open to all on equal terms, have been properly maintained but threatened by natural processes on stream banks and shorelines, and are essential and important enough to merit federal participation in their protection.</p>	<p>The source is continuing authority given by Congress to the Corps of Engineers.</p>	<p>There is a total of \$15 million available nationwide per fiscal year under this authority. The federal funding limit per project is \$1.5 million.</p>	<p>Local interest identifies the problem and requests assistance. The problem is evaluated by the corps to determine if the program is appropriate. To initiate a Section 14 project, the local sponsor submits a letter of intent indicating understanding of obligations and responsibilities under the program and willingness and ability to participate as a non-federal sponsor. The Corps of Engineers then requests funds to conduct an initial appraisal to determine eligibility.</p>	<p>Total project costs, including any planning and design costs in excess of \$100,000, are cost-shared. The non-federal sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights of way, relocations and dredged material disposal sites (LERRD) necessary for the project. The minimum non-federal share is 35 percent. Five percent of the non-federal sponsor's share shall be in cash. If the value of credited LERRD plus the 5-percent cash is less than the applicable minimum percentage, additional cash is required to reach the minimum amount. The maximum non-federal contribution is 50 percent. Operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement costs Total project costs, including any planning and design costs in excess of \$100,000, are cost-shared. The non-federal sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights of way, relocations and dredged material disposal sites (LERRD) necessary for the project. The minimum non-federal share is 35 percent. Five percent of the non-federal sponsor's share shall be in cash. If the value of credited LERRD plus the 5-percent cash is less than the applicable minimum percentage, additional cash is required to reach the minimum amount. The maximum non-federal contribution is 50 percent. Operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement costs are 100-percent non-federal. The non-federal share of non-agreement, is 35 percent. Moreover, project sponsors must (1) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, not including damages during construction, that are due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors, and adjust all claims concerning water rights; (2) assume responsibility for all project cost in excess of the federal cost limitation of \$7 million; (3) prevent future encroachment, which might interfere with proper function of the project for</p>	<p>A non-federal interest must be a public agency able to enter into an agreement in accordance with the requirements of Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970. Section 221 specifies that the non-federal sponsor be a legally constituted public body with full authority and capability to perform the terms of its agreement and to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of failure to perform.</p>	<p>Jim Suggs, Jacksonville District USACE, 904-232-2201, jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>
<p>USACE- Flood Damage Reduction</p>	<p>Authority for this action is provided under Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended. This program provides authority to plan, design and construct certain small flood-control projects in accordance with current policies and procedures, and that have not already been specifically authorized by Congress. Both structural (levees, channels or pumps, for instance) and non-structural (flood-proofing or relocation of structures, for example) solutions to reduce damages caused by over-bank flooding are considered.</p>	<p>The source is continuing authority given by Congress to the Corps of Engineers.</p>	<p>There is a total of \$55 million available nationwide per fiscal year under this authority. The federal funding limit per project is \$7 million.</p>	<p>Local interest identifies the problem and requests assistance. The problem is evaluated by the corps to determine if the program is appropriate. To initiate a Section 14 project, the local sponsor submits a letter of intent indicating understanding of obligations and responsibilities under the program and willingness and ability to participate as a non-federal sponsor. The Corps of Engineers then requests funds to conduct an initial appraisal to determine eligibility.</p>	<p>The non-federal share of the costs of Section 1135 modifications shall be 25 percent, and the first \$100,000 is paid 100-percent federal and any additional costs are shared 50/50 with the sponsor. The non-federal share may be provided by work in-kind credit. The sponsor shall provide all LERRD required for the restoration project which are not otherwise available due to the construction and operation of the existing project. Operation and maintenance is usually 100-percent non-federal. However, if the entire Section 1135 modification is on lands for which the corps has the necessary real estate interest and is responsible for operation and maintenance (i.e. the land has not been leased to another agency for fish and wildlife purposes), the corps may assume responsibility for the OMRR&R of the Section 1135 project modification. Generally, land value should not exceed 25 percent of total project costs. If the value of LERRD provided represents less than the non-federal share of the total project costs, the non-federal sponsor shall provide, during the period of implementation, a cash contribution or work-in-kind to make its total contribution equal to 25 percent. Cost-shared post-implementation monitoring will rarely be required; however, it may be warranted when the risk and uncertainty of achieving the projected outputs is high. Cost-shared post-implementation monitoring must be clearly defined and justified, and shall be limited to no more than five years. The cost of monitoring included in the total project cost and cost shared with the non-federal sponsor shall not exceed 1 percent of the total first cost of the ecosystem restoration features. The non-federal sponsor will be responsible for maintenance during the monitoring period. If additional monitoring is necessary, consideration should be given to designating it as an O&M activity to be paid for by the sponsor.</p>	<p>A non-federal interest must be a public agency able to enter into an agreement in accordance with the requirements of Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970. Section 221 specifies that the non-federal sponsor be a legally constituted public body with full authority and capability to perform the terms of its agreement and to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of failure to perform. Or, the non-federal sponsor can be a national nonprofit organization that is capable of undertaking future requirements for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation (OMRR&R), or may be any not-for-profit organization if there is no future requirement for OMRR&R. All potential sponsors must be able to provide any required lands, easements, rights of way, relocations and dredged or excavated material disposal areas (LERRD). For Section 204 projects, the affected local government must consent to the not-for-profit entity being a sponsor.</p>	<p>Jim Suggs, Jacksonville District USACE, 904-232-2201, jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>
<p>USACE- Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment</p>	<p>Authority for this action is provided under Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The program provides authority for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to review and modify the structures and operations of water-resources projects constructed by the corps for the purpose of improving the quality of the environment when it is determined that such modifications are feasible, consistent with the authorized project purposes, and will improve the quality of the environment in the public interest. If it is determined that a corps water-resources project has contributed to the degradation of the quality of the environment, restoration measures may be implemented at the project site or at other locations that have been affected by the construction or operation of the project if such measures do not conflict with the authorized project purposes.</p>	<p>The source is continuing authority given by Congress to the Corps of Engineers.</p>	<p>There is a total of \$40 million available nationwide per fiscal year under this authority. The federal funding limit per project is \$5 million.</p>	<p>Local interest identifies the problem and requests assistance. The problem is evaluated by the corps to determine if the program is appropriate. Next, the local sponsor submits a letter of intent that should include: (1) a description of the project feature(s) such as a canal, lake, river, etc.; (2) an explanation of the significance of the resource to be restored to include potential benefits to threatened or endangered species (letters of support from resource agencies such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Audubon Society); (3) land ownership information for lands benefiting from restoration if other than project lands; and (4) an indication showing understanding of obligations and responsibilities under the program and willingness and ability to participate as a non-federal sponsor. The Corps of Engineers then requests funds to conduct an initial appraisal to determine eligibility.</p>	<p>The non-federal share of the costs of Section 1135 modifications shall be 25 percent, and the first \$100,000 is paid 100-percent federal and any additional costs are shared 50/50 with the sponsor. The non-federal share may be provided by work in-kind credit. The sponsor shall provide all LERRD required for the restoration project which are not otherwise available due to the construction and operation of the existing project. Operation and maintenance is usually 100-percent non-federal. However, if the entire Section 1135 modification is on lands for which the corps has the necessary real estate interest and is responsible for operation and maintenance (i.e. the land has not been leased to another agency for fish and wildlife purposes), the corps may assume responsibility for the OMRR&R of the Section 1135 project modification. Generally, land value should not exceed 25 percent of total project costs. If the value of LERRD provided represents less than the non-federal share of the total project costs, the non-federal sponsor shall provide, during the period of implementation, a cash contribution or work-in-kind to make its total contribution equal to 25 percent. Cost-shared post-implementation monitoring will rarely be required; however, it may be warranted when the risk and uncertainty of achieving the projected outputs is high. Cost-shared post-implementation monitoring must be clearly defined and justified, and shall be limited to no more than five years. The cost of monitoring included in the total project cost and cost shared with the non-federal sponsor shall not exceed 1 percent of the total first cost of the ecosystem restoration features. The non-federal sponsor will be responsible for maintenance during the monitoring period. If additional monitoring is necessary, consideration should be given to designating it as an O&M activity to be paid for by the sponsor.</p>	<p>A non-federal interest must be a public agency able to enter into an agreement in accordance with the requirements of Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970. Section 221 specifies that the non-federal sponsor be a legally constituted public body with full authority and capability to perform the terms of its agreement and to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of failure to perform. Or, the non-federal sponsor can be a national nonprofit organization that is capable of undertaking future requirements for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation (OMRR&R), or may be any not-for-profit organization if there is no future requirement for OMRR&R. All potential sponsors must be able to provide any required lands, easements, rights of way, relocations and dredged or excavated material disposal areas (LERRD). For Section 204 projects, the affected local government must consent to the not-for-profit entity being a sponsor.</p>	<p>Jim Suggs, Jacksonville District USACE, 904-232-2201, jim.l.suggs@usace.army.mil</p>
<p>USDA Community Facility Loan Program</p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development provides loans and loan guarantees to rural communities and municipalities of 20,000 population or less to assist them in developing public facilities that provide essential services to their residents. Facilities providing health care, public safety, transportation or cultural services, public buildings and improvements are examples of eligible projects.</p>	<p>Annual appropriation by Congress.</p>	<p>\$38 million was available statewide for direct loans and \$2.4 million for guaranteed loans in FY 2012.</p>	<p>Pre-applications may be filed with the rural development office serving your area; applications may be filed year-round.</p>	<p>No match is required; joint funding of projects with state, local and private funds is encouraged.</p>	<p>Public bodies, such as municipalities, county governments and special districts; Indian tribes and community-based, not-for-profit corporations.</p>	<p>www.rurdev.usda.gov/fl Michael A. Langston, Community Programs Director, FL Office, 352-338-3440, michael.langston@fl.usda.gov</p>
<p>USDA Community Facility Grant Program</p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Community Facility Grants can be used to assist low-income rural areas and municipalities in developing essential public facilities. Funding is on a graduated scale, with larger percentages geared toward small and low-income communities.</p>	<p>Annual appropriation by Congress</p>	<p>Varies annually</p>	<p>Pre-applications may be filed with the rural development office serving your area; applications may be filed year-round.</p>	<p>A maximum of 75 percent of project costs may be funded with this grant, depending on population and median household income of the community. Remaining costs may be funded with a rural development loan or matching funds from other sources.</p>	<p>Public bodies, not-for-profit corporations and Indian tribes. Rural areas and municipalities with a population of less than 20,000.</p>	<p>www.rurdev.usda.gov/fl Michael A. Langston, Community Programs Director, FL Office, 352-338-3440, michael.langston@fl.usda.gov</p>
<p>USDA/RD Business and Industrial Loans</p>	<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture – Rural Development provides direct and guaranteed loans. Loan purposes include but are not limited to: Business and industrial acquisitions when the loan will keep the business from closing, prevent the loss of employment opportunities, or provide expanded job opportunities; Business conversion, enlargement, repair, modernization, or development; Purchase and development of land, easements, rights-of-way, buildings, or facilities; Purchase of equipment, leasehold improvements, machinery, supplies, or inventory.</p>		<p>The total amount of Agency loans to one borrower must not exceed \$10 million.</p>	<p>Initial applications are accepted on a rolling basis.</p>	<p>The maximum percentage of guarantee is 80% for loans of \$5 million or less, 70% for loans between \$5 and \$10 million, and 60% for loans exceeding \$10 million.</p>	<p>Cooperative organization, corporation, partnership, or other legal entities organized and operated on a profit or nonprofit basis; an Indian tribe on a Federal or State reservation or other Federally recognized tribal group; a public body; or an individual.</p>	<p>http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/bus/p/b&l_gar.htm</p>

National Science Foundation- Science, Engineering, and Education for Sustainability Program	This addresses the challenge of building a sustainable future through promoting research and education. Research efforts are to include global community sustainability, sustainable energy, modeling, vulnerability, resilience, sensitivity to regional change, and public engagement.	National Science Foundation		Extend into Fiscal Year 2015		Unrestricted	http://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=504707
NSF- Division of Ocean Sciences	Funding opportunity on the subject of Physical Oceanography. In years past, this program has funded several climate change-focused research projects, including climate impacts on proglacial lake outbursts, the role of ice in large lake response to climate change, effects of lunar nodal tide on climate variability, and ocean data assimilation to research climate change.	National Science Foundation	Past projects have ranged from less than \$50K to over \$1 million for multi-year projects	Application deadline of August 15, 2013		Scientists, engineers, and educators representing universities and colleges, state and local governments, non-profit organizations, for-profit organizations, and individuals. NSF does not typically provide awards to federal agencies.	http://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=12729&org=OCE&sel_org=OCE&from=fund
NSF- Water Sustainability and Climate Program	The overall goal of this program is to improve the understanding of interactions between the water system and land use changes. Topics of interest include 1) Frameworks or models that can be used to predict impacts of human development, climate change, land use on the water system; 2) Determining the potential inputs, outputs, and potential changes in water quality and quantity in response to human development, climate change, and land use; and 3) Determining how our built water systems and governance systems can be made more reliable, resilient, and sustainable to meet multiple needs.	National Science Foundation	\$26 million, 10-24 awards given	Application Deadline of September 10, 2013		Universities and colleges, non-profit organizations, for-profit organizations.	http://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503452
NOAA- Climate Program Office	NOAA's Climate Program Office manages the competitive research program in which NOAA funds high-priority climate science to advance understand of Earth's climate system (including atmospheric, oceanic, land, snow, and ice components). Typically, the program supports region- and nation-wide research that contributes to knowledge about how climate variability affects our health, economy, and well-being.	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce.	Projects ranged from \$50K to \$200K in awards, with 7 awards in fiscal year 2013		Annually	Institutions of higher education, non-profits, commercial organizations, international organizations, and state, local, and Indian tribal governments.	http://cpo.noaa.gov/Home/SiteNav.aspx
The Wildlife Conservation Society's Climate Adaptation Fund	On-the-ground projects that focus on implementing conservation actions for a climate adaptation at a landscape scale.	Wildlife Conservation Society	Ranging from \$50K to \$250K			U.S.-based non-profit organizations with approved IRS 501(c)(3) status. Public agencies, tribal governments, and universities may partner with eligible non-profits to submit proposals.	http://www.wcsnorthamerica.org/ClimateAdaptationFund/tabid/4813/Default.aspx
The Doris Duke Charitable Foundation	The foundation's Environmental Program strives to meet four main strategies through grant awards: 1) enabling strategic wildlife habitat conservation in an era of climate change; 2) reducing impacts on the landscape from increased energy development and energy demand; 3) encouraging land stewardship and sustainability; 4) helping to build a clean-energy economy.	The Doris Duke Charitable Foundation					http://www.ddcf.org/Programs/Environment/Grant-making-Process/
The Rockefeller Family Foundation	The foundation focuses on public education of the risks of global warming, conservation of natural resources, protection of health as affected by the environment, meaning implementation of environmental laws, and public participation in national environmental policy debates.	The Rockefeller Family Foundation	\$25K to \$30K			United States non-profit organizations engaged in activities of national significance	http://www.rffund.org/grants/environment
The Kresge Foundation	This Foundation's Environmental program invests in projects that revolve around the following strategies: 1) building the field of climate change adaptation; 2) fostering development of place-based adaptation strategies; 3) informing and promoting climate-wise policies and practices. The foundation primarily accepts grants by invitation; however, preliminary applications can be submitted that includes background information about the proposal.					501(c)(3) organizations, government entities	http://kresge.org/programs/environment/adaptation-climate-change
Surdna Foundation	This foundation invests in projects that support their program areas of Sustainable Environments, Strong Local Economies, Thriving Cultures, Community Revitalization, and Effective Citizenry. An example of a previous grant award is \$200K to the American Planning Association to aid U.S. planners with initiatives to integrate energy sustainability and climate change into contemporary planning practices.	Surdna Foundation		There are no application deadlines. Grants are assessed three times a year (Feb, May, and Sept), and must be submitted three to four months prior to staff review.		U.S. based non-profit organizations	http://www.surdna.org/grants/grants-overview.html
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	This foundation offers grant assistance in 6 major program areas. Two such areas are the "Public Understanding of Science," and the "Basic Research" areas. Through these programs, the foundation offers grants for high-quality, original STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) research that benefits the scientific community, as well as increases the public understanding of relevant and complex scientific issues. The Public Understanding of Science program promotes using books, television, radio, film, theatre, and other media in order to engage the public in science and technology.	Alfred P. Sloan Foundation		No application deadlines.	The foundation makes grants year-round		http://www.surdna.org/grants/grants-overview.html
Department of the Interior- Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs)	LCCs are a network of partnerships working for the sustainability of America's land, water, wildlife, and cultural resources. Partnerships include federal, state, and local governments, tribes, universities, NGOs, landowners, as well as other stakeholders. This cooperatives (21 in total) build upon existing science and conservation efforts that preserve water and land resources, as well as cultural partnerships. Periodically, LCCs offer grants that support their core functions	Department of the Interior					http://www.fws.gov/landscape-conservation/lcc.html

**Gulf of Mexico
Foundation- Community-
based Restoration
Partnership**

This foundation offers a grants competition through its Community-based Restoration Partnership. This partnership is between Gulf of Mexico Foundation, NOAA, and the EPA. Projects are focused on the restoration of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Basin.

Approx. \$500k in 2011, \$50K to \$100K per project

All participants required to provide a 1:1 cash or in-kind match of the grant amount. Matching funds cannot be federal dollars.

<http://www.gulfmex.org/conservation-restoration/gulf-conservation-restoration-and-preservation/>