

# Municipal and Infrastructure Recovery

A scenic landscape featuring a green truss bridge in the foreground, a red barn in the middle ground, and rolling hills in the background under a blue sky with light clouds. The bridge is partially obscured by tree branches in the foreground.

June, 2024

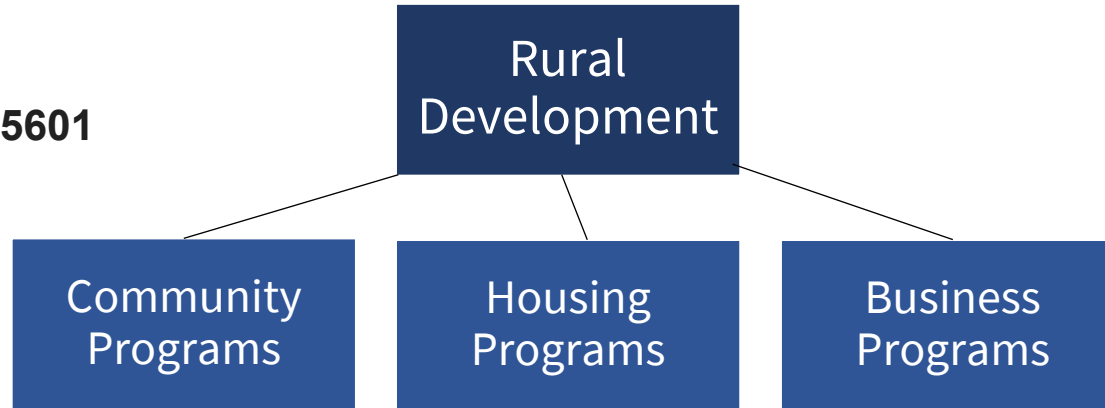
USDA – Rural Development (USDA-RD)



# USDA Rural Development Community Programs

 **USDA** Rural Development  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# Vermont USDA RD Offices



**More than 70 loan, grant and loan guarantee programs support economic development in rural communities**

**1 of 7 USDA Mission Areas**

- Rural Development
- Farm & Foreign Ag
- Food, Nutrition & Consumer
- Food Safety
- Marketing & Regulatory Programs
- Natural Resources & Environment
- Research, Education & Economics

# Community Programs

*Builds and modernizes essential infrastructure and services to attract businesses and improve quality of life for rural residents*

**Applicants: Municipal and Not for Profits**

**Terms: 30-40 years, 100% of project funded**

**Predictability: Annual allocation 10/1 to 9/30**

**Rate Risk Mitigation: Fixed interest rate, changes quarterly**

**Capital Flexibility: 5 years to use, potentially lower rate at closing**

**Interim financing and project oversight required**

## Water & Environmental Programs (WEP)

**Drinking Water**

**Wastewater**

**Solid Waste**

**Storm Water**

**Emergency Assistance**

**Predevelopment Feasibility**

## Community Facilities (CF)

**Hospitals & Health Clinics**

**Emergency Assistance**

**Schools & Daycares**

**Fire & Police Stations**

**First-Responder Vehicles & Equipment**

**Libraries & Community Centers**

**Arts & Culture Venues**

**Food Systems & Access**

## Community Facilities (CF) Direct Loan & Grant Program

- Purchase, build and improve essential community facilities in rural areas
- Population limit: 20,000

### Priorities

- Communities with population of 5,500 and less
- Low-income communities with MHI below 80% of VT's non-metro MHI

## Water & Environmental Programs (WEP)

### Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program

- Create clean drinking water, sanitary waste disposal, and storm water drainage
- Population limit: 10,000

### Solid Waste Management Grant Program

- Reduce or eliminate water-resource pollution through waste-management TA
- Population limit: 10,000

# Rural Areas

## USDA Rural Development Community Programs in Vermont

### Not Eligible

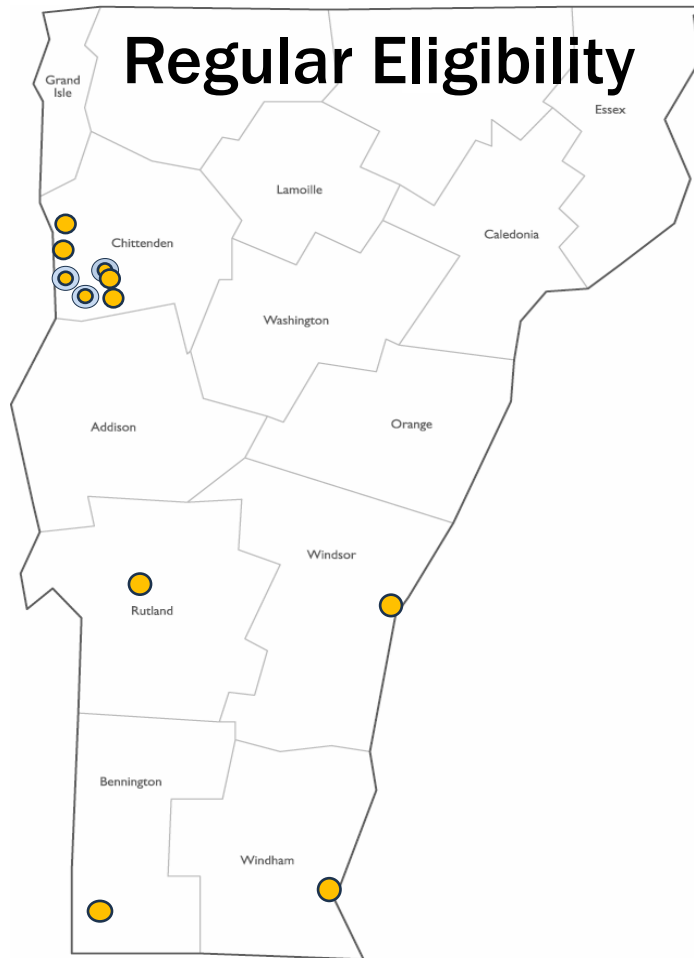
#### Community Facilities

Burlington  
S. Burlington  
Essex Town

### Not Eligible

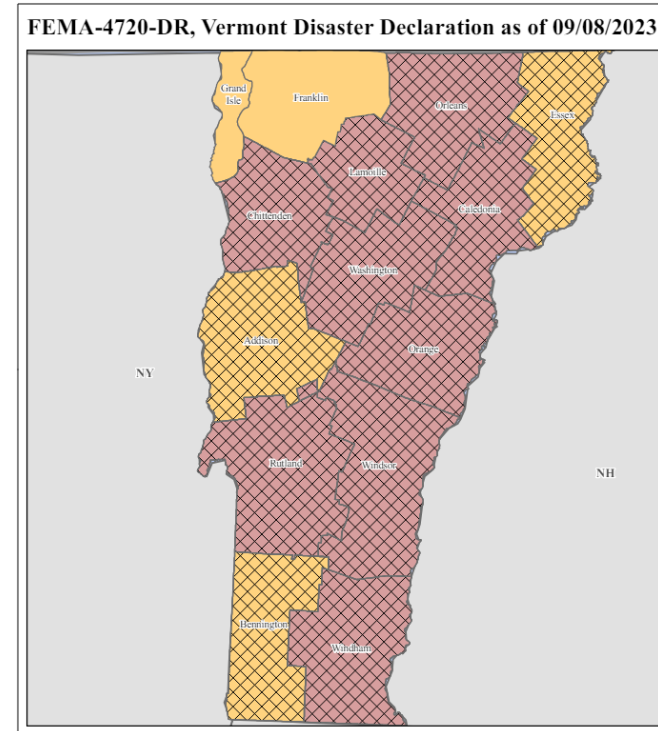
#### WEP

Burlington / S. Burlington  
Bennington (non-CDP)  
Brattleboro (non-CDP)  
Colchester  
Essex Jct. / Essex Town  
Hartford (non-CDP)  
Milton (non-CDP)  
Rutland City  
Williston



[eligibility.sc.egov.usda.gov](http://eligibility.sc.egov.usda.gov)

### Disaster Eligibility – NO CHANGES



FEMA recognized every Vermont county as eligible for public assistance after the July 2023 summer floods. USDA Community Facilities and WEP programs **did NOT undergo changes to eligibility** or receive special waivers through disaster-related supplemental program funding for that event.

[fema.gov/disaster/4720/designated-areas](http://fema.gov/disaster/4720/designated-areas)

## Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program

### Success Story: Bellows Falls Fire Department Receives Clear, Consistent Comms

**\$50,000**

USDA Community Facilities Grant

**16**

Two-Way Radios Purchased with Funding

**\$15,000**

USDA Rural Business Development Grant

**\$2,202,600**

Past USDA RD Community Funding in Service Area

**23**

Jobs Saved/Created from Fire Dept. Consolidation

**4,670**

Rural Residents Positively Impacted

#### Striving to Secure **RELIABLE PUBLIC SAFETY**

The town of Rockingham in eastern Vermont includes the villages of Bellows Falls and Saxtons River, little but lively hubs of activity lending their special brand of hardboiled New England character to the rich cultural history of the Connecticut River. Though separated by only 10 minutes of drive time, the three municipalities each feature a fire station, ensuring multi-area coverage for roughly 4,700 combined rural residents. "The issue is not a lack of fire departments; we have those," says Bellows Falls Fire Chief Shaun McGinnis. "What we don't have is timely coordination between them. Each department does things differently, so collaboration has been difficult."

#### Cooperating to Create **SEAMLESS COMMUNICATION**

Certain challenges prevent the departments from working in unison: most firefighters are volunteers with irregular schedules, and each of the river communities sit in a valley surrounded by foothills. The result is that on-time availability and real-time communication are hard to maintain, depending on the time of day and the fire locations. Acknowledging the obstacles, Chief McGinnis worked with Gary Fox, town of Rockingham Development Director, to find a path forward. Together they concluded that funding for two items was needed: new communications equipment, and a study to determine if it made sense to combine three firefighting facilities into one—and if so, how to do it.

#### Smart Investing to **SAVE LIVES BY SAVING TIME**

Having seen the past impacts of USDA investments in community and business projects, McGinnis and Fox were familiar with the power of federal funding. To perform a consolidation feasibility study, they applied for and were awarded a \$15,000 [Rural Business Development Grant](#) for consultant contracting. And with an application to the USDA Community Facilities Loan & Grant Program, Bellows Falls FD replaced old equipment by purchasing 16 new two-way radios, two antennas and a repeater. The repeater sits atop a nearby hill to transmit clear messages far and wide, giving first responders and rural residents the confidence of reliable emergency communication.

**For program regulations and requirements, please go to the [USDA RD CF fact sheets](#)**



Bellows Falls Fire Chief Shaun McGinnis (above right) and Gary Fox, Development Director for the town of Rockingham (above left) teamed up to commission a feasibility study and secure new two-way radios, antennas and a repeater, courtesy of USDA funding.





## Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program

### Success Story: Vergennes, VT Commits to a Healthier Lake Champlain

**\$10.5 Million**

WWD loan from  
USDA RD

**1.75%**

WWD loan  
Interest rate

**\$7.08 Million**

WWD grant from  
USDA RD

**\$7.5 Million**

Leveraged funds from  
EPA and VTDEC

**2203**

Residents positively  
impacted

**31**

Businesses positively  
impacted

#### Protecting a Troubled NATURAL RESOURCE

Bordering Vermont, New York and Quebec, Lake Champlain is the crown jewel of waterways in the Northeast. Vergennes, situated along Otter Creek, a direct tributary of the Lake, has outdated and inadequate water infrastructure. Discharge into the Lake violated the state's water-quality bill, Act 64, as well as permitting standards set by the EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Something had to be done, and it was up to the people of Vergennes to act.

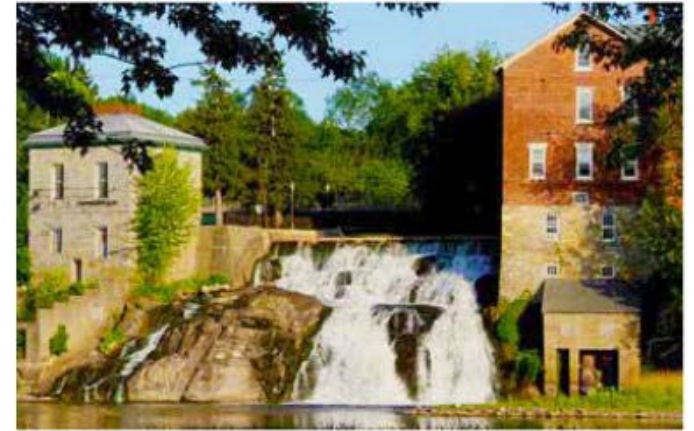
#### 'All Hands on Deck' from CRUCIAL PARTNERS

In early March '22, residents voted to approve the 'Littlest City's' largest water-quality project to date: \$25 million in wastewater, sewer and stormwater improvements. By addressing the collective impacts from roads, agriculture, stormwater and wastewater, the project needed help from multiple partners: USDA RD, EPA, the VT Department of Environmental Conservation, and state and federal legislators, using funds from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funds and ARPA.

#### A Full-Scale Formula for GENERATIONAL BENEFITS

Once the project is complete, Vergennes will meet NPDES and Act 64 requirements, doing its part to lower the nutrient pollution that has plagued Lake Champlain Basin for generations. It will improve sanitation and public health, mitigate climate change risk, and elevate overall water quality in the watershed. The project will take place in two segments, and includes an overhaul of the wastewater treatment facility, five sewer main segment replacements, and a pump station upgrade.

For program regulations and requirements, please go to the [USDA RD fact sheet](#)



Photos courtesy of the City of Vergennes

**~Thank you for your time and consideration~**

**For questions, consultation and collaboration, please contact**

**Sarah Waring**

**State Director**

**USDA Rural Development – VT/NH**

**[Sarah.Waring@usda.gov](mailto:Sarah.Waring@usda.gov)**

**Misty Sinsigalli**

**Area Director**

**USDA Rural Development – VT/NH**

**[Misty.Sinsigalli@usda.gov](mailto:Misty.Sinsigalli@usda.gov)**

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)



United States Department of Agriculture



## Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS – Watershed Programs

**Emergency Watershed Protection Program  
and Watershed Operations for Flood  
Protection Program**

June 2024

Les Wright, Watershed Engineer

Bob Thompson, State Conservation Engineer

Mike Lapointe, Civil Engineer and EWP Program Manager



Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service

[nrcs.usda.gov/](https://nrcs.usda.gov/)

# Emergency Watershed Protection Program

The EWP Program is a recovery effort aimed at relieving imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural disasters.

- EWP Program (EWPP) is available to eligible local Sponsors following a Watershed Event which caused an Imminent Threat.
  - A Local Sponsor is defined as a legal subdivision of state or tribal government.
    - Eligible sponsors include cities, counties, towns, conservation districts, flood and water control districts, or any federally-recognized Native American tribe or tribal organization.
- EWP Program offers two assistance options:
  - EWPP Recovery
  - EWPP FPE (Floodplain Easement)

# Emergency Watershed Protection Program

- EWP Measure must reduce imminent threat to life or property.
  - Property is defined as **any artificial structure permanently affixed to the land** such as, but not limited to, houses, buildings, roads, utilities, structures, dams.
  - Standing timber, orchards, growing crops, other agronomic crops are **not** considered property under the EWP Program.
- Eligible EWP Measures (Projects) must be:
  - Economically and Environmentally Defensible
- EWP Assistance **cannot** be used to:
  - Repair, rebuild, or maintain Private or Public Transportation Facilities or Utilities.
  - Repair damaged property or rebuild/replace destroyed property.

# Emergency Watershed Protection Program

- NRCS can reimburse up to 75% of the construction cost
  - Cost incurred prior to having an executed agreement are **NOT** eligible for reimbursement.
  
- Sponsor is Responsible for the following:
  - obtaining land rights for repairs;
  - securing the necessary permits;
  - furnishing the local cost share (typically 25 percent of the construction costs for recovery measures in the form of cash or in-kind services);
  - may be required for contracting A&E Design and Construction Inspection Services;
  - accomplishing the installation of work. (Work can be done through local led cooperative agreements); and
  - conducting operation and maintenance (O&M) on completed projects.

# Emergency Watershed Protection Program

- NRCS provides financial and technical assistance for the following activities under EWP Program – Recovery:
  - debris removal from stream channels, road culverts and bridges;
  - reshape and protect eroded streambanks;
  - establish vegetative cover on critically eroding lands;
  - A&E Design and Inspection Services



# Before & After



# Before & After



# Emergency Watershed Protection Program

- Flood Easement Program (FPE)
  - Work with sponsor to:
    - Purchase property and land rights and remove houses and other improvements within the floodway.
    - Implement Floodplain Restoration projects to restore floodplain functions and values to the natural conditions to the greatest extent practicable.
  - NRCS may determine that land is ineligible if any of the following apply:
    - Implementation of Restoration Practices would be futile due to onsite or offsite conditions.
    - Land is subject to an existing easement or deed restriction that provides sufficient protection or restoration of the floodplain's functions and values.
    - Purchase of an easement would not meet FPE Program purposes.

## Watershed and Flood Prevention and Operations Program

The WFPO Program works to address resource concerns due to erosion, floodwater, and sediment and provide for improved utilization of the land and water resources.

- WFPO Program is available to eligible local Sponsors
  - A Local Sponsor is defined as a legal subdivision of state or tribal government.
  - Eligible sponsors include cities, counties, towns, conservation districts, flood and water control districts, or any federally-recognized Native American tribe or tribal organization.
- WFPO Program Purposes:
  - Flood Prevention
  - Watershed Protection
  - Fish / Wildlife / Public Recreation
  - Agricultural Water Management
  - Municipal and Industrial Water Supply
  - Water Quality Management

# Watershed and Flood Prevention and Operations Program

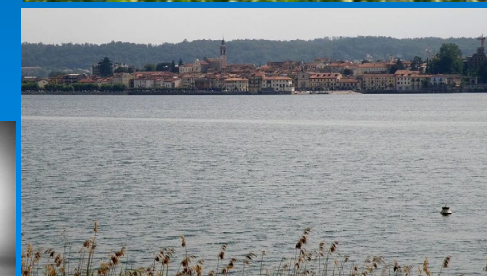


- Statutory Requirements:
  - A Local Sponsor is required
    - Land Rights
    - Permits
    - Local Cost Share
  - Watershed size of less than 250,000 acres
  - If an impoundment is proposed, it must store less than 25,000 acre-feet
  - 20% of benefits must be agricultural or rural related
  
- WFPO Process:
  - Preliminary Investigation Findings Report: Determine if the project has insurmountable challenge and is compatible with the WFPO program. Up to 12 months to complete.
  
  - Planning Phase: Watershed plan and environmental document. Up to 18 months to complete.
  
  - Design Phase: Alternative designed. Up to 24 months to complete.
  
  - Construction: 2 to 5 years to complete

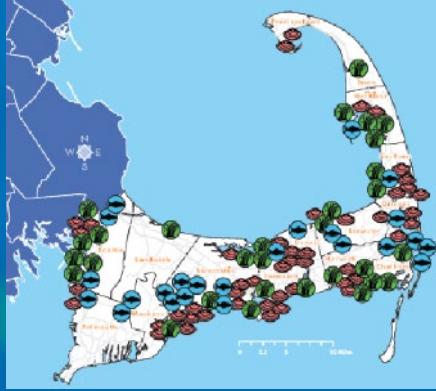
# Watershed and Flood Prevention and Operations Program



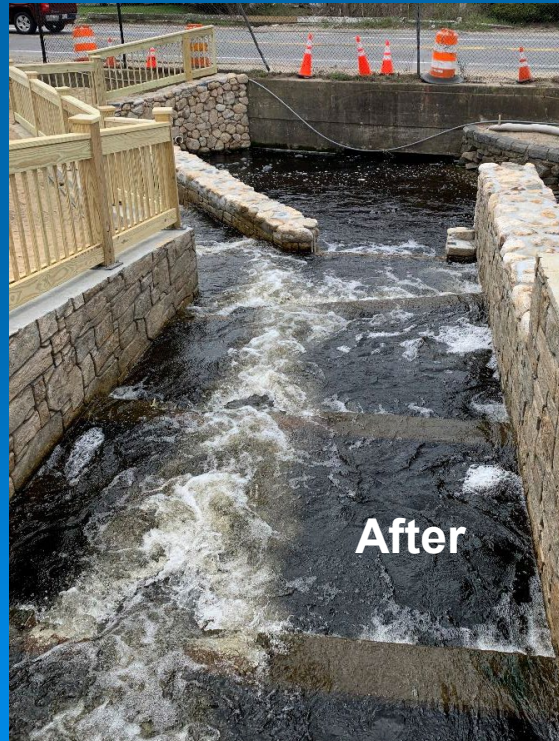
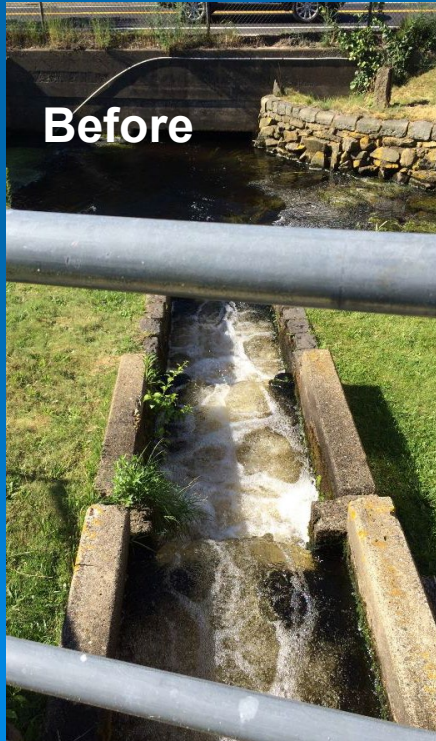
- Flood Prevention:
  - Measures installed to prevent or reduce damage from floodwater
  - Measures should reduce runoff, erosion, and sediment, remove damageable property from the floodplain, or reduce the frequency, depth or velocity of the flooding.
  - Measures may also include actions that prevent encroachment into the floodplain
- Watershed Protection:
  - Onsite treatment of resource concerns for the purpose of reducing offsite floodwater, erosion, sediment, and agricultural related pollutants
- Fish and Wildlife / Public Recreation:
  - May be included in plan and financial assistance may be provided
- Agricultural Water Management
  - Drainage, groundwater recharge, irrigation, water conservation, etc.
- Municipal and Industrial Water Supply
  - Provide water storage capacity in reservoirs to increase the availability of water for present and future municipal and industrial use
- Water Quality Management
  - Provide water storage for regulation of stream flows



# Cape Cod Water Resources Restoration Project (CCWRRP)



## Aquatic Organism Habitat & Passage



Improve water quality  
Bivalve Aquaculture



Salt Marsh Restoration



**Questions?**

**Bob Thompson**

**[bob.thompson@usda.gov](mailto:bob.thompson@usda.gov)**



Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

# Community Planning and Development (CPD)

## Individuals, Families, and Communities

- [Community Development Block Grant Program \(CDBG\)](#)

Provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, cities, and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.
- [Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery \(CDBG- DR\)](#)

Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) grant funds are appropriated by Congress and allocated by HUD to rebuild disaster-impacted areas and provide crucial seed money to start the long-term recovery process. These flexible grants help cities, counties, Indian tribes, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. Since CDBG-DR assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.

  - Appropriation – not a program
  - No annual appropriation for CDBG-DR
  - Statutory authority is via individual supplemental appropriations
  - CDBG Regulations apply, unless modified by Federal Register Notice or published on HUD’s website.
    - FR Notice outlines what a grantee can do and identifies regulations or statute that HUD waived specific to that appropriation



# CDBG-DR

## Purpose of CDBG-DR Funds

Focuses on long-term recovery efforts

Addresses unmet needs that other federal programs have not addressed yet

Funds **SUPPLEMENT** and fill remaining gaps

CDBG-DR cannot **SUPPLANT** other federal funds

## CDBG-DR Requirements

Each CDBG-DR activity must:

- Address a disaster-related impact (direct or indirect) in a Presidentially-declared area for the covered disaster
- Be a CDBG eligible activity
- Meet a CDBG national objective

# Technical Assistance

## Distressed Cities Technical Assistance (DCTA)

Established in 2018 to build capacity of relatively small local governments that may not otherwise have direct access to HUD programs and TA resources

Primary goal to help local governments improve their fiscal health so they may be more successful in securing additional resources, completing projects, and meeting goals

TA may be available for a range of topics – including governance, management and administration; inclusive community engagement; program and grant administration and compliance, and partnership building

Focus on building capacity in ways that are sustainable (long-lasting) for the local government

## Thriving Communities Technical Assistance (TCTA)

Coordinate housing and transportation investments

Technical assistance helps local governments with planning or project implementation by providing program guidance, skill development, and capacity building.

**TCTA is not a grant program.**

“A thriving community is intentional about building and preserving affordable housing near public transportation and leveraging infrastructure investments to support its housing goals.”

- Secretary Marcia L. Fudge



# Contact Information

- Sean Thomas, Vermont State Director
  - Email: [Sean.w.Thomas@hud.gov](mailto:Sean.w.Thomas@hud.gov)
  - Phone: 802-951-6290

Economic Development Administration (EDA)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
**Economic Development  
Administration (EDA)**

<https://www.eda.gov>

Vermont Disaster Recovery  
June 2024

Katherine Trapani  
EDR for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont



- INNOVATION • REGIONAL COLLABORATION •
- JOB CREATION •

**E•D•A**

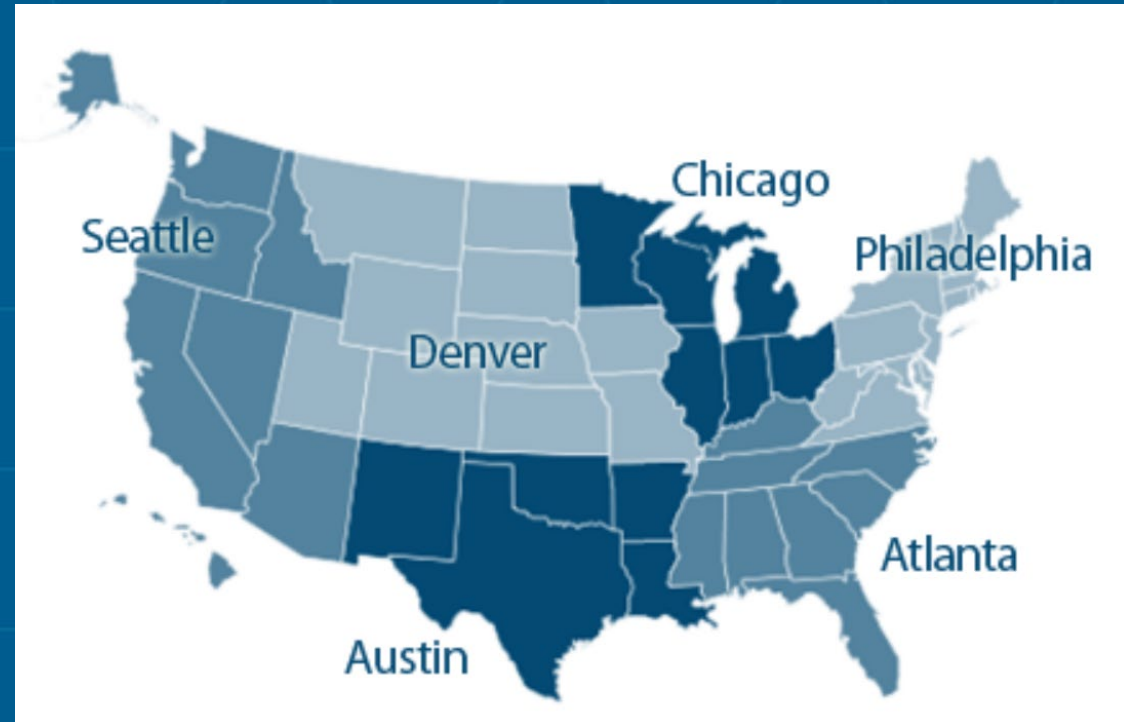
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# EDA Regions

## Philadelphia

CT, DE, DC, ME, MD,  
MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA,  
RI, VT, VA, WV, PR, VI



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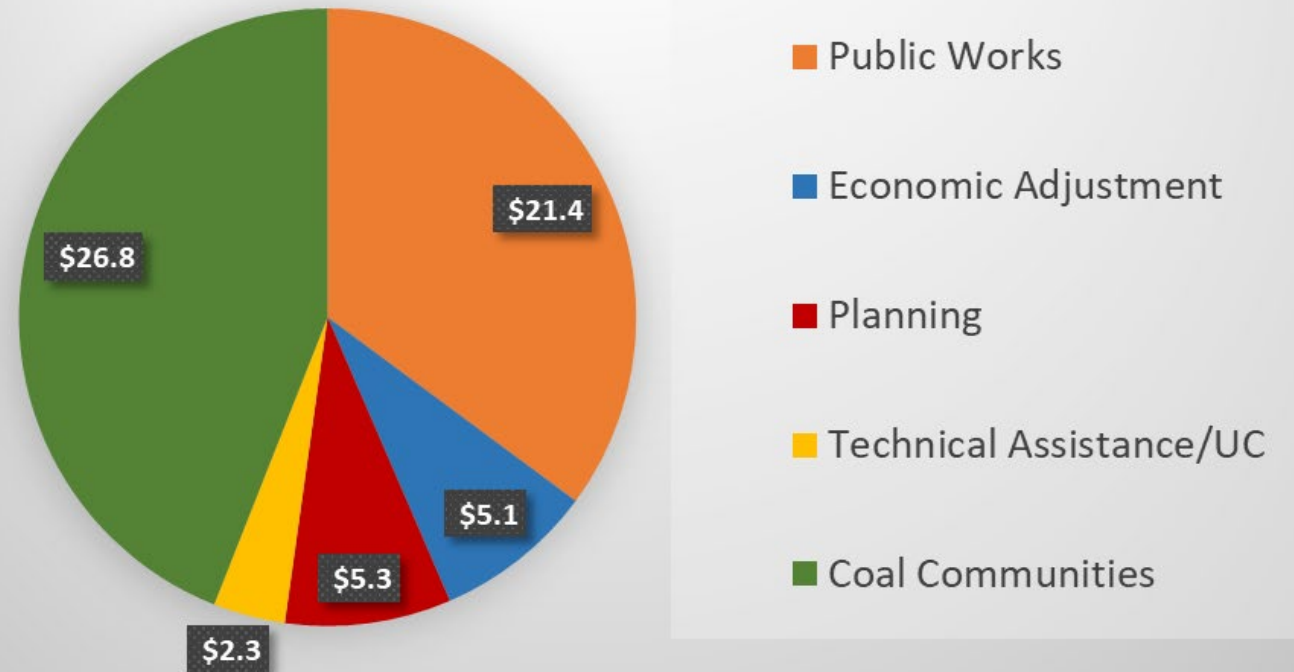


# Core Programs

## Philadelphia Region

- FY24 – \$61 million to be split among 16 states and territories
- 1/3 urban -- 2/3 rural
- **FY 23 Disaster Supplemental for 2021-2022 (\$103 million) events is in addition to this.\***

FY24 EDA Funding Philadelphia Region  
(millions of dollars)



NOTE: Does not include national competitive programs such as Tech Hubs, Build To Scale, and Re compete.

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# EDA Regional Office Core Programs *(currently accepting applications)*

Public Works	Construction projects such as roads/utilities, multi-tenant manufacturing buildings, industrial parks, brownfield redevelopment, port and harbor infrastructure, broadband, equipment. Typically includes design and engineering.	FY 23 PWEAA NOFO (Notice of Funding Opportunity)
Economic Adjustment	Non-construction projects such as workforce training and revolving loan funds. Construction projects for special needs (disaster, factory closure, etc.). Set aside for Coal, Nuclear, Biomass closure communities.	
Planning Partnership	Annual assistance for designated Economic Development Districts (EDD) and tribal government for development of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDDS).	FY 21-23 Planning and LTA NOFO
Local Technical Assistance	Feasibility and market studies. Utility demand analyses. Incubator studies.	

## Supplemental Program *(currently accepting applications)*

Disaster (Supplemental)	<b>For CY 2021 - 2022 events.</b> Long-term economic recovery strategies through a variety of construction and non-construction projects, as appropriate, to address economic challenges in areas where a Presidential declaration of a major disaster was issued.	FY 23 Disaster Supp. NOFO
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Notice of Funding Opportunities at  
<https://www.eda.gov/funding>

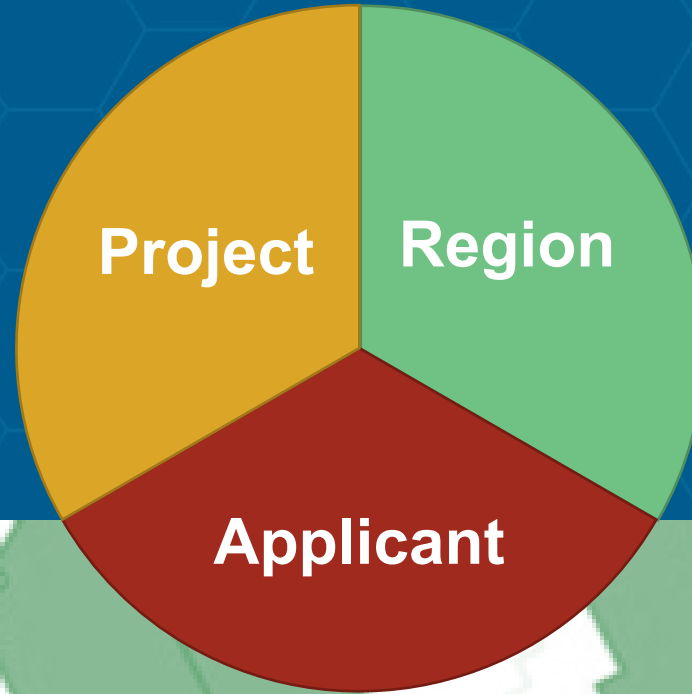
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# Program Eligibility

Public Works and Economic  
Adjustment Assistance  
(including Disaster)



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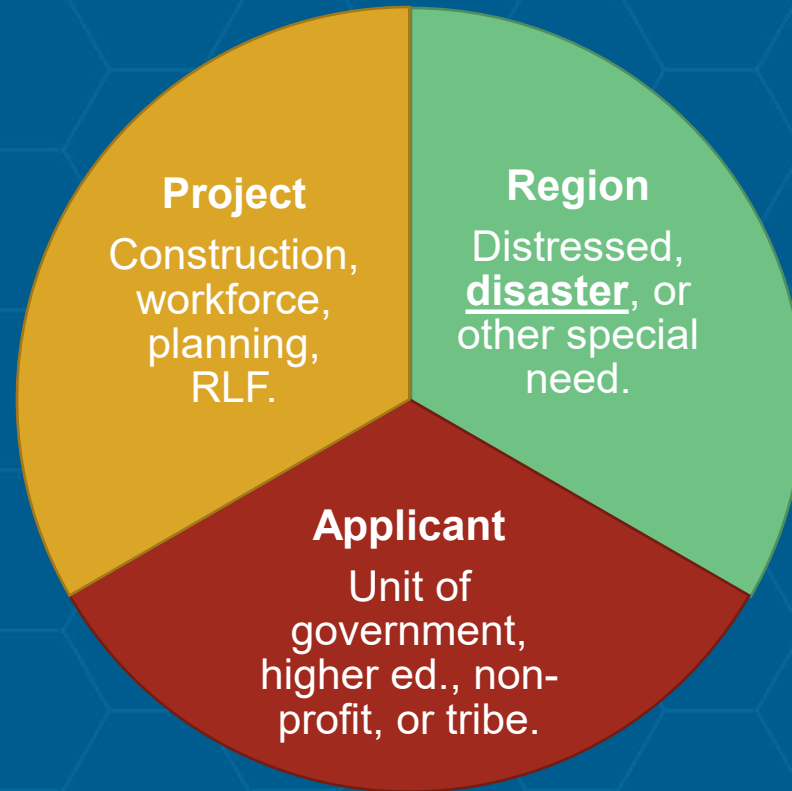
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# Program Eligibility

## Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance

Some projects, such as housing, are not permitted.

Businesses and individuals are not eligible.



Distress = PCI < 80% of national average OR unemployment > 1 point higher than national rate.  
*Region can be self-defined.*

PW/EAA grant rate = 50% or higher depending on level of distress.

**Disaster grant rate = 80%**  
*No other federal match allowed*

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# Program Eligibility

*Always utilize FEMA funding first if eligible!*

**Distress and Special Need**

**Disaster**

Regular Program  
\$34 million  
(not incl. coal)  
50-80% EDA

ALL DISASTERS

CY 2021-22

FY23 Disaster Supplemental  
\$103 million  
80% EDA

*Future Disaster Funding TBD*

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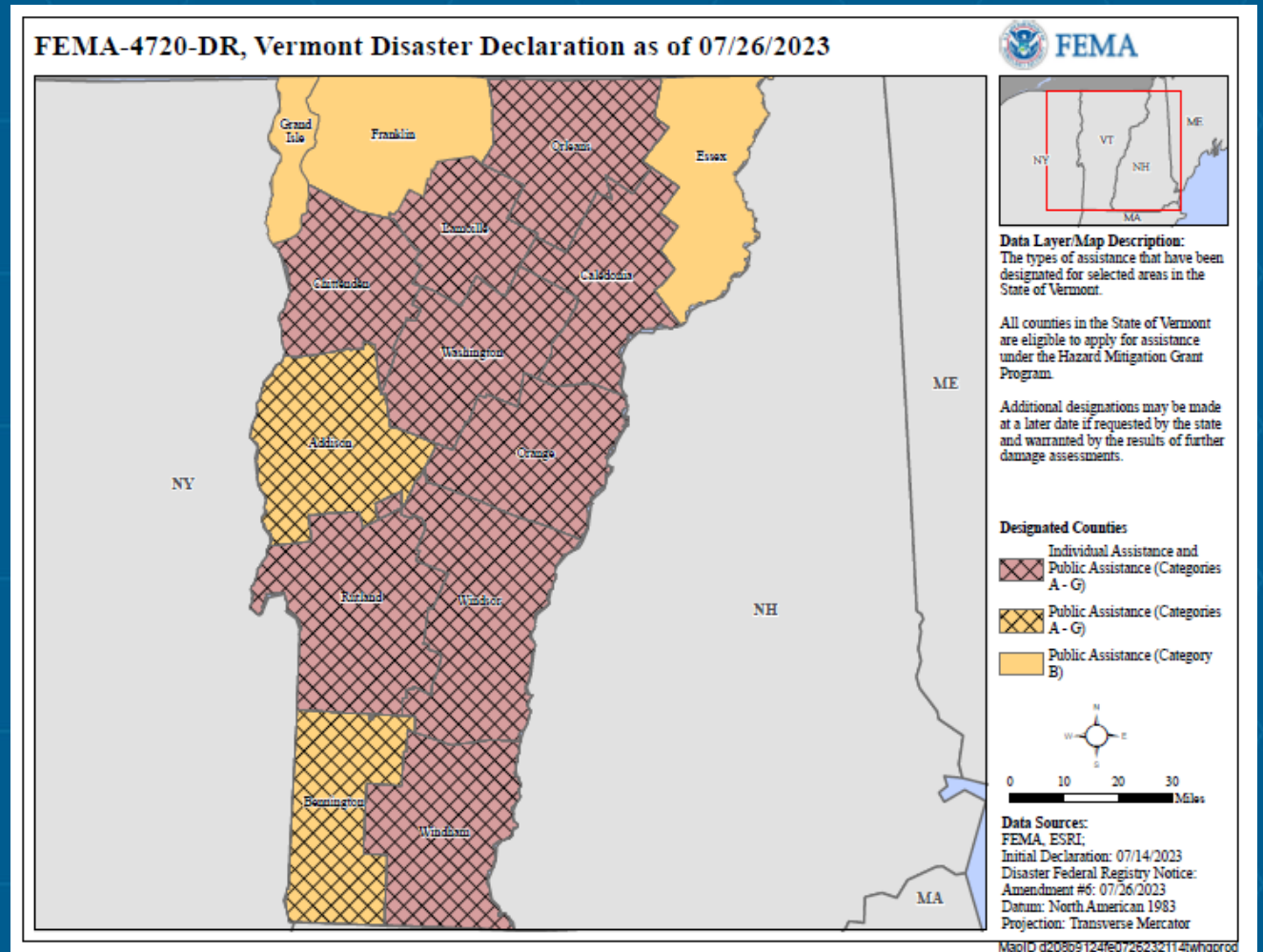
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# Eligible for Regular Program

## Disaster Declarations July 2023 Flooding

- All counties

Eligible for [FY23 Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance](#) funding (same NOFO) and possible future supplemental disaster funding.



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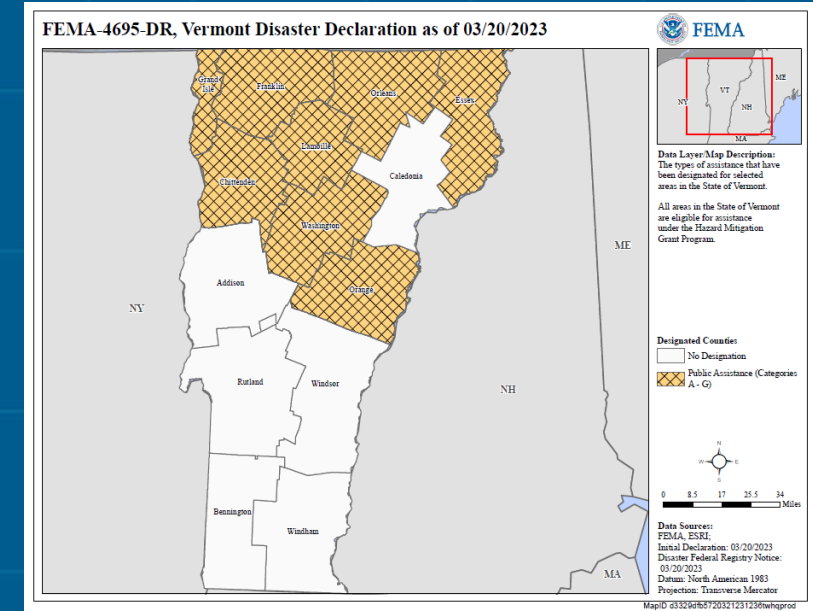
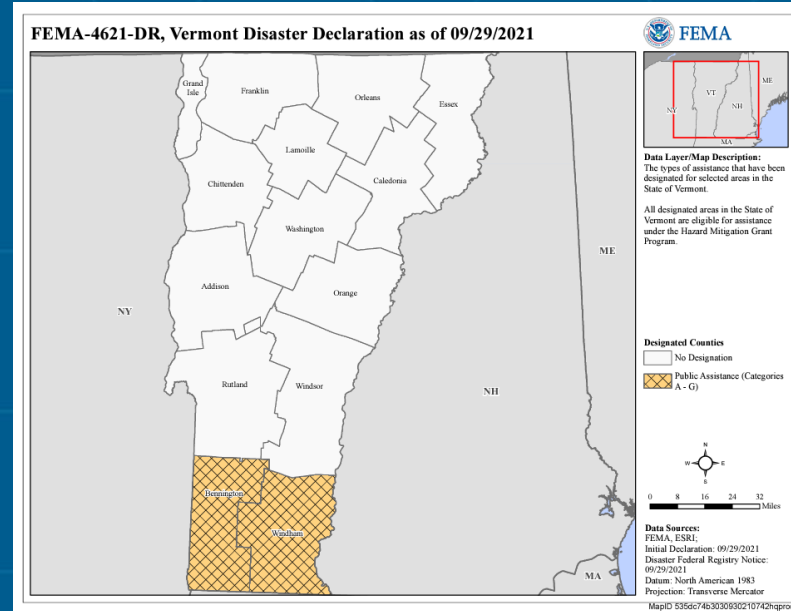
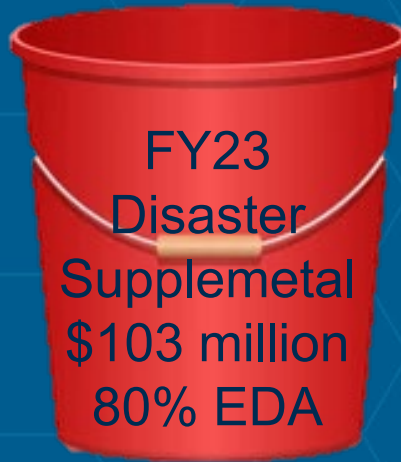
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# Eligible for FY23 Disaster

Eligible for [FY 23 Disaster Supplemental](#) for events that occurred in CY 2021 and 2022.

## 2021/2022 Disasters:

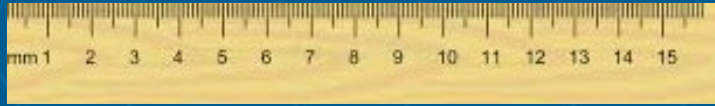
- Bennington
- Chittenden
- Essex
- Franklin
- Grand Isle
- Orange
- Orleans
- Lamoille
- Washington
- Windham



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# Project Competitiveness



## Economic Impact Metrics:

1. Created jobs
2. Retained jobs
3. Private investment

All projects must advance one or more of EDA's  
Investment Priorities:

1. Equity
2. Recovery and resilience (nexus to disaster)
3. Workforce development
4. Manufacturing
5. Technology based economic development
6. Environmentally sustainable development
7. Exports and foreign direct investment (FDI)

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# Vermont Projects - FY 12 Disaster Relief Opportunity

EDA FUNDING	LOCAL MATCH	GRANTEE	PROJECT
\$2,000,000	\$500,000	VT Economic Development Authority	Revolving Loan Fund**
\$1,797,768	\$489,100	VT Council on Rural Development	Digital Economy Project
\$1,441,620	\$400,450	VT Telecommunications Authority	Installation of cellular communications infrastructure
\$500,000	\$179,700	VT Agency of Commerce and Comm. Dev.	Vermont Economic Resiliency Initiative
\$472,000	\$85,372	Windham RC / Bennington County	Establishment of two flood recovery offices
\$115,000	\$33,514	Vermont Technical College	Technical assistance to impacted businesses
\$280,573	\$75,000	VT Agency of Commerce and Comm. Dev.	Long term economic recovery strategy
\$140,000	\$35,000	Village of Waterbury	Long term business recovery plan and assistance to businesses

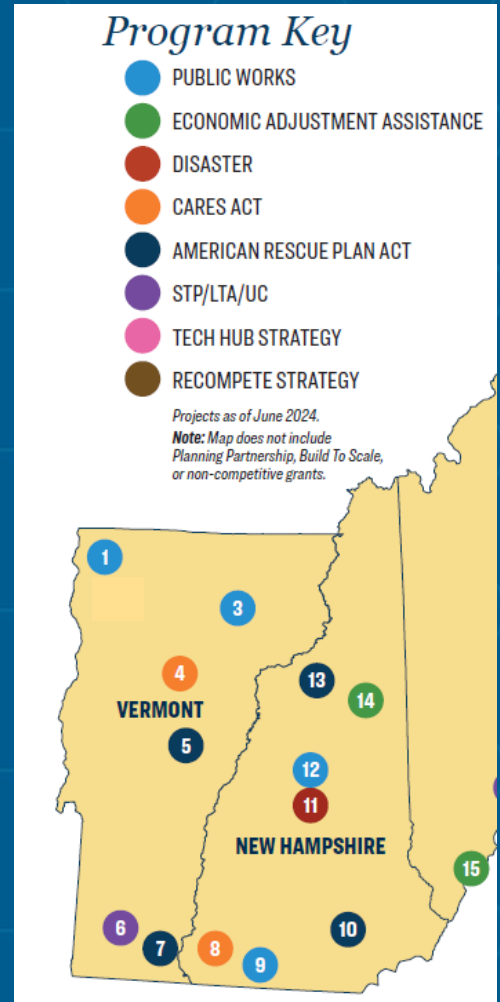


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# Current Vermont Projects

#	EDA \$	GRANTEE	PROJECT
1	\$1,538,000	Town of Highgate	Airport Water and Sewer Infrastructure
2	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>	Recovery and Resiliency Project
3	\$3,000,000	Town of Hardwick	Yellow Barn Renovation and Business Accelerator
4	\$241,932	Vermont State College	Clinical Nursing Facility
5	\$1,247,040	Vermont Technical College	Center for Agriculture and Food Entrepreneurship
6	\$276,000	Brattleboro Dev. Corp.	Southern Vermont CEDS
7	\$1,403,807	Retreat Farm, Limited	North Barn Rehabilitation



## Recently Completed Projects:

- Agricultural Resiliency (NWRPC)
- Farm / Forest Economy (VHCB)
- Resilience in Creative Sector (TRORC)



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# Questions?

# Thank you!

*Image: Unsplash*

<https://sfgrants.eda.gov>  
[www.eda.gov](http://www.eda.gov)

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Katherine Trapani  
Economic Development Representative

[ktrapani@eda.gov](mailto:ktrapani@eda.gov) | 215-514-6572

Department of the Interior (DOI)

# ASSISTANCE FOR NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

JENNIFER WELLOCK & DAVID BEHLER, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND COMPLIANCE

# FORMULA GRANTS

- Grants to states or tribes that are done yearly based on Congressional appropriation.
- Sunny days grants that are always around, but states/tribes may need be able to prioritize disaster response as part of them.
  - For Example, the Historic Preservation Fund provides grants to the State Historic Preservation Offices to run their state program. This is a 60/40 matching grant. It funds the National Register, Survey and Inventory, Historic Tax Credits, Certified Local Government (CLG) programs, Review and Compliance, and Administration of those programs.
    - CLG pass thru must give 10% of funds directly to local governments. Can do survey/inventory but could be “directed” by state to allow disaster recovery projects such as plans, or bricks and mortar projects for repair.



# COMPETITIVE GRANTS:

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- Grants that are offered when funding is available.
- Some are yearly, some with rolling deadlines.
- Grants.gov is your dashboard to locate grant deadlines.

# CONGRESSIONAL EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS – *NOT YET AVAILABLE* –

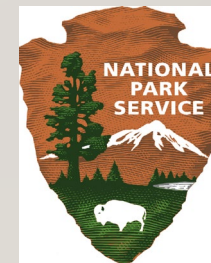
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- There have been Congressional Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for National Disasters in the past
  - Historic Preservation Fund has had special supplementals for Hurricanes Katrina, Sandy, Irma, Maria, Michael, Florence, and Yutu.
  - All have rules that are directed by that supplemental appropriation so they cannot be used as “examples” of funding.

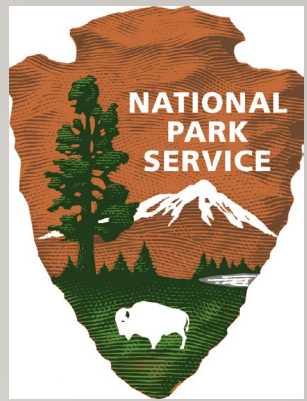


# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - GRANTS

- National Park Service State, Tribal, Local Plans and Grants Division (STLPG)
- Tribal Heritage Grants  
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/tribal-heritage-grants.htm>
- The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorizes grants to Federally recognized Indian Tribes for cultural and historic preservation projects.
- National Park Service State and Local Assistance Programs Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
- <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/lwcf/stateside.htm>
- The State side of the LWCF provides matching grants to States and local governments for acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.



# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - GRANTS



- National Park Service's State and Local Assistance Programs funded by the LWCF
- <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/lwcf/outdoor-recreation-legacy-partnership-grants-program.ht>
- The Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership (ORLP) program was established in 2014.
- ORLP is a nationally competitive program targeting grant assistance to help economically disadvantaged urban communities with no, or almost no, access to publicly available, close-by, outdoor recreation, to acquire and/or develop land to create, or substantially renovate, public parks and other outdoor recreation spaces.

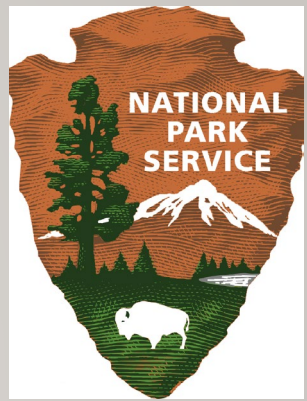


# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - GRANTS

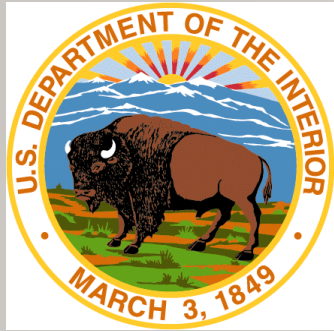


- National Park Service State, Tribal, Local Plans and Grants Division (STLPG)
- Civil Rights Grants  
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicreservationfund/african-american-civil-rights.htm>
- The African American Civil Rights (AACR) documents, interprets, and preserves sites and stories related to the African American struggle to gain equal rights as citizens
- Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant Program  
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicreservationfund/paul-bruhn-historic-revitalization-grants-program.htm>
- The Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant Program, fosters economic development in rural communities through the rehabilitation of historic buildings in those communities

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - GRANTS



- National Conservation Training and Technical Preservation Center
- <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/ncptt/preservation-technology-and-training-grants.htm>
- Funding for innovative research that develops new technologies or adapts existing technologies to preserve cultural resources. Since the inception of the grants program in 1994, the National Center has awarded over 300 grants totaling more than \$9.1 million in Federal funds



# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (DOI)

## OTHER PARTNERSHIPS

- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS)  
Volunteer program  
<https://www.fws.gov/volunteer-opportunity>
- The FWS Volunteer Program provides opportunities for people to engage in wildlife conservation, education, community engagement, and other activities to benefit their local refuges, fish hatcheries, and communities.
- National Park Service (NPS)
- NPS Office of Public Health  
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/healthandsafety/healthy-parks-healthy-people.htm>
- Healthy Parks Healthy People works with partners and interdisciplinary teams in the sectors of public health, medicine, conservation, and recreation to put a spotlight on the role of parks as social determinant of health.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (DOI)

## OTHER PARTNERSHIPS



- National Heritage Areas (NHA)
- <https://www.nps.gov/articles/what-is-a-national-heritage-area.htm>
- NPS partners with, provides technical assistance, and distributes matching federal funds from Congress to NHA entities. NPS does not assume ownership of land inside NHAs or impose land use controls.
- Fish and Wildlife Service National Fish Passage and Aquatic Habitat (NFP)  
<https://www.fws.gov/service/fish-passage-technical-and-planning-assistance>
- The Fish Passage Program works with local communities on a voluntary basis to restore rivers and conserve our nation's aquatic resources by removing or bypassing barriers. Our projects benefit both fish and people.

# OTHER DOI TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



- National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program (RTCA)
- <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/apply.htm>
- Provides professional services to help achieve a conservation and outdoor recreation project vision.

- National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services
- <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/guidelines-on-flood-adaptation-for-rehabilitating-historic-buildings.htm>
- The ***Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*** is to provide information about how to adapt historic buildings to be more resilient to flooding risk in a manner that will preserve their historic character and that will meet The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

# US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM (NWRS)



- FWS Youth Corps/Civilian Climate Corps
- <https://www.fws.gov/story/youth-opportunities>
- Through agreements with youth serving organizations, the Fish and Wildlife Service offers internship and fellowship programs in disciplines such as biology, ecology, visitor services, equipment operation, transportation, planning and engineering.
- US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge System NWRS
- <https://www.fws.gov/education-programs>
- Individual field stations around the country offer a variety of pre-K through college education programs focusing on science, local history, and other disciplines.



# For questions or additional information please contact

**Jennifer A. Wellock**

National Coordinator NCR RSF  
Environmental Response and Recovery  
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance  
U.S. Department of the Interior

[202-961-7536 \(cell\)](tel:202-961-7536)/ [202-208-6304 \(desk\)](tel:202-208-6304)

[jennifer\\_wellock@ios.doi.gov](mailto:jennifer_wellock@ios.doi.gov)

**T Allan Comp, PhD**

Field Coordinator for Natural and Cultural Resources in VT  
US Department of the Interior, OPEC

202-486-5297

[t\\_allan\\_comp@ios.doi.gov](mailto:t_allan_comp@ios.doi.gov)

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

# INTRODUCTION TO WORKING WITH THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

VT Flood Recovery Symposium  
June 4-5-6, 2024

Sheila Warren  
VT DR 4720 Infrastructure Systems -  
Recovery Support Function Lead  
Silver Jackets Coordinator  
New England District, USACE  
[Sheila.M.Warren@usace.army.mil](mailto:Sheila.M.Warren@usace.army.mil)



U.S. ARMY



US Army Corps  
of Engineers®

New England District



U.S. ARMY

# VERMONT INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (IS-RSF) MISSION



## Vermont Recovery Taskforces (RTF's)

Recovery Taskforce	Recovery Support Function Alignments
Agriculture Restoration Recovery Taskforce	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Advisor - Lead Economic Recovery Support Function Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function
Economic & Community Development Recovery Taskforce	Economic Recovery Support Function Community Assistance Recovery Support Function
Health & Medical Services Recovery Taskforce	Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function
Historic & Cultural Restoration Recovery Taskforce	Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function
Housing Recovery Taskforce	Housing Recovery Support Function
Individual And Family Needs Recovery Taskforce	FEMA IA & VAL – Lead Community Assistance Recovery Support Function Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function
Infrastructure & Environmental Restoration Recovery Taskforce	Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function FEMA PA - Support
Volunteer & Donation Management Recovery Taskforce	FEMA IA & VAL – Lead Community Assistance Recovery Support Function



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# VERMONT IS-RSF MISSION

- Impacts to outdoor recreational opportunities and effects on tourism.
- Impacts to watershed, waterways, and native species.
- Damage to electric grid, broadband, and communication infrastructure
- Damages to dams
- Damages to roads and bridges
- Damages to water and wastewater treatment plants





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# VERMONT IS-RSF MISSION

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- **Grid Resilience and Broadband:** Harden Vermont's Electric Power Grid
- **Water Wastewater:** USACE has been tasked to provide the Substantial Damage (SD) determination. The idea is that SD determination would then make additional funding under FEMA's PA process available for the towns to rebuild/repair/mitigate their WWTF.
- **Dams:** The State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has requested USACE New England District to provide technical assistance on the Wrightsville and East Barre Flood Control Dams.



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# REGULATORY FLOOD RESPONSE IN VERMONT

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- Vermont General Permits are available at:

<https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/State-General-Permits/Vermont-General-Permit/>

Regarding work in waters of the U.S, the following apply:

- Section 10 – Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899
  - Regulate work in, over or under navigable waters of the U.S.
- Section 404 – Clean Water Act of 1972
  - Regulate discharges of dredged & fill material in waters of the U.S.

*The Vermont Permits Section team remains poised to assist you with your permitting needs or questions. Please do not hesitate to contact us.*

Michael Adams by email [Michael.S.Adams@usace.army.mil](mailto:Michael.S.Adams@usace.army.mil), cell phone (802) 881-8930, or office phone (978) 318-8485 and (802) 872-2893

Angela Repella by email [Angela.C.Repella@usace.army.mil](mailto:Angela.C.Repella@usace.army.mil), cell phone (802) 881-9565, or office phone (978) 318-8639 and (802) 872-2893

General email box: [cenae-r-vt@usace.army.mil](mailto:cenae-r-vt@usace.army.mil)



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# PARTNERING WITH USACE FOR CIVIL WORK PROJECTS

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- Non-Federal Interests will be both a partner with, and client to, USACE
- Non-Federal partners are often referred to as “Sponsors”
- Study and project Non-Federal partners are States, Tribes, county or local governments, or agencies that are interested in partnering with USACE







# U.S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS



## **USACE provides engineering solutions to a problem.**

- Utilizes Plan Formulation process to solve the problem.
- Will provide engineering solutions (options) both structural and non-structural - not just one answer.
- This is examined through the Feasibility Process



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# AUTHORIZATION & APPROPRIATIONS

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- Congress establishes Authority
- Study is supported by the administration and is included in the Presidential Budget
- Congress provides Federal Appropriations to initiate the study or project
- *WE NEED BOTH AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION*
- There are several standing Authorities called “Continuing Authorities” (CAP) that cover both the study and construction authorities for certain types of water resources development projects under a total project cost threshold



# CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAMS FOR FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT



## **Section 205 – Flood Damage Reduction**

- \$10 Million Federal Per Project Limit
- Projects Must be Economically Justified
- Design & Construction Cost Shared (65% Fed, 35% Non-Fed)
- O&M Non-Federal Responsibility

## **Section 14 – Emergency Streambank Protection**

- \$5 Million Federal Per Project Limit
- Limited Economically Justification
- Public Infrastructure and/or Publically-owned Structures
- Design & Construction Cost Shared (65% Fed, 35% Non-Fed)
- O&M Non-Federal Responsibility

## **Section 103 – Hurricane & Storm Damage Reduction**

- \$10 Million Federal Per Project Limit
- Projects Must be Economically Justified
- Design & Construction Cost Shared (65% Fed, 35% Non-Fed)
- O&M Non-Federal Responsibility



# TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT



## **Planning Assistance to States**

- Develop plans and conduct studies related to development, use, and conservation of water and related land resources.
- Cost Shared (50% Fed, 50% Non-Fed)

## **Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS)**

- Provide technical and planning services to encourage prudent floodplain development.
- Silver Jackets Program
- 100% Federally Funded

## **Watershed Planning**

- Assess water resource needs for management, restoration and development in a river basin.
- Cost Shared (75% Fed, 25% Non-Fed)



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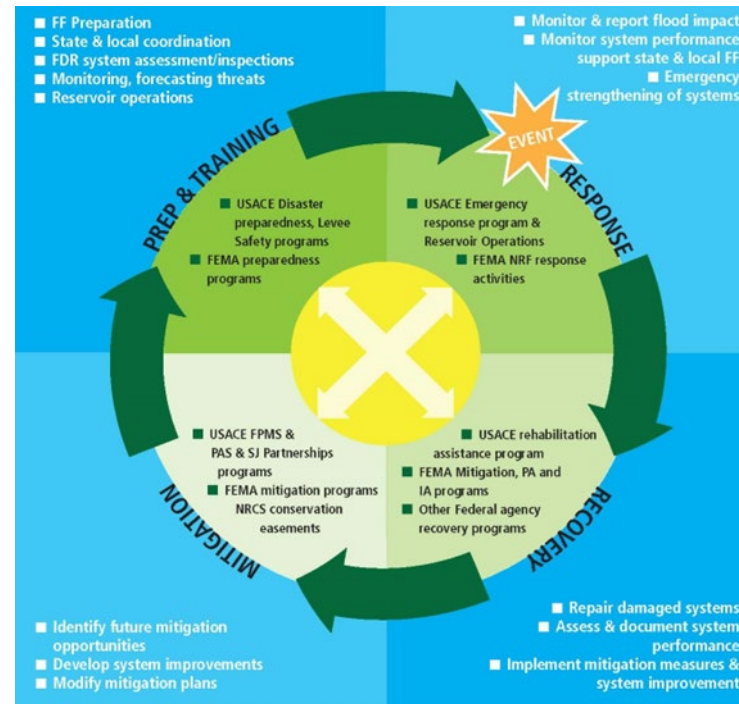
# VERMONT SILVER JACKETS PROGRAM

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- Emphasize management / reduction of risk within life-cycle framework
- Reflect a progression of outcomes ranging from risk identification, assessment and communication to risk reduction/management actions

*Team looks at whole risk management life-cycle*





# VERMONT SILVER JACKETS TEAM ACTIVITIES

- Meet quarterly to discuss flood risk issues and collaborative efforts
- Cooperate to complete Interagency Nonstructural Floodplain Management Services (FPMS) projects
- Organize events like the Spring Flood Seminars
- Cooperate to complete interagency nonstructural floodplain management services (FPMS) projects
  - Winooski River Flood Inundation Mapping
  - Chestnut Hill Dam (Brattleboro) Dam Break Analysis and Emergency Action Plan
  - Ice Jam Assessment and Outreach
  - Loss Avoidance Study
  - High Water Mark Project



# VERMONT SILVER JACKETS PARTICIPATING AGENCIES



## State

- VT Emergency Management (VEM), including the *State Hazard Mitigation Officer*
- VT Agency of Natural Resources (ANR), including the *National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator*
- VT Agency of Commerce and Community Development (ACCD)
- VT Agency of Transportation (VTrans)

## Federal

- USACE, FEMA Region 1, NOAA NWS, USGS, USDA NRCS, EPA Region 1



FEMA





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# FPMS INTERAGENCY NONSTRUCTURAL EFFORTS IN NEW ENGLAND

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## **Risk Communication:**

- ME High Water Marks: Portland, York, South Portland, Scarborough and Belfast, Machias and Camden
- MA High Water Marks: Boston

## **Floodproofing Building Approaches:**

- Gardiner, ME Flood Proofing Study
- Nonstructural Assessments of Historic Structures in Kennebunk and Kennebunkport, ME
- Assessment of Historic Structures, Cape Cod, MA
- Historic Structure Flood Mitigation Guidance, North Kingstown, Bristol and Newport, RI

## **Modelling and Mapping Tools:**

- VT Inundation Mapping in Montpelier
- VT HEC-RAS and EAP, Brattleboro
- ME Dynamic Inundation Mapping Project: Casco Bay







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# FPMS INTERAGENCY NONSTRUCTURAL EFFORTS IN NEW ENGLAND

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## Information Sharing:

- NH Flood Hazards Handbook
- CT Flood Toolkit

## Emergency Action Planning:

- MA town of Charlemont Flood Risk Action and Evacuation Plan
- NH Buildout the Silver Jackets Role in State Disaster Recovery Plan

## Ice Jams:

- NH Ice Jam Outreach Project
- CT Ice Jam Outreach Project
- VT Ice Jam Assessment and Outreach

## Analysis and Assessment:

- RI Historical Structure Flood Hazard Vulnerability Assessment





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# OTHER MITIGATION RESOURCES

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Other federal and state agency programs

- FEMA - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (now BRIC)
- HUD Community Development Block Grant
- EPA various grant opportunities
- NOAA various grant opportunities
- NRCS specific programs coordinated with the state



# Flood Objective Outcomes: Progression from Awareness to Action



*Progression from Awareness...*

*To Action...*

*To Impact*



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# QUESTIONS?

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***FOR MORE INFORMATION***

***USACE NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT***

***IS-RSF AND SILVER JACKETS COORDINATOR***

Sheila Warren, [Sheila.M.Warren@usace.army.mil](mailto:Sheila.M.Warren@usace.army.mil)



# FEMA Community Assistance

**DR4720-VT: SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, LANDSLIDES AND MUDSLIDES**

**Interagency Recovery Coordination:  
Community Assistance and  
Community Recovery Planning**



**FEMA**



**VERMONT**

# Vermont Recovery Mission Statement

DR-4720-VT

The joint State and FEMA strategic mission is to return eligible impacted Vermont communities and survivors to a self-sufficient condition that includes survivors in housing; infrastructure restoration; implementation of mitigation programs; and, with a whole community partnership, implementation of long-term recovery plans that will provide greater resiliency in future disasters.

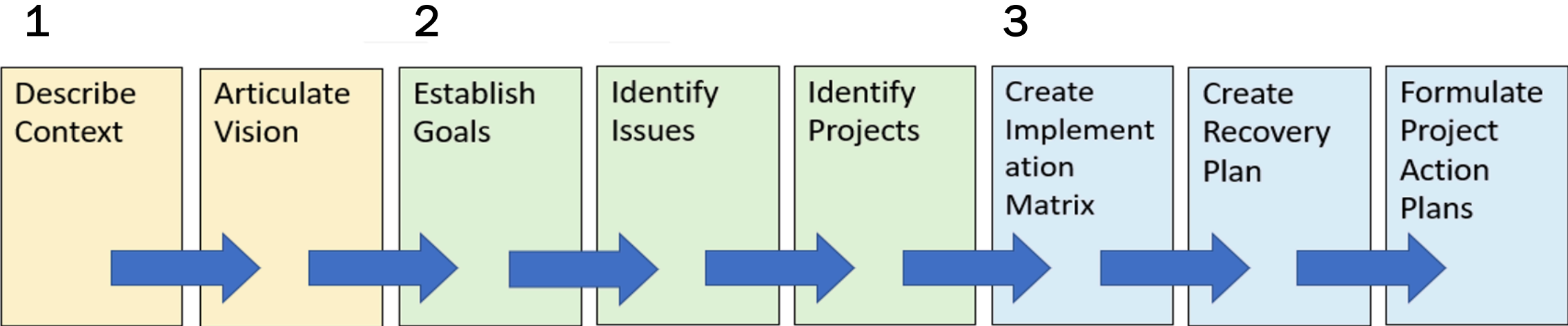


FEMA

VERMONT

# Process Overview

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# Identify Recovery and Pre-disaster Needs

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- State your Recovery and Pre-disaster Needs
  - Be holistic, comprehensive, and include long-standing needs, e.g., housing
- List Projects, Policies, and Initiatives
- Identify each project's **feasibility** from the **Funder's perspective**
  - Community consensus and support?
  - Agreement with the comprehensive plan, future land use plan, etc.?
  - Land use, site, environmental analyses?
  - Cost-benefit analysis?
  - Funding needs?
  - Ability to maintain, operate, and staff?

## Know your audience: People with money who are willing to give it to you!

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Recovery Support Function (RSF)	Coordinator	Funders
Community Planning and Capacity Building (CA)	FEMA	Rural LISC, Universities, others
Economic	EDA	EDA, CEDS, others
Health and Social Services	HHS	HHS, Universities, others
Housing	HUD	HUD, Rural USDA, Faith-based Nonprofits, others
Infrastructure Systems (IS)	USACE	USACE, DOT, others
Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR)	DOI	DOI, EPA, others

## Committee Structure and Leadership

- Place projects into RSF “buckets”
- Use Project Description Guides to document details, resources
- Identify project champions, priorities
- Form committee structure and leadership (depending on project priorities, capacity, and leadership)

# Tropical Storm Irene

## Waterbury Long-Term Community Recovery Steering Committee After Action Report

2011-2013



**By the Waterbury Long Term  
Community Recovery Steering  
Committee**



**FEMA**

# Project + Program Development Guide

<b>IRONTON RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IRAD) PROJECT + PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GUIDE (PDG)</b>	
COMMUNITY: Ironton, Louisiana	
PROJECT OR PROGRAM NAME:	
SECTOR: Community Recovery	
PROJECT CHAMPION: Ironton Reconstruction and Development Committee	
CONTACT INFORMATION: Audrey Salvant, President/Director 504-615-8469 woogiesalvant@yahoo.com	
DATE:	
COMMUNITY VISION:	
<b>A. PROJECT OR PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> A1. Background (include disaster impacts associated with the project or program).  <input type="checkbox"/> A2. Project or program description  <input type="checkbox"/> A3. Project or program type (e.g., program, policy, capital project, technical assistance).  <input type="checkbox"/> A4. Scope of work.  <input type="checkbox"/> A5. Project or program benefits.  <input type="checkbox"/> A6. What are options/alternatives for this project or program? Why is this option/alternative chosen?  <input type="checkbox"/> A7. Identify development and implementation timeframe(s). If implementation has begun, identify start date and provide a brief description of work to date.	
<b>B. OBJECTIVES</b>	

<input type="checkbox"/> B1. How does the project/program relate to existing Goals, Objectives and Actions described in the Plaquemines Comprehensive Plan?
<b>C. IMPORTANCE FOR RECOVERY</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> C1. Is this a Long-Term Community Recovery (LTCR) project or program or general recovery project or program?  <input type="checkbox"/> C2. How would the project or program help achieve the post-disaster community vision?  <input type="checkbox"/> C3. How does the project or program incorporate best practices for reducing future loss?  <input type="checkbox"/> C4. How does the project or program support sustainable development or practices through efficient use of energy, land and natural resources? How does the project or program incorporate sustainable practices such as energy efficiency?  <input type="checkbox"/> C5. How does the project or program increase recovery benefits, such as through connections to other activities?  <input type="checkbox"/> C6. How does the project or program build community capacity (the community's ability to manage recovery activities efficiently and effectively)?
<b>D. PROJECT OR PROGRAM IMPACTS</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> D1. How does the project/program relate to existing Goals, Objectives and Actions described in the Plaquemines Comprehensive Plan?  <input type="checkbox"/> D2. Describe demographics of populations impacted by the project or program.  <input type="checkbox"/> D3. What other persons or organizations might impact this project or program?  <input type="checkbox"/> D4. Describe geographic area of impact. (Or attach map with the area in question identified)  <input type="checkbox"/> D5. Is this project or program a precondition for any other activities?  <input type="checkbox"/> D6. Describe the environmental impact of the project or program.
<b>E. COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND COORDINATION</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> E1. Is there an agency or organization whose approval of the project or program is required? Include contact information if known.  <input type="checkbox"/> E2. Is this project or program part of a multi-agency effort? Are there Memoranda of Agreement/Understanding (MOA/MOU) between multiple organizations?  <input type="checkbox"/> E3. Does this project or program require multiple resource partners (e.g., technical assistance and funding resources)? Include contact information if known.

- Project goals and objectives
- Stakeholders and their roles
- Metrics for measuring success
- Timeline
- Estimated budget





## The Recovery Plan

- Why? To build the case for funding requests
- Recovery Plan (minimum) Contents:
  - Disaster impacts and local history (the pretext)
  - Recovery process to date
  - Goals
  - Projects (organized by RSFs or committees)
  - Implementation Matrix / Action Plan!
- Create a private non-profit?

# A Sample Project Description from the Wilmington Recovery Plan

## HOUSING, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES: Standard Operating Guidelines

The goal of the Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) project is to develop an emergency preparedness, response and recovery program that includes plans, procedures, training, and coordination to assure that all geographic areas of the community are accessible and adequately served in a future emergency.

The project will use an integrated planning approach to maximize resources, minimize duplication of services, and coordinate more effective and efficient emergency response and recovery operations. Trained emergency response personnel, experts from supporting agencies, and community volunteers will be responsible for preparing these SOGs. The SOGs will help delineate and structure the activities of participating agencies surrounding the use of resources – personnel, equipment, and supplies – when preparing for and responding to an emergency.

SOGs will be developed for the following areas:

- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) operations, roles, and responsibilities
- Shelter activation and operations
- Volunteer and donations management, including activation of a Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) and Spontaneous Volunteer Management techniques
- Communications plan
- Supply chain management, including the acquisition, storage, distribution, and management of necessary supplies

**CHAMPION:**  
JEANETTE TORO-LINNEHAN

**RESOURCES:**  
Department of Homeland Security (DHS) funding  
Vermont Emergency Management, Department of Public Safety



### ACTION STEPS:

- Review examples of SOGs from other communities and emergency response agencies
- Research SOG needs for the community
- Solicit assistance and coordination from the emergency response agencies that will use the Standard Operating Guidelines
- Draft, review and implement the SOGs
- Maintain, revise and publish SOG on a regular basis



### COST ESTIMATES:

In-kind costs of volunteer and administrative time.



**FEMA**

# Sample Implementation Matrix 1

Implementation Matrix <small>(1 of 4)</small>			
Project	Timeframe	Implementing Organizations	Potential State and Federal RSF Support
Reconstructing houses	Short-term	IRAD plus FEMA, the State of Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), Louisiana Office of Community Development (OCD), Plaquemines Parish, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA), and volunteer agencies.	U.S. Corps of Engineers, FEMA
Drainage improvements	Short-term	IRAD plus Plaquemines Parish	U.S. Corps of Engineers, EPA, FEMA
Levee protection	Short-term	US Corps of Engineers, FEMA	U.S. Corps of Engineers, EPA, FEMA
Affordable home mortgages	Long-term	IRAD	Louisiana Housing Corporation, USDA, HUD, USDA
Affordable flood insurance	Short-term	FEMA, Plaquemines Parish	HUD, Louisiana Housing Corporation, USDA
Street paving	Mid-term	IRAD plus Plaquemines Parish	U.S. Corps of Engineers, FEMA
Streetlights	Long-term	IRAD plus Plaquemines Parish	U.S. Corps of Engineers, FEMA

Sidewalks	Long-term	IRAD plus Plaquemines Parish	U.S. Corps of Engineers, FEMA
Mental health services	Mid-term	IRAD plus Plaquemines Parish	Health of Human Services, Louisiana Dept. of Health
Gateway & wayfinding	Mid-term	IRAD	U.S. Corps of Engineers, FEMA
Driveways	Short-term	IRAD	U.S. Corps of Engineers, Department of Transportation
Landscape improvements	Long-term	IRAD plus Plaquemines Parish	SBA, U.S. Department of the Interior
Broadband	Mid-term	Plaquemines Parish, internet providers, school district, USDA	USDA
Recreation/community center	Long-term	IRAD plus Plaquemines Parish	SBA, U.S. Department of the Interior
Recreation improvements	Mid-term	IRAD plus Plaquemines Parish	SBA, U.S. Department of the Interior, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority



# Sample Implementation Matrix 2 (with Costs)

Project	IRAD Partners	Project Manager	Funding Source	Feasibility Study/Prelim Design/Cost Estimate	Estimated Total Cost	Notes
<b>Non-profit Support</b>						
Board Trainings	LISC			NA	NA	
<b>Services</b>						
Mental Health Services	LSU			NA	NA	
<b>Advocacy</b>						
Levee Protection Advocacy	P.Parish	Deep South Center		NA	NA	
Affordable Home Mortgages	Restore LA?			NA	NA	
Affordable Flood Insurance Advocacy				NA	NA	
<b>History and Cultural Projects</b>						
Oral History	SUNO			NA	NA	
Written History	SUNO			NA	NA	
Public Art/History Exhibit	SUNO			NA	NA	
<b>Capital Improvement Projects</b>						
House Reconstruction / Replacement	FEMA HM, P.Parish					Includes driveways, elevation, lifts
Phase 1 Grant Application		LISC/case worker		NA	NA	Financing by Restore LA
Phase 2 Construction				\$ 14,700,000.00	\$ 14,700,000.00	42 houses at \$350,000 each
<b>Drainage Improvements</b>						
Phase 1 Green Infrastructure Master Plan	SUNO, P.Parish	LISC/Americorps?		\$ 150,000.00		
Phase 2 Engineering				\$ 400,000.00		
Phase 3 Construction				\$ 4,100,000.00		
			Subtotal	\$ 4,650,000.00	\$ 4,650,000.00	
<b>Streets, Streetscape, Sidewalks, Streetlights, Gateway, Wayfinding, Landscape Architecture</b>						
Phase 1 Preliminary Design & Cost Estimate		LISC/Americorps?		\$ 100,000.00		
Phase 2 Final Design & Engineering				\$ 650,000.00		
Phase 3 Construction				\$ 6,500,000.00		
			Subtotal	\$ 7,250,000.00	\$ 7,250,000.00	
<b>Broadband Infrastructure</b>						
Phase 1 Preliminary Design & Cost Estimate		LISC/Americorps?		\$ 20,000.00		
Phase 2 Final Design & Engineering				\$ 200,000.00		
Phase 3 Construction				\$ 2,200,000.00		
			Subtotal	\$ 2,420,000.00	\$ 2,420,000.00	
<b>Recreation / Community Center (includes Mental Health space)</b>						
Phase 1 Preliminary Design & Cost Estimate		LISC/Americorps?		\$ 12,000.00		
Phase 2 Final Design & Engineering				\$ 40,000.00		
Phase 3 Construction				\$ 2,000,000.00		
			Subtotal	\$ 2,052,000.00	\$ 2,052,000.00	
<b>Outdoor Recreation Facilities</b>						
Phase 1 Preliminary Design & Cost Estimate	LSU	LISC/Americorps?		\$ 6,000.00		
Phase 2 Final Design & Engineering	LSU/SUNO			\$ 100,000.00		
Phase 3 Construction				\$ 3,250,000.00		
			Subtotal	\$ 3,356,000.00	\$ 3,356,000.00	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 34,428,000.00</b>	





**~Thank you for your time and consideration~**

**For questions or additional information please contact**

**Sam Young**

Community Assistance | DR-4720-VT  
Interagency Recovery Coordination (IRC)

Mobile: (802) 305-9563

[Samuel.Young@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:Samuel.Young@fema.dhs.gov)

# Vermont Best Practices

# Best Practices: Working Together

KEITH CUBBON

CENTRAL VERMONT REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

VERMONT FLOOD RECOVERY SYMPOSIUM - CENTRAL

STATE HOUSE- JUNE 6, 2024



Vermont has a highly distributed and diffuse planning context. Towns have the ability to manage development, conservation, and natural hazard resilience, but **it is a choice**.

In Vermont, municipalities are given the power to choose their own fates. It is a town's *CHOICE* to:

- ▶ Create & adopt a town plan, local hazard mitigation plan, conservation plan, tree management plan, flood hazard bylaws, etc.
- ▶ Implement the plans they have.
- ▶ Tax themselves and/or pursue grants to support plan implementation.
- ▶ Adopt local land use regulations including zoning and flood hazard bylaws.
- ▶ Effectively administer their regulations.
- ▶ Participate in state land use and energy project review proceedings (Act 250 and Section 248)

# Opportunities for collaboration.

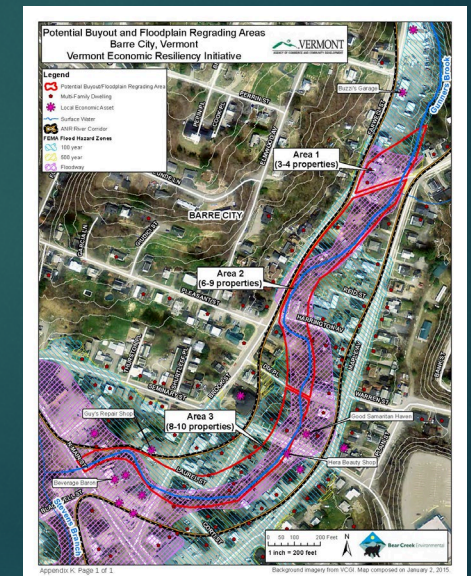
- ▶ Land Use Planning
- ▶ Local Hazard Mitigation Planning
- ▶ Conservation/Forest Planning

# Why these three?

- ▶ **Land Use Planning (& Regulation):** Reduces consumption of land, forest blocks, and habitat, and achieves a community form that enables mobility options that are not reliant upon cars, and that can achieve economies of scale related to housing development and energy use (district heating and cooling; microgrids). It's the alternative to rural sprawl, and it is a statewide policy imperative.
- ▶ **Hazard Mitigation & Adaptation:** Local hazard mitigation plans identify risks to and within the community, and can provide foundational information as to what lives, property, and infrastructure are at risk, where development is safe, and how risks might be mitigated – including the importance of “green infrastructure.” As well as financial ramifications with ERAF scores and access FEMA funding for mitigation.
- ▶ **Conservation:** Not only an approach to conserving critical landscapes and habitat, it should be coupled with land use and hazard mitigation planning to mitigate flooding and heat, keep aquifers charged and protected, create opportunities for public access to conserved lands so the public feels connected to the land and vested in its future.

# Systems approach.

- ▶ Settlement Patterns (land use/cover)
- ▶ Watersheds
- ▶ Forest Blocks
- ▶ Forest Composition
- ▶ Habitats & Habitat Connectors
- ▶ Soils
- ▶ Geology
- ▶ Aquifers
- ▶ Floodplains & Floodwater Access
- ▶ River Corridors



# Too often this work in towns is stovepiped.

- ▶ Planning Commissions, Conservation Commissions, Emergency Management Directors should work together across planning tasks and take into account how the natural systems interact with human settlements – present & future.
- ▶ Also involves tree wardens, road foremen, and any other staff or committees working on related items.
- ▶ Critically **the selectboard MUST be engaged** as their action will be essential to implementation.



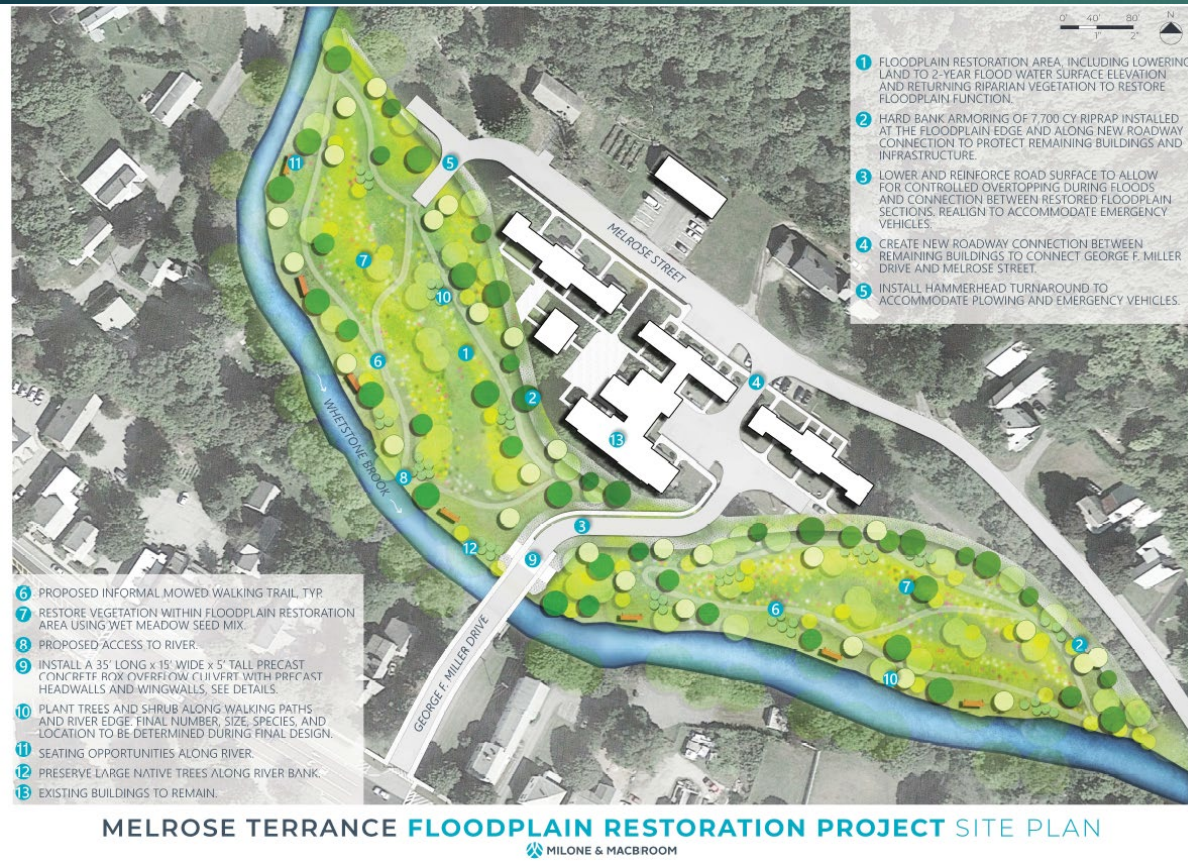



# Projects in Brattleboro – Sawdust Alley



WHESTONE BROOK - FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION SITE PLAN, BRATTLEBORO, VT

# Melrose Terrace Floodplain Restoration & Housing Relocation





“Such pondering on the facts of gravity and the fluidity of water shows us that the golden rule speaks to a condition of absolute interdependency and obligation. People who live on rivers – or, in fact, anywhere in a watershed – might rephrase the rule in this way:

***Do unto those downstream as you'd have those upstream do unto you.”***

- Wendell Berry from “Watershed and Commonwealth” in *The Citizenship Papers*.

# Thank you For help or assistance

Keith Cubbon

Emergency Management and Transportation Planner

[Cubbon@cvregion.com](mailto:Cubbon@cvregion.com)

Brian Voigt

Natural Resources Program Manager

[voigt@cvregion.com](mailto:voigt@cvregion.com)

Christian Meyer-for land use planning

Executive Director

[meyer@cvregion.com](mailto:meyer@cvregion.com)

**What's Next**

# Community Recovery – Establishing Partnerships to Achieve Holistic Recovery

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- Long-Term Approach
- Innovative, Locally-Specific Solutions
- Broad Inter-Organizational Coordination
  - Public-Private Partnerships
  - Cross-Sector Collaboration
  - Collaboration while avoiding Duplication of Services
- Opportunity to leverage resources for Community Resilience



**FEMA**

**Thank you**