
XI. Funding All-Hazard Mitigation

There are two primary resources that an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan enables local communities to apply for., Pre-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Disaster Recovery Grants, In addition to these FEMA programs there are many grant programs from Federal Agencies, State Agencies, County Programs, and Private Foundations. The following list of funding and programmatic support, while not exhaustive, illustrates some of the resources that are available to local units of government. Many of these programs require public-private partnerships and intra-governmental cooperation between local and academic institutions.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) was created by section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The HMGP provides funding for State and local communities to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures that reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from natural and technological hazards and their effects. Funding for Michigan's HMGP is made available following a major disaster declaration in the State. The amount available to the State for HMGP projects is based on 15% of the Federal funds expended on the Public and Individual Assistance programs for the disaster. The objective of the HMGP is to protect lives and significantly reduce or eliminate future disaster expenditures.

HMGP grants can be awarded to eligible applicants throughout the State, regardless of the boundaries of the disaster declaration. In Michigan, eligible applicants include State and local governments, certain private non-profit organizations, and Indian tribes or authorized tribal organizations. Federal funds are available for up to 75% of eligible project costs. The remainder of the cost is the responsibility of the applicant.

Applicants must apply for the HMGP through the Emergency Management Division (EMD) of the Michigan Department of State Police. To apply, an applicant must complete and submit a one page pre-application form detailing the proposed project. Pre-applications for HMGP are only accepted during the time period between the disaster declaration and the application deadline established by the State. The State HMGP Selection Panel (a group comprised of mitigation experts from relevant State agencies) will review eligible pre-applications. If selected in the pre-application process, an applicant will be invited to complete a formal application. The formal application will then be submitted by the EMD to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for final funding approval. (Michigan State Police, 2005)

Recommended projects from the Michigan State Police for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program:

- structural retrofitting to reduce wind and water damage
- acquisition and relocation of flood-prone structures
- strengthening vulnerable components of public infrastructure and facilities
- development of State or local standards to protect new and substantially improved structures from wind and water damage

Catalog of Grant and Funding Opportunities

Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant (DPIG): This grant provides federal matching funds for communities to develop hazard mitigation plans, expand existing plans, update disaster preparation plans, and to prepare the administrative plans required to qualify for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grants. Funds for the DPIG are provided by FEMA and the Division of Emergency Management administers the program in each state.

First Responder Grants: This program is administered by the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Domestic Preparedness to enhance the capacity of State and local first responders to respond to a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) terrorism incident involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive devices. Funds will be used to provide support for planning and conducting exercises at the National, State, and local levels.

Hazardous Materials Assistance Program-The objective is to provide technical and financial assistance through the States to support State, local and Indian tribal governments in oil and hazardous materials emergency planning and exercising. To enhance State, Tribal and local governments capabilities to inter-operate with the National Response System (NRS). To support the Comprehensive Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Emergency Response - Capability Assessment Program (CHER-CAP) Activities. Funding must be used for planning, exercises and educational projects that serve to enhance emergency management capabilities for dealing with oil and hazardous materials releases. Certain equipment purchases are not authorized: such as automated data processing and facsimile machines and any other equipment acquired for the sole purpose of carrying out the day-to-day work activities. However, equipment purchased exclusively for the implementation of exercises and/or CHER-CAP activities (disposable personal protective equipment, simulated emergency response equipment used only for training) are authorized. Reimbursement of salaries and benefits is restricted, and funding for contractual support is permitted. Funding for training and educational programs are limited, and may not be used to supplement the non-federal matching requirements associated with Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA), or SARA Title III funds, nor used to attend courses available under any other FEMA programs when separate funds are available for that training.

Buffer Zone Protection Program- Through a partnership between the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) and the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) Directorate, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide protective action funding to

protect and secure critical infrastructure and key resource (CI/KR) sites across the country. This infrastructure protection funding represents a significant commitment by Congress to better secure America against the threat posed by terrorism. The Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) is designed to reduce vulnerabilities of CI/KR sites by extending the protected area around a site into the surrounding community and supporting the prevention and preparedness efforts of local first responders. The BZPP grants will provide funding for the equipment and management of these protective actions at CI/KR sites across the country, so that we can better safeguard our nation and minimize the potential for terrorist attacks.

The governor of Michigan has designated the State Police as the State Administrative Agency (SAA), who is responsible for preparing and submitting all grant application materials for the BZPP on behalf of the state.

Assets in the National Asset Database (NADB) eligible for BZPP allocations were determined based on the following criteria, which includes sites of national importance and DHS programmatic priorities:

- **Banking and Finance:** Major financial centers such as primary data storage and processing facilities, major stock exchanges and major banking centers.
- **Chemical and HAZMAT:** Manufacturing plants and storage and stockpile supply areas (300 sites that, if attacked, could cause death or serious injury to 50,000 or more).
- **Commercial Assets:** Soft targets, including shopping malls greater than one million square feet and major public gathering places, such as sports stadiums and arenas with seating for 10,000 or more, convention centers, and theme parks.
- **Electricity:** Key electric substations and grid assets.
- **Oil and Natural Gas:** Select petroleum refineries.
- **Nuclear Power Plants.**
- **Government Facilities:** Office buildings, laboratories and research centers, processing centers, and national icons
- **Transportation:** Mass transit systems and rail bridges over major waterways that, if destroyed, would cause significant economic loss.

Operation Weed and Seed: Administered by the Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice, Operation Weed and Seed is a community-based initiative that encompasses an innovative and comprehensive multi-agency approach to law enforcement, crime prevention, and community revitalization. This program is essential for infusing safety and alertness in downtrodden communities and heading off potential



The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, and disaster medical operations. Using their training, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event and can take a more active role in preparing their community. (*Citizen Corps, 2005*)

civil unrest

The strategy involves a two-pronged approach: law enforcement agencies and prosecutors cooperate in “weeding out” violent crime and drug abuse; and “seeding” brings human services to the area, encompassing prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood revitalization. A community oriented policing component bridges the weeding and seeding strategies. Officers obtain helpful information from area residents for weeding efforts while they aid residents in obtaining information about community revitalization and seeding resources.

Trucking Safety Grants Program-The program was originally developed in the trucking industry with an emphasis on safety. It has undergone a dramatic expansion with the grant funds provided by DHS in FY 2003 and FY2004, to provide access to all professionals and operating entities throughout the entire highway sector, including private companies, public entities, and governmental operations. The program will also provide resources and services, free of charge, to intercity transit and school bus owners and operators; governmental entities which own the highways; the companies and entities that build and maintain the highways; highway cargo facility operators and brokers; support operations such as visitors centers, truck and bus support, and maintenance operations; operators of private truck fleets; and public safety personnel, including law enforcement, who respond to emergencies on the highways. By continuing to expand the scope of the existing Highway Watch Program to encompass additional motor carriers and drivers in every state, territory, and federal district in the country, all segments of the commercial motor carrier and transportation community can participate in the security of the American homeland.

To coordinate the program, a response center has been established to communicate with active program participants and to link with the transportation-based Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISAC).

Community Emergency Response Teams- The purpose of the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) program is to assist State and local efforts to start or expand CERT training and activities that contribute to the strengthening of homeland security by enhancing individual, community, family, and workplace preparedness. CERT funds must be used for activities described in the CERT guidance materials provided to each State’s designated point of contact. Of the funding provided for CERT activities, 75 percent must be passed through by the grantees to local governments. Localities receiving grants may use the funding for organizing, training, equipping, and maintaining CERTs.

Public Health Emergency Preparedness- This program is administered by the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The purpose of this program is to upgrade and integrate State and local public health juris-

dictions' preparedness for and response to terrorism and other public health emergencies with Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). These emergency preparedness and response efforts are intended to support the National Response Plan (NRP) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

In addition, the activities described in this cooperative agreement guidance are designed to develop emergency-ready public health departments in accord with the Interim National Preparedness Goal (NPG), the Interim Public Health and Healthcare Supplement to the NPG, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Preparedness Goals associated with the Interim NPG are two broad-gauged resources to help guide preparedness planning and implementation: a set of scenarios and the Target Capabilities. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) developed the Interim NPG and the associated resources in concert with the Department of Health and Human Services and other agencies of the Federal Government as well as with representatives of State and local public health departments and other stakeholders. All of these documents will be refined and extended from time to time to capture lessons learned and to introduce new concepts as appropriate.

Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Demonstration Project- The program is sponsored by the Office of the Surgeon General. OSG is providing financial assistance to demonstrate whether medical response capacity in communities can be strengthened through the establishment of MRC units consisting of citizen volunteers who represent a broad range of medical/health professions and other professionals and whether MRC units can be sustainable beyond the term of the grant, well organized and structured at the community level, and comprehensive in response capability.

Bioterrorism Training and Curriculum Development- This program is administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The goal of this program is the development of a health care workforce with the knowledge, skills, abilities and core competencies to: (1) recognize indications of a terrorist event; (2) meet the acute care needs of patients, including pediatric and other vulnerable populations, in a safe and appropriate manner; (3) participate in a coordinated, multidisciplinary response to terrorist events and other public health emergencies, and include consideration of surge capacity issues; and (4) rapidly and effectively alert the public health system of such an event at the community, State, and national level. Emergency preparedness and response issues include other forms of terrorism (such as the use of chemical, explosive, incendiary or nuclear agents against civilian popula-

tions), natural disasters and catastrophic accidents. Effective responses to public health emergencies require close collaboration among all types of health professionals involved in patient care including allied health professionals, medical and dental specialists, nurses, pharmacists, mental health and other professionals, the public health system, and the emergency response system.

Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFG): The program is designed to assist local fire departments in protecting citizens and firefighters against the effects of fire and fire-related incidents. This program seeks to identify departments that lack the basic tools and resources necessary to protect the health and safety of the public and their firefighting personnel. The primary goal is to provide assistance to meet these needs.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMAP): This program provides grants for cost-effective measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to the built environment and real property. The program's main goal is to reduce repetitive losses to the National Flood Insurance Program. The FMAP is available to eligible communities every year, not just after a Presidentially-declared disaster. Funds for the FMAP are provided by FEMA and the Division of Emergency Management administers the program in each state.

National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System: The purpose of this program is to develop an immediately deployable, national response capability to locate and extricate, and medically stabilize victims of structural collapse during a disaster, while simultaneously enhancing the US&R response capabilities of State and local governments. Use of grants is restricted to the acquisition, maintenance, and storage of equipment, training, exercises, and training facilities to meet task force position criteria, and conduct and participate in meetings within the National US&R Response System. Equipment acquisitions are limited to those included in FEMA's approved equipment cache list, unless otherwise approved by FEMA.

Community Disaster Loans: The objective is to provide loans subject to Congressional loan authority, to any local government that has suffered substantial loss of tax and other revenue in an area in which the President designates a major disaster exists. The funds can only be used to maintain existing functions of a municipal operating character and the local government must demonstrate a need for financial assistance.

Public Assistance Program (PA): The Public Assistance program provides federal aid to communities to help save lives and property in the immediate aftermath of a disaster and to help rebuild damaged facili-

ties. Grants cover eligible costs associated with the repair, replacement, and restoration of facilities owned by state or local governments and nonprofit organizations. The Public Assistance program is administered by FEMA.

Small Business Administration Disaster Assistance Program:

This program provides loans to businesses affected by Presidentially-declared disasters. The program provides direct loans to businesses to repair or replace uninsured disaster damages to property owned by the business, including real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory and supplies. Businesses of any size are eligible. Nonprofit organizations are also eligible. The SBA administers the Disaster Assistance Program.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance: The objective is to provide special federally funded weekly benefits to workers and self-employed individuals who are unemployed as a direct result of a Presidentially-declared major disaster, and who are not eligible for regular Unemployment Insurance benefits paid by States.

Fire Management Assistance Grant: The purpose of this program is to provide grants to States, Indian tribal governments and local governments for the mitigation, management and control of any fire burning on publicly (non-federal) or privately owned forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

Wastewater Operator Training Grant Program: To substantially enhance the proficiency of personnel engaged in the operations and maintenance of treatment works and related activities by financing pilot programs. Grant funds, provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), are primarily for on-site technical assistance to address the plant's unique performance limiting conditions.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program: The Department of Justice provides funds to units of local government for the purposes of reducing crime and improving public safety. Grant money can be used for support and training, enhancing security at schools and procurement of equipment and technology to support basic law enforcement functions.

Emergency Response and Crisis Management Grant Program: Administered by the Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools of the United States Department of Education. The Emergency Response and Crisis Management grant competition supports efforts by LEAs to improve and strengthen their school emergency response and crisis management plans, including training school personnel, students and parents in emergency response procedures and coordinating with local law enforcement, public safety, health, and mental health agencies.

Safe Schools/ Healthy Students Discretionary Grants: Since

1999, the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Justice have collaborated on the Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) Initiative. The SS/HS Initiative is a discretionary grant program that provides students, schools, and communities with federal funding to implement an enhanced, coordinated, comprehensive plan of activities, programs, and services that focus on promoting healthy childhood development and preventing violence and alcohol and other drug abuse. Eligible local educational agencies (LEAs) or a consortium of LEAs, in partnership with their community's local public mental health authority, local law enforcement agency, and local juvenile justice entity, are able to submit a single application for federal funds to support a variety of activities, curriculums, programs, and services.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): The CDBG program provides grants to entitlement communities (metropolitan cities and urban counties) for post-disaster hazard mitigation and recovery following a presidential declaration of a Major Disaster of Emergency. Funds can be used for activities such as acquisition, rehabilitation or reconstruction of damaged properties and facilities and redevelopment of disaster-affected areas. Funds may also be used for emergency response activities, such as debris clearance and demolition and extraordinary increases in the level of necessary public services. HUD provides funds for the CDBG and the Division of Community Assistance administers the program in each state.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Grants and Loans: Administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Utilities Service, this program provides technical and financial assistance to State agencies and units of local government in solving problems caused by flooding, erosion and sediment damage, conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, including the development of multipurpose facilities for such uses as recreation, improvement of fish and wild-life habitat, irrigation, and water supply to municipal and industrial users. www.usda.gov/lrus

Watershed Surveys and Planning: Administered by the *United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Utilities Service*, this program provides for cooperation with other federal, state and local agencies in making investigations and surveys of river basins as a basis for developing coordinated water resources programs. Also provides for watershed planning activities that are needed to conserve, distribute, develop, protect, restore, use water, and provide the technical information to enable communities to adopt floodplain management regulations to meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. www.nrcs.usda.gov

Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program: Administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of Interior,

this program provides Federal grants to local governments for the rehabilitation of recreation areas and facilities, demonstration of innovative approaches to improve park system management and recreation opportunities, and development of improved recreation planning. www.nps.gov/

Outdoor Recreation- Acquisition, Development and Planning: Administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of Interior, this program provides financial assistance to states and their political subdivisions for the preparation of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORPs) and acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public, to meet current and future needs. www.nps.gov

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance: Administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of Interior, this program staff assistance to support partnerships between government and citizens to increase the number of rivers and landscapes protected and trails established nationwide. www.nps.gov

Emergency Relief Funding: The Emergency Relief Program is administered by the Federal Highway Administration of the United States Department of Transportation. Congress authorized in Title 23, United States Code, Section 125, a special program from the Highway Trust Fund for the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and roads on Federal lands which have suffered serious damage as a result of (1) natural disasters or (2) catastrophic failures from an external cause. This program, commonly referred to as the emergency relief or ER program, supplements the commitment of resources by States, their political subdivisions, or other Federal agencies to help pay for unusually heavy expenses resulting from extraordinary conditions.

The applicability of the ER program to a natural disaster is based on the extent and intensity of the disaster. Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency. Applicability of ER to a catastrophic failure due to an external cause is based on the criteria that the failure was not the result of an inherent flaw in the facility but was sudden, caused a disastrous impact on transportation services, and resulted in unusually high expenses to the highway agency. The minimum amount for consideration is seven hundred thousand (\$700,000) dollars. www.dot.fhwa.gov

Surface Transportation Program- Transportation Enhancements: The federal Transportation Enhancements (TE) program funds 12 different types of transportation-related activities. Activity 11, known in law as “Environmental Mitigation to address water pollution due to highway runoff or reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality while maintaining habitat connectivity,” allows communities to decrease the negative impacts of roads on the natural environment, such as water



The National Transportation Enhancements Clearinghouse, sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration, is a resource for information on environmental mitigation and other enhancement programs..



pollution and wildlife habitat fragmentation.

Projects funded in this category seek to reduce these environmental impacts by controlling surface runoff and improving wildlife habitat connectivity with wildlife passages. Since the TE program began in 1992, approximately 1 percent of available TE funds have been programmed for “Environmental mitigation” projects.

Working within Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) guidelines, each state Department of Transportation (DOT) determines the eligibility of TE projects for funding. Examples of projects that may be considered eligible include:

- Projects that address water pollution due to highway runoff;
- Wetlands acquisition and restoration;
- Detention and sediment basins;
- Water pollution studies;
- Channel stabilization, storm drain stenciling and river clean-

Transportation Enhancement: Environmental Mitigation Best Practices

Ionia County, Michigan Road-Stream Crossing Study

Road-stream crossing features contribute varying amounts of sediment and non-point source pollutants to rivers and streams. In an effort to combat the influx of these types of pollutants, the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) used federal Transportation Enhancement funds to support planning studies that inventory road-stream crossings in several locations throughout the state. These studies are used to prioritize funding for additional efforts to mitigate pollution from highway runoff. One such inventory was the Ionia County Road Commission’s planning inventory of all bridge and culvert road-stream crossings in the county. As a preventative measure the study was intended to highlight potential problem locations and increase reaction times in resolving water impairment issues. Field crews from a local university collected site data from more than 700 locations. The sites were ranked and the data was entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS) that included information on soils, land use, drains, school districts, and road ratings. The project was the cooperative effort of several county agencies, MDOT, and Grand Valley State University.

ups;

- Wildlife under or overpasses, including bridge extensions to provide or improve wildlife passage and habitat connectivity;

Monitoring and data collection on habitat fragmentation and vehicle-caused wildlife mortality. Source: www.enhancements.org

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Grants and Loans: Administered by the *USDA, Natural Resource Conservation Service*, this program provides planning assistance to federal, state and local agencies for developing coordinated water and related land resources programs. Special priority is given to the objectives of setting priorities in helping to solve problems of upstream rural community flooding, water quality improvement coming from agricultural non-point sources, wetland preservation and drought management for agriculture and rural communities. www.nrcs.usda.gov

River Basin Surveys and Investigation: Administered by the *USDA, Natural Resource Conservation Service*, this program provides planning assistance to federal, state and local agencies for developing coordinated water and related land resources programs. Special priority is given to the objectives of setting priorities in helping to solve problems of upstream rural community flooding, water quality improvement coming from agricultural non-point sources, wetland preservation and drought management for agriculture and rural communities www.nrcs.usda.gov

Resource Conservation and Development: Administered by the *USDA, Natural Resource Conservation Service*, this program encourages and improves the capability of state and local units of government and local nonprofit organizations in rural areas to plan, develop and carry out programs for resource conservation and development. www.nrcs.usda.gov

Resource Conservation and Development Loans: Administered by the *USDA, Rural Utilities Service* this program provides loans to local agencies in authorized areas where accelerated programs of resource conservation, development, and use will increase economic opportunities for local people through conservation of water and natural resources. www.usda.gov

Wetlands Reserve Program: Administered by the *USDA, Natural Resource Conservation Service*, this program restores and protects farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, wetlands farmed under natural condition, riparian areas, and eligible buffer areas for landowners who have eligible land on which they agree to enter into a permanent or long-term easement with the Secretary. www.nrcs.usda.gov

North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants- This program is administered by the *US fish and wildlife service* with the *US*

Department of the Interior. Standard Grants Program: From September 1990 through December 2004 more than 2,000 partners have been involved in 1,108 Standard Grant Act-supported projects. Canadian and U.S. partners focus on protecting, restoring, and/or enhancing critical habitat. Projects must support long-term wetlands acquisition, restoration, and/or enhancement and partners must minimally match the grant request at a 1-to-1 ratio. Mexican partners may develop training and management programs and conduct studies on sustainable use as well.

More than \$630.5 million has been invested through the Act; total partner contributions have amounted to more than \$1.9 billion. Approximately 23.2 million acres of wetlands and associated uplands have been affected across the continent.

Small Grants Program: Small Grants support the same kinds of activities as Standard Grants but usually involve fewer project dollars. In FY 2004, \$2 million was allocated for projects. Except that grant requests may not exceed \$50,000 and that funding priority is given to projects that have a grantee or partners that have not participated in an Act-supported project before, criteria for funding a project are the same as for Standard Grants.

From 1996, when the program began, to September 2004, 236 projects, involving more than 650 partners, have been funded. Partners added more than \$68.6 million to more than \$10.1 million in grants to conserve some 79,880 acres of habitats in the United States. www.fws.gov

Landowner Incentive Grant Program: The Program, administered by the US fish and wildlife service, is designed to assist States by providing grants to establish or supplement landowner incentive programs that protect and restore habitats on private lands, to benefit Federally listed, proposed or candidate species or other species determined to be at-risk, and provide technical and financial assistance to private landowners for habitat protection and restoration. www.fws.gov

Emergency Conservation Program: Administered by the Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, this program enables farmers to perform emergency conservation measures to control wind erosion on farmlands, to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters and to carry out emergency water conservation or water enhancing measures during periods of severe drought. www.usda.gov

Emergency Reconstruction of Flood Control Works or Federally Authorized Coastal Protection Works: The Army Corps of Engineers will assist communities in the repair and restoration of flood control works damaged by flood, or federally authorized hurricane flood and shore protection works damaged by extraordinary wind, wave, or water action. www.usace.army.mil

Emergency Operations Flood Response and Post-Flood Response: Under this program, the Army Corps of Engineers will provide emergency flood response and post flood response assistance as required to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities in time of flood or coastal storm. www.usace.army.mil

Army Corps of Engineers Flood Plain Management Services: The Army Corps will provide advisory services and counseling, along with the dissemination of technical information to promote appropriate recognition of flood hazards in land and water use planning and development through the provision of flood and flood plain related data, technical services, and guidance. www.usace.army.mil

Protection of Essential Highways, Highway Bridge Approaches, and Public Works: The Army Corps of Engineers will provide specialized services to provide bank protection of highways, highway bridges, essential public works, churches, hospitals, schools, and other nonprofit public services endangered by flood-caused erosion. www.usace.army.mil

Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control: Under this program, the Army Corps of Engineers can provide specialized services to reduce flood damages, by clearing streams and rivers of debris and other blockages. www.usace.army.mil

Flood Mitigation Assistance: The Department of Homeland Security will assist States and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Vulnerability Assessments and Related Security Improvements at Large Drinking Water Utilities- The Environmental Protection Agency oversees this program. EPA's funding priority is to provide grant assistance to large (regularly serving 100,000 people or more) publicly-owned community drinking water systems, for up to \$115,000 to each eligible utility to develop/revise a vulnerability assessment (V/A), emergency response/operating plan (EOP), security enhancement plans and designs, or a combination of these efforts. Funding Priority: EPA's funding priority is to provide grant assistance to large (regularly serving 100,000 people or more) publicly-owned community drinking water systems, for up to \$115,000 to each eligible utility to develop/revise a vulnerability assessment (V/A), emergency response/operating plan (EOP), security enhancement plans and designs, or a combination of these efforts. www.epa.gov

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Training Assistance- The purpose is to defray travel and per diem expenses of State, local and tribal emergency management personnel who attend training

courses conducted by the Emergency Management Institute, at the Emmitsburg, Maryland facility; Bluemont, Virginia facility; Nobel Training Center in Anniston, Alabama; and selected off-site locations. Its purpose is to improve emergency management practices among State, local and tribal government managers, in response to emergencies and disasters. Programs embody the Comprehensive Emergency Management System by unifying the elements of management common to all emergencies: planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. State (includes territories), local, and tribal emergency management officials, who have been approved for training by the Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland, in emergency management skills. Reimbursement may be made for a portion of their travel, but students are required to pay for meals. On campus quarters and bus transportation from metro airports to EMI training sites may be furnished at no charge. www.training.fema.gov/lemiweb

Aquatic Invasive Species Research and Outreach Program- This program is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce The Program seeks to fund research and outreach projects addressing the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species. The goal of the program is to discover and develop information and tools that can lead to the prevention, monitoring and control of aquatic invasive species threatening United States coastal, oceanic and Great Lakes communities, resources and ecosystems. www.noaa.gov

Integrated Research, Education, and Extension Competitive Grants Program-Integrated Pest Management- This program is administered by the USDA. The IPM Section 406 Program seeks to solve critical agricultural issues, priorities, or problems through the integration of research, education, and extension activities. The Program is designed to fund the development of new Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches or the improvement of existing IPM systems. The program areas included in the IPM Section 406 Program are

1. Crops at Risk
2. Risk Avoidance and Mitigation; and
3. Methyl Bromide Transitions

Projects funded within these program areas will cover a broad range of new methodologies, technologies, systems and strategies for implementing integrated crop and pest management programs.

All applicants should consider:

1. The evolving science and technology;
2. Information identifying IPM practices (e.g., crop profiles and strategic plans);

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3. Risk mitigation; and
 4. The pest management needs of producers.

Projects should focus on enhancing grower knowledge and adoption of appropriate IPM practices through extension outreach and demonstrations relevant to “real-world” systems. Regulatory actions, such as decisions made in implementing the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, environmental issues, and worker safety will continue to impact the availability of chemical and non-chemical IPM practices, thus, these issues should also be considered when developing applications for the IPM Section 406 Program. The \$4,140,000 award ceiling (\$625,000 per year for up to four years) is for one program area, Risk Avoidance and Mitigation. See the Request for Applications for award ceilings for the other program areas. www.usda.gov

Partnerships for Change: Partnerships for Change is a planning assistance program developed by the Land Information Access Association (LIAA), Michigan Municipal League (MML), Michigan Townships Association (MTA), Michigan Association of Planning (MAP), and Michigan State University Extension (MSUE). The overall mission of the program is to foster new and expanded cooperation between cities, townships and villages in developing and carrying out local land use policies that contribute to the preservation of cultural and natural resources. Wherever possible, these policies should encourage urban redevelopment and discourage urban sprawl. Administered by LIAA, Partnerships for Change is funded by over \$700,000 in grants from the Americana, C.S. Mott, Frey, W.K. Kellogg, and Fremont Area Community Foundations, as well as the Department of Environmental Quality Coastal Management Program, MML and MTA.

There are two key requirements for participation in the Partnerships for Change program:

1. A commitment to adopting new policies and/or programs to provide additional protections for critical natural and cultural resources and/or urban redevelopment.
2. A commitment to cooperative planning with one or more neighboring municipalities as a means of developing and adopting these policies and/or programs.

Topics of Interest include:

- Protecting Agricultural Lands
- Preserving/Expanding Public Open Space
- Encourage & Support Urban Redevelopment
- Water Quality Protection
- Storm Water Management
- Soil Erosion & Sedimentation Control
- On-site Wastewater Disposal

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- Groundwater Management
 - Wastewater Collection & Treatment Infrastructure
 - Floodplain & Stream Corridor Protection
 - Protecting & Restoring Wildlife Habitat
 - Protecting Wetlands
 - Protecting Woodlands
 - Preservation of Unique Cultural & Historic Features

Local Funding

There are many different funding resources that local governments can collect revenue from. Michigan state law enables the methodologies of fund capture.

Use of General Revenue Funds from local budget: Approval of funding from the general budget of the county or local jurisdiction.

The Property Tax: The property tax on real estate is the most prevalent source of revenue for governments nationwide. Typically, a value basis is established for the real or personal property, and the governing agency with authority leverages a "Mil" against it. There are limits to what may be levied without a voter referendum. Voter referendums are usually for specific uses that govern the use of the revenue.

The Sales Tax: Michigan state law does not currently enable local jurisdictions to leverage localized sales tax. Many governments across the country prefer the sales tax because of the limited potential of property taxes.

The Income Tax: Michigan law does enable certain cities to leverage income taxes. Port Huron is the only unit in St. Clair County that utilizes the mechanism.

Miscellaneous Fees and User Charges: Increasingly government has turned to user fees and license fees for revenue. These methods seem to be popular because they are usually connected and proportional to the maintenance of the system they support (e.g. a telephone surcharge to support 911 operation and tolls of highways or bridges.)

Revenue Capturing Tools: A popular mechanism in Michigan is revenue capturing. This occurs when an area is designated by a local government to be within an Authority. The authority develops an action plan that includes capital upgrades to the area. Subsequent increases in tax revenue are diverted to the authority, who is allowed to borrow against the projected income. Examples of these authorities employed by St. Clair County communities include:

- Tax Increment Finance Authorities
- Downtown Development Authorities

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- Brownfield Redevelopment Authorities
 - Industrial/Economic Development Corporations
 - Local Development Finance Authorities

