



Coastal Program Guide

North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
North Atlantic Division



Official White House Photo by Sonya N. Herbert

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NACCS – Coastal Program Guide

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Acronyms

- **BOEM**, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
- **DOI**, U.S. Department of Interior
- **FEMA**, Federal Emergency Management Agency
- **FWS**, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
- **HUD**, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- **NACCS**, North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study
- **NFIP**, National Flood Insurance Program
- **NOAA**, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- **NPS**, National Park Services
- **NRCS**, Natural Resources Conservation Services
- **SBA**, Small Business Administration
- **USACE**, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- **USDA**, U.S. Department of Agriculture
- **USGS**, U.S. Geological Survey



NACCS – Coastal Program Guide



The Ongoing Risk in Coastal Communities

The ongoing risk of a coastal storm is a tremendous threat to the communities located along the North Atlantic Coast. Torrential rainfall, high ocean surge, and destructive wave action can damage and destroy life and property. For most coastal storms, we can predict the general location and magnitude of the storm a few days in advance. Smart preparation, performed well in advance, is the key for safeguarding lives and assets during the event and recovering after the event. Several programs offering guidance, services, and funding for developing and implementing storm risk management strategies in coastal communities are available to encourage smart preparation.

Federal agencies, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), have specific missions and provide unique resources that complement each other in making our Nation more resilient to coastal disasters. Similarly, many States and communities have programs that function in the same capacity with a combination of Federal and local resources. Awareness of these directives, resources, and funding can help communities better leverage needed resources on a disaster-wide, statewide, or community-wide basis. By becoming more familiar with Federal partnership resources and possibilities, vulnerable communities can more easily take advantage of these resources for designing projects, strategies, and risk management tools.

Mapping a clear route to the proper programs and partnerships is the foremost objective of this *North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study (NACCS) Coastal Program Guide*. With so many Federal and State Programs, it is tough to know where to start and which agencies/programs best meet your needs. To help, the Coastal Program Guide is categorized by purpose. Follow your own specific objectives to lead you to the right program and funding source. Contact information is listed where available to help get you started.

What will help your community manage its risk to coastal flooding?

- A new flood risk study?
- A new flood risk management project?
- Funding for routine floodplain management tasks?
- Recovery assistance for your residents?



NACCS – Coastal Program Guide

Grant Program Funding Overview by Category

Grants by Objective

Grants for Coastal Studies

Grants for Coastal Projects

Grants for Floodplain Management Administrative Costs

Risk Awareness Educational and Technical Services

Grants for Individual Recovery Efforts

Hurricane Sandy Programs

Grants for Habitat Studies and Restoration Projects

Restore

Recover

Plan

Grants by State (page numbers)

Connecticut, (3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 21, 24)

Delaware, (3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21)

District of Columbia, (3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21)

Maryland, (3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21)

Massachusetts, (3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21)

New Hampshire, (3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21)

New Jersey, (3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24)

New York, (3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24)

Pennsylvania, (3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21)

Rhode Island, (3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21)

Virginia, (3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21)



Planning and Preparedness Grants, Partnerships, & Solutions

Act before the next coastal storm event

One of the most effective means to reduce risk from future coastal flooding events is to prepare by making pre-emptive changes to your community in its most flood-prone areas. By anticipating flooding and adapting beyond it, you will create resiliency and improved life-safety within your community. To encourage this sort of planning, the Federal Government allocates grant money through several different programs and initiatives. These can be viewed under three related but distinct objectives: (1) grants to help fund studies for the identification of coastal vulnerabilities and improvement projects (e.g., a study to find neighborhoods most at risk), (2) grants to fund coastal storm risk management projects (e.g., levees, bulkheads, elevation of homes), and (3) grants to assist with the administrative effort involved with coastal floodplain management (e.g., helping with updates to your local Hazard Mitigation Plan). In addition to funding, a multitude of academic partnerships and floodplain management services/tools are available to assist in making risk-informed decisions to support sustainable solutions.

Federal and local collaboration is essential to planning and preparedness efforts that will help safeguard your community from the next coastal storm. A listing of some of the grants and partnerships are listed in this section along with a local or State contact to help you get started.

Flooding of Park Area



Planning projects that preserve low-lying open space as parks will keep development away from flood-prone areas and reduce damages from future floods.



Planning Grants for Coastal Studies

Planning Assistance to States (PAS) & Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) USACE

The PAS Program may provide 50 percent of the cost of a coastal preparation study, up to a \$2 million limit enforced on a statewide basis. However, typical PAS grants are much less than the State limit. A common coastal PAS study may include a Coastal Zone Management and Protection study. Other examples would be Wetlands Evaluation Studies, Flood Risk Management Studies, and Harbor/Port Studies.

Under the CAP program, there is a limited amount of funding, typically less than \$100,000 (after which the costs are shared at 50 percent Federal), available for feasibility studies prior to commencing project efforts. These studies are intended to identify projects that might be cost-effective solutions to existing and future coastal storm risks. Post-feasibility study grant funding is covered in the section [Planning Grants for Coastal Projects](#).

Sample Request Letter for PAS Study

(LETTERHEAD OF LOCAL SPONSOR)

(DATE)

Mr. John R. Kennelly
Chief, Planning Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, Massachusetts 01742-2751

Dear Mr. Kennelly:

This is in reference to the Corps of Engineers Planning Assistance to States Program. We understand that the provisions of Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-251), as amended, provides authority for the Corps to assist in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development, utilization, and conservation of water and related land resources. The **[name of state, eligible Native American Indian tribe, local government, or other non-Federal entity]** requests planning assistance for **[briefly describe problem or need, including if appropriate, the name of the body of water or waterway, and city, township, etc.]**, in **[county and state]**.

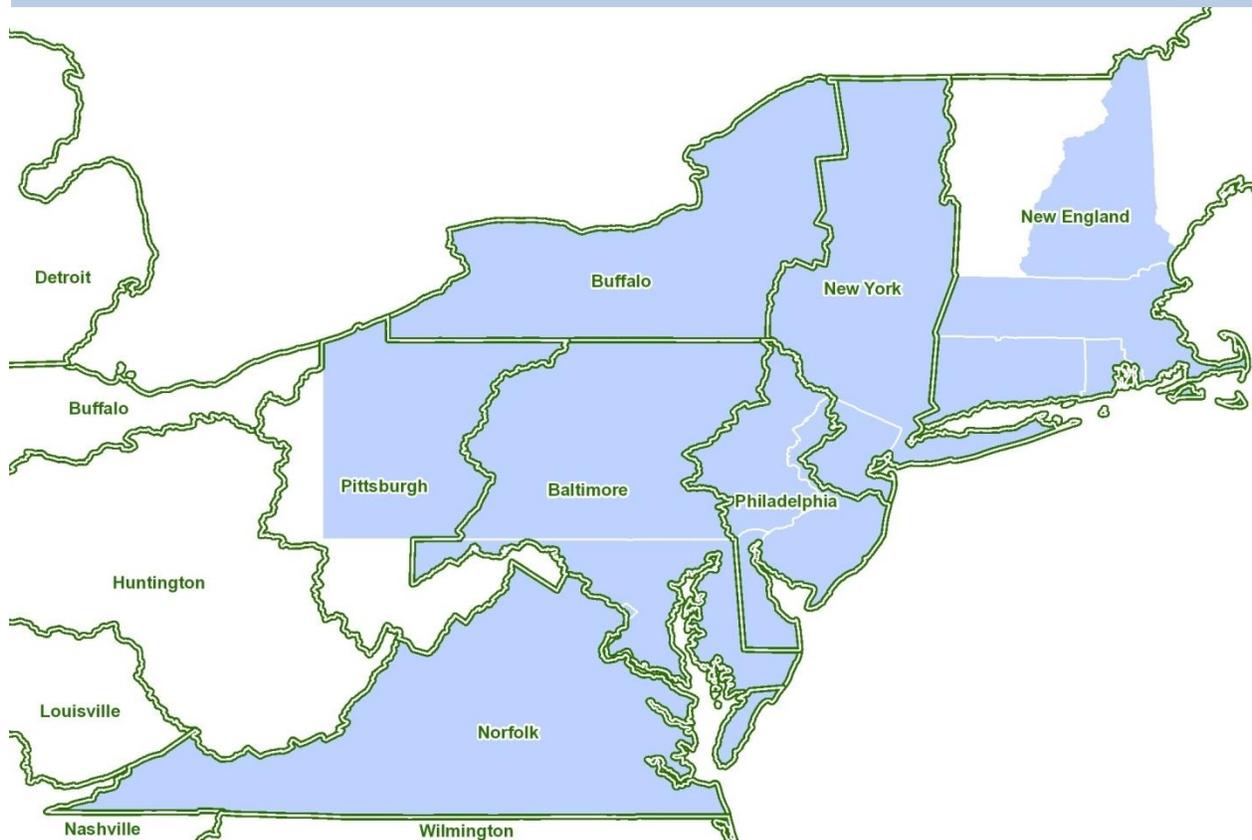
We would like to discuss the availability of information, required schedule, and level of effort required in order to negotiate appropriate Cost Sharing Agreement to initiate a Section 22 study. Please contact **[name, title, phone number]** to arrange a further discussion of this inquiry.

Signature of Cooperating Agency

Source: USACE



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District Map



Local Capacity and Contact Information (PAS & CAP)

- **Connecticut**, Connecticut Interagency Hazard Mitigation Committee (CIHMC)
- **Delaware**, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC)
- **District of Columbia**, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA), Mr. Donte Lucas, SHMO, (202) 727-6161; e-mail: dluca-oep@dcm.gov
- **Maryland**, Local USACE District
 - *USACE is studying the strategic placement of dredged material containment islands to mitigate the effects of wave action and storm surge along the Chesapeake Bay.*
- **Massachusetts**, Local USACE District
- **New Hampshire**, Local USACE District
- **New Jersey**, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM), Acting Sergeant First Class Michael K. Gallagher, SHMO (609) 306-8927; e-mail: LPP5698@gw.njsp.org
- **New York**, New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES). Mr. Richard Lord, Chief of Mitigation Programs, (518) 292-2370; e-mail: rlord@dhses.ny.gov
- **Pennsylvania**, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), State FMA Contact: Mr. Tom Hughes, SHMO, (717) 651-2726; e-mail: thughes@pa.gov
- **Rhode Island**, Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA)
- **Virginia**, Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), local emergency managers directory (<https://lemd.vdem.virginia.gov/Public/Default.aspx>). Mr. Matthew Wall, SHMO (804) 897-6500, ext. 6541; e-mail: Matthew.Wall@vdem.virginia.gov



Planning Grants for Coastal Projects

Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) USACE

Section 205 of the USACE CAP program (Flood Risk Management Projects) provides 65 percent of the costs up to \$7 million for local floodplain management projects. Funding is typically used for the construction of drainage channels, local protection (levees and floodwalls), and diversion culverts or improvement of local floodplain management measures, such as flood warning systems, elevation, and acquisition.

Under Section 103 (Hurricane and Coastal Storm Risk Management Projects), the CAP program supports local beach erosion control and coastal storm risk management projects. A \$5 million maximum (65 percent Federal cost share) limits the amount of Federal funding for the entire project, including the feasibility study, design, and construction.

Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended, provides the authority for USACE to conduct emergency stream bank and shoreline erosion protection. Section 14 funding can be used for the construction of at-risk public work structures, such as bridges, roads, public buildings, and wastewater treatment plants. The funding also allows for the protection of at-risk non-profit public service structures such as churches, schools, or hospitals. A \$1.5 million limit on Federal expenses (65 percent Federal cost share) per project is applied to the total cost of the feasibility study, planning, design, and construction of the project.

Section 103 Project: Staten Island, NY



Source: USACE

Section 14 Project: Middletown, CT



Source: USACE

Streambank erosion along the Connecticut River is threatening a public road, a water main, and a wastewater treatment plant.

To protect the public facilities subject to the erosion, the New England District of USACE designed a grid block revetment with a stone toe approximately 600 feet long and 11 feet high.

This project is authorized under Section 14, Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection of the USACE CAP.



Local Capabilities and Contact Information (CAP)

- **Connecticut**, Connecticut Interagency Hazard Mitigation Committee (CIHMC)
- **Delaware**, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC)
- **District of Columbia**, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA), Mr. Donte Lucas, SHMO, (202) 727-6161; e-mail: dllucas-oep@dcm.gov
- **Maryland**, Local USACE District ([Link to USACE District map](#))
 - *The local USACE District is studying the strategic placement of dredged material containment islands to mitigate the effects of wave action and storm surge along the Chesapeake Bay.*
- **Massachusetts**, Local USACE District ([Link to USACE District map](#))
- **New Hampshire**, Local USACE District ([Link to USACE District map](#))
- **New Jersey**, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM), Acting Sergeant First Class Michael K. Gallagher, SHMO (609) 306-8927 e-mail: LPP5698@gw.njsp.org
 - *The NJOEM Bureau of Coastal Engineering works with USACE on coastal efforts, including the construction, stabilization, and maintenance of local flood risk management projects.*
- **New York**, New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES)
- **Pennsylvania**, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), State FMA Contact: Mr. Tom Hughes, SHMO, (717) 651-2726; e-mail: thughes@pa.gov
 - *This State program has supported projects such as the Bloomsburg Airport runway elevation (Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration), Oil City Ice Boom, and Conair manufacturing plant floodwall.*
- **Rhode Island**, Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA)
 - *This State program has established plans/programs for Flood Control Projects, Floodplain Management Services, and Inspections of Infrastructure.*
- **Virginia**, Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), local emergency managers directory (<https://lemd.vdem.virginia.gov/Public/Default.aspx>)
 - *This State program supports established actions, such as the Real Time Flood Warning System program.*



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) FEMA

The FMA program may provide 75 percent of certain mitigation project costs and may also issue grants of approximately 90 percent or 100 percent (Federal cost share) for Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss properties, respectively. Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss properties are sometimes identified in the wake of a flood event, so FMA grants may also be applied during major storm recovery efforts. Examples of FMA projects include property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation, structure elevation, mitigation reconstruction, floodproofing non-residential structures and historic structures, and local flood reduction projects. In essence, the goal of the FMA program is to reduce or eliminate flood insurance claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Eligible applicants for the grants are States, Commonwealths, Territories, and Indian Tribal governments. Individual homeowners and communities may work with the relevant eligible agency to have an application submitted on their behalf. The Federal Web site for more information is <http://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-program>.

A Group of Elevated Homes Avoid Major Damage from Storm Event



The elevated homes in the picture above appear to have only wind-related damages. If these homes were constructed at-grade, the inundation alone would have caused significant damage or total destruction.

Local Capabilities and Contact Information (FMA)

- **Connecticut**, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS). Ms. Carla Feroni, SHMO, (860) 424-3390; e-mail: carla.feroni@ct.gov
 - *The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection is leading an effort to work on non-structural mitigation strategies, such as elevation and acquisition.*
- **Delaware**, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). Mr. Dave Carlson, SHMO, (302) 659-2213; e-mail: david.carlson@state.de.us



- **District of Columbia**, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA), Mr. Donte Lucas, SHMO, (202) 727-6161; e-mail: dluca-oep@dcm.gov
- **Maryland**, Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Mr. Mark James, Acting SHMO, (410) 517-3624; e-mail: MJames@mema.state.md.us
 - *MDE is using grant money to identify and mitigate potential damages at utilities and facilities that could contaminate drinking water sources during a flood event. MEMA is working to apply for mitigation funding to acquire structures identified by local governments to be at high risk of collapse from coastal erosion. MDE and MEMA are identifying flood protection techniques for wastewater treatment plants and improve pump stations in flood-prone areas. An elevation project was completed using FMA funds in 2010.*
- **Massachusetts**, Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), Mr. Richard Zingarelli, Acting SHMO, (617) 626-1406; e-mail: richard.zingarelli@state.ma.us
 - *MEMA's State Hazard Mitigation Team implements FMA grants. As of December 2012, Massachusetts has funded more than seven hazard mitigation projects through FMA.*
- **New Hampshire**, New Hampshire Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM). Ms. Beth Peck, Acting SHMO, (603) 223-3655; e-mail: Elizabeth.Peck@dos.nh.gov
 - *HSEM will review qualifying applications that are cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for critical support services. It also assists communities in performing cost-effective flood hazard mitigation measures to protect private property through relocation, acquisition, or elevation of properties and other local mitigation projects.*
- **New Jersey**, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM), Acting Sergeant First Class Michael K. Gallagher, SHMO (609) 306-8927 e-mail: LPP5698@gw.njsp.org,
 - *The Mitigation Unit of the NJOEM implements FEMA grant programs to enhance State, county, and municipal risk reduction efforts through mitigation strategies.*
- **New York**, New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES). Mr. Richard Lord, Chief of Mitigation Programs, (518) 292-2370; e-mail: rlord@dhses.ny.gov
 - *This program supports projects in the five categories: prevention, property protection, public education and awareness, natural resource protection, and structural projects.*
- **Pennsylvania**, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), State FMA Contact: Mr. Tom Hughes, SHMO, (717) 651-2726; e-mail: thughes@pa.gov
 - *This State program has supported projects such as the Lower Makefield Township Elevation in Bucks County, Yardley FMAP2007 Elevation Project, Etna Borough FMAP Acquisition Project, Commerce Bank Park – Flood Mitigation Construction.*
- **Rhode Island**, Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA). Ms. Jess Stimson, SHMO, (401) 462-7115; e-mail: jessica.r.stimson.nfg@mail.mil
 - *This program supports the Rhode Island Flood Awareness Task Force, Debris Management Plan, Railway Vulnerability Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, Infrastructure Protection Program, Protected Critical Infrastructure Program, and Automated Critical Asset Management System.*
- **Virginia**, Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), local emergency managers directory (<https://lemd.vdem.virginia.gov/Public/Default.aspx>). Mr. Matthew Wall, SHMO (804) 897-6500, ext. 6541; e-mail: Matthew.Wall@vdem.virginia.gov
 - *This State program has established actions, such as the Promote More Mitigation Strategies from the State Agencies action.*



Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) FEMA

The PDM program is not limited by a funding cap and may provide 75 percent to 90 percent of project costs. Examples of relevant PDM projects include property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation, structure elevation, provisions of generators, floodproofing non-residential structures and historic structures, and local flood reduction projects. The goal of the PDM program is to reduce the Nation's risk from future hazard events and reduce the reliance on recovery funding in the event of future disasters. Eligible applicants for the grants are States, Commonwealths, Territories, and Indian Tribal governments. Individual homeowners and communities may work with the relevant eligible agency to have an application submitted on their behalf. The Federal Web site for more information is <http://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program>.

Local Capabilities and Contact Information (PDM)

- **Connecticut**, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS). Ms. Carla Feroni, SHMO, (860) 424-3390; e-mail: carla.feroni@ct.gov
 - *The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection is leading an effort to work on non-structural mitigation strategies.*
- **Delaware**, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). Mr. Dave Carlson, SHMO, (302) 659-2213; e-mail: david.carlson@state.de.us
- **District of Columbia**, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA), Mr. Donte Lucas, SHMO, (202) 727-6161; e-mail: dluca-oep@dcm.gov
- **Maryland**, Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Mr. Mark James, Acting SHMO, (410) 517-3624; e-mail: MJames@mema.state.md.us
- **Massachusetts**, Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), Mr. Richard Zingarelli, Acting SHMO, (617) 626-1406; e-mail: richard.zingarelli@state.ma.us
 - *MEMA's State Hazard Mitigation Team is responsible for the implementation of the FMA grants. As of Dec. 2012, Massachusetts has funded more than seven hazard mitigation projects through FMA.*
- **New Hampshire**, New Hampshire Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM). Ms. Beth Peck, Acting SHMO, (603) 223-3655; e-mail: Elizabeth.Peck@dos.nh.gov
- **New Jersey**, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM), Acting Sgt. First Class Michael K. Gallagher, SHMO, (609) 306-8927; e-mail: LPP5698@gw.njsp.org,
 - *The Mitigation Unit of the NJOEM implements FEMA grant programs to enhance State, county, and municipal risk reduction efforts through mitigation strategies.*
- **New York**, New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES). Mr. Richard Lord, Chief of Mitigation Programs, (518) 292-2370; e-mail: rlord@dhses.ny.gov
- **Pennsylvania**, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), State FMA Contact: Mr. Tom Hughes, SHMO, (717) 651-2726; e-mail: thughes@pa.gov
 - *This State program supported an update to the Lancaster County Hazard Mitigation Plan and University Hazard Mitigation Plan.*
- **Rhode Island**, Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA). Ms. Jess Stimson, SHMO, (401) 462-7115; e-mail: jessica.r.stimson.nfg@mail.mil
 - **Virginia**, Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), local emergency managers directory (<https://lemd.vdem.virginia.gov/Public/Default.aspx>). Mr. Matthew Wall, SHMO (804) 897-6500, ext. 6541; e-mail: Matthew.Wall@vdem.virginia.gov.



Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

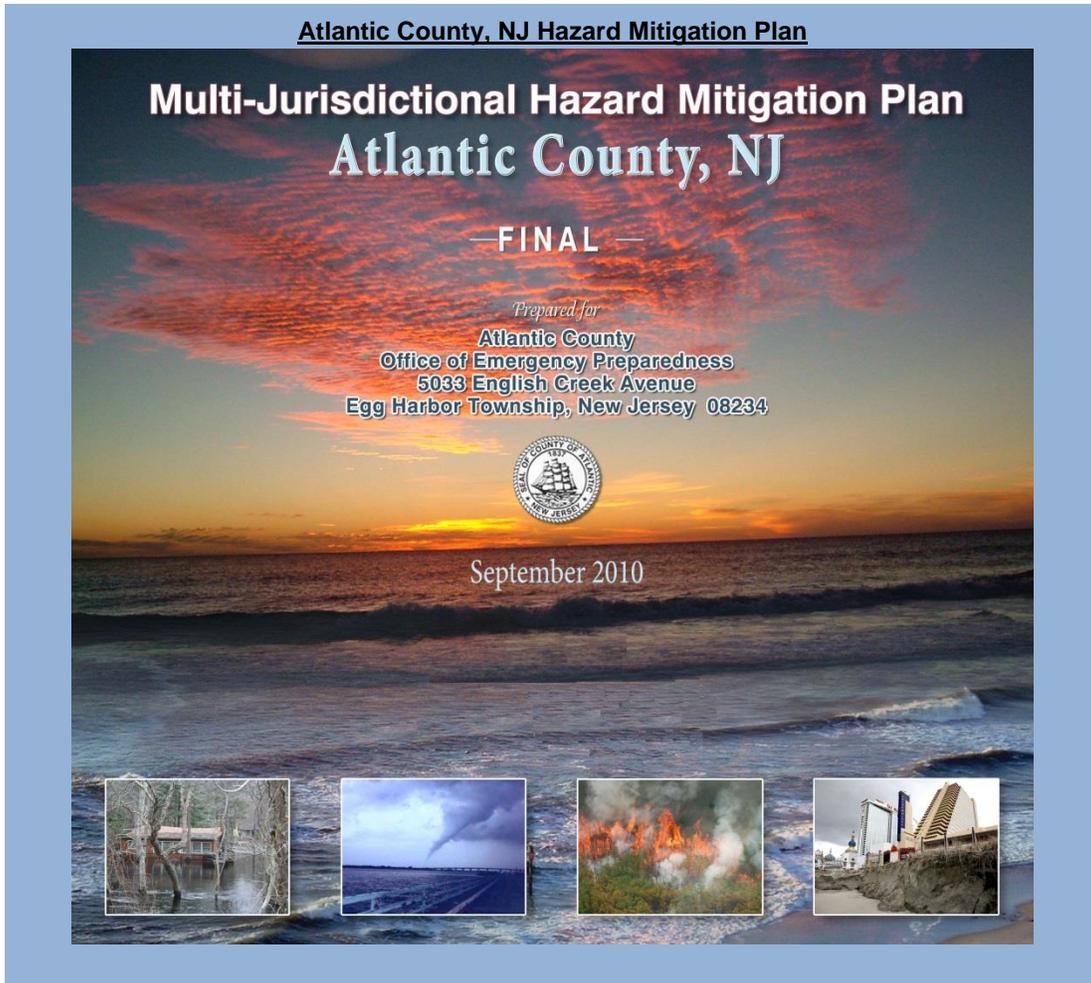
The ACEP program allocates funding for the conservation of local agricultural lands and wetlands, alleviating the inundation that may occur from stormwater runoff and drainage system overflow during a coastal storm event. The natural flood storage retained by the purchase of an agricultural or wetland easement is cost shared by the NRCS at a rate of 50 percent and may increase if the NRCS determines the land has environmental significance. The grant program is directly available to local governments, States, and some other non-governmental organizations. *Wetland reserve easements* applications should be directed to your local U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Service Center, which can be located at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>.



Planning Grants for Floodplain Management Costs

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) FEMA

In addition to funding non-structural and structural coastal storm risk management projects, FMA grants may also provide funding for local and State hazard mitigation planning and other floodplain management costs. Eligible applicants for the grants are States, Commonwealths, Territories, and Indian Tribal governments. The Federal Web site for more information is <http://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-program>.



Local Capabilities and Contact Information (FMA)

A list of State Hazard Mitigation Officers, with contact information, is available at <http://www.fema.gov/state-hazard-mitigation-officers>.

- **Connecticut**, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS). Ms. Carla Feroni, SHMO, (860) 424-3390; e-mail: carla.feroni@ct.gov
- **Delaware**, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). Mr. Dave Carlson, SHMO, (302) 659-2213; e-mail: david.carlson@state.de.us



- **District of Columbia**, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA), Mr. Donte Lucas, SHMO, (202) 727-6161; e-mail: dluca-oep@dcm.gov
- **Maryland**, Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Mr. Mark James, Acting SHMO, (410) 517-3624; e-mail: MJames@mema.state.md.us
- **Massachusetts**, Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), Mr. Richard Zingarelli, Acting SHMO, (617) 626-1406; e-mail: richard.zingarelli@state.ma.us
 - *MEMA's State Hazard Mitigation Team is responsible for the implementation of the FMA grants.*
- **New Hampshire**, New Hampshire Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM). Ms. Beth Peck, Acting SHMO, (603) 223-3655; e-mail: Elizabeth.Peck@dos.nh.gov
- **New Jersey**, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM), Acting Sergeant First Class Michael K. Gallagher, SHMO (609) 306-8927 e-mail: LPP5698@gw.njsp.org,
 - *The Mitigation unit of the NJOEM implements FEMA grant programs to enhance State, county, and municipal risk reduction efforts through mitigation strategies.*
- **New York**, New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES). Mr. Richard Lord, Chief of Mitigation Programs, (518) 292-2370; e-mail: rlord@dhses.ny.gov
- **Pennsylvania**, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), State FMA Contact: Mr. Tom Hughes, SHMO, (717) 651-2726; e-mail: thughes@pa.gov
- **Rhode Island**, Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA). Ms. Jess Stimson, SHMO, (401) 462-7115; e-mail: jessica.r.stimson.nfg@mail.mil
- **Virginia**, Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), local emergency managers directory (<https://lemd.vdem.virginia.gov/Public/Default.aspx>). Mr. Matthew Wall, SHMO (804) 897-6500, ext. 6541; e-mail: Matthew.Wall@vdem.virginia.gov
 - *This State program supports established actions, such as the Promote More Mitigation Strategies from the State Agencies action.*



Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) *FEMA*

Similar to the FMA Program, the PDM Program also provides funding for Hazard Mitigation Planning and associated management costs. Eligible applicants for the grant are States, Commonwealths, Territories, and Indian Tribal governments. The Federal Web site for more information is <http://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program>.

Local Capabilities and Contact Information (PDM)

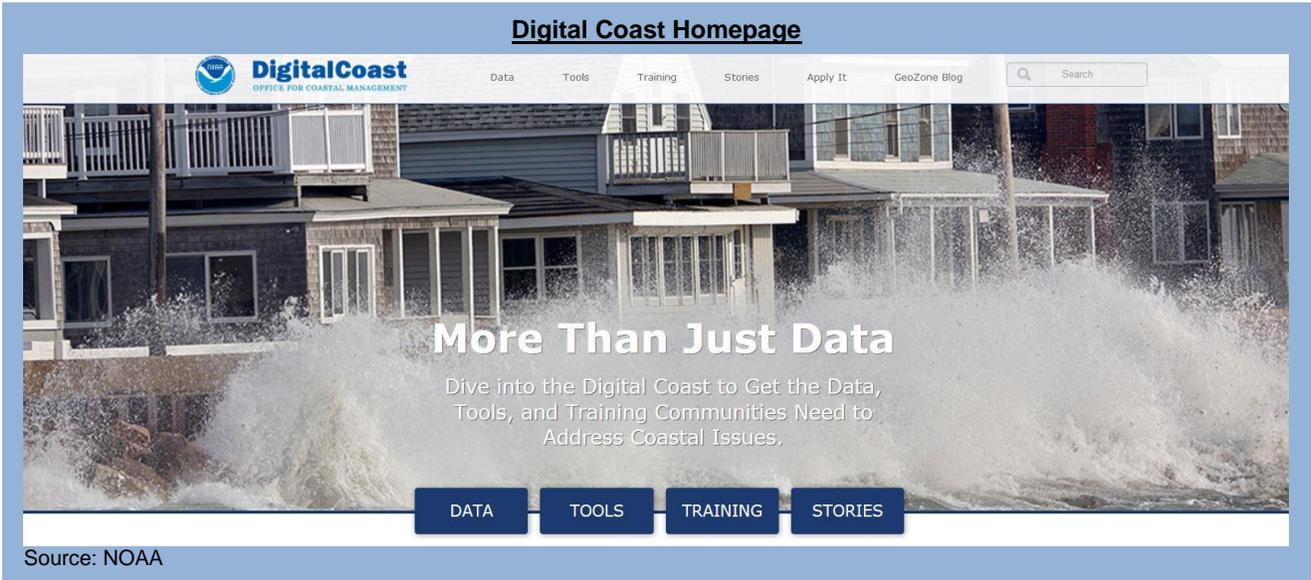
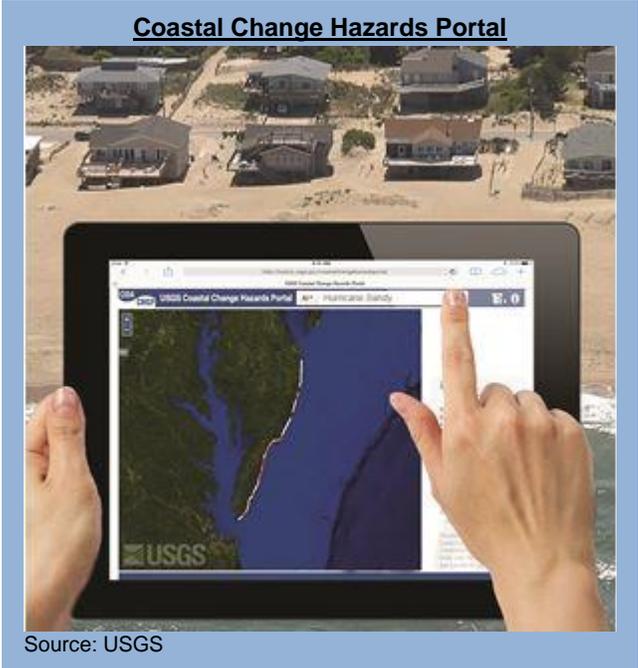
A list of State Hazard Mitigation Officers, with contact information, is available at <http://www.fema.gov/state-hazard-mitigation-officers>.

- **Connecticut**, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS). Ms. Carla Feroni, SHMO, (860) 424-3390; e-mail: carla.feroni@ct.gov
 - *The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection is leading an effort to work on non-structural mitigation strategies.*
- **Delaware**, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). Mr. Dave Carlson, SHMO, (302) 659-2213; e-mail: david.carlson@state.de.us
- **District of Columbia**, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA), Mr. Donte Lucas, SHMO, (202) 727-6161; e-mail: dluca-oep@dcm.gov
- **Maryland**, Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Mr. Mark James, Acting SHMO, (410) 517-3624; e-mail: MJames@mema.state.md.us
- **Massachusetts**, Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), Mr. Richard Zingarelli, Acting SHMO, (617) 626-1406; e-mail: richard.zingarelli@state.ma.us
- **New Hampshire**, New Hampshire Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM). Ms. Beth Peck, Acting SHMO, (603) 223-3655; e-mail: Elizabeth.Peck@dos.nh.gov
- **New Jersey**, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM), Acting Sergeant First Class Michael K. Gallagher, SHMO, (609) 306-8927; e-mail: LPP5698@gw.njsp.org,
 - *The Mitigation Unit of the NJOEM implements FEMA grant programs to enhance State, county, and municipal risk reduction efforts through mitigation strategies.*
- **New York**, New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES). Mr. Richard Lord, Chief of Mitigation Programs, (518) 292-2370; e-mail: rlord@dhses.ny.gov
- **Pennsylvania**, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), State FMA Contact: Mr. Tom Hughes, SHMO, (717) 651-2726; e-mail: thughes@pa.gov
 - *This State program supported an update to the Lancaster County Hazard Mitigation Plan and University Hazard Mitigation Plan.*
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- **Virginia**, Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), local emergency managers directory (<https://lemd.vdem.virginia.gov/Public/Default.aspx>). Mr. Matthew Wall, SHMO (804) 897-6500, ext. 6541; e-mail: Matthew.Wall@vdem.virginia.gov



Tools and Services for Planning Assistance

- A. Silver Jackets multi-agency coordination group, *USACE*
- B. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), *FEMA*
 - Visit (<https://www.floodsmart.gov/>) for everything NFIP.
- C. Coastal Change Hazards Portal, *USGS*
 - (<http://marine.usgs.gov/coastalchange/hazardsportal/>)
- D. Digital Coast, *NOAA*
 - (<http://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/>)
 - This Web site is focused on helping communities address coastal issues (including sea level rise and hurricanes) by providing coastal management data (such as topographic data, land cover data, and imagery), tools, and training. Specific resources for hurricane planning can be found at (<http://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/hurricane>).
- E. Sea Grant College Program, *NOAA*
 - A network of partnerships between NOAA and local universities along the coast. Use the Web site to find a Sea Grant Partnership near you.
 - (<http://seagrants.noaa.gov/WhereWeWork/SeaGrantPrograms.aspx>)
- F. State Specific
 - Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve's Coastal Training Program, **New Jersey/Rutgers**
 - Hurricane Tracking Chart Program, **New Hampshire**
 - PARC Program, **Massachusetts** – An annual program that purchases private property to be used for floodplain preservation





Recover

Response, Recovery Grants, Rebuilding Partnerships, & Post-Disaster Resiliency

Enable progress after a coastal storm event

Having a plan and knowing what to do in the event of a storm can save lives. Ready.gov is a Federal Web site dedicated to helping U.S. citizens prepare for natural disasters and related hazards. Information on how to sign up for Emergency Alerts from the government is also available on the Web site. Preparedness Plan Kits and other information can be retrieved from Ready.gov; however, some State-adapted plans are available along the North Atlantic Coast. An example of a publically available State-adapted plan can be found on the Delaware Emergency Management Agency's Web site: <http://dema.delaware.gov/brochures/delhurrbro.pdf>. Ask your local emergency management agency whether a State plan is available where you live.

Unlike most other natural disasters, coastal storms can be tracked and anticipated through modern meteorological techniques and analyses. This typically allows for evacuation prior to the impact of the storm system. The National Weather Service and National Hurricane Center are the premier sources for weather-related forecasts, warnings, and safety alerts and information. Storm updates and information may be found online at <http://www.weather.gov/>.

Disaster recovery is difficult, but is made easier through the shared effort of partnerships between the stakeholders impacted by the event. Residents and communities rely on Federal, State, and local agency partnerships for the allocation of money and resources that are critical to the recovery process. The three main objectives of recovery grant funding can be characterized as (1) grants to fund State/Community-based coastal storm risk management projects (e.g., restoration of dunes or acquisition of damaged buildings), (2) grants to fund individual-based coastal storm risk management projects (e.g., reconstruction and elevation of homes), and (3) grants to assist with the administrative effort involved with coastal floodplain management (i.e., funding to add more resources for the recovery effort). In this section of the guide, objective 1 is split into community-based and individual-based programs. Also, at the end of this section, information is provided on partnerships and programs and tools that are available to assist with the Hurricane Sandy recovery effort.

Post-Storm Building Elevation In Progress





Resiliency Grants for Coastal Projects

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) *FEMA*

HMGP is only available under the authorization of a major disaster declaration by the President. See [FEMA's PDM and FMA programs](#) for mitigation grants outside of a Presidential Declaration. The aim of HMGP is to help rebuild more sustainable communities by funding critical mitigation measures to reduce the damage and life-safety risks from future flooding. States and local governments are eligible to compete for HMGP funds, which are up to 75 percent federally funded, as long as their proposed mitigation measures comply with relevant Federal and State Program guidelines, are cost effective, and fit in with the overall mitigation strategy for the Presidentially-declared disaster area. Examples of projects under HMGP include: acquisition, demolition, or elevation of flood-prone structures; flood proofing non-residential structures; and small scale hazard control projects. Limited funding is also available for public awareness, enhanced warning and informational initiatives as well as State and local mitigation action plans. The local administration of the HMGP is specific to each State. For more information on your area's HMGP capabilities, please reach out to your State HMGP contact listed below.

Reconstruction of Local Bulkhead Structure



A list of State Hazard Mitigation Officers, with contact information, is available at <http://www.fema.gov/state-hazard-mitigation-officers>.

Local Capabilities and Contact Information (HMGP)

- **Connecticut**, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS). Ms. Carla Feroni, SHMO, (860) 424-3390; e-mail: carla.feroni@ct.gov



- *DEMHS is planning to acquire and install emergency backup generators at State-owned critical facilities.*
- **Delaware**, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). Mr. Dave Carlson, SHMO, (302) 659-2213; e-mail: david.carlson@state.de.us
- **District of Columbia**, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA), Mr. Donte Lucas, SHMO, (202) 727-6161; e-mail: dlucas-oep@dcm.gov
- **Maryland**, Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Mr. Mark James, Acting SHMO, (410) 517-3624; e-mail: MJames@mema.state.md.us
 - *MEMA is planning to use HMGP funding to provide backup power sources for State shelters with the purchase of generators and hookups.*
- **Massachusetts**, Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), Mr. Richard Zingarelli, Acting SHMO, (617) 626-1406; e-mail: richard.zingarelli@state.ma.us
 - *Projects previously funded through HMGP include road elevation projects, drainage improvement projects, local floodproofing projects, and the installation of generators for emergency shelters.*
- **New Hampshire**, New Hampshire Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM). Ms. Beth Peck, Acting SHMO, (603) 223-3655; e-mail: Elizabeth.Peck@dos.nh.gov
 - *HSEM utilizes HMGP funds eligible projects and activities such as drainage improvements, planning initiatives, and acquisition and elevation of structures.*
- **New Jersey**, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM), Acting Sgt. First Class Michael K. Gallagher, SHMO (609) 306-8927; e-mail: LPP5698@gw.njsp.org,
 - *HMGP have been used for pump station projects, acquisition of homes, elevation of homes and roadways, drainage improvements, and bulkhead projects. Some HMGP funds from Hurricane Sandy will also be used to support statewide energy resilience.*
- **New York**, New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES). Mr. Richard Lord, Chief of Mitigation Programs, (518) 292-2370; e-mail: rlord@dhses.ny.gov
 - *New York HMGP funds are being implemented for a climate change and extreme weather study on capital programs as well as mitigation projects, including backup generators and acquisitions and structural elevations.*
- **Pennsylvania**, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), State FMA Contact: Mr. Tom Hughes, SHMO, (717) 651-2726; e-mail: thughes@pa.gov
 - *HMGP funds have been used in Pennsylvania for structure relocation, acquisition, or elevation. In addition, PEMA plans to use HMGP funds to market success stories from repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss efforts.*
- **Rhode Island**, Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA). Ms. Jess Stimson, SHMO, (401) 462-7115; e-mail: jessica.r.stimson.nfg@mail.mil
 - *HMGP funds have been utilized for post-disaster hazard mitigation plan updates; the acquisition, elevation, or relocation of homes; drainage improvements; and outreach initiatives.*
- **Virginia**, Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), local emergency managers directory (<https://lemd.vdem.virginia.gov/Public/Default.aspx>). Mr. Matthew Wall, SHMO (804) 897-6500, ext. 6541; e-mail: Matthew.Wall@vdem.virginia.gov
 - *Virginia's TIDEWATCH Program will be funded in part through HMGP grants, and the State is attempting to gain HMGP funding to perform a study on identifying critical and public facilities vulnerable to increased sea level rise and storm tides.*



Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) HUD

CDBG-DR grants primarily assist low-income residents or communities after a presidentially declared disaster. The grants often supplement other Federal disaster assistance and are used where the recovery process may not succeed without additional funding because of limited local resources. Grants in the form of loans are typically made available to individuals ineligible for other programs with low-interest rates, such as [Small Business Administration loans](#). Examples of activities that may be funded through these grants include relocation, buyout, or rehabilitation of properties or public facilities in a floodplain debris removal not covered by FEMA and/or USACE; payment assistance for disaster victims; and assistance to businesses to retain or create jobs in disaster related areas. A small percentage of awarded grants may cover some planning, administrative, and public service costs. Grants are typically awarded to States, cities, and counties and are not available directly to individual citizens or organizations. Local officials can learn more about the program by contacting the State or local HUD office.

HUD Regional Field Offices

- **Connecticut**
 - *Hartford Field Office, 860-240-9770, Gary.R.Reisine@hud.gov*
- **Delaware**
 - *Philadelphia Regional Office, 215-861-7652, Nadab.Bynum@hud.gov*
- **District of Columbia**
 - *Washington, DC Field Office, 202-275-6266, Michael.D.Rose@hud.gov*
- **Maryland**
 - *Baltimore Field Office, 410-209-6541 ext. 3071, charles.e.halm@hud.gov*
- **Massachusetts**
 - *Boston Regional Office, 617-994-8376, Robert.D.Shumeyko@hud.gov*
- **New Hampshire**
 - *Boston Regional Office, 617-994-8376, Robert.D.Shumeyko@hud.gov*
- **New Jersey**
 - *Newark Field Office, 973-776-7288, AnneMarie.C.Uebbing@hud.gov*
- **New York**
 - *New York Regional Field Office, 212-542-7428, Vincent.Hom@hud.gov*
OR
 - *Buffalo Field Office, 716-551-5755 ext. 5800, William.T.O'Connell@hud.gov*
- **Pennsylvania**
 - *Philadelphia Regional Office, 215-861-7652, Nadab.Bynum@hud.gov*
OR
 - *Pittsburgh Field Office, 412-644-5846, John.E.Tolbert@hud.gov*
- **Rhode Island**
 - *Hartford Field Office, 860-240-9770, Gary.R.Reisine@hud.gov*
- **Virginia**
 - *Richmond Field Office, 804-822-4831 ext. 3770, Ronnie.J.Legette@hud.gov*

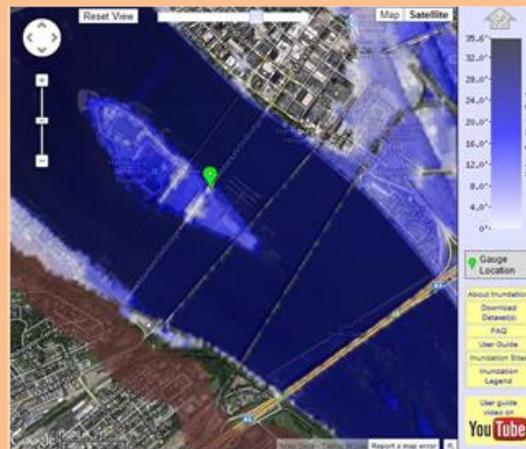
Silver Jackets USACE

The Silver Jackets initiative is named for its uniform effort among agencies (i.e., many agencies wear a colored jacket when responding to a disaster—FEMA wears blue, USACE wears red, etc.—and the Silver Jacket term signifies a unified team for flood hazard preparedness, response, and recovery efforts). It has State-based groups designed to solve flood hazard problems through leveraging interagency funding and technical expertise. Many of the funding opportunities to be utilized as part of this interagency effort are referenced throughout the program herein, but with a site specificity that may not be captured by the nationwide program descriptions. Information on Silver Jackets charters within your State is available on the [Silver Jackets Web site](http://www.nfrmp.us/state) (<http://www.nfrmp.us/state>) or at the State specific links below. For those States that are undergoing development, please contact the respective Regional point of contact if you are interested in learning more or contributing to the initiative.

State Silver Jacket Web Sites

- **Connecticut**
 - *In development – USACE New England District (NAE) contact: 978-318-8520; Christopher.L.Hatfield@usace.army.mil*
- **Delaware**
 - *In development – USACE Philadelphia District (NAP) contact: 215-656-6549; Jason.F.Miller@usace.army.mil*
- **District of Columbia**
 - <http://www.nfrmp.us/state/factDC.cfm>
- **Maryland**
 - <http://www.nfrmp.us/state/factMaryland.cfm>
- **Massachusetts**
 - *In development – USACE New England District (NAE) contact: 978-318-8520; Christopher.L.Hatfield@usace.army.mil*
- **New Hampshire**
 - *In development – USACE New England District (NAE) contact: 978-318-8520; Christopher.L.Hatfield@usace.army.mil*
- **New Jersey**
 - <http://www.nfrmp.us/state/factNewJersey.cfm>
- **New York**
 - <http://www.nfrmp.us/state/factNewYork.cfm>
- **Pennsylvania**
 - <http://www.nfrmp.us/state/factPennsylvania.cfm>
- **Rhode Island**
 - *In development – USACE New England District (NAE) contact: 978-318-8520; Christopher.L.Hatfield@usace.army.mil*
- **Virginia**
 - <http://www.nfrmp.us/state/factVirginia.cfm>

Silver Jackets Success Story



In response to major flooding along a 20-mile reach of the Susquehanna River, the Pennsylvania Silver Jackets team completed an Inundation Mapping tool in March of 2014 that provides a forecast of the expected depth and extent of flooding prior to and during a flood. The Web-based tool provides local officials, emergency managers, and the public with access to mapped information, as depicted above, to assist them in making risk informed decisions.

Source: USACE



Public Assistance (PA) FEMA

Local governments and other select organizations may be eligible for disaster-related Federal assistance in the form of debris removal, emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration of infrastructure, such as roadways and other public facilities, through FEMA's PA program. Similar to FEMA's HMGP, the PA program is triggered by a Presidential disaster declaration. A formal request for PA assistance must be filed by the subgrantee (local community) within 30 days of the Applicants' Briefing, which is conducted by the Grantee (State) soon after the disaster declaration. Expedited funding is sometimes available for urgent emergency work if the Federal/State team is alerted by the local community of dire circumstances. For all PA funding, the Federal cost share must not be less than 75 percent of the approved PA grants.

USACE Emergency Response Program

Under this program, USACE will supplement technical and direct emergency support to FEMA and other Federal agencies in the event of a disaster. The USACE Emergency Response Program also has authority to implement preparedness and rehabilitation measures, which are important for local communities with flood risk management projects such as levees or floodwalls. To be eligible, the flood risk management project must meet the requirements in Public Law 84-99, not limited to having a public sponsor, being built to provide flood risk management to a level above the 5-year (agricultural area) or 10-year (urban area) storm event, being technically sound and well maintained, and complying with any applicable Federal, State, or local laws. Eligible non-federally authorized projects require a non-Federal cost share no less than 20 percent of the post-storm rehabilitation or restoration, whereas projects initially constructed by USACE and properly maintained by the local sponsor are eligible for 100 percent Federal funding. The inability to perform maintenance, rehabilitation, and/or restoration activities in a post-storm environment may result in further damages to the local community during a subsequent flood event because the flood risk measure is no longer defending properly against the flood hazard.

Coastal Dune Rehabilitation



Source: USACE



Rebuilding Grants for Individuals

Small Business Administration (SBA) Mitigation Loan SBA

Individuals, small businesses, and private non-profit organizations may apply for a SBA mitigation loan in areas where a Presidential disaster has been declared. Individuals such as homeowners or renters may apply for low-interest rate loans to help recover from damages to homes or personal property in the wake of a disaster. Similarly, businesses of any size or non-profit private organizations may apply for low-interest loans for the repair or replacement of property, machinery, equipment, fixtures, inventory, and leasehold improvements. The loan amounts are generally limited to \$40,000 for personal property, \$200,000 for home repairs, and \$2 million for qualified businesses and non-profits.

Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) NFIP

Residents who have purchased an NFIP flood insurance policy may be eligible to receive aid, in addition to flood insurance claims, to bring their building into compliance with the statutes and regulations set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR Parts 59, 60, 65 and 70) or more restrictive State or community floodplain ordinances. This funding mechanism, known as the Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC), may provide up to \$30,000 to a covered property owner in instances where a building has damages totaling 50 percent or more of the pre-damaged market value of the home, meeting FEMA's current definition of being Substantially Damaged. A building damaged two or more times in the last 10 years with the total repairs equaling 50 percent or more of the pre-damaged market value of the home before each event, would meet the current FEMA definition for a Severe Repetitive Loss property and would also be eligible for ICC funding. ICC funding is available for four types of post-storm mitigation activities: elevation, floodproofing (for non-residential structures only), relocation, and demolition.

In some cases, policyholders eligible for ICC funding may also assign their ICC benefits to the local community as a non-Federal match for a community-wide mitigation grant. The community is then required to assist the individual to pay for the cost to elevate, relocate, or demolish a structure using the mitigation grant funding, which does not have a \$30,000 limit.



Recovery Grants for Floodplain Management

Community Disaster Loan Program *FEMA*

After a severe storm event, the substantial loss of tax revenue and other revenue to a local government may preclude its ability to function as needed. The Community Disaster Loan Program allows the federal government to support the local government through its post-storm hardship with a loan that cannot exceed 25 percent of the local government's annual operating budget or up to \$5 million. The locality must be in a Presidentially-declared emergency or disaster and would need to request the loan through the State's Governor.

Current Status of Community Disaster Loans

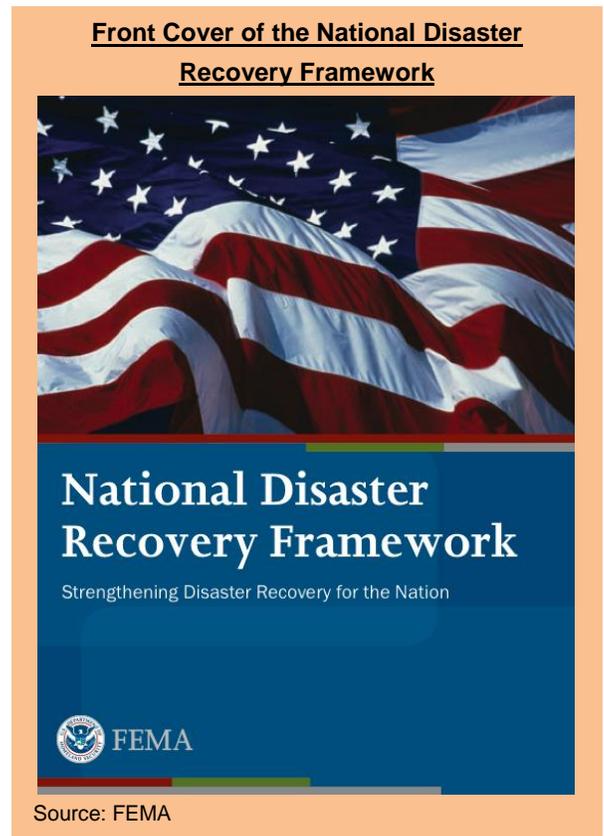
- No open Community Disaster Loans in **Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, or Virginia.**
- **New Jersey**
 - *On behalf of local governments, the Governor of New Jersey has requested over \$170 million in Community Disaster Loans in response to Hurricane Sandy.*
- **Pennsylvania,**
 - *On behalf of local governments, the Governor of Pennsylvania has requested over \$50,000 in Community Disaster Loans in response to Hurricane Sandy.*



Tools and Services for Recovery

Assistance

- A. Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP), NOAA
- Visit <http://www.darrp.noaa.gov/northeast/index.html> for more information on DARRP projects going on in the Northeast or visit http://www.darrp.noaa.gov/about/pdf/DARRP_FactSheet.pdf for general information on the program.
- B. Individuals and Households Program (IHP), FEMA
- <https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit/recovery-directorate/assistance-individuals-and>
- C. National Disaster Recovery Framework, FEMA
- <https://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework>
 - The go-to publication for response and recovery responsibilities and policies in the event of a coastal storm event.
- D. Joint Field Office (JFO), FEMA/local government
- <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/videos/76927>
 - This recovery coordination office is set up in the wake of a presidentially declared disaster.
- E. National Disaster Recovery Program Database, FEMA
- <https://asd.fema.gov/inter/ndhpd/public/searchHousingProgramForm.htm>
 - This Web site is a searchable database of ongoing recovery programs for communities, counties, and States.
- F. Disaster Assistance, FEMA
- <http://www.disasterassistance.gov/>
 - This Web site is a searchable database of ongoing recovery programs for individuals.
- G. Storm Tide Monitoring, USGS
- https://water.usgs.gov/osw/programs/storm_surge1.html
 - Storm surge is one of the most powerful and destructive elements of major storm events. Excessively high tides associated with storms can flood and inundate coastal areas, often moving sediment and altering coastal landscapes and drainages. USGS provides critical expertise in measuring storm surge and assessing conditions both before and after the storm. Through development of storm tide monitoring networks, data analysis, and data delivery, USGS works with Federal, State, and local partners to provide vital information to help coastal communities prepare for and recover from storm surge events.





Hurricane Sandy–Specific Organizations and Services

In terms of physical damage, Hurricane Sandy (October 29–30, 2012) was the second costliest hurricane in the United States since 1900. In an effort to recover from the tremendous amount of damage inflicted to the North Atlantic Coast of the United States, several short-term Sandy-specific funding sources and organizations were developed in the States and localities most damaged by the storm (e.g.; New Jersey, New York, New York City, and Connecticut). These programs provide the necessary structured support and resources for this particularly immense recovery effort.

This section of this Coastal Program Guide is dedicated to providing guidance on navigating the recovery programs and services specific to Hurricane Sandy. Please note: the resources listed in this section apply specifically to Hurricane Sandy and are not permanent.

Homes destroyed by Hurricane Sandy in Mantoloking, NJ



Source: USACE <https://www.flickr.com/photos/usacenad/8228204866/>



New Jersey Governor's Office of Recovery and Rebuilding

(<http://nj.gov/gorr/plan/index.html>)

- **New Jersey Sandy Housing Recovery Assistance Programs**
(<http://www.renewjerseystronger.org>) 1-855-SANDYHM (1-855-726-3946)
 - Programs still available as January 15, 2015, include the *Landlord Incentive Program*, *Neighborhood Enhancement Program*, *Predevelopment Loan Fund for Affordable Rental Housing*, *Sandy Special Needs Housing Fund*, and the *Fund for Restoration of Multi-Family Rental Housing*. These programs are designed to encourage homeowners to re-settle their primary homes impacted by Sandy by reconstructing, rehabilitating, and elevating structures to increase resiliency. Renters and rental property owners may also receive funding to turn uninhabitable rental units into affordable housing. These programs alone may provide over \$300 million in grant funding for homeowners, potential homeowners, and renters.

- **Other Buyout and Demolition Programs**
 - Programs still available include the *NJ Blue Acres Program* and *Unsafe Structure Demolition Program*.

New York Governor's Office of Storm Recovery

(<http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/funding-portal>) 1-855-NYS-SANDY (1-855-697-7263)

- **New York Rising Program**
 - Programs still available include the *NY Rising Housing Recovery Program*, *Buyout and Acquisition Program*, *Rental Properties Recovery Program*, *Community Reconstruction Program*, and the *Interim Mortgage Assistance (IMA) program*.

NYC Recovery Office

(<http://www.nyc.gov/html/recovery/html/home/home.shtml>) (212) 615-8329

- **Build it Back Program**
 - Registrations for this program closed October 31, 2013.

Connecticut Department of Housing

(<http://www.ct.gov/doh/cwp/view.asp?a=4513&Q=548768>) 860-270-8262

- Available programs include the *Owner Occupied Housing*, *Multifamily Assistance/Scattered Site*, *Small Business Express*, and *Infrastructure Programs*. The overall objective of these programs is to supplement the unmet housing needs where damages were incurred during Hurricane Sandy.



Other Sandy-related Federal Resources

- A. Coastal Flood Risk Information page, FEMA (<http://www.fema.gov/coastal-flood-risks-achieving-resilience-together>)
- B. Hurricane Sandy-related activities, USGS (<http://www.usgs.gov/hurricane/sandy/>)
 - *Includes research and publications along five major themes: (1) coastal elevation data and mapping, (2) understanding coastal change, (3) coastal hydrology and storm surge, (4) environmental quality and contaminants, (5) coastal ecosystem impacts.*
- C. Status of National Parks, NPS (<http://www.nps.gov/stli/after-hurricane-sandy.htm>)
 - *Includes information on the impacts from Sandy on our National Parks and gives a status of ongoing recovery efforts.*
- D. Building a Stronger Coast, FWS (<http://www.fws.gov/hurricane/sandy/>)
- E. Strategic Science Group, DOI (www.doi.gov/strategicciences/)
 - *Includes information grants for science-based solutions to restore natural areas along the Atlantic Coast in response to the adverse impacts of Hurricane Sandy.*
- F. Emergency Restoration of the Coast, BOEM: (<http://www.boem.gov/Hurricane-Recovery-Initiatives/>)



Resilient Habitat Programs & Funding Sources



Though not always directly related to aiding coastal storm risk management or recovery, restoring nature's coastal environment can also be an attractive means for improving our coasts. Past development along the coast may have impacted erosion rates, wildlife, and vulnerability to storms and sea level change on the local shorefront and bay areas. By restoring a buffer between your community and the sea, you may see less damage during severe storms as well as provide a natural habitat for local wildlife. With increases in sea level predicted along the North Atlantic Coast, maintaining the same level of existing coastal habitats and buffers may not be enough because of the projected increase in risk of tidal flooding. To reduce community vulnerability and to increase resiliency, Federal funding sources and tools are available for States, communities, and individuals who are dedicated to helping restore the shorefront and its habitat and defending against future development in coastal zones. The programs listed in this section are excellent resources to help supplement your community's coastal floodplain management strategy.

Lower Cape May Meadows Beachfill and Wetland Restoration – Cape May Point, NJ



Source: USACE



Restore

Resilient Habitat Programs & Funding Sources

National Shoreline Erosion Control Development and Demonstration Program, USACE

Under Section 227 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 USACE is authorized to conduct a variety of shorefront protection measures and methods to control the erosion of the most vulnerable areas of the Nation's coast. These erosion control measures may consist of prefabricated reefs, breakwater systems, or other innovative measures that serve to preserve the existing beachfront. These projects are often accompanied by beachfill, wetland planting, and habitat enhancement.

Constructed Breakwaters along the Virginia Coastline



Source: USACE



The National Coastal Zone Management Program, NOAA

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) provides authority for NOAA to execute the responsible management of the Nation's coastal resources. The National Coastal Zone Management Program, as outlined in the CZMA, seeks to unify efforts directed toward protecting, restoring, and responsibly developing our Nation's coastline. The program relies on State partnerships to identify and cost share projects that enhance our coastal zones. Existing grants typically involve funding for protecting and restoring coastal habitats; mitigating against coastal hazards, such as storms, erosion, and sea level increases; enhancing public access to the coast; and protecting coastal water quality. For more information on the nationwide Coastal Zone Management Program, email coastal.info@noaa.gov or visit the Web site at <http://coast.noaa.gov/czm/> or, for more information on your local Coastal Zone Management Program partnership, visit the following Web sites.

Local Coastal Zone Management Programs

- **Connecticut** http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2705&q=323536&depNav_GID=1622
- **Delaware** <http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/coastal/Pages/CoastalMgt.aspx>
- **Maryland** <http://www.dnr.state.md.us/ccs/index.asp>
- **Massachusetts** <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/czm/>
- **New Hampshire** <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/coastal/index.htm>
- **New Jersey** <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/cmp/>
- **New York** <http://www.dos.ny.gov/opd/>
- **Pennsylvania** <http://www.dep.state.pa.us/river/czmp.htm>
- **Rhode Island** <http://www.crmc.ri.gov/>
- **Virginia** <http://www.deq.state.va.us/Programs/CoastalZoneManagement.aspx>

Coastal Wetlands Conservation Program, FWS

Established by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act this program provides grants to States for acquisition, restoration, management, and enhancement of coastal wetlands. To date, over \$357 million in grants have been awarded to selected State projects. The FWS has announced plans to award over \$21 million in grants through this program in 2015. Federal cost share is typically 50 percent but can be as high as 75 percent if the participating State sponsor has established and operates a special fund for the conservation of coastal wetlands. Total Federal expenditures cannot exceed \$1 million per project. For all inquiries regarding the National Coastal Wetland Conservation Grant Program, please contact Chris Darnell, 703-358-2236, chris_darnell@fws.gov or visit the Coastal Wetlands Conservation Program's Web site at <http://www.fws.gov/coastal/>.

Community-based Restoration Program, NOAA

This program invests in community-based habitat restoration projects. The program provides funding and technical services to restore high-priority coastal, marine, and migratory fish habitats. This program relies heavily on local initiative to get a project started, local partnerships to leverage funding resources, and volunteer labor to achieve its program goals. You can track community-based restoration projects in your State at <https://restoration.atlas.noaa.gov/src/html/index.html> or visit the Program homepage at <http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/restoration/programs/crp.html>.



Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Projects, USACE

As authorized by Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, USACE may participate in cost-effective projects that restore ecosystems for fish and wildlife. These projects are limited to a \$5 million cost-share (65 percent Federal). A sampling of ongoing and completed coastal ecosystem restoration projects is available at

<http://navigation.usace.army.mil/CSPI/listeco.aspx?type=1&filter=3&value=NAZ&subval>

Environmental Restoration Projects (Section 1135, CAP), USACE

As authorized by Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, USACE can perform environmental restoration to bodies of water affected by existing USACE projects. This can be achieved by either the modification of an existing USACE project or by constructing a new project in an area degraded by an existing USACE project. The Federal cost share is limited to \$5 million and 75 percent of the design and construction costs and must include a feasibility study to identify whether the project would be in the Federal interest (i.e., is technically feasible, environmentally acceptable, and provides cost-effective environmental benefits).