# Place-Based Technical Assistance Task Force: Landscape Analysis of Federal Technical Assistance

*September 2024 - Approved for Public Release*

**MitFLG**
MITIGATION FRAMEWORK LEADERSHIP GROUP

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# Executive Summary

This Landscape Analysis Summary Report (Summary Report) is the culmination of an effort to document and assess the current state of resilience-focused federal technical assistance across the interagency, which refers to the federal agencies that collaborate across federal programs, policies, and initiatives to achieve a shared goal. This effort was led by the Mitigation Framework Leadership Group's (MitFLG) Place-Based Technical Assistance Task Force (PBTF).

The PBTF initiated the Landscape Analysis Summary Report to assist the interagency in understanding the current opportunities and challenges with federal technical assistance and administering place-based assistance.

This Summary Report provides findings that could guide future efforts to advance place-based interagency priorities, including priorities of the PBTF. The content is intended to highlight critical place-based technical assistance best practices and emerging federal priorities that may add value to non-federal stakeholders striving to achieve a more resilient community.

## Place-Based Task Force Overview

The MitFLG is a coordinating structure for hazard mitigation activities across the federal government and supports both the National Mitigation Framework and National Mitigation Investment Strategy. The PBTF has been a MitFLG task force since early 2022 and coordinates and convenes federal partners working together to provide assistance to customers that can best meet their needs in hopes of enabling better outcomes and a more resilient nation.

## Landscape Analysis Overview

The MitFLG PBTF produced a Landscape Analysis to capture a baseline understanding of the current state of federal technical assistance, primarily related to building resilience to various risks and hazards. This included identifying current and future priorities and existing technical assistance structures, challenges, and gaps across the interagency. The Landscape Analysis highlights many opportunities to enhance communication between agencies that deliver technical assistance and further augment federal collaboration to prevent duplication of efforts and leverage existing opportunities.

The Landscape Analysis includes a variety of types of technical assistance programs, resources, and tools to ensure inclusivity during the information gathering phase that informed this document. The absence of a single definition for technical assistance broadened the scope in some cases, but this was intentional to showcase the wide lens through which different stakeholders may view this topic. The inclusive nature of the analysis will support future efforts to acknowledge, define, and characterize the emerging and unique approaches to technical assistance, including place-based technical assistance, across the federal government. The term "place-based" is referenced

throughout the Summary Report in areas where place-based characteristics were noted by agencies that contributed, but the Summary Report does not include a specific definition.

The featured programs, initiatives, tools, and platforms provide a snapshot that reflects the technical assistance landscape at the time of publication, September 2024. The Summary Report is not exhaustive and may not be considered current following publication. The Summary Report provides a representative view of existing technical assistance at the time of publication and includes barriers that could impede future success of place-based technical assistance.

## Methodology Review

This Summary Report was created following a 2023 Landscape Analysis across the federal interagency. The methodology for the Landscape Analysis included (1) research, (2) inventory development, (3) stakeholder interviews, (4) facilitated discussions with MitFLG and PBTF members during monthly meetings and ad hoc engagements, and (5) qualitative analysis of information gathered.

## Federal Participation

The following agencies contributed to the Landscape Analysis:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)*

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR)
- U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- U.S. National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA-NIFA)

U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)

- U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Economic Development Administration (EDA)

U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

U.S. Department of Treasury (Treasury)

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)

*MITFLG PBTF Lead

## Summary Report Structure and Organization

The Summary Report's content is structured to provide summaries of key concepts, is supported by examples, and reflects the research, interview responses, discussion findings, and analysis conducted. The *Interagency Approaches to Technical Assistance* chapter includes narrative summaries supported by specific examples and highlighted best practices. The *Equity and Technical Assistance* chapter uses a similar structure, providing examples of recent equity priorities within emerging federal programs.

The remaining sections, *Challenges, Limitations, and Gaps in Current Technical Assistance*, and *Critical Takeaways*, are summaries and analyses of the information gleaned from interviews and will support future efforts to build-out strategic recommendations and actions for the interagency.

The appendices communicate detailed technical assistance information shared by participants in the Landscape Analysis research, providing a quick reference to guide additional examination, discussion, and validation by interagency partners. The resources in the appendices can be used to

inform federal agency resource guides, fact sheets, or bulletins. Staff who interact often with diverse stakeholders and field questions that may extend past their own agency's programs, tools, and resources may find it useful to have a consolidated list to serve as a starting point for additional research.

## Landscape Analysis Summary of Findings

Federal agency participants interviewed for the Landscape Analysis identified several overlapping challenges, areas of interest, and recommendations for action to advance technical assistance efforts for community resilience. These themes are explored in greater detail throughout the Summary Report, and specifically explored in the challenges and takeaways section. The themes can be summarized in the following statements:

Federal agencies recognize and are working to address the lack of capacity at the technical assistance recipient level. Recipients include (but are not limited to) state, local, tribal, territorial, and non-profit stakeholders.

Eliminating or limiting silos of information related to implementing federal place-based technical assistance is essential to build the federal community of practice, supporting community resilience through historic investments across the interagency.

Better coordination between agencies and federal technical assistance programs is needed.

The lack of agreed-upon definitions in the place-based community may hinder progress towards common goals.

The lack of coordination between existing place-based technical assistance tools, platforms, and repositories is challenging.

The successful proliferation of technical assistance, particularly place-based technical assistance, should elevate and center agency regional and field offices and experts.

## Next Steps

This Summary Report outlines the current state of technical assistance across a subset of the interagency, setting a foundation for future priorities and deliverables including developing recommendations and strategic guidance for the interagency. This future product will incorporate critical feedback and direction from the MitFLG and PBTF members and will operationalize the Summary Report findings to guide interagency efforts.

# Interagency Approaches to Technical Assistance

Federal agencies (henceforth simply referred to as "agencies" throughout the Summary Report) approach the execution of technical assistance in different ways. These approaches are as diverse as the communities the assistance serves. In general, as defined by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), "technical assistance refers to programs, activities, and services provided by federal agencies, non-profit organizations, or another third party to strengthen the capacity of recipients and to improve their performance with respect to an inherent or assigned grant function."[1]  The meaning of the term "technical assistance" can vary depending on the program, with individual program offices applying their own working definitions of technical assistance.[2] As pertains to this Summary Report, technical assistance refers to programs, activities, and services provided by federal agencies to address risks, capacity gaps, or expertise limitations; improve risk communication efforts; directly reduce a community's risk to hazards; and improve their ability to successfully apply for and implement grants in support of resilience activities. Technical assistance acts as a catchall term this Summary Report interprets broadly.

Examples of place-based elements for technical assistance include centering the community in needs assessments, leveraging local expertise, identifying opportunities to build local capacity and address systemic challenges, prioritizing based on historic disinvestment or underinvestment, and expanding access and education by breaking down barriers to participation. As more agencies pursue place-based technical assistance, they will be able to identify opportunities to collaborate and streamline their engagement with recipient communities and agencies with similar missions and priorities in new and beneficial ways. Following the passage of major legislation, including the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL),[3] Inflation Reduction Act (IRA),[4] and American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA),[5] place-based delivery strategies are being used to geographically target technical assistance, meet communities where they are, and leverage unique capabilities in pursuit of holistic community resilience.

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[1] Grants Management: Agencies Provided Many Types of Technical Assistance and Applied Recipients' Feedback | U.S. GAO; GAO-20-580; Published: Aug 11, 2020.

[2] *Id*.

[3] Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 117-78, 135 Stat. 429 (Nov. 15, 2021).

[4] Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, Pub. L. No. 117-169, 136 Stat. 1818 (Aug. 16, 2022).

[5] American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-2, 135 Stat. 4 (Mar. 11, 2021).

# Technical Assistance Overview

Federal agencies provide technical assistance in a variety of ways and may employ any combination of technical assistance approaches within the same general program. Technical assistance can differ in characteristics, delivery models, and objectives. Agencies can employ these various approaches in different combinations to best serve the specific program goals and objectives.

## Characteristics

Federal agencies deliver technical assistance in various formats along a spectrum of levels of effort, depending on funding, staffing structures, programmatic requirements, recipient need and capability, and complexity of the outcomes identified. Some initiatives focus on activities that require a significant level of effort by the sponsoring agency. This support may include facilitated workshops, focus groups, sustained in-office support, or the creation of physical assistance centers targeting and benefiting specific jurisdictions. Other programs are delivered and/or sustained through indirect support where sponsoring agency support is made available as needed or as requested by the receiving community. This type of technical assistance involves virtual training opportunities and webinars, tutorials supporting tools intended for independent use, newsletters, and listservs, and is available to a broader audience. Many successful programs tailor direct and indirect support activities based on the needs and capacity of the community receiving support.

As discussed above, types of technical assistance can vary by breadth and depth from one federal agency or program to another. In all instances, federal agencies must ensure that agency provided technical assistance does not exceed the statutory responsibilities authorized by Congress or the funding it receives through Congressional appropriations. While some agencies can sustain the capacity and resources required to deliver technical assistance directly, others utilize contractors or trusted third-party entities. The type of technical assistance provided is scaled based on authorization, funding, staffing, resourcing constraints, or opportunities on the side of the agency responsible for the technical assistance or the receiving government or entity.

The various characteristics and components of technical assistance are not mutually exclusive, and many programs offer a combination of the following types of support.

## Financial Assistance

Agencies that provide financial assistance through grants to state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments often receive specific carveouts from their grant appropriations to make new awards or increase prior awards toward technical assistance. For example, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) HOME Investment Partnerships American Rescue (HOME-ARP) Program authorization [PL 117-2 (ARP) Sec. 3205(d)2] carves out $25 million from a $5 billion appropriation specifically for technical assistance, which the Law defines as "to make new awards or increase prior awards to existing technical assistance providers to provide an immediate increase in capacity building and technical assistance available to any grantees implementing activities or projects consistent with this

section."[6] The Department of Transportation (DOT) had similar language in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)[7] for the Reconnecting Communities Program. Additionally, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) received funding from the IRA (PL 117-169) "to provide funding through direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or technical assistance to coastal states…to enable coastal communities to prepare for extreme storms and other changing climate conditions…"[8]

## Direct Assistance

Some agencies utilize "direct assistance," as distinguished from "financial assistance" (e.g., loan, grant). In this case, agencies may receive funds from Congress to deliver assistance directly to a SLTT government, either through staff or contractor time. For example, in fiscal year 2020, FEMA initiated the first funding cycle for the Building Resilience and Communities (BRIC) program, which, in addition to providing funding for hazard mitigation projects, offers help to communities in the form of non-financial Direct Technical Assistance (DTA) that can help communities build capacity and develop applications to support underserved populations. BRIC DTA recipients can utilize this hands-on federal assistance to support their hazard mitigation planning and project support at all process stages.
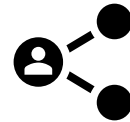
## Program Delivery Assistance

In addition, agencies may develop and promote technical expertise in-house that supports their day-to-day delivery of ongoing programs. This category generally includes providing regular staff time, organized under a branded initiative. An example of this type of technical assistance is the General Services Administration (GSA) Center for Community Planning + Design, Good Neighbor Program. The program's mission is to provide GSA regional offices and their local stakeholders with the technical expertise they need to meet their responsibility for GSA projects and properties within the context of the community around them. Opportunities exist across the lifecycle of GSA projects, from initial site selection and design of new buildings to public space improvements and shared use at existing buildings. The Good Neighbor Program delivers technical assistance to GSA project teams in communities nationwide, utilizing both in-house resources and contracted assistance from national planning and design experts. This steady-state technical assistance aims to provide the teams with additional planning resources, strengthening their ability to leverage federal construction projects in support of community development goals.

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[6] American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-2, 135 Stat. 4 (Mar. 11, 2021).

[7] Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 117-78, 135 Stat. 429 (Nov. 15, 2021).

[8] Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, Pub. L. No. 117-169, 136 Stat. 1818 (Aug. 16, 2022).

## Delivery Models

Some agencies utilize delivery models to outline the technical assistance goals, objectives, and strategies to guide staff as they implement multiple interconnected programs. These models, whether as formal publications or as informal toolkits, rely on significant social science research to inform their approach to technical assistance delivery and draw upon lessons learned from past engagements.

For example, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Service Delivery Model for Water Initiative provides a framework to broadly guide and improve decision-support products and services. The document "describes a consistent approach that will enhance NOAA's delivery of water-related services and could also be applied to other NOAA initiatives that cite the need to understand and apply user needs to guide product and service development." This type of formal document benefits the agency while also ultimately benefiting the agency's stakeholders through a more effective delivery and decision-making approach to NOAA's missions.

### Place-Based Highlight: Leaning into Codes and Standards

In addition to, and often to support, formal delivery models for technical assistance, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) developed codes and standards to guide place-based resilience planning. These can be incorporated into delivery models and other engagement methods with communities investing in broad risk reduction methods.

- ASTM E3130-21 Standard Guide for Developing Cost-Effective Community Resilience Strategies

- ASTM E3350-22 Standard Guide for Community Resilience Planning for Buildings and Infrastructure

The two Standard Guides and the critical link between them provide communities with consensus-based planning tools to increase the resilience of the built environment and socioeconomic functions for all hazards and to assess the economic resilience benefits for the proposed projects developed using E3350-22.

## Objectives

Technical assistance can support different parts of the project lifecycle depending on the recipient's needs or the supporting agency's specific interests. For example, if the agency has prioritized increasing grant program accessibility for historically disadvantaged or underserved communities, it may provide technical assistance early in the application process to help recipients identify and fund the necessary studies or capacity building required to develop competitive applications. This type of technical assistance may be characterized by its necessity for grants or program compliance. For example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) new Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers (EJ TCTACs) Program establishes technical assistance

centers nationwide to support capacity building, training, and other technical assistance-related support to communities and their partners with environmental justice concerns.

Other communities may need more support getting selected projects (e.g., engineering, design, or execution) off the ground after funding is secured or once the mission and objectives have been clearly defined. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Compass Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Program allows the Department to help HUD stakeholders navigate complex housing and community development challenges, equipping them with the knowledge, skills, tools, capacity, and systems to implement HUD programs and policies successfully. Another example is the U.S. Department of the Interior's (DOI) Branch of Tribal Climate Resilience, which facilitates the use of their programs to further support Tribal Nations with their existing operations, program planning, and project design, as well as integrating Indigenous, local, and traditional knowledge into their management and protection of trust resources and economies.

To achieve success among a diverse set of recipients or stakeholders, programs may have multiple objectives. Communities can use these technical assistance opportunities to support all phases of their resilience journey, from initial identification to program implementation and execution. For example, NOAA's Climate Resilience Regional Challenge (CRRC) makes technical assistance available to recipient communities at both the application and execution phases of a project. During the application process for CRRC, NOAA provides technical assistance support options for how to develop a compelling grant proposal; accessing and interpreting climate data, models, and tools, including geospatial and socioeconomic information; connections to subject matter experts and resources within and outside of the agency; access to regional contacts as potential partners; and discussions of technical assistance opportunities to support a funded proposal. NOAA also provides technical assistance at the funded stage for applicants, including direct support, workforce development and embedded expert capacity, connecting to subject matter experts and resources, and more. The program objectives can evolve to fit the needs of the supported community.

## Coordination and Delivery Strategies

As noted throughout the Summary Report, agencies approach technical assistance in unique and novel ways, often developing robust parameters for delivering these programs through formal and informal guidance. The strategies agencies employ to coordinate their efforts and deliver on their objectives both within their own organizations and among their partner agencies differ but are useful for understanding how to better approach shared priorities.

The Landscape Analysis uncovered a wealth of knowledge and research within agencies that would benefit from being more widely shared. Existing information could be better shared and referenced by all interested in pursuing more structured and rigorous technical assistance protocol development. A non-exhaustive list of resources and materials can be found in Appendix I.

Agencies also work hard to push information about available technical assistance into the hands of those eligible for that assistance and employ various strategies that are determined by the specific

program needs and objectives. Communication methods are not one size fits all and are best applied based on the needs of the target recipients and the agency's capacity.

## Delivery Approaches

Depending on the goals, objectives, and priorities of a technical assistance program or initiative, the lead office responsible for delivering technical assistance may differ across agencies. Agencies may choose to manage the program from headquarters (HQ) or execute technical assistance through a regional or district office with ties to recipient communities or organizations. Agencies also implement technical assistance programs that facilitate deeper collaboration between their programmatic leads at the HQ level and with their regional engagement staff (known as a partnership approach). Headquarter-led approaches may rely heavily on travel by program staff, which presented significant challenges during COVID-related travel disruptions and travel restrictions due to agencies operating under short-term continuing resolutions. Examples of how different agencies operationalize the various types of delivery approaches are included below.

- **Federal Interagency Thriving Communities Network (TCN):** Through a partnership approach, TCN encourages agencies to better coordinate their technical assistance programs through regional or field offices that often serve as critical entry points to communities and have existing relationships to leverage. By working both alongside and within communities, technical assistance can better support the locally identified needs and priorities instead of operating in a primarily top-down approach.

- **National Sea Grant College Program/NOAA Sea Grant**: Sea Grant includes a robust and diverse cadre of resilience experts across the country who are embedded in and engage directly with communities needing support. Sea Grant-funded researchers, educators, and engagement specialists work with partners to support cutting-edge research, develop and share knowledge and actions, and provide technical assistance that helps coastal communities. This includes supporting communities in their climate adaptation and resilience planning efforts.

- **Communities Local Energy Action Program (LEAP)**: Through Communities LEAP, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) provides customized, high-quality technical assistance to 24 competitively selected communities to develop clean energy-related economic development pathways. In each community, coalitions of local partners, including at least one local government partner and one community-based organization (CBO), contribute to project oversight and delivery.

- **Rural Partners Network (RPN):** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is deploying federal staff – Directors and Liaisons – to help selected communities access federal resources for community-led economic development. RPN Directors are placed in states and territories to coordinate state-wide and regional RPN activities. RPN Liaisons are placed in Community Networks to work directly with local leaders on an economic development vision and funding.

> ### Place-Based Highlight: Community-Based Program Delivery
>
> USDA Rural Partners Network staff have a whole-of-government mandate: help rural communities create economic opportunity by leveraging resources from all federal agencies. To support this effort, 13 key federal agencies identified Rural Desk Officers to serve as a front door for RPN staff and communities as they navigate the resources available across the federal government. RPN Liaisons working on the ground are communicating the goals and projects of RPN Community Networks to the RPN USDA and White House team, who in turn update Rural Desk Officers during biweekly meetings. This process allows agencies to advise on applicable programs, identify opportunities to layer resources from multiple agencies, and provide guidance on grant application and implementation processes.

## Recipients

Most agencies that participated in the Landscape Analysis provide technical assistance to external stakeholders, primarily at the SLTT level. These programs make up the bulk of the programs featured throughout this report.

Some agencies, however, primarily provide technical assistance to their federal interagency partners. These agencies are encouraged and are often required to use their resources and staff capabilities to support critical functions that other federal agencies may not have the expertise to do independently. They provide subject matter guidance and technical reviews, facilitating best practices and sharing information across projects and programs.

## Assessment Approaches and Tools

Agencies employ a variety of strategies and tools to support communities as they identify and prioritize a community's risks and hazards, as well as identify needs that can then be filled through strategic use of grant funds and technical assistance structures. Some of the assessment tools used are complex, relying on data and research compiled by an agency and integrated into the scoping process for technical assistance or specific grant applications. Many of the tools that agencies make available are intended to be used independently by the community. In contrast, others are used as a component of a broader, more hands-on assessment approach by a federal agency that may be the first step in a multi-step technical assistance project within a community. The example strategies and tools identified below are a small snapshot of the types of assessment resources in use today, and a more comprehensive list can be found in Appendix I.

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Long-Term Community Resilience Exercise Resource Guide supports exercises as a way for communities to identify climate risks and identify priorities for action. The Long-Term Community Resilience Exercise Resource Guide is a "one-stop–shop" for any jurisdiction or organization looking to conduct a climate-focused exercise.

- The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) supports the [Interdependent Networked Community Resilience Modeling Environment (IN-CORE)](#). On IN-CORE, users can run scientific analyses that support the development of metrics and tools to help local governments decide how to best invest resources intended to lessen the impact of natural hazards on buildings and infrastructure systems and how to recover rapidly and minimize community disruption. This analysis can then be used to identify gaps, opportunities, limitations, and needs that inform a community's pursuit of technical assistance resources or other programs.

- The [Technical Assistance Needs Assessment (TANA)](#) is a site-specific process that identifies whether a community requires additional support from EPA to understand technical information and to enable meaningful community involvement in the Superfund decision-making process. Through discussions with community members, EPA identifies how the community is receiving site-related information, what types of information are being received, whether the community needs additional assistance, what types of assistance would benefit the community, and whether there are local organizations interested or involved in site-related issues and capable of acting as an appropriate conduit for technical assistance services.

- [The Climate Risk and Resilience Portal (ClimRR)](#) empowers individuals, governments, and organizations to examine simulated future climate conditions at mid- and end-of-century for a range of climate perils. ClimRR was developed by the Center for Climate Resilience and Decision Science (CCRDS) at Argonne National Laboratory in collaboration with AT&T and FEMA. The portal provides free and equitable access to leading, peer-reviewed climate datasets to support analysis and data-driven planning for future climate risks.

## Communication Strategies

As the Landscape Analysis confirmed, technical assistance opportunities abound at the federal level, and recent Congressionally-directed spending on infrastructure and other policy priorities has demonstrated to communities around the country that the federal government is financially committed to supporting their technical assistance needs. Federal agencies recognize, however, that identifying what program, initiative, tool, or other resource meets stakeholder needs is not always easy, especially for communities with limited resources and capacity or for communities exploring a novel undertaking. Agencies approach communication about technical assistance with potential recipients through various methods and aim to remain flexible enough to deploy different strategies depending on their mission, objectives, and other factors. Selected communication and education methods are included below.

- **Direct Outreach from Agencies to Eligible Communities:** This direct outreach can be as simple as sustained communications from agencies to alert communities to the technical assistance programs for which they may be eligible. DOE indicated they often provide personalized technical assistance recommendations to communities they serve to alert them to elective opportunities, grant application deadlines, or available resources.

  o One of the most valuable characteristics of NOAA's Sea Grant network is its continuous engagement and physical proximity to the communities it serves. They can consistently

engage with communities, collaborate with local partners to share knowledge, resources, and opportunities, and co-develop needed actions. This work happens through personalized in-person engagement based on expressed local needs, Sea Grant expertise, and jurisdiction or regional knowledge.

- o The U.S Economic Development Administration (EDA) administers the Planning and Local Technical Assistance programs, which recipients use to create economic development strategic plans and conduct studies designed to guide the development and implementation of projects that can support local and regional economic prosperity and resilience. Increasingly, EDA also shares new and emerging community resilience tools and resources from across the interagency with their stakeholders. EDA noted that identifying and sharing relevant, actionable tools with place-based economic development practitioners remains an opportunity for increased coordination with the agencies that create and maintain those resources.

- **Community-Initiated Outreach or Inquiry-Based Engagement:** This approach relies heavily on direct outreach from a community requesting assistance identifying programs to fill identified gaps or help address an emerging challenge. The U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Rural Opportunities to Use Transportation for Economic Success (ROUTES) program utilizes a personalized inbox for rural communities to reach out to program staff with questions about available resources. Communities that reach out may not know exactly what programs exist or what they may be eligible for, but they can explain a challenge they are facing or a need they have identified. The ROUTES staff can appropriately field the question and ensure the request is fulfilled internally or initiate connections to the right office or agency that can assist.

- **Leveraging Trusted Messengers and Partners:** Some agencies also pursue a strategy of engagement that utilizes and leverages existing professional structures to amplify their message efficiently. Agencies often choose to fund and support external entities that provide technical assistance through a locally driven delivery strategy and can communicate at the community level. Leveraging their proximity to the targeted communities is an asset and requires proactive public communication through industry publications, trade association platforms, and conferences.

  - o The Department of the Treasury's (USDT) Office of State and Local Finance created a platform for engaging critical stakeholders called the Summer Series on Resources for the State, Local, and Tribal Government Climate Transition. These monthly virtual convenings brought together participants from trade associations, coalitions, think tanks, networks, and other organizations that support state, local, territorial, and tribal governments. This series aimed to distill critical information, present it in usable ways, and provide a regular and reliable engagement point on shared priorities.

  - o Like the NOAA Sea Grant approach, USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA-NIFA) leverages a vast network of extension organizations to ensure they deliver their programs in truly responsive ways to the communities they serve. One example of NIFA's

strong network is through the [Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN).](#) EDEN is an alliance of land-grant extension services: 1862, 1890, 1994, Hispanic Serving Institutions, and NOAA Sea Grant programs whose mission is to reduce the impact of disasters through research-based education.

o The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) supports direct community engagement through a national network of [Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs)](#), [SCORE Business Mentors](#), [Women's Business Centers (WBC)](#), and [Veteran's Business Outreach Centers (VBOCs),](#) which help small businesses start, grow, and compete in global markets by providing quality training, counseling, and access to resources.

## Organizational Mechanisms

Agencies use a variety of tools to formalize relationships between different offices within a department or with external partners, including other federal agencies with similar goals. These tools include Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs), Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), and charters to organize unified efforts. Most agencies that highlighted their use of MOUs indicated this type of organizational structure allowed them to signal shared priorities and missions, as well as a strong commitment to coordination and engagement with their federal partners to the communities they planned to support. Agencies also indicated a formal MOU, in place of more informal partnerships, is a binding demonstration that the leadership of the agency is on board and is committed to securing resources to support the work.

## Coordination Approaches

Central to the success of technical assistance, especially for place-based technical assistance intended to support vulnerable and historically disadvantaged communities, is the close coordination and collaboration between agencies that ensures limited duplication of effort, fewer crossed wires during implementation, and more efficient leveraging of all relevant federal programs, initiatives, capabilities, and resources.

Agencies rely on both internal and interagency coordination structures, both formal and informal. When coordinating with interagency partners, they may use a variety of mechanisms to formalize partnerships and unify disparate offices under a common mission. Examples of coordination structures and approaches to both interagency and intra-agency coordination are included below.

### Interagency Coordination of Technical Assistance Objectives

While participating agencies shared insights into the implementation of their programs during the Landscape Analysis interviews, many agencies also highlighted their collaborative efforts with fellow federal agencies and initiatives, focusing on the innovative ways they are working to leverage the existing capacity and expertise in service of a common mission. In some instances, agencies developed partnerships as a matter of necessity, realizing that the gaps in their technical assistance offerings could be matched with the expertise of another agency for the benefit of the receiving community or jurisdiction. Other partnerships evolved based on an adjacent or overlapping effort in

specific geographic regions with similar objectives. Additional engagement and partnership are driven by requirements in law, where Congress recognizes the value of a multi-agency effort for the benefit of the community.

- The Thriving Communities Initiative will coordinate and leverage other Federal place-based technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives that align with their goals to provide comprehensive support to selected recipient communities. By unifying multiple programs under the banner of a singular initiative, the Thriving Communities Network will "coordinate strategy, collaborate across initiatives, and target deployment of a full range of Federal place-based technical assistance and capacity-building resources to urban, rural, and tribal communities experiencing a history of economic distress and systemic disinvestment."

- The Federal Interagency Fish Passage Task Force is approaching interagency coordination through the lens of the communities they hope to serve. The Task Force is prioritizing identification of how different agencies can use funds in a complementary fashion within each agency's funding objectives and limitations, focusing on reducing the burden on both the applicant and federal government. The Task Force also attempted to reduce or eliminate barriers to participation that may otherwise plague an initiative trying to join together numerous agency requirements. They noted an interest in developing a more standardized application process by reducing unique elements required by agencies, like budget, project summaries, and letters of intent that may be required by multiple agencies but could be unified to cut down on extra effort.

- The Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization is partnering with the Rural Partners Network (RPN) through the integration of EPA's Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) and RPN Cohorts, where applicable, to maximize effectiveness and efficiency in serving the needs of rural energy communities. Several selected communities identified through the RRTs are adjacent to or within the regions supported by the RPN.

- Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ) will build disaster resilience across the nation by designating resilience zones that identify disadvantaged communities most at-risk to natural hazards. The Community Disaster Resilience Zones Act[9] of 2022 (P.L. 117-255) amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act[10] and requires FEMA to maintain a natural hazard risk assessment to support implementation of the Act. These designated zones will receive targeted support to access federal funding to plan for resilience projects that will help them reduce impacts caused by climate change and natural hazards. It will

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[9] Community Disaster Resilience Zones Act of 2022, Pub. L. No. 117-255, 136 Stat. 2363 (Dec. 20, 2022).

[10] Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Pub. L. No. 93-288, 88 Stat. 143 (May 22, 1974) (as amended).

also enable communities to coordinate with various federal and private sector partners to maximize funding and technical assistance, strengthening community resilience.

## Internal Technical Assistance Coordination Structures

The research and interviews done as a part of the Landscape Analysis reinforced how many offices within broader agencies undertake technical assistance programs and how potentially disconnected or diffuse these programs can be without coordinating entities ensuring better situational awareness and collaboration. Most agencies did not express concern with potential duplication but did indicate that understanding the offerings, objectives, and tools available across their agencies may allow for better sharing of resources, expertise, and lessons learned. During an interview, one agency indicated that they do not currently have a formal internal structure but would benefit from such an entity to help them shift their existing technical assistance coordination paradigm. Currently, this agency is aligned by topical areas that are cross-cutting rather than through functional activities or at the macro level, where they could identify areas of potential coordination and collaboration among programs and initiatives.

# Equity and Technical Assistance

While equity-related examples are documented throughout the previous sections of this Summary Report, the topic warrants its own section to highlight the complex challenges and novel proposals galvanizing federal agencies as they work to recognize and help communities overcome generational and systemic inequities, particularly related to improving community resilience.

Through the Landscape Analysis interview series, as well as facilitated conversations and information sharing during monthly meetings, it is clear agencies are committed to supporting and elevating the various priorities related to equity. Staff understand the critical nature of effectively supporting adaptation and resilience goals with vulnerable and historically disadvantaged communities around the country. However, they continue to struggle with integrating equity into existing programs and remaining agile early in the creation of new initiatives to receive and incorporate feedback from the communities most in need of support.

Place-based technical assistance is a strategy well-suited for implementation in historically disadvantaged, vulnerable, and under resourced communities. If implemented well, these initiatives would go beyond the limits of agency silos, replacing narrow program objectives in favor of the holistic needs of recipient communities. Interview participants stated that federal agencies need to solve internal challenges related to coordination, collaboration, and unified efforts to streamline how historically disadvantaged communities experience the complex path to federal resources for resilience. When possible, the federal government should streamline and standardize the collection and compilation of the critical data, tools, and resources from across federally supported initiatives. Federal agencies may also need to identify how to follow the community's lead and provide support in appropriate and effective ways, especially when it comes to prioritization of needs, sequencing of activities, project-related job creation and training, and convening of critical stakeholders.

Environmental justice and equity initiatives pursued across the federal government continue to evolve. The initiatives outlined below represent a small cross-section of existing equity-focused priorities and initiatives.

- The Justice40 Initiative, established by Executive Order 14008 on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, is a key component in the Biden-Harris Administration's efforts to confront and address decades of underinvestment. The Justice40 Initiative sets a goal that 40% of the overall benefits of certain federal climate, clean energy, affordable and sustainable housing, and other investments flow to disadvantaged communities that are marginalized by underinvestment and overburdened by pollution. Federal agencies are using the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool to identify disadvantaged communities. The Environmental Justice Scorecard, the first-ever government-wide assessment of what the federal government is doing to advance environmental justice, provides an update on progress made by agencies implementing the Justice40 Initiative. Future versions of the Environmental Justice Scorecard will continue to measure the progress of federal agencies over time and provide additional information on how this work is benefiting disadvantaged communities. When decision makers at all levels have the

tools to understand how a community is experiencing disinvestment and other barriers to progress and can identify projects that create benefits that will reverse or mitigate those challenges, the result is a higher quality of life and economic prosperity in communities across the country.

▪ The DOT Equitable Transportation Community (ETC) Explorer is an interactive web application that uses 2020 Census Tracts and data, to explore the cumulative burden communities experience, as a result of underinvestment in transportation, in the following five components: Transportation Insecurity, Climate and Disaster Risk Burden, Environmental Burden, Health Vulnerability, and Social Vulnerability. It is designed to complement the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST) by providing users deeper insight into the Transportation disadvantage component of CEJST, and the ETC Explorer's Transportation Insecurity component, which will help ensure the benefits of DOT's investments are addressing the transportation related causes of disadvantage. DOT's ETC Explorer is a dynamic tool that helps every community in the country to understand how it is experiencing burden that transportation investments can mitigate or reverse.

▪ The DOE requires Community Benefits Plans (CBP) as part of all Bipartisan Infrastructure Law[11] and Inflation Reduction Act[12] funding opportunity announcements (FOAs). CBPs are based on a set of four core policy priorities: Engaging communities and labor; investing in America's workforce; advancing diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; and implementing the Justice40 Initiative. These key principles, when incorporated comprehensively into project proposals and executed, help ensure broadly shared prosperity in the clean energy transition. CBPs are intentionally flexible to generate the best approaches from applicants and their partners. Plans must be specific, actionable, and measurable. In most cases, these plans are scored at 20% of the technical merit review of proposals.

▪ Cost share requirements for federal programs continue to be a burden for areas that have experienced historic disinvestment and face complex resilience challenges and the effort to review the unequal impacts and outcomes of cost share requirements is often cited as a recommended action for federal agencies to consider. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), through the Planning Assistance to States (PAS) program, offers two types of assistance – comprehensive plans and technical assistance. With recent legislation in the 2022 Water Resources Development Act,[13] the cost-share may be waived for eligible economically disadvantaged communities to include Tribal Nations and U.S. territories and communities

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[11] Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 117-78, 135 Stat. 429 (Nov. 15, 2021).

[12] Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, Pub. L. No. 117-169, 136 Stat. 1818 (Aug. 16, 2022).

[13] Water Resources Development Act of 2022, enacted as part of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, Pub. L. No. 117-263, 136 Stat. 2395 (Dec. 23, 2022).

eligible under the definition provided in the [Implementation Guidance for Section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020](#).[14]

- As efforts grow to acknowledge and internalize the implications of low capacity at the community level, it is critical to recognize the work done to uncover limitations and outline recommended courses of action. The Resilient Investment Planning and Development Working Group (RIPDWG) is a critical infrastructure cross-sector partnership advisory council of academic, private industry, government, and professional association subject matter experts chartered under the framework of the Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council (CIPAC). RIPDWG is sponsored by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) Infrastructure Security Division. In 2021, the Working Group published a white paper titled, "[Infrastructure Investments for Low-Capacity Communities: Recommendations to Reduce Barriers and Provide Support](#)." One of the recommended federal actions was to "Support place-based institutions that provide local capacity-building to perform disaster risk reduction, implement hazard mitigation, and build resilience." The full report outlines their findings and recommendations.

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[14] Water Resources Development Act of 2020, enacted as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Pub. L. No. 116-260, 134 Stat. 1182 (Dec. 27, 2020).

# Challenges, Limitations, and Gaps in Current Technical Assistance Efforts

Funding, scoping, staffing, and execution of technical assistance has always been a complex endeavor, but federal agencies today face heightened challenges in the wake of the seismic shifts in technical assistance priorities and investments.

Given the importance of equity in the distribution of federal resources, and the recognition of the value of place-based program design broadly and technical assistance specifically, there are plenty of structural, communication, and strategic challenges for agencies to overcome as they work to meet Congressional, White House, and Agency Leadership expectations. The challenges, limitations, and gaps identified below will serve as a starting point for identifying where agencies may play an active role in facilitating actionable strategies to overcome existing hurdles.

- **Lack of Federal Capacity:** A lack of staff capacity at the federal agency level for technical assistance program development, execution, and community engagement have some agencies scrambling to ramp up their hiring or contracting to meet the needs associated with historic investments in technical assistance.

- **Lack of Capacity at the Technical Assistance Stakeholder Level:** This lack of capacity makes participation in webinars, trainings, workshops, or community engagement meetings difficult and may limit the ability for overburdened communities to pursue more intensive technical assistance opportunities. This lack of capacity within SLTT governments is not limited to planners, emergency managers, or public works program leads. Still, it could trickle down to the grant managers and county attorneys who often have to sign off on applications, approve spending on grant activity before receiving funds, and complete monthly reports.

- **Limited Awareness of the Programs Offered:** Agencies have expressed an interest in identifying non-traditional and unique avenues to communicate available programs to reach new stakeholders in creative ways. For agencies that do not have a defined audience and provide their technical assistance resources widely, there was an interest in identifying new avenues to advertise these tools, information, and resources.

While lack of capacity at both the recipient and providing agency level and awareness of programs were the most common challenges flagged by interview participants, the following limitations are significant to address.

- **Authorization Limitations:** The provision of technical assistance and the level of funding for such assistance depends on the authorizing statute. Some agencies have broad authority, in which the statute leaves the type of technical assistance and the amount of funding up to agency discretion. Other agencies are limited in the type of technical assistance they can provide to their stakeholders. Those agencies are directed by statute to provide a specific type of technical

assistance and to dedicate a particular percentage of the grant program's funding to technical assistance. For example, some technical assistance is tied directly to the planning and scoping efforts for specific recovery projects that must be funded directly by Congress, and not a more general technical assistance authorization. Without the flexibility to deliver technical assistance unencumbered by rigid post-disaster parameters, agencies are limited in their ability to prioritize preparedness or steady-state capacity-building efforts.

- **Lack of Trust in Federal Commitments:**
Communities may express skepticism when approached with new federally driven technical assistance offerings. Agencies hear from stakeholders that when they submitted grant applications, accepted technical assistance, or participated in scoping and planning meetings, they did not always realize the foundational benefits they were promised. This challenge may be a combination of agencies overselling their capabilities, lack of interagency coordination, or asking too much of the recipient communities without recognizing the other stressors they may be facing.

> **SLTT Insight Spotlight**
>
> The PBTF presents an opportunity to support recommendations and guidance for how federal agencies can uphold their trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations through coordinated place-based engagement.

- **Disjointed Funding Cycles and Shifts in Priorities:** When a technical assistance program that is focused on the planning and scoping phase of a project is executed, but the expected project funding gets delayed or the community is not selected for award, buy-in from the community can wane and stakeholders may withdraw. Better coordination between agencies whose missions and programs often overlap and may be used by the same community to address a common challenge is needed.

- **Changes in Technical Assistance Offerings and Participation:** Not all technical assistance programs are everlasting; funding sources end, recipient needs change, or other circumstances may arise. As priorities shift, technical assistance programs may sunset or participants may withdraw, leading to additional challenges in delivering effective, lasting assistance. These changes can be disruptive to all involved and impact results.

- **Lack of Consistent Definitions or Objectives:** Terminology related to community designations or characteristics may hold some applicants back from pursuing available technical assistance or submitting grant applications because they may not always consider themselves part of that community; for example, some communities may not see themselves as historically disadvantaged or under-resourced communities in the same way as the federal grant makers. In addition, it is important to note that there is also some lack of consistency in terminology used by federal agencies to describe communities which may contribute additional barriers to accessing available resources meant for these groups. Educating eligible communities, often through direct

engagement and developing stronger interagency coordination of place-based technical assistance, may be needed to overcome this identification challenge.

- **Burdensome Reporting or Compliance Requirements:** Formal grant programs require recipients to meet baseline reporting and compliance requirements. Agencies are sensitive to the realities of low-capacity communities and the challenges (e.g., inflexible timelines, limited workforce) they face in meeting these requirements.  Multiple agencies flagged their efforts to alleviate these burdens by implementing assistance more informally. Informal, non-grant focused approaches lean heavily on enhanced communication to communities about available resources and direct engagement by staff with communities instead of allocations of funds made through formal grant awards. Without the formalized structure of a grant or technical support program, an agency may need to absorb the time and resources for daily operations associated with compliance that communities typically invest in formal grant programs.

# Key Takeaways

The Landscape Analysis uncovered several takeaways and potential recommendations for the interagency to consider as a component of future efforts. The recommendations included below were suggested directly as takeaway engagements with agencies or were identified through a distillation of the interview responses.

- **Practitioners Should Formalize Agency Awareness and Opportunities for Connection:** Shift the reliance on ad hoc connections between agencies and formalize the platform through which agencies share current efforts and planned engagements to better make connections when technical assistance appears to be operating in similar locations or with similar objectives.

- **Interagency Coordination of Directives and Priorities May Foster Alignment with Cascading Benefits:** Each agency's leadership sets its priorities through strategic plans and other formal agenda setting. Congress, through the authorization and appropriation process, provides guidance or direction related to each federal agency's policies and programs but does not always detail if or how collaboration and coordination between agencies with similar objectives should occur. Agencies may want to identify language that would be most impactful to allow, encourage, or incentivize complementary efforts, timelines, or priorities among agencies with similar goals. This language could then be shared through appropriate channels and empower Congress as they identify efficiencies and ensure effectiveness of federal funding. In areas where agencies can influence leadership guidance or direction or provide suggested language to Congressional partners, agencies may want to explore how to encourage complementary efforts or synchronize timelines to coordinate outcomes.

- **Knowledge Silos Should be Limited:** Agencies may benefit from a unified platform to post and search for guidance document examples, assessment templates, social science research, or recommendations related to the implementation of technical assistance made through strategic engagement with stakeholders. Newly created task forces are working through critical coordination questions, and this level of problem-solving and complex decision-making should not be siloed or forgotten once they move into the implementation phase.

- **Awareness of Overlapping and Adjacent Federal Technical Assistance May Help Maximize Historic Investments in Place-Based Efforts:** Agencies may benefit from a data visualization tool to provide up-to-date information on existing programs and initiatives being implemented across the interagency. Without the ability to make the connections when federal technical assistance investments are made in proximity, opportunities for leveraging federal funds may be lost.

> ### SLTT Insight Spotlight
>
> As SLTT stakeholders navigate the complex landscape of technical assistance, they are eager to receive guidance and support for utilizing different federal programs and initiatives to accomplish their resilience goals.

- **Federal Agencies Do Not Have a Monopoly on Innovation in Technical Assistance:** There may be an audience for a Landscape Analysis of the state, tribal, local, academic, non-profit, or private sector efforts to identify ways in which they are pursuing new place-based technical assistance initiatives in a more agile or collaborative manner.

- **Lack of Clear Definitions May Hinder the Continued Build-out of the Place-Based Community of Practice:** The PBTF may want to lead the effort to better define "place-based" in the context of technical assistance and other community engagement, not for exclusion or gatekeeping, but to better frame a community of practice and start establishing guidance and toolkits for other agencies to utilize when making a transition from purely need-based assistance to one that can be scaled to meet the needs of the whole community.

- **Alignment and Coordination are Needed to Support Effective Community Assessments:** Coordination between agencies to address community needs is often ad hoc. This critical coordination, identified through formal technical assistance assessments or informal requests made by communities attempting to scope their myriad challenges, may hinge on staff having connections to or knowledge of other programs that are not necessarily shared systemically. Better alignment and deconfliction of tools and resources may be needed.

- **Strengthening Interagency Coordination at the Regional and Field Level Is Critical for Effectively Identifying, Incorporating, and Building on Best Practices and Lessons Learned.** Many federal agencies support technical assistance from their HQ offices, but the work with and within eligible communities is often best carried out through regional offices and field staff. Regional offices and field staff are closer to the communities where technical assistance is provided, which means they are keenly aware of the unique approaches that often arise out of necessity.

> **SLTT Insight Spotlight**
>
> While federal agencies coordinate closely following a disaster, often in a Joint Field Office (JFO) or other formal structure, SLTT stakeholders highlighted the need for the same level of engagement to break down barriers, streamline the delivery of programs, and identify creative solutions in service of pre-disaster resilience. This coordination is needed in the field, leveraging regional agency offices.

# Conclusion

This Summary Report represents the current state of resilience technical assistance across a subset of the federal interagency and sets the foundation for future PBTF priorities and deliverables. The Summary Report and its accompanying appendices are not comprehensive of all resilience technical assistance programs, initiatives, and efforts across the interagency. The details of programs named and highlighted within the report are subject to change.

The feedback collected through research, interviews, and facilitated discussions yielded a diverse array of input and opinions. The PBTF, in conjunction with the MitFLG and other critical stakeholders, will use the Summary Report's summary statements and key takeaways to develop more formal recommendations and strategic guidance over the months following publication. The challenges, takeaways, and summary statements will be assessed through various criteria, prioritized, and made actionable through a collaborative process.

# Appendix I: Technical Assistance Resource Round Up

*This section outlines resources, toolkits, and guidance repositories that aim to consolidate information, for a specific agency, on a single site. These tools may be unique to the agency, but the applicability of the resources may extend to other users as they aim to build similar products.*

## Technical Assistance Resources

A sample of publicly available resources that could be relevant to multiple agencies.

### White House

The fact sheet released following the first-ever White House Summit on Environmental Justice in Action (July 2024) provides an overview of the various activities, tools, and resources related to how the Administration is delivering for communities that have faced longstanding environmental injustices and inequities.

The Invest.gov website provides an interactive map that illustrates the impact of these record-breaking levels of public and private investment across states and territories under the Biden Administration. There are various tools and resources linked at the bottom of the homepage in a section titled "Additional Investing in America Resources."

The environmental justice (EJ) Clearinghouse is a public, internet-based, whole-of-government clearinghouse composed of culturally and linguistically appropriate and accessible materials related to environmental justice. This resource is a compilation of resources to assist EJ partners.

The Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST) highlights disadvantaged Census tracts across all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories.

The Environmental Justice Scorecard is a signature component of the Biden-Harris Administration's commitment to confronting longstanding environmental injustice and inequities. The current version of the Environmental Justice Scorecard, or the Phase Two Scorecard, outlines actions taken by federal agencies to advance environmental justice in Fiscal Year 2023 (October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023).

### Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT) puts powerful GIS data and analysis in the hands of communities to better understand the risks and vulnerabilities they may face. According to the website, RAPT includes over 100 preloaded layers including community resilience indicators from peer-reviewed research; the most current census demographic data; infrastructure data; and

weather, hazards, and risk data. RAPT also includes easy to use analysis tools, the ability to add in data from other sources, and print and download functions.

FEMA has developed and published the Equitable Recovery Post Disaster Guide [DRAFT] titled Achieving Equitable Recovery to help communities focus their efforts on building relationships, holding conversations about equity, and prioritizing post-disaster recovery projects and resources that meet the needs of all groups in the community.

With the National Risk Index for Natural Hazards, users can discover a holistic view of their community's baseline and current risk from natural hazards via online maps and data downloads. With improved understanding of natural hazard risk, users can take action to reduce it and build more resilient communities. Potential users might be planners and emergency managers at the state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal levels; as well as other decision makers, private sector entities, and interested members of the public. The interactive mapping application can help decision makers better prepare for and mitigate natural hazard events by providing standardized risk data for planning and an overview of multiple risk factors. In turn, these data can help state, local, tribal, or territorial governments develop FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plans, required to apply for and receive certain FEMA assistance and mitigation grants.

## U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's Office of Technical Assistance leads the Department's strategy and implementation for HUD Technical Assistance (TA) funds, including promoting, planning, and administering TA and capacity building activities to help HUD grantees and partners. Eligible TA activities include:

- Needs Assessments
- Direct TA and Capacity Building Engagements
- Development of Products and Tools
- Self-Directed and Group Learning
- Knowledge Management
- Data Reporting, Analysis, and Management
- Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) Allocation Formula Administration and Negotiated Rulemaking Support.

HUD's Technical Assistance Community Compass TA Outcomes Guidance July 2021 guides various outcomes and metrics suggested for various program work plans. While meant for HUD grantees, the concepts are widely applicable.

Community Compass Technical Assistance Request Review & Assignment Development Business Process Guide outlines the first steps in launching technical assistance under a Community Compass or Distressed Cities Technical Assistance award.

The November 2021 Climate Action Plan outlines a strategy to help communities across the nation build more resilient infrastructure, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, create well-paid jobs, and pursue environmental justice for disproportionately impacted communities.

## National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

The Community Resilience Economic Decision Guide for Buildings and Infrastructure Systems (EDG) provides a standard economic methodology for evaluating investment decisions to improve communities' ability to adapt to, withstand, and quickly recover from disruptive events. In addition, according to NIST, the powerful online EDGe$ (Economic Decision Guide Software) Tool, Version 1.0 assists in selecting cost-effective community resilience projects. The EDG is designed for use with the companion Community Resilience Planning Guide for Buildings and Infrastructure Systems.

ASTM E3130-21 Standard Guide for Developing Cost-Effective Community Resilience Strategies and ASTM E3350-22 Standard Guide for Community Resilience Planning for Buildings and Infrastructure provide communities with consensus-based planning tools to increase resilience of the built environment and socioeconomic functions for all hazards and to assess the economic resilience benefits for the proposed projects developed through use of E3350-22. E3130-21 is the foundation for the methods of the "Economic Decision Guide." The use of EDGe$ is therefore consistent with this standard.

Community Resilience Planning Guide Playbook Templates & Additional Resources is intended to provide a practical, action-oriented aid to help communities follow the Guide's six-step process. It can assist communities seeking insights into resilience planning issues and help identify the most effective resilience-improvement projects. It can be used without expert assistance but also offers ways to engage experts in the planning and implementation processes. Every community should be able to benefit from the Guide's planning process.

The NIST Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fire Group conducts research and works with other supporting agencies to reduce the risk of fire hazards in WUI communities. This research includes mission-related measurement science research and services to develop WUI fire risk exposure metrics, predict the spread of fires in WUI communities, assess the fire performance of structures and communities, and mitigate the effects of WUI fires on structures and communities through science-based codes and standards. The NIST-led Hazard Mitigation Methodology (HMM) is a performance-based approach to WUI fire hazard mitigation for structures, parcels, and communities that prioritizes mitigation efforts to reduce overall mitigation costs.

## National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

The U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit is a website designed to help people find and use tools, information, and subject matter expertise to build climate resilience. The Toolkit offers information from all across the U.S. federal government in one easy-to-use location. This interagency initiative operates under the auspices of the United States Global Change Research Program. The site is managed by NOAA's Climate Program Office and is hosted by NOAA's Web Operation Center.

## U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

The National Rural Transportation Assistance Program (RTAP) was established by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) in 1987 to provide a wide range of professional services and products. National RTAP addresses the training and technical assistance needs of rural and tribal transit programs across the nation and supports State RTAP programs. National RTAP provides comprehensive free technical assistance programs and resources including training materials, webinars, newsletters and technical briefs, peer resources, research, and innovative technology initiatives.

## U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

The U.S. Forest Services' (USFS) Adaptation Partners, Climate Change Resource Center is a tool that lists resources intended to help land managers incorporate climate change and carbon stewardship into their decision-making.

The Disaster Assistance Discovery Tool uses answers to five questions to identify USDA disaster assistance programs that might meet business needs.

The Drought Impact Reporter is a nation-wide service provided by the National Drought Mitigation Center, based at the University of Nebraska, in partnership with the National Integrated Drought Information System and the USDA.

The Drought Monitor Tool, created in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), and National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC), provides detailed reports on impact, drought severity, a summary of changes, and more for each state/region/U.S. Protectorate.

The Service Center Locator is a tool designed to show an individual location per each of the 50 states and protectorates where customers can access the services provided by the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and Rural Development agencies. The website will provide the address of a USDA Service Center and other Agency offices serving your area along with information on how to contact them.

Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households (SEARCH) assists very small, financially distressed rural communities with predevelopment feasibility studies, design, and provides technical assistance on proposed water and waste disposal projects.

The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) manages the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative Extension Disaster Education Network (FADI-EDEN). The goal of the FADI-EDEN is to maximize the resilience of the U.S. food and agriculture sector to biosecurity risks, extreme weather events and disasters, cyber threats, and other shocks. The Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative consists of three networks: EDEN: Extension Disaster Education Network; NPDN: National Plant Diagnostic Network, and NAHLN: National Animal Health Laboratory Network.

USDA's Climate Hubs and their partners support USDA's Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan connecting science and practice through place-based resources. Climate Hubs develop locally specific tools and resources to help build climate change adaptation capacity across the country and they maintain a platform to share information and best practices.

Wildfire Risk to Communities is a free website with interactive maps, charts, and resources to help communities understand, explore, and reduce wildfire risk. It was created by the USDA Forest Service under the direction of Congress and is designed to help community leaders, such as elected officials, community planners, and fire managers. It was first launched in 2020 and completely updated in May of 2024.

## U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Feasibility Investigations Study involves assessing problems and opportunities related to water resources, coming up with alternative solutions to address those problems, comparing those solutions and, ultimately, recommending the most sensible solution. There are various approaches, both quantitative and qualitative, to assist with multi-criteria decision making and plan selection using either the National Economic Development or National Ecosystem Restoration guidelines prescribed by Congress.

USACE's Watershed Studies is watershed scale planning focusing on multiple objectives and tradeoffs, accounting for uncertainty, stakeholder collaboration, and adaptive management. Results in a framework of recommended strategies and actions that can be implemented at a watershed-scale or smaller scales by the Corps or other partners.

## Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention, in coordination with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, have created a resource for local data for public health. PLACES provides health data for small areas across the country. This allows local health departments and jurisdictions, regardless of population size and rurality, to better understand the burden and geographic distribution of health measures in their areas and assist them in planning public health interventions.

# Repositories and Inventories

Existing repositories and inventories for technical assistance programs (in whole or in part) include:

- The U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Technical Assistance Resources Navigator is a new resource to help communities understand the best ways to apply for grants and to plan for and deliver transformative infrastructure projects and services. Its pages provide general information to develop grant applications and understand frequently required documents, contacts to DOT regional and field offices, and a searchable menu of technical assistance resources available to help new and repeat grantees to realize their communities' vision for moving goods and people safely, efficiently, sustainably, and equitably.

- The [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center](#) provides financing information to help local decision makers make informed decisions for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure to protect human health and the environment.

- The U.S. Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) [Supporting Local Climate Action - HUD Exchange](#) works to support local climate action by providing resources for grantees on how to use HUD funding to tackle climate change and build more resilient futures for communities

- The [Federal Interagency Fish Passage Portal](#) will be a living repository of the best resources and information from across the federal government. It will be updated regularly to meet all your project needs from planning, to funding, to implementation. The portal will provide necessary information in one free, easy-to-access location.

- The National Rural Transportation Assistance Program (RTAP) manages the [Transportation Technical Assistance Coordination Library (TACL)](#), which provides a sustainable methodology and platform to access resources across various transportation technical assistance centers and FTA.

- The [Tribal Climate Change Guide](#) is a part of the Pacific Northwest Tribal Climate Change Project, implemented by the United States Forest Service. Applications are required for programs found within the guide. The guide is intended to provide up to date information on grants, programs, and plans that may assist tribes in addressing climate change through a broad range of sectors.

- Part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agriculture Library is the [Alternative Farming Systems Information Center](#). This USDA tool provides research-based resources for non-traditional food-production and crop-management practices.

- The U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Strategic Preparedness & Response (ASPR) publishes [ASPR Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Bulletins](#). This resource contains multiple resources focused on extreme heat, wildfires, and climate change in their Preparedness, Resilience, and Response bulletin. The bulletin is sent to over 3,000 stakeholders. CIP incorporates relevant climate change news and resources in its various bulletins to keep stakeholders informed and prepared.

- The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) [Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Resource Center](#), organized by functional and technical teams, operates as a national unit with teams and expert specialists staffed in localities throughout the United States. The Resource Center provides technical support, program assistance, training, and technology delivery to FHWA's Division Offices, State Departments of Transportation, Metropolitan Planning Organizations, and other transportation stakeholders.

- The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration's [Transportation Planning Capacity Building](#) provides case studies of planning programs that have worked to improve transportation needs across the United States.

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rain, Hail & Snow Network is a non-profit, community-based network of volunteers of all ages and backgrounds working together to measure and map precipitation (rain, hail, and snow). By using low-cost measurement tools, stressing training and education, and utilizing an interactive website, the goal is to provide the highest quality data for natural resource, education, and research applications. The Network is now in all 50 states. This resource is open to the public but requires a minimal general application.

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Conservation Client Gateway is open to the public, but applications are required for the programs within the portal. The Conversation Client Gateway is an online portal where users can: view, upload, download and e-sign documents; request conservation assistance; request financial assistance, including submitting a program application; view and request application details; reference technical terms and submit questions; access information on current and past conservation practices and plans; report practice completion and request practice certification; view detailed information on all previous and ongoing contracts, including the amount of cost share assistance received and anticipated and; have authority for Farm Service Authority (FSA) and National Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) customers to work in the portal and act on behalf of their active power-of-attorney entitlements and their current authorities for business entities.

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies, mission areas, and departmental offices prepared Climate Adaptation Plans, released in July 2022, that build off the Department-wide Plan and focus on addressing climate risks and implementing climate adaptation actions at the agency level. The USDA maintains a list of these plans accessible to the public.

# Appendix II: Technical Assistance Inventory

As a complement to the Mitigation Framework Leadership Group's (MitFLG) Place-Based Technical Assistance Task Force (PBTF) Landscape Analysis Summary Report, a non-exhaustive but inclusive inventory of technical assistance programs, capabilities, resources, and initiatives managed and executed by the PBTF and MitFLG member agencies was compiled. The following inventory lays out the findings and is a snapshot reference for what programs exist as a starting point for future conversations about potential connections and entry points for resilience-focused place-based initiatives. The guide is categorized by agency with an introductory section for significant multi-agency programs and initiatives that drive coordinated technical assistance to pursue community resilience efforts.

**Note:** The Technical Assistance Inventory was compiled, populated, edited, and finalized over a period of months, and information was compiled from public sources, interviews, and individual agency-level reviews. Following the publication of the guide in September 2024, the information may evolve and should be used primarily for visibility and awareness purposes, but all details should be confirmed with relevant agencies for the most up-to-date information.

## Multi-Agency Initiatives

The programs listed in this section all have a relevant technical assistance component or are coordinating the various efforts of the interagency to provide place-based priority setting and direct support to communities.

### White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council

**Lead Agency/Co-Lead(s):** Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** The Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, Environmental Protection Agency, White House Office of Management and Budget, White House Council of Economic Advisors, General Services Administration, Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, White House Climate Policy Office, White House Domestic Policy Council, White House National Economic Council, White House Gender Policy Council, and White House Office on Clean Energy Innovation and Implementation
**Description:** The White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council (IAC) is chaired by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and facilitates robust and effective interagency coordination on environmental justice. Executive Order 14008, "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad,"

established the IAC to "develop a strategy to address current and historic environmental injustice by consulting with the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council and with local environmental justice leaders. The Interagency Council shall also develop clear performance metrics to ensure accountability and publish an annual public performance scorecard on its implementation." Building on Executive Order 14008, Executive Order 14096, "Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All," expands interagency coordination to further advance the whole-of-government approach to environmental justice.  The IAC provides a forum for federal agencies to collectively advance environmental justice principles. The IAC works as a federal family to increase local community capacity to promote and implement innovative and comprehensive solutions to environmental justice issues.

**Website:** [Environmental Justice Interagency Council](#)

## Interagency Community-Driven Relocation Subcommittee

**Lead Agency/Co-Lead(s):** Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/ Department of the Interior (DOI)/ White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)/ White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** The White House, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Department of Transportation, Economic Development Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, National Science Foundation, Small Business Administration, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Denali Commission

**Description:** This Subcommittee convenes federal agencies to explore key considerations, issues, and strategies for community partnerships to support voluntary movement away from high-risk regions. The phrase "community-driven relocation" is deliberate—the intent is to collectively reinforce that the consideration or implementation of planned relocation projects must be grounded in a community's ability to define and determine its future.

**Website:** [FEMA Fact Sheet - Advancing Community-Driven Relocation](#)

## Coastal Resilience Interagency Working Group (CR-IWG)

**Lead Agency/Co-Lead(s):** The White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)/ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** AmeriCorps, Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Department of Transportation, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

**Description:** The Coastal Resilience Interagency Working Group (CR-IWG) is co-led by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). This interagency working group aims to align major federal involvement in coastal resilience activities, develop equitable grant-making and data implementation strategies that will facilitate coordinated working partnerships with state, tribal, territorial, and local governments on

coastal resilience investments, and facilitate the use of the federal government's data sharing and mapping resources to improve coastal resilience investment decision-making.
Website: [Coastal Resilience Interagency Working Group](#)

## National Silver Jackets Team

**Lead Agency/Co-Lead(s):** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Geological Survey, the Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Services, Federal Highways Administration, Economic Development Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Housing and Urban Development, National Park Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, USDA Rural Development
**Description:** The National Silver Jackets team is a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)-led interagency initiative through their National Flood Risk Management Program to support and enhance federal agency participation in state-led Silver Jackets teams. Silver Jackets teams are interagency, state-led teams that facilitate collaborative solutions to state flood risk priorities. The initiative brings together multiple state, federal, and sometimes local, agencies, and Tribal Nations to learn from one another and work together to reduce the risk from floods and other natural hazards. Team focal areas vary as state priorities vary. Applying their shared knowledge, the teams enhance preparedness, mitigation, and response and recovery efforts when such events occur. Resources for team activities are provided through the individual programs of each participating agency within the constraints of available budgets and authorities.
Website: [Silver Jackets](#)

## Flood Resilience Interagency Working Group

**Lead Agency/Co-Lead(s):** The White House
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Education, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, Department of Treasury, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Communications Commission, General Services Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Capital Planning Commission, National Science Foundation, Office of Personnel Management, Social Security Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the U.S. Postal Service
**Description:** The Flood Resilience Interagency Working Group (IWG) is co-led by the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), the White House Office of Management and Budget (OBM), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Flood Resilience IWG will focus primarily on three major topics: supporting agencies' implementation of federal flood programs and regulations, including the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS); coordinating science-based and technical assistance needs for accurate data-driven decisions throughout the making and implementation of agency flood-related activity, and; providing agencies with appropriate climate

projections and datasets, such as flood frequency and sea level rise data, identification of unmet data needs, and creation of new tools and solutions.

**Website:** [Flood Resilience Interagency Working Group](#)

# Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization (Coal Communities IWG)

**Lead Agency/Co-Lead(s):** Department of Energy (DOE)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** White House Office of Management and Budget/Domestic Policy Council, Department of Treasury, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Transportation, Department of Education, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Appalachian Regional Commission

**Description:** This initiative is co-chaired by the Director of the National Economic Council (NEC), the National Climate Advisor, and the Senior Advisor to the President for Clean Energy Innovation and Implementation and administered by the U.S. Secretary of Energy. The Executive Order directed the Energy Communities Interagency Working Group (IWG) to prepare an initial report describing "mechanisms, consistent with applicable law, to prioritize grantmaking, federal loan programs, technical assistance, financing, procurement, or other existing programs to support and revitalize the economies of coal and power plant communities." The Energy Communities IWG reviewed domestic and international models for economic revitalization, compiled recommendations from advocacy groups and academics, and sought guidance from representatives of energy communities. Stakeholders included labor unions; community development organizations; local, regional, and tribal governments; the private sector; and philanthropic interests. The two-year update report can be viewed now on the website below.

**Website:** [Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization (Coal Communities IWG)](#)

# Thriving Communities Network

The Thriving Communities Network is designed to help Cabinet agencies coordinate strategy, collaborate across initiatives, and target deployment of a full range of federal place-based technical assistance and capacity-building resources to urban, rural, and tribal communities experiencing a history of economic distress and systemic disinvestment.

# Interagency Working Group (IWG) on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization Rapid Response Teams (RRT)

**Lead Agency/Co-Lead(s):** The White House

**Support Agency/Agencies:** Appalachian Regional Commission, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Education, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of the Interior, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, Department of Treasury, and the Environmental Protection Agency

**Description:** The Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic

Revitalization (Energy Communities IWG) launched Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) nationwide to establish a network of assistance focused and sustainable in a community or region. Assistance is driven by locally identified needs and supported by federal, state, local, and outside expert resources. RRTs are intended to work with energy communities that have experienced a recent or approaching fossil fuel facility closure to address worker and community needs using existing federal resources. RRT members work with community members to identify economic transformation and revitalization goals, figure out ways to pursue those goals, and make the connections between programs across the federal family and up and down levels of government. RRTs aim to understand the needs of communities and work to make sure barriers to meeting those needs are smoothed over. This multi-government approach allows federal agencies to maximize their community outreach and economic diversification investment.

Website: Rapid Response Teams

## Rural Partners Network

**Lead Agency/Co-Lead(s):** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** The White House, Department of Agriculture, Department of the Treasury, Department of Interior, Department of Commerce, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, Department of Education, Department of Veteran Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Small Business Administration, Appalachian Regional Commission, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Social Security Administration, Delta Regional Authority, Denali Commission, Northern Border Regional Commission, and the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission

**Description:** The Rural Partners Network (RPN) is a program led by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that helps rural communities find resources and funding to create jobs, build infrastructure, and support long-term economic stability on their terms. The RPN is working in selected RPN Community Networks to help navigate and access programs from across the federal government and other providers, secure technical assistance, and develop local capacity.

Website: Rural Partners Network

## Department of Transportation and Department of Housing and Urban Development's Thriving Communities Initiative

**Lead Agency/Co-Lead(s):** Department of Transportation (DOT)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** Department of Commerce, Environmental Protection Agency, General Services Administration, Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Energy

**Description:** The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law[15] provides funding for transformative investments in infrastructure, clean energy, and jobs, but not every community has the same ability to leverage this once-in-a-generation investment. Urban, rural, and tribal communities that have suffered historic disinvestment often lack the resources and capacity to successfully engage, develop, design, and

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[15] Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 117-78, 135 Stat. 429 (Nov. 15, 2021).

deliver infrastructure projects. The Thriving Communities Initiative coordinates efforts with other federal technical assistance programs and federal staff in regional and state offices through the federal interagency Thriving Communities Network (TCN) to meet communities where they are and leverage resources. The Thriving Communities Initiative recognizes the power of local communities to drive innovation if they have the tools to succeed. This includes planning support and access to diverse technical assistance providers available to work directly with communities as they build upon local assets to co-design and advance infrastructure projects that address critical social, economic, environmental, and mobility needs. Through the Thriving Communities Initiative, a pipeline of diverse and transformative community-driven infrastructure projects will be advanced across the country to drive inclusive economic growth, build resiliency, and ensure that every place has a chance to thrive.
**Website:** Thriving Communities Network

### Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers (EJ TCTACs)

**Lead Agency/Co-Lead(s):** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Department of Energy
**Description:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers (EJ TCTACs) will receive at least $10 million to remove barriers and improve accessibility for communities with environmental justice concerns. With this critical investment, EJ TCTACs will provide training and other assistance to build capacity for navigating federal grant application systems, writing strong grant proposals, and effectively managing grant funding. In addition, EJ TCTACs will guide community engagement, meeting facilitation, and translation and interpretation services for limited English-speaking participants, thus removing barriers, and improving accessibility for communities with environmental justice concerns. Each EJ TCTAC will also create and manage communication channels to ensure all communities have direct access to resources and information.
**Website:** Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers Background

# Agency-Specific Initiatives and Resources (Organized by Lead Department, Agency, or Office)

## U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Producers must be engaged in livestock or agricultural production and have an interest in the farming operation associated with the land being offered for Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) enrollment; have control of the land for the term of the proposed contract; be in compliance with the provisions for protecting the interests of tenants and sharecroppers, including the provisions for sharing AMA payments on a fair and equitable basis, and; be within appropriate payment limitation requirements.

**Status:** Open; deadlines are rolling and are unique to each state/territory.

**Description:** This program helps agricultural producers manage financial risk through diversification, marketing, or natural resource conservation practices.

**Website:** Agricultural Management Assistance

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Circuit Rider Program; Technical Assistance for Rural Water Systems

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Development (RD)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** A public body, non-profit, or Tribal Nation with legal authority to own and operate the water facility.

**Status:** Open year-round; no application required.

**Description:** The Circuit Rider Program; Technical Assistance for Rural Water Systems provides technical assistance to rural water systems experiencing day-to-day operational, financial, or managerial issues. Rural water system officials may request assistance from the National Rural Water Association, the state association, or the local Rural Utilities Service office. Rural Utilities Service staff may also request assistance on behalf of the system.

**Website:** Circuit Rider Program - Technical Assistance for Rural Water Systems

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Climate Change Response Framework

**Lead Agency:** U.S. States Department of Agriculture (USDA), United States Forest Service (USFS)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Landowners, land managers.

**Status:** Open year-round; no application required.

**Description:** The Climate Change Response Framework is a collaborative effort addressing the major challenges that land managers face when considering integrating climate change into their planning and management. The Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science (NIACS) leads the Climate Change Response Framework with support from many partners.

**Website:** Climate Change Response Framework

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Conservation Stewardship Program

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Agricultural producers who are already taking steps to improve the condition of the land.

**Status:** Open; no application required.

**Description:** The National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) works one-on-one with producers to develop a conservation plan that outlines and enhances existing efforts, using new conservation practices or activities, based on management objectives for their operation. Producers implement practices and activities in their conservation plan that expand on the benefits of cleaner water and air, healthier soil, and better wildlife habitat, while improving their agricultural operations.

**Website:** Conservation Stewardship Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners currently being served through NRCS programs.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) provides the nation's farmers, ranchers and forestland owners with the knowledge and tools they need to conserve, maintain, and restore the natural resources on their lands and improve the health of their operations for the future.
**Website:** [Conservation Technical Assistance](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Emergency Conservation Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Farm Service Agency (FSA); TA through Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Farmers, ranchers.
**Status:** Annual application and enrollment period. Deadlines are rolling and are unique to each state.
**Description:** The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) helps farmers and ranchers repair damage to farmlands caused by natural disasters and put in place methods for water conservation during severe drought. The ECP does this through funding and technical assistance.
**Website:** [Emergency Conservation Program](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Emergency Haying and Grazing of Conservation Reserve Program Acres
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Farm Service Agency (FSA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Agricultural Producers in select states and counties.
**Status:** Specific to the state and county; set forth annually and published by FSA on the programs page.
**Description:** This federally funded voluntary program contracts with agricultural producers so that environmentally sensitive agricultural land is not farmed or ranched but used for conservation benefits. Participants establish long-term, resource- conserving plant species, improve water quality, and develop wildlife habitat.
**Website:** [Emergency Haying and Grazing](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners who own or rent agricultural land.
**Status:** Open year-round; deadlines are rolling, and applicants are considered for funding in different ranking periods.
**Description:** The National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) works one-on-one with producers to develop a conservation plan that outlines conservation practices and activities to help solve on-farm resource issues. Producers implement practices and activities in their conservation plan that

can lead to cleaner water and air, healthier soil, and better wildlife habitat while improving their agricultural operations. Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) helps producers make conservation work for them.
**Website:** [Environmental Quality Incentives Program](Environmental Quality Incentives Program)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Mutual Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Grants
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Development (RD)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Government non-profit organizations, Tribal Nations, private non-profit organizations.
**Status:** Open; deadlines are rolling and are unique to each state/territory
**Description:** This program provides grants to qualified organizations to help them conduct local self-help housing construction projects. Grant recipients supervise groups of very-low- and low-income individuals and families as they construct their homes in rural areas. The group members provide most of the construction labor on each other's homes, with technical assistance from the organization overseeing the project.
**Website:** [Mutual Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Grants](Mutual Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Grants)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Farmers, ranchers, researchers, extension agents and other educators, and graduate students.
**Status:** Application required; deadlines are rolling and are unique to each region
**Description:** Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) offers competitive grants to fund research and education projects that advance sustainable agricultural practices.
**Website:** [The Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education](The Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Water & Waste Disposal Technical Assistance & Training Grants
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Development (RD)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or less and; tribal lands in rural areas.
**Status:** Annual application required; deadlines are rolling and unique to each region.
**Description:** This program helps qualified, private non-profits provide technical assistance and training to identify and evaluate solutions to water and waste problems; helps applicants prepare applications for water and waste disposal loans/grants; and helps associations improve the operation and maintenance of water and waste facilities in eligible rural areas. The program is for non-profits that have the proven ability, background, experience, and capacity to provide technical assistance or training on a national, regional, or state basis can apply to provide the technical assistance.
**Website:** [Water & Waste Disposal Technical Assistance & Training Grants](Water & Waste Disposal Technical Assistance & Training Grants)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** American Rescue Plan Technical Assistance Investment (ARPTAI) Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Public and private landowners, ranchers, farmers.
**Status:** Open; application required.
**Description:** This program ensures improved understanding of and equitable participation in the full range of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs and services among historically underserved farmers, ranchers, forest landowners, and operators through supporting the organizational delivery of technical assistance projects and establishing technical assistance networks.
**Website:** [American Rescue Plan Technical Assistance Investment (ARPTAI) Program](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Emergency Watershed Program (EWP-Recovery)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Public and private landowners.
**Status:** Open; application required *with sponsor*.
**Description:** The Emergency Watershed Program (EWP) offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural disasters that impair a watershed. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offers financial and technical assistance for various activities under the EWP Program, including removing debris from stream channels, road culverts and bridges; reshaping and protecting eroded streambanks; correcting damaged or destroyed drainage facilities; establishing vegetative cover on critically eroding lands; repairing levees and structures; repairing certain conservation practices; and purchasing of EWP Buyouts.
**Website:** [Emergency Watershed Protection](#)

## U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** State, local, Tribal Nations, and territorial governments.
**Status:** Open, and ongoing; formal written request for assistance required.
**Description:** Through the Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) provides information on flood hazards to local interests, state agencies, Tribal Nations, and other federal agencies to guide development of the floodplains and flood-prone areas of the United States. The program aims to foster public understanding of the options for dealing with flood hazards and promote prudent use and management of the nation's floodplains and flood-prone areas. The FPMS program provides a full range of technical services and planning guidance to support effective floodplain and flood risk management.
**Website:** [Flood Plain Management Services](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Planning Assistance to States (PAS) Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** State, local, Tribal Nations, U.S. Territories, or other non-federal entities to include non-profit organizations
**Status:** Open and ongoing; Formal written request for assistance required.
**Description:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) offers two types of planning assistance through the Planning Assistance to States (PAS) Programs: technical assistance and comprehensive plans. Assistance under PAS includes preparation of comprehensive plans for the development, utilization, and conservation of the water and related resources of drainage basins, watersheds, or ecosystems and provides support to planning efforts related to the management of state water resources, including the provision and integration of hydrologic, economic, or environmental data and analysis in support of the state's water resources management and related land resources development plans identified in the state water plan or other water resources management-related state planning documents. Eligible partners under PAS include any state, group of states, Tribal Nations, U.S. territories, or other non-federal entities to include non-profit organizations with the support of the affected local government. The PAS program is limited to providing planning-level assistance; detailed design, specification, and construction are not included in this program. Implementation of deliverables under the PAS program is the responsibility of the non-federal partner. The typical timeframe for completing work under PAS is one to two years.
**Website:** [Planning Assistance to States](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Continuing Authorities Program (CAP)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Dependent upon the authority and the corresponding project purpose.
**Status:** Open and ongoing.
**Description:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) is a group of nine legislative authorities under which USACE can plan, design, and implement certain types of water resources projects without additional project-specific congressional authorization. The purpose of the CAP is to plan and implement projects of limited size, cost, scope, and complexity. Potential projects eligible under the nine authorities are: streambank and shoreline erosion, protection of public works and non-profit public services, beach erosion and hurricane and storm damage reduction, navigation improvements, shore damage prevention or mitigation caused by federal navigation projects, beneficial uses of dredged material, flood control, aquatic ecosystem restoration, removal of obstructions, clearing channels for flood control, and project modifications for improvement of the environment.
**Website:** [Continuing Authorities Program](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Public Law 84-99 (P.L. 84-99) Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** State, territorial, Tribal Nations, or public sponsors.

**Status:** Open; public sponsor required.

**Description:** The P.L. 84-99 Program is a well-established, multi-faceted Civil Works program encompassing disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation projects and services nationwide to reduce loss of life and property damage. The Rehabilitation Program is a significant P.L. 84-99 program activity. It provides for the inspection (during the Preparedness phase) and rehabilitation of federal and non-federal flood risk management projects and restoration of Federal Coastal Storm Risk Management Projects damaged or destroyed by floods and coastal storms. P.L. 84-99 Program Activities are funded by the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Appropriation through annual budgeted and disaster-initiated supplemental appropriations.

**Website:** [Public Law 84-99 (P.L. 84-99) Program](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Tribal Partnership Program

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Tribal Nations.

**Status:** Open; a request for assistance required.

**Description:** The Tribal Partnership Program provides an opportunity to plan, design, and construct traditional and non-traditional water resources projects that address economic, environmental, and cultural resource needs primarily located within tribal lands. Projects may include flood damage reduction, environmental restoration, navigation, and protection and preservation of natural and cultural resources.

**Website:** [Tribal Partnership Program](#)

## U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** State Digital Equity Planning and Capacity Grant

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** States, territories, and Tribal Nations.

**Status:** Open.

**Description:** The State Digital Equity Planning Grant Program is a $60 million formula grant program for states and territories to develop digital equity plans. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law[16] provides an additional $1.44 billion through the State Digital Equity Capacity Grants to implement these digital equity plans. This technical assistance will include iterative feedback on draft initial proposals, support with the subgrantee selection process, and any additional help to ensure that the final proposal fully meets the requirements of the Infrastructure Act[17] and the goals of the Program. When the final proposals have been approved and eligible entities begin to initiate program activities, the

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[16] Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 117-78, 135 Stat. 429 (Nov. 15, 2021).

[17] *Id*.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) will work closely with the eligible entities to monitor progress, troubleshoot, and provide technical assistance as necessary and appropriate.

**Website:** State Digital Equity Planning Grant Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States, territories, the District of Columbia (D.C.), and Puerto Rico.
**Status:** Application required; deadlines are rolling and are unique to each state/territory.
**Description:** The Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Program appropriates $42.45 billion for states, territories, the District of Columbia (D.C.), and Puerto Rico to utilize for broadband deployment, mapping, and adoption projects. Leading up to the submission of the Initial Proposal and throughout the remainder of the process, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) will provide support and technical assistance on a one-to-many and one-to-one basis to help ensure that the eligible entity's proposals fully meet the Infrastructure Act's[18] requirements and the program's goals. This technical assistance will include iterative feedback on draft Initial Proposals, support with the subgrantee selection process, and any additional help to ensure that the Final Proposal fully meets the requirements of the Infrastructure Act[19] and the goals of the program.
**Website:** Broadband Equity Access and Deployment Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Middle Mile Grant Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States, Tribal Nations, political subdivisions of a state, technology companies, electric utilities, utility cooperatives, public utility districts, telecommunications companies, telecommunications cooperatives, non-governmental organizations, regional planning councils, tribal entities, economic development authorities.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** The Middle Mile Grant Program provides up to $980 million in funding for the construction, improvement, or acquisition of middle mile infrastructure. The grant program's purpose is to expand and extend middle mile infrastructure to reduce the cost of connecting areas unserved or underserved to the internet backbone. Technical assistance during the pre-application phase will be provided on a one-to-many basis focusing on notice of funding opportunity (NOFO) understanding and the application process. Post award, technical assistance will be provided on a one-to many and

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[18] Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 117-78, 135 Stat. 429 (Nov. 15, 2021).

[19] *Id.*

one-to-one basis and will focus on grants compliance, project sustainability and project implementation best practices, permitting and rights of way, and avoidance of waste, fraud, and abuse.

**Website:** Enabling Middle Mile Broadband Infrastructure Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Digital Equity Competitive Grant Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** A political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of a state, Tribal Nations, Alaska Native entities, Native Hawaiian organizations, nongovernmental organizations, local educational agencies, workforce development programs.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** The Digital Equity Competitive Grant program is a $1.25 billion discretionary grant to implement digital equity projects. Technical assistance during the pre-application phase will be provided on a one-to-many basis focusing on notice of funding opportunity (NOFO) understanding and the application process to help ensure that the Eligible Entity's proposals fully meet the requirements of the Infrastructure Act[20] and the goals of the Program. Post-award, technical assistance will be provided on a one-to-many and one-to-one basis and will focus on grants compliance, project sustainability, project implementation best practices, and avoidance of waste, fraud, and abuse.
**Website:** Digital Equity Act Programs

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Office of Minority Broadband Initiatives (OMBI)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), tribal colleges and universities (TCUs), Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs).
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** In August 2021, the Biden-Harris Administration established the Office of Minority Broadband Initiatives (OMBI) to collaborate with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs), provide broadband technical assistance, and promote initiatives related to expanding internet access, connectivity and digital equity at these institutions and the communities they serve. OMBI also launched the College Partnership Program to support students' work on broadband deployment and adoption challenges in vulnerable communities. OMBI also administers the $268 million Connecting Minority Communities Pilot Program as a grant program to HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs for the purchase of broadband internet access service and eligible equipment or to hire and train information technology

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[20] Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 117-78, 135 Stat. 429 (Nov. 15, 2021).

personnel.
**Website:** [Office of Minority Broadband Initiatives](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program Technical Assistance
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Tribal Nations, Tribal Colleges and Universities, the Department of Hawaiian Homelands on behalf of the Native Hawaiian Community, Native Hawaiian Education Programs, tribal organizations, Alaska Native Corporations.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** This is a grant program to support broadband deployment on tribal lands, as well as for telehealth, distance learning, broadband affordability, and digital inclusion initiatives for tribal communities. Technical assistance during the pre-application phase will be provided on a one-to-many basis focusing on notice of funding opportunity (NOFO) understanding and the application process to help ensure that the eligible entity's proposals fully meet the requirements of the Infrastructure Act[21] and the goals of the program.
**Website:** [Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program](#)

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Build Back Better Regional Challenge (BBBRC)
**Lead Agency:** Economic Development Administration (EDA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** As part of the Coal Communities, the Economic Development Administration (EDA) invited eligible applicants to form regional coalitions to apply for funding to implement a collection of three to eight distinct but related projects in their region, in coordination with industry and community partners, and aligned around a holistic vision to build and scale a strategic industry cluster.
**Status:** Closed.
**Description:** Created through the American Rescue Plan Act[22], the Build Back Better Regional Challenge (BBBRC) provided transformational investments that developed and strengthened regional industry clusters across the country, all while embracing equitable economic growth, creating good-paying jobs, and enhancing U.S. global competitiveness. As part of the $300 million Coal Communities Commitment, the Economic Development Administration (EDA) allocated $100 million of the BBBRC funding to support Coal Communities. EDA announced awardees and finalists from 21 industries in different sectors: biotechnology and health (5); advanced mobility hubs

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[21] *Id.*

[22] American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-2, 135 Stat. 4 (Mar. 11, 2021).

(4); agricultural (4); manufacturing (4); clean energy (3); tribal/indigenous finance industry (1).
**Website:** [Build Back Better Regional Challenge](Build Back Better Regional Challenge)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Building Resilient Economies in Coal Communities (BRECC)
**Lead Agency:** Economic Development Administration (EDA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Intergovernmental and cross-sectoral stakeholders from coal-reliant communities, with a focus on local leaders.
**Status:** Annual application required
**Description:** The Building Resilient Economies in Coal Communities (BRECC) Initiative is designed to help communities in coal-reliant regions enact place-based, locally driven development strategies to build thriving, resilient economies.
**Website:** [Building Resilient Economies in Coal Communities Initiative](Building Resilient Economies in Coal Communities Initiative)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Economic Recovery Corps
**Lead Agency:** Economic Development Administration (EDA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Tribal Nations or a consortium of Tribal Nations, states, counties, cities, district organization, other political subdivisions of a state (special purpose unit of a state or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities and consortium of political subdivisions), institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education, public or private non-profit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a state.
**Status:** Open; application required.
**Description:** The Economic Development Administration (EDA) supports a network of Economic Recovery Corps Fellows to increase the connectivity and capacity of regional development ecosystems across the country, facilitating more equitable, resilient, and accelerated economic growth. The Economic Recovery Corps is driven by two primary program elements: 1. A Network Operator to build, launch, and operate the program and provide subject matter expertise, strategic relationships, and coordination to economic development organizations (EDOs); and 2. Economic Recovery Corps Fellows, who will be embedded as supplemental staff in EDOs nationwide to help communities recover with more equitable, resilient, and future-focused economies and clusters. *Note: EDA is not currently recruiting Fellows. Both will provide technical assistance, enabling underserved communities to better access funding and participate in economic development initiatives through preparation, training, and implementation support. The Network Operator and Fellows will also generate knowledge and insights by studying, organizing, and disseminating information to accelerate the adoption of equitable economic development practices.*
**Website:** [Economic Recovery Corps](Economic Recovery Corps)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Statewide Planning, Research, and Networks
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Statewide Planning Grantees, governors, Mayor of D.C., other applicable territory

leaders or their designees, Tribal Nation or a consortium of Tribal Nations, states, counties, cities, other political subdivisions of a state (special purpose unit of a state or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities and consortium of political subdivisions), district organization of an EDA-designated Economic Development District, institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education.

**Status:** Closed.

**Description:** The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Statewide Planning, Research, and Networks is aimed at providing technical assistance that helped states and territories develop and execute strategies for broad, evidence-based economic development. These grants supported a wide range of economic development projects, including the delivery of infrastructure projects. Through this program, the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) provided technical assistance that included iterative feedback on draft initial proposals, support for the subgrantee selection process, and any additional support that helped ensure that the final proposals met program requirements and advanced Biden-Harris Administration priorities.

**Website:** [American Rescue Plan](American Rescue Plan)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** District Organizations of U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA)-designated Economic Development Districts, Tribal Nations, which include any Alaska Native Village or regional corporation, state and local governments or political subdivisions, institutions of higher education, public or private non-profit organizations, or associations working in cooperation with officials of a general-purpose political subdivision of a state (e.g., a city, town, or county).
**Status:** Closed.
**Description:** The Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) program helped plan, build, innovate, and put people into quality jobs in hundreds of communities across the nation. As part of the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) American Rescue Plan programs, the Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) program funded 256 grantees that implemented projects in 48 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia to address some of the most pressing economic development challenges in their communities.
**Website:** [Economic Adjustment Assistance](Economic Adjustment Assistance)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** University Center Economic Development Program
**Lead Agency:** Economic Development Administration (EDA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Open to the public.
**Status:** Open year-round.
**Description:** The Economic Development Administration's (EDA) University Center Economic Development Program deploys the resources of universities across the country to spur regional economic development in nearby communities. Several centers have focused on ensuring economically distressed communities are creating digitally inclusive economies.
**Website:** [University Center Economic Development Program](University Center Economic Development Program)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Local Technical Assistance Program
**Lead Agency:** Economic Development Administration (EDA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Open to the public.
**Status:** Open year-round.
**Description:** The Economic Development Administration's Local Technical Assistance Program assists applicants in assessing whether infrastructure projects are feasible and prudent before communities invest time and resources. In addition to stopping counterproductive projects, these feasibility studies can also decrease hurdles to applying for other federal programs.
**Website:** Local Technical Assistance Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Research and National Technical Assistance (NTA)
**Lead Agency:** Economic Development Administration (EDA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Open to the public.
**Status:** Open year-round.
**Description:** The National Technical Assistance (NTA) program funds projects that provide technical assistance with a national scope and support best practices among communities trying to solve problems related to economic development goals. Eligible uses include outreach, training, information dissemination, and implementation of economic development best practices and proven techniques.
**Website:** Research and National Technical Assistance

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY (NIST)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Community Resilience Program
**Lead Agency:** National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
**Eligible Recipients:** Any recipient(s) who can receive value from/of the products developed by the agency.
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Community Resilience Program is developing science based tools and metrics to support and measure resilience at the community-scale and support economic evaluation of alternative solutions to improve resilience; engaging community resilience stakeholders for input and feedback to products, such as guidance, tools, and metrics, for planning and implementing resilience measures; and conducting disaster and failure studies (DFS) and developing DFS expertise and metrology that support validation of community resilience tools.
**Website:** Community Resilience Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)
**Lead Agency:** National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** NIST is designated by Congress as the Lead Agency for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. This Office supports the NEHRP Secretariat Office, which

coordinates the NEHRP research and implementation activities for the four NEHRP agencies – the Federal Emergency Management Agency, NIST, the National Science Foundation, and the U.S. Geological Survey

**Eligible Recipients:** Any recipient(s) who can receive value from/of the products developed by the Program.

**Status:** Annually renewed project.

**Description:** The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) Strategic Plan (2022-2029) has four Strategic Goals: (1) advance the understanding of earthquake processes and their consequences; (2) enhance existing and develop new information, tools, and practices for protecting the nation from earthquake consequences; (3) promote the dissemination of knowledge and implementation of tools, practices, and policies that enhance strategies to withstand, respond to, and recover from earthquakes; and (4) learn from post-earthquake investigations to enhance the effectiveness of available information, tools, practices, and policies to improve earthquake resilience. Each goal has major objectives, requiring significant interactions among the NEHRP agencies. The Strategic Plan also outlines priority focus areas for new and enhanced efforts.

**Website:** National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) Coordination

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program (NWIRP)

**Lead Agency:** National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. National Science Foundation

**Eligible Recipients:** Any recipient(s) who can receive value from the products developed by the agency.

**Status:** Open.

**Description:** The National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program (NWIRP) Strategic Plan identifies three Strategic Goals: (1) improve the understanding of windstorm processes and hazards; (2) improve the understanding of windstorm impacts on communities; and (3) improve the windstorm resilience of communities nationwide. The Plan also outlines 14 objectives and eight priority focus areas for new and enhanced efforts.

**Website:** The National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program (NWIRP)

## U.S. NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** National Sea Grant College Program/NOAA Sea Grant

**Lead Agency:** U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** Additional federal agencies provide various support.

**Eligible Recipients:** Sea Grant programs and broader eligibility depending on funding stream.

**Status:** Program-specific.

**Description:** Sea Grant's mission is to enhance the practical use and conservation of coastal, marine, and Great Lakes resources to create a strong and sustainable economy, a healthy environment, and resilient and inclusive communities.

**Website:** National Sea Grant College Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** U.S. Department of Defense
**Eligible Recipients:** Institutions of higher education, non-profit and for-profit organizations, U.S. territories and states, Tribal Nations, and local governments including counties, municipalities, and cities.
**Status:** Open; annual enrollment and application period.
**Description:** The National Coastal Resilience Fund is administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) and is primarily funded through U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Ocean Service. The National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) implements projects that build resilient U.S. coastal communities and ecosystems. Technical assistance for applicants is provided by NFWF.
**Website:** [National Coastal Resilience Fund](National Coastal Resilience Fund)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Climate Resilience Regional Challenge (CRRC)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Coastal states, territories, or Tribal Nations; counties, cities, or other political subdivisions of a coastal state or territory, including special purpose units of government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities; the District of Columbia; institutions of higher education; and non-profit organizations or associations, including those acting in cooperation with a state, tribal, local or territorial government; regional councils of government and regional planning councils.
**Status:** Closed.
**Description:** This grant program focuses on collaborative approaches to achieving resilience in coastal regions. Proposed projects addressed risk reduction, regional collaboration, and equity, and build enduring capacity for adaptation. U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) technical assistance was available for organizations who applied for and received a grant. Many technical assistance options were available, including grant writing assistance, data, tools, training, and access to NOAA expertise.
**Website:** [NOAA Climate Resilience Regional Challenge](NOAA Climate Resilience Regional Challenge)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Community-Based Habitat Restoration Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Non-profits, state agencies, tribal organizations, and local governments.
**Status:** Closed.
**Description:** The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Community-based Restoration Program provides funding and technical assistance for restoration projects that ensure fish have access to high-quality habitat. The goal of these projects is to recover and sustain fisheries—particularly those species managed by NOAA Fisheries, or those listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. In addition to benefiting fisheries, habitat restoration yields community and economic benefits such as increased coastal resiliency, commercial and

recreational opportunities, decreased safety hazards, and reduced maintenance costs.
**Website:** [Community-Based Habitat Restoration](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Climate-Smart Communities Initiative (CSCI)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** U.S.-based academic, non-profit, or commercial organization to manage the project.
**Status:** Awarded
**Description:** The Climate-Smart Communities Initiative (CSCI) will work inclusively with every selected community to co-produce an equitable resilience plan. The awarded funds are for program management. The program will support efforts to get each plan funded or financed, through public or private means, to reach the implementation phase. When choosing where to work, the initiative will prioritize the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ), which are Census tracts that contain high-risk and underserved populations. Resilience planning will help protect people, property, infrastructure, and natural resources from climate-related hazards. Using the toolkit for adaptation planning, communities throughout the southeastern U.S. have already realized a return on investment of more than five times their cost. The funding was awarded to a consortium of climate adaptation experts led by the Climate Resilience Fund, which will co-develop equitable climate resilience plans with local governments and organizations over the next four years.
**Website:** [Climate-Smart Communities](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Coastal Zone Enhancement Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States and territories.
**Status:** Every 5-years (per each states timeline to update).
**Description:** This program encourages improvements to state and territory coastal management programs. The focus is on nine enhancement areas: wetlands, coastal hazards, public access, marine debris, cumulative and secondary impacts, special area management plans, ocean and Great Lakes resources, energy and government facility siting, and aquaculture.
**Website:** [The Coastal Zone Enhancement Program](#)

## U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia.
**Status:** Open and ongoing.
**Description:** Reduces energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes, while ensuring their health and safety. It is the nation's single largest residential whole-house energy efficiency program. Through formula funds, the Weatherization Assistance Program

(WAP) has created an industry, producing new jobs and technologies while helping the most vulnerable families across the country.

**Website:** [Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** State Energy Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia.
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** The State Energy Program provides funding through formula and competitive grants, as well as technical assistance, to states, territories, and the District of Columbia to implement energy security, resiliency, and emergency preparedness plans and develop state-led strategic energy initiatives.
**Website:** [State Energy Program](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Communities LEAP (Local Energy Action Program) Pilot
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** 23 Pilot Communities: Alachua County, Florida; Bakersfield, California; Birmingham, Alabama; Columbia, South Carolina; Columbia Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, Oregon, Washington, Idaho; Duluth, Minnesota; Hennepin County, Minnesota; Highland Park, Michigan; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Jackson County, Illinois; Kern County, California; Lawrence, Massachusetts; Louisville, Kentucky; Mingo & Logan Counties, West Virginia; Minneapolis, Minnesota; New Orleans, Louisiana; Pembroke Township and Hopkins Park, Illinois, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Questa, New Mexico; Richmond, California; San José, California; Seattle, Washington; Stockton, California.
**Status:** Open; annual enrollment and application period.
**Description:** Technical assistance provided under this opportunity will focus on the development of community driven clean energy plans with economic, environmental, and other benefits based on each community's unique combination of energy-related resources, assets, or potential; social, institutional, and economic strengths and opportunities; and the specific clean energy pathway the community hopes to pursue.
**Website:** [Communities LEAP (Local Energy Action Program)](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Advanced Energy Manufacturing & Recycling Grant Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Small and medium manufacturers in areas where coal mines have closed since 1999 or coal power plants have closed since 2009.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** The Department of Energy (DOE) provides technical assistance for small-to-medium-sized manufacturers as the first phase of a grant program to enhance investment in advanced energy manufacturing and recycling facilities in regions where coal mines or power plants have closed. Tailored technical assistance to eligible manufacturers interested in seeking a grant under

the program will focus on assessing eligibility, enhancing the impact of projects that may be supported under this new grant program, and connecting manufacturers to existing programs and resources.

**Website:** Advanced Energy Manufacturing & Recycling Grant Program

# U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Water Technical Assistance (WaterTA)

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Water Infrastructure and Resiliency

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Non-profit organizations, public and private non-profit universities, and colleges. Funding eligibility for WaterTA providers varies depending on the program.

**Status:** Open, and ongoing. *Program specific.*

**Description:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) free water technical assistance (WaterTA) supports communities to identify water challenges, develop plans, build technical, financial, and managerial capacity, and develop application materials to access water infrastructure funding. EPA collaborates with states, Tribal Nations, territories, community partners, and other key stakeholders to implement WaterTA efforts. EPA WaterTA provides a variety of services to address water and wastewater challenges. These services include identifying water infrastructure or water quality improvement needs, planning for capital improvements, building technical, managerial, and financial capacity, and preparing for and developing applications materials for financing a project through the State Revolving Funds (SRF) and other EPA-supported funding opportunities.

**Website:** Water Technical Assistance (WaterTA)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** States, Tribal Nations, local governments, or water systems.

**Status:** Open and ongoing.

**Description:** The Water Finance Center provides financing information to help local decision makers make informed decisions for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure to protect human health and the environment.

**Website:** Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Training and Technical Assistance to Improve Water Quality and Enable Small Public Water Systems to Provide Safe Drinking Water

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Non-profit organizations, non-profit private universities and colleges, and public institutions of higher education.

**Status:** Closed.

**Description:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provided technical assistance to small public water systems and private drinking water well owners with technical, financial, and managerial challenges. The program helped recipients improve water quality and achieve

compliance with relevant regulations.

**Website:** [Training and Technical Assistance to Improve Water Quality and Enable Small Public Water Systems to Provide Safe Drinking Water](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Technical Assistance and Training for Small and Rural Treatment Works (RST TA)

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** All 50 states, U.S. territories (i.e., Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa), and tribally owned and operated treatment works and decentralized wastewater treatment systems.

**Status:** Closed.

**Description:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provided technical assistance that helped communities identify drinking water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure needs, plan for capital improvements, build capacity, and apply for the range of eligible projects under the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), tribal or territory funded programs. Funds were provided to grantees to serve their broader communities.

**Website:** [Technical Assistance and Training for Small and Rural Treatment Works (RST TA)](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Equitable Resilience Builder (ERB)

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** U.S. territories and states, Tribal Nations, non-profit and for-profit organizations, communities, and local governments including counties, municipalities, and cities.

**Status:** Open, and ongoing.

**Description:** The Equitable Resilience Builder (ERB) tool supports communities in strengthening resilience to disasters and climate change. It guides a team of users through a process to engage community members in resilience planning to generate solutions that advance equity. The team uses it to host collaborative workshops to assess hazards, vulnerability, and resilience, and to identify actions to strengthen community resilience in ways that address the needs of those made vulnerable by social and environmental inequalities.

**Website:** [Equitable Resilience Builder](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Regional Climate Assistance Network (RCAN)

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Research and Development (ORD)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** EPA Regions, EPA Program Offices and, through them, state, local, and tribal stakeholders.

**Status:** Open, and ongoing. Program specific.

**Description:** The Regional Climate Assistance Network (RCAN) provides a central hub for delivering regionally relevant assessments, technical assistance, and capacity building to support adaptation planning and resilience building across the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 10 Regions. RCAN provides a range of services to EPA's Regions, including community-engaged

research and translational science for solving real-world climate change issues, often with a focus on frontline communities most vulnerable to climate change impacts; curated climate information tailored to regional needs; technical assistance to inform adaptation planning and resilience strategies; workshops and training opportunities; and access to a network of experts in EPA's Office of Research and Development.
**Website:** Regional Climate Assistance Network

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Creating Resilient Water Utilities (CRWU)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Water utilities, municipalities, technical assistance provider networks, Tribal Nations, and local governments.
**Status:** Open and ongoing
**Description:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Creating Resilient Water Utilities (CRWU) initiative provides drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater (water sector) utilities with practical tools, training, and technical assistance to increase system resilience to climate change impacts. CRWU helps promote a clear understanding of climate data and helps water sector utilities identify potential adaptation strategies, implementation options, and infrastructure financing. Water utility owners and operators can request one-on-one, no-cost climate change risk assessment support using CRWU's tools and resources, including the Resilient Strategies Guide, Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT), and Climate and Weather Data Maps.
**Website:** Creating Resilient Water Utilities (CRWU)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Community Change Equitable Resilience Technical Assistance
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Policy (OP)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Community-based organizations partnered with other community-based organizations, Tribal Nations, territories, local governments, or academic institutions.
**Status:** Closed (one-time funding through Inflation Reduction Act)[23].
**Description:** This program provided free design and project development assistance, community engagement, and partnership development workshops that supported climate resilience and environmental justice activities in disaster-prone areas.
**Website:** Smart Growth Strategies for Disaster Resilience and Recovery

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** EPA Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** U.S. Department of Energy
**Eligible Recipients:** Regional and National Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Center's (TCTACS).

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[23] Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, Pub. L. No. 117-169, 136 Stat. 1818 (Aug. 16, 2022).

**Status:** Open and Ongoing.
**Description:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers help underserved and overburdened communities across the country. Each technical assistance center will receive at least $10 million to remove barriers and improve accessibility for communities with environmental justice concerns.
**Website:** [EPA Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers](EPA Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** College/Underserved Community Partnership Program (CUPP)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Multi-Agency EPA, Department of the Interior, United States Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Energy, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice, Health and Human Services Office of Public Health (Region 4).
**Eligible Recipients:** A community-based non-profit organization, a partnership of community-based non-profit organizations, a partnership between a Tribal Nation and a community-based non-profit organization, or a partnership between an institution of higher education and a community-based non-profit organization.
**Status:** Annual enrollment and application period.
**Description:** The College/Underserved Community Partnership Program (CUPP) was created in 2011 to provide a creative approach to partnering and delivering technical assistance to underserved communities. The program enlists colleges and universities to assist these communities through student internships, practicums, and capstone projects. Communities receive vital assistance and services voluntarily and at no cost. Students gain practical experience in developing solutions to enhance the quality of life for communities.
**Website:** [College/Underserved Community Partnership Program](College/Underserved Community Partnership Program)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** National Tribal Waste Management Peer Matching Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Under this program, a peer match is a voluntary exchange of information and best practices between Tribal Nations. A Tribal Nation with expertise provides technical assistance to a tribe with defined program development or implementation technical assistance needs in that same subject area.
**Status:** Annual enrollment and application period.
**Description:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) coordinates the National Tribal Waste Management Peer Matching Program to strengthen tribal capacity and develop sustainable waste management programs. Peer matches are voluntary, structured opportunities for Tribal Nations and Alaska Native Villages who are working on similar issues to exchange experiences and practical knowledge through a mentoring program. This program allows Tribal Nations and Alaska Native Villages to address a specific challenge, such as designing and supervising transfer station construction.
**Website:** [National Tribal Waste Management Peer Matching Program](National Tribal Waste Management Peer Matching Program)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Technical Assistant Services for Communities (TASC)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Scientists, engineers, and other professionals.
**Status:** No application, requests should be emailed to regional offices
**Description:** The Technical Assistant Services for Communities (TASC) program provides independent assistance through an U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) contract to help communities better understand the science, regulations, and policies of environmental issues and EPA actions. Under the TASC contract, a contractor provides scientists, engineers, and other professionals to review and explain information to communities. The services are determined on a project-specific basis and are provided at no cost to communities. This assistance supports community efforts to get more involved and work productively with EPA to address environmental issues.
**Website:** Technical Assistance Services for Communities

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:**  EPA Brownfields Grants
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States, Tribal Nations, local governments, non-profits.
**Status:**  Annual competitions.  Application guidelines posted on Grants.gov
**Description:**  The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Brownfields Program provides funds to empower states, Tribal Nations, communities, and other stakeholders to work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfield sites. EPA provides financial and technical assistance for brownfield activities to protect human health and the environment, encourage sustainable reuse, promote partnerships, strengthen local economies, and create jobs. By providing funds and technical assistance to assess, cleanup, and plan for site reuse, EPA enables communities to overcome the environmental, legal, and fiscal challenges associated with brownfield properties. EPA's investments in communities across the country help local leaders eliminate uncertainties, clean up contaminated properties, and transform brownfield sites into community assets. The program provides funding, on a competitive basis for brownfields assessment, cleanup, the capitalization of revolving loan funds, and brownfields job training.
**Website:** Brownfields Funding Types

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Technical Assistance for Brownfields (TAB)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** This program provides technical assistance to communities, states, Tribal Nations, and non-profits
**Status:** No application, requests for technical assistance made directly to technical assistance providers.
**Description:** Technical Assistance for Brownfields (TAB) provides technical assistance to communities, states, Tribal Nations, and other public entities to help address their brownfield sites and to increase their understanding and involvement in brownfields cleanup, revitalization, and reuse. The program supplements other efforts under the Brownfields Program. TAB is available at no

cost to communities. EPA funds regionally based expert organizations to support communities in each of its 10 regions. TAB grant recipients, also known as TAB providers, serve as an independent resource and can provide expert technical assistance and guidance to help communities, among other things, understand how to:

- Prepare brownfields grant applications.
- Perform site inventories.
- Review historical information.
- Design site investigations, sampling, and field analysis.
- Plan cleanup and redevelopment.

Website: [Technical Assistance for Brownfields](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** EPA offers TBA to public entities (e.g., municipalities, regional planning commissions) and non-profit organizations that already have redevelopment plans for a contaminated property.
**Description:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Targeted Brownfields Assessment (TBA) program helps communities understand potential contamination at a brownfield site and plan for cleanup and redevelopment. The program supplements other efforts under the Brownfields Program and provides assistance at no cost to communities. An EPA contractor delivers TBA assistance on behalf of an eligible entity. Services include site assessments, cleanup options and cost estimates, and community outreach on future uses and redevelopment plans. Specific activities may include the following:

- An American Society for Testing and Materials Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, which includes a background and historical investigation and site inspection.
- A full site assessment, including sampling activities to identify types and concentrations of contaminants and the areas of contamination that must be cleaned up.
- Determining how much more investigation is needed and/or establishing cleanup options and cost estimates based on future uses and redevelopment plans.

TBA is available directly through EPA regional offices or from [State and Tribal Voluntary Response Program](#) offices receiving funding. Sites are selected on a rolling basis. Contact a brownfields representative in your [EPA regional office](#) to learn more.
Website: [Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA)](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** National Brownfields Technical Assistance Providers
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Communities, states, Tribal Nations, non-profit organizations
**Description:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) funds a variety of nationwide expert organizations to assist communities with brownfields issues. Technical assistance is available at no cost to communities. Communities reach out directly to the providers. Providers include:

- **Technical Assistance to Tribes** – Kansas State University provides technical assistance to Tribal Nations across the country. Explore more about Technical Assistance to Tribes.
- **Brownfields Job Training Technical Assistance** (through September 2024) - Kansas State University provides technical assistance to Brownfields Job Training recipients and entities seeking to establish a Brownfields Job Training Program.
- **Technical Assistance for Non-profits** (*through September 2028*) – Groundwork USA provides technical assistance to non-profits across the country seeking assistance with brownfield revitalization projects. Technical assistance provided is centered in equitable development strategies and principles for reuse. Explore more about Groundwork USA's Non-profit Technical Assistance here.
- **Brownfields Land Banking Strategies** (*through 2027)* – The Center for Community Progress (CCP) is developing materials to support communities who are interested in using land banking strategies to address brownfield sites. Reach out to CCP if you need assistance connecting with land banks, understanding the use of land banks in brownfields projects, or if you are a land bank leader interested in supporting brownfield remediation. Visit CCP's website here and sign up to receive the CCP newsletter here.
- **National Brownfields Training Conference** (*through 2030)* – ICMA hosts the National Brownfields Training Conference. The National Brownfields Training Conference brings together stakeholders from government, industry, and communities to share knowledge and best practices on the remediation and redevelopment of brownfields. The conference features a range of sessions, workshops, and networking events that cover topics such as financing, liability, environmental justice, and community engagement, with the goal of promoting the sustainable cleanup and revitalization of contaminated sites across the United States. Explore more.
- **Brownfields Revitalization Anti-Displacement Strategies Program** *(through 2027)* - UMass Dartmouth, in collaboration with the University of Louisville and Florida State University, provides guidance and training in developing and applying equity-centered and economically inclusive anti-displacement strategies. Brownfield communities looking for assistance to address displacement and gentrification as part of their redevelopment can learn more here.

# U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name**: Good Neighbor Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), Center for Community Planning + Design
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** The program provides GSA project teams with community planning and design assistance around GSA projects to support effective collaboration with local stakeholders.  Project work involves various government-owned and leased buildings, including courthouses, local federal offices, border stations, etc.
**Status:** Internal Program.
**Description:** The mission of the Center for Community Planning + Design Good Neighbor Program is to provide the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) regional offices and their local stakeholders with the technical expertise they need to meet this responsibility around GSA projects

and properties. Opportunities exist across the life cycle of GSA projects, from initial site selection and design of new buildings to public space improvements and shared use at existing buildings. This program provides GSA project teams with enhanced planning and design assistance to support more effective local collaboration during site selection, design, construction, and building operations.
**Website:** Center for Community Planning and Design, Good Neighbor Program

# U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

## ADMINISTRATION FOR STRATEGIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** HHS emPOWER Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Strategic Preparedness & Response (ASPR)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
**Eligible Recipients:** In all 50 states, D.C., and 5 territories of the U.S.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** The U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) empower Program supports local governments affected by incidents such as heat emergencies and associated electrical outages. Upon request, the emPOWER Program uses data mining from public and private insurance billing codes to identify individuals at heightened medical risk of power interruption and develops Response Outreach Individual Datasets. The data sets are provided to local authorities to facilitate protection of vulnerable populations during an emergency.
**Website:** HHS emPOWER Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** ASPR Region 9 Community Mitigation and Recovery (CMR)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Strategic Preparedness & Response (ASPR)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Federal Emergency Management Agency
**Eligible Recipients:** Region 9 Tribal Nations, Tribal organizations, and Tribal and Alaska Native Colleges and Universities.
**Status:** Closed.
**Description:** The purpose of this program is to provide outreach to Region 9 Tribal Nations via an interactive webinar to increase awareness of the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program. The national interagency webinars for Tribal Nation leaders provide technical assistance on funding for broadband for Tribal Nations, tribal organizations, and Tribal and Alaska Native Colleges and Universities. The webinar brought together the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS), providing a consolidated view of available grant funding for tribal broadband. This effort is part of the emphasis in the COVID-19 recovery and resilience mission for the Health & Social Services Recovery Support Function on addressing the "digital divide," recognizing that lack of access to broadband in Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC) households and rural low-income communities exacerbates disparities in

health outcomes.

**Website:** [ASPR Region 9 Community Mitigation and Recovery (CMR)](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Promoting Equity in Post-disaster Outcomes
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Strategic Preparedness & Response (ASPR)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Federal Emergency Management Agency
**Eligible Recipients:** State, local, tribal, and territorial governments
**Status:** Closed.
**Description:** The U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration for Strategic Preparedness & Response's (ASPR) Office of Community Mitigation and Recovery (CMR) launched an interagency partnership for a pilot project in HHS Region 5 on addressing post-disaster equity issues (in terms of race/ethnicity, gender, and LGBTQ+ identity) through the disaster recovery process. The pilot project resulted in the "Equitable Disaster Recovery Assessment Guide & Checklist: Advancing Equity in Post-Disaster Recovery Operations," which is designed to help state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments incorporate an equity lens in planning for disaster recovery efforts.
**Website:** [ASPR CMR and FEMA Region 5 Advancing Post-Disaster Equity; Equitable Disaster Recovery Assessment Guide & Checklist](#)

## U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Climate-Ready States and Cities Initiative (CDSCI)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** State, tribal, local, and territorial health departments. In 13 specific regions.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Climate-Ready States and Cities Initiative (CRSCI) currently funds and provides technical assistance to state and local health departments. CRSCI grantees use the five-step Building Resilience Against Climate Effects (BRACE) framework to identify likely climate impacts in their communities, potential health effects associated with these impacts, and their most at-risk populations and locations. The BRACE framework then helps our grant recipients develop and implement health adaptation plans and address gaps in critical public health functions and services.
**Website:** [Climate-Ready States and Cities Initiative](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Center for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Support
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** State health agencies, 5 U.S. territories, national partners, local health agencies, Tribal Nations, and Block Grant recipients.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** The U.S. Centers for Disease Control's (CDC) Center for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Support (CSTLTS) was created to support health departments—the nation's front line of public health defense. Every day, thousands of health departments work to provide timely, high-

quality, and sustainable public health services to protect Americans' health and safety.
**Website:** [Center for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Support](#)


# U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

**CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)**

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Infrastructure resilience planning and assessment support
**Lead Agency:** Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Varies.
**Status:** Varies.
**Description:** The Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) is America's Cyber Defense Agency and the National Coordinator for critical infrastructure resiliency and security. CISA leads the national effort to understand, manage, and reduce risk to the cyber and physical infrastructure that Americans rely on every hour of every day. As part of its mission, CISA works with state, local, tribal, and territorial communities across the nation. CISA's Resilience Services Branch (RSB), part of its Infrastructure Security Division, supports the Agency's mission through its capacity-building lines of effort, which focus on (1) implementing resilience-informed approaches in local and regional planning, and (2) leading infrastructure security and resilience assessments at the asset and system levels.
**Website:** [CISA's Resilience Services Branch](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program (ICTAP)
**Lead Agency:** Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** New Technical Assistance Approach: Requests for assistance are coordinated through the Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (SWIC) from each state and territory. This year there are three categories of technical assistance: strategic, state-requested, major event support.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** The Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program (ICTAP) directly supports state, local, tribal emergency responders, and government officials across all 56 states and territories through training, tools, and onsite assistance to advance public safety interoperable communications capabilities.
**Website:** [Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Chemical Security Analysis Center Technical Assistance (CSAC)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Chemical Security Analysis Center, DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)
**Eligible Recipients:** Federal, state, local, territorial, and first responder agencies.
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** Robust and reliable science-based technical assistance capability that puts actionable

technical information in the hands of the operational community and decision-makers in a timely and comprehensive manner. Operating a 24-hours a day, seven days a week, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) Chemical Security Analysis Center CSAC Technical Assistance responds to questions and information requests from the DHS Components, other agencies within the federal government, and state and local authorities. S&T CSAC Technical Assistance plays an integral role in the emergency response protocol of the DHS National Operations Center.
**Website:** Chemical Security Analysis Center Technical Assistance

## U.S. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Cities, towns/townships, parishes, boroughs, counties, special district governments, Tribal Nations, groups of two or more communities that fit the criteria.
**Status:** Closed.
**Description:** Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Direct Technical Assistance (DTA) gave full support to communities that did not have the resources to begin climate resilience planning and project solution design independently. Through process-oriented, hands-on support, BRIC DTA worked to enhance communities' capacity to design holistic, equitable climate adaptation solutions that advanced numerous community-driven objectives.
**Website:** Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Rehab of High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Limited to states with a state dam safety program authorized by state legislation; eligible subrecipients are limited to non-federal governmental organizations (other than the designated applicant) and non-profit organizations.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) grant program provides technical, planning, design, and construction assistance for eligible rehabilitation activities that reduce dam risk and increase community preparedness.
**Website:** Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program Guidance & Resources

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States, Tribal Nations (including Alaska Native villages and organizations so long as they are not privately owned), U.S. territories, local governments, and certain private non-profit organizations.
**Status:** Post-Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration.

**Description:** Public Assistance (PA) is U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) largest grant program providing funds to assist communities responding to and recovering from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. The program provides funding for emergency assistance to save lives and protect property and assists with funding for permanently restoring community infrastructure affected by a federally declared incident.
**Website:** Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States, Tribal Nations, and territories.
**Status:** Applicants must submit all sub-applications to FEMA within 12 months of the date of the presidential major disaster declaration.
**Description:** U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. This grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster.
**Website:** Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Post Fire
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States, Tribal Nations, and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018 are eligible to apply.
**Status:** The application period opens with the state or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes six months after the end of that fiscal year. Application extensions may be requested.
**Description:** The U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) has Post Fire assistance available to help communities implement hazard mitigation measures after wildfire disasters.
**Website:** Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Post Fire

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Planning for Dam Emergencies Collaborative Technical Assistance (CTA)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Local, state, and federal emergency managers, dam owners and operators, private sector representatives, community planners, non-profit partners, and other individuals and organizations facing dam-related emergencies.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** The program offers a Collaborative Technical Assistance (CTA) series to help communities at risk of dam-related flooding to better understand their risk landscape and the potential consequences of dam-related emergencies. The CTA will include planning for operational discharges or dam-related infrastructure failure emergencies. This document outlines the proposed

concept of operations, schedule, goals, and objectives for a CTA offering.
**Website:** Planning for Dam Emergencies Collaborative Technical Assistance

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Community Assistance Recovery Support Function (CA RSF)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Housing and Urban Development
**Eligible Recipients:** States, local governments, Tribal Nations, and territories.
**Status:** Varies.
**Description:** Community Assistance (CA) unifies and coordinates expertise and assistance programs from across the federal government and non-government partners to aid local and tribal governments in building their local capabilities to effectively plan for and manage recovery and engage the whole community in the recovery planning process. CA is one of six recovery support functions (RSFs), established under the National Disaster Recovery Framework that support recovery efforts of states, local governments, tribes, and territories (SLTT) before, during and after disasters. There are eight formalized activities as a part of CA, many of which contain technical assistance components, including Community Engagement and Partnership Development, Recovery Planning Technical Assistance, and Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning.
**Website:** Community Assistance RSF

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** National Exercise Program (NEP)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** State, local, tribal, territorial, and other whole community partners.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** The National Exercise Program (NEP) is a four-year cycle of exercises. Support will be tailored to the partner's needs and can include assistance with exercise planning, design, scenario development, conduct, and evaluation through subject-matter expertise, material production, and facilitation for exercises.
**Website:** National Exercise Program

## U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Thriving Communities Technical Assistance (TCTA) Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Units of general local government (UGLG).
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** The Thriving Communities Technical Assistance (TCTA) program will help local governments ensure housing needs are considered part of their larger infrastructure investment plans while supporting equitable development in disadvantaged communities. The TCTA program, funded in FY22 with $5 million, is designed to support the coordination and integration of transportation and housing in infrastructure planning and implementation.
**Website:** Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Distressed Cities and Persistent Poverty Technical Assistance (DCTA) Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Small units of general local government (UGLGs or local governments) and their non-profit partners, local governments (including villages, towns, tribes, cities, counties, and other small municipalities).
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** The Distressed Cities and Persistent Poverty Technical Assistance (DCTA) program is designed to improve fiscal health and build capacity of small units of general local government (UGLGs or local governments) and their non-profit partners in places experiencing persistent poverty and economic distress. DCTA considers good fiscal health, strong financial performance, and effective financial management practices to be the foundation for local governments and non-profits to successfully obtain funding, implement projects, and accomplish goals.
**Website:** [Distressed Cities and Persistent Poverty Technical Assistance (DCTA) Program](Distressed Cities and Persistent Poverty Technical Assistance (DCTA) Program)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Choice Neighborhoods; Choice Neighborhoods Grantee Technical Consulting (Choice TC)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Public and Indian Housing
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** State and local governments, institutions of higher education, public housing authorities, non-profits, for-profits, small businesses, Tribal Nations and tribally designated housing entities, national/regional organizations representing Native American housing interests, and metropolitan or regional planning entities.
**Status:** Closed; application required once Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) was published.
**Description:** The Choice Neighborhoods program leverages significant public and private dollars to support locally driven strategies that address struggling neighborhoods with severely distressed public housing and U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-assisted housing through a comprehensive approach to neighborhood transformation. The program helps communities transform neighborhoods by redeveloping severely distressed public and HUD-assisted housing and catalyzing critical improvements in the neighborhood. Choice TC provides access to a subject matter expert(s) (SME) who can provide grantees and core partners with focused, short-term advice and expertise to overcome a specific challenge or leverage an emerging opportunity to implement a new, innovative approach that will enhance the impact of the Choice Neighborhoods project.
**Website:** [Choice Neighborhoods](Choice Neighborhoods)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Community Compass Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Office of Technical Assistance
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Technical assistance providers. Beneficiaries may include: state and local governments, institutions of higher education, public housing authorities, non-profits, for-profits, small businesses, Tribal Nations and tribally designated housing entities, national/regional

organizations representing Native American housing interests, and metropolitan or regional planning entities.

**Status:** Closed; application required once Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) is published.

**Description:** Community Compass Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Program brings together technical assistance investments from across U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program offices, including the offices of Community Planning and Development, Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Housing, and Public and Indian Housing. This cross-funding approach allows the support to address the needs of grantees and subgrantees across multiple HUD programs, often within the same engagement, as well as address cross-agency issues. Community Compass funds are distributed via cooperative agreements to technical assistance providers.

**Website:** [Community Compass Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Program](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Dependent upon geographic area of federal declaration of disaster.

**Status:** Varied; Dependent on disaster declaration and status of program implementation.

**Description:** This program provides grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas. This program is activated only if Congress appropriates funds to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) if there are major unmet needs for long-term recovery. HUD will notify states, cities, and counties if they are eligible to receive Community Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) grants. Supplemental appropriations may also carve out funding for technical assistance.

**Website:** [Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG-MIT)

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Dependent upon geographic area of federal declaration of disaster.

**Status:** Varied; Dependent on disaster declaration and status of program implementation.

**Description:** This program provides grants to help cities, counties, and states become more resilient/prepared after presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas. This program is activated only if Congress appropriates funds to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in conjunction with Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds. HUD will notify states, cities, and counties if they are eligible to receive Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) grants. Supplemental appropriations may also carve out funding for technical assistance.

**Website:** [Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG-MIT)](#)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Community Development Block Grant (CBDG)

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Specific to each state/region, determined by formula.

**Status:** Annual appropriations provided on a formula basis.

**Description:** This program provides annual grants to states, cities, and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a more suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunity to low- and moderate-income persons. Congressional appropriations may also carve out funding for technical assistance.

**Website:** Community Development Block Grant (CBDG)

# U.S. Department of the Interior

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Tribal Climate Resilience

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Tribal Nations and Alaska Native villages.

**Status:** Open.

**Description:** Through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), resources are provided to Tribal Nations to build capacity and resilience through leadership engagement, delivery of data and tools, training, adaptation planning, vulnerability assessments, supplemental monitoring, capacity building, and youth engagement.

**Website:** Tribal Climate Resilience

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service (NPS)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Community groups, non-profit organizations, Tribal Nations, national parks, local, state, and federal agencies.

**Status:** Applications are due on March 1st annually.

**Description:** The National Park Service (NPS) – Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program (NPS-RTCA) supports locally-led conservation and outdoor recreation projects across the United States. NPS-RTCA assists communities and public land managers in developing or restoring parks, conservation areas, rivers, and wildlife habitats, as well as creating outdoor recreation opportunities and programs that engage future generations in the outdoors.

**Website:** Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Native American Affairs Technical Assistance Program (TAP)

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Reclamation

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Tribal Nations.

**Status:** Annual enrollment and application period.

**Description:** Reclamation's Native American Affairs Technical Assistance Program (TAP) provides technical assistance to assist Tribal Nations to develop, manage, and protect their water and related resources.

**Website:** Native American Affairs Technical Assistance Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** National Fish Passage Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Project dependent.
**Status:** Open. Project specific.
**Description:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) National Fish Passage Program works with local communities voluntarily to restore rivers and conserve our nation's aquatic resources by removing or bypassing barriers. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law[24] provided $200 million to the program over five years to restore fish and wildlife passage by removing in-stream barriers and providing technical assistance to partners.
**Website:** National Fish Passage Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Surface Mining Reclamation Technical Assistance
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** The coal industry, state and tribal staff, and employees implementing SMCRA requirements.
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) is developing a training curriculum to educate new and existing Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement employees and State/Tribal staff about the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law[25] statutory provisions and policy guidance for the Abandoned Mine Land Program. This new training course will complement the core of technical training courses specific to remedial technologies and conducting environmental reviews.
**Website:** Surface Mining Reclamation Technical Assistance

## U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Tribal Justice and Safety Technical Assistance and Training
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** For-profit organizations other than small businesses, non-profits having a 501(c)(3) status with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), other than institutions of higher education, non-profits that do not have a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education, private institutions of higher education, public and state controlled institutions of higher education, small businesses, tribal non-profits, having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education, tribal institutions of higher education, consortiums (including tribal consortiums) with demonstrated national-scope and on-site experience working with Tribal Nations

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[24] Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 117-78, 135 Stat. 429 (Nov. 15, 2021).

[25] *Id.*

and Alaska Native Villages.

**Status:** Annual enrollment and application period.

**Description:** The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) intends to select seven training and technical assistance (TTA) providers to form a comprehensive TTA support network for tribal justice practitioners. The selected providers will provide individually tailored, culturally responsive support to tribes in their areas of expertise. They will proactively work with other TTA providers to assist tribes in addressing the breadth of criminal justice needs in their communities.

**Website:** [Tribal Justice and Safety Technical Assistance and Training](#)

## U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWG) – Technical Assistance Component

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** TBD, TA component in the works.

**Status:** TBD, TA component in the works.

**Description:** Two different grant opportunities: Disaster Recovery Dislocated Worker Grants (DWG) and Employment Recovery DWG.

**Website:** [DWG Main Site.](#) TA-specific web presence currently being developed on the DOL WorkForceGPS platform. Technical assistance materials (webinars, infographics, resources, and more) will soon be available on that platform.

## National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Citizen's Institute on Rural Design

**Lead Agency:** National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Rural communities with populations of 50,000 or less.

**Status:** Closed.

**Description:** This national initiative had two components: workshops and a peer learning cohort. Four workshops across the country brought together local leaders and residents with design professionals to work on a local design challenge.

**Website:** [Citizen's Institute on Rural Design](#)

## U.S. Small Business Administration

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs)

**Lead Agency:** U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), Small Business Development Center (SBDC)

**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A

**Eligible Recipients:** Existing small businesses and pre-venture entrepreneurs.

**Status:** Open.

**Description:** Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) Programs deliver professional, high quality, individualized business advising and technical assistance to existing small businesses and pre-venture entrepreneurs. SBDCs provide problem-solving assistance to help small businesses

access capital, develop and exchange new technologies, and improve business planning, strategy, operations, financial management, personnel administration, marketing, export assistance, sales and other areas required for small business growth and expansion, management improvement, increased productivity, and innovation.
**Website:** Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Resiliency and Recovery Demonstration Grant
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), Women Business Development Centers (WBDC)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Small businesses that are: 51% owned and controlled by women who are U.S. citizens and have women manage day-to-day operations who also make long-term decisions.
**Status:** Closed.
**Description:** This grant program was only available to existing U.S. Small Business Association (SBA)-funded Women's Business Centers (WBC). Successful respondents demonstrated innovative approaches to service delivery for addressing the needs of women business owners adversely affected by COVID-19. Proposals needed to include detailed plans to continue or establish focus on improvement of service delivery, training, and support provided to women-owned businesses impacted by the pandemic.
**Website:** Resiliency and Recovery Demonstration Grant

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** 7(j) Management and Technical Assistance Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Small Business Association (SBA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Located in areas of high unemployment or low income, owned by low-income individuals, certified as an 8(a) participant, HUBZone Small Business, or economically-disadvantaged women-owned small business.
**Status:** Closed.
**Description:** This program provided high quality assistance to U.S. Small Business Association (SBA)-approved small businesses that helped them successfully compete for federal, state, and local contracting opportunities as a prime or subcontractor.
**Website:** 7(j) Management and Technical Assistance Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Disaster Loan Assistance Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Small Business Association (SBA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Businesses, private non-profits, homeowners, and renters.
**Status:** Post Presidential and SBA Agency Declared Disasters.
**Description:** The U.S. Small Business Association (SBA) offers disaster assistance through low interest loans to businesses, non-profit organizations, homeowners, and renters located in disaster declared counties or Tribal Nations. Homeowners may apply for loans to replace or repair their primary residence. Renters and homeowners may apply to replace or repair personal property. Qualified businesses of any size and non-profit organizations may apply for physical disaster loans to repair or replace items such as real property, equipment, and inventory. SBA also provides eligible

small businesses and non-profit organizations with working capital to help overcome the economic injury of a declared disaster.

**Website:** Loan Information

## U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** DOT/FTA's Emergency Relief Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States and Public Transit Operators.
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** This program reimburses disaster damages related to public transportation systems. It helps pay for protecting, repairing, and replacing equipment and facilities that have been seriously damaged from a major disaster.
**Website:** DOT/FTA's Emergency Relief Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** States, units of local government, Tribal Nations, metropolitan planning organizations, non-profit organizations, and 45 selected communities within the U.S.
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** The U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program will provide technical assistance for entities interested in reconnection of communities cut off from opportunity by transportation infrastructure such as highways.
**Website:** Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Regional Infrastructure Accelerators (RIA) Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Build America Bureau
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** A U.S. public entity, including a state, multi-state or multi-jurisdictional group, municipality, county, a special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function including a port authority, a Tribal Nation or consortium of Tribal Nations, metropolitan planning organization (MPO), regional transportation planning organization (RTPO), Regional Transportation Commission, or a political subdivision of a state or local government, or combination of two or more of the foregoing.
**Status:** Annually renewed.
**Description:** The Build America Bureau (the Bureau) issues a notice of funding opportunity (NOFO) to solicit applications from eligible parties for Regional Infrastructure Accelerator (RIA) grants. RIA grants assist entities in developing improved infrastructure priorities and financing strategies for the accelerated development of a project that is eligible for funding under the Transportation

Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act[26] (TIFIA) Credit Program under Chapter 6 of Title 23, United States Code. These grants are intended to support RIAs that: (1) serve a defined geographic area; (2) act as a resource to qualified entities in the geographic area; and (3) demonstrate the effectiveness of the RIA to expedite the delivery of projects eligible for the TIFIA credit program.
Website: Regional Infrastructure Accelerators Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** DOT Thriving Communities
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Department of Housing and Urban Development
**Eligible Recipients:** 64 Selected communities.
**Status:** Open; application required.
**Description:** This program provides two years of no-cost intensive technical assistance to under-resourced and disadvantaged communities to help identify, develop, and deliver transportation projects that strengthen communities. The Thriving Communities Program will grow the pipeline of communities that can successfully compete for federal funding. It is organized into four communities of practice: Main Streets, Complete Neighborhoods, Complete Transit-Oriented Neighborhoods, and Networked Communities.
**Website:** DOT Thriving Communities

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Rural and Tribal Technical Assistance Pilot Program
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Build America Bureau
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** The project must be rural; project eligibility outlined on the program site below.
**Status:** Closed, with potential for future funding opportunities.
**Description:** Created by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law,[27]  this program will provide $10 million in grants for rural and tribal communities for early-stage project development over five years. The program announced awards for the first $3.4 million in grants in Fall 2023.
**Website:** Rural and Tribal Technical Assistance Pilot Program

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Center for Accelerating Innovation
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, academic institutions (Accelerating Market Readiness only), and private sector (Accelerating Market Readiness only).
**Status:** Accelerated Innovation Deployment (AID) - Annually renewed; application required; Accelerating Market Readiness (AMR) –Annually renewed; application required; No application required/rolling for Everyday Counts (EDC) and the State Transportation Innovation Council (STIC).
**Description:** The Center for Accelerating Innovation at U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) is the

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[26] Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act, Pub L. No. 117-58, 135 Stat 1320 (Nov. 15, 2021).

[27] Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. No. 117-78, 135 Stat. 429 (Nov. 15, 2021).

focal point for internal and external coordination to identify and prioritize innovations for transportation systems. There are several key programs overseen by the Center for Accelerating Innovation - The Everyday Counts (EDC) program, the Accelerated Innovation Deployment (AID) Demonstration program, the Accelerating Market Readiness (AMR) program, and the State Transportation Innovation Council (STIC).
**Website:** Center for Accelerating Innovation

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Center for Transportation Workforce Development
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Transportation workforce.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** From early education through ongoing professional development, the center provides program support, technical assistance, and workforce development activities in partnership with federal, state, and local agencies, industry organizations, schools, colleges and universities, and other education providers. The center's efforts are critical to attracting, retaining, and advancing the transportation workforce in the face of retirement, competition from other industries, and new technologies. Programs seek to build awareness and interest in transportation career options, promote an understanding of how they positively impact our mobility, safety, and economic opportunity, and encourage professionals to take next steps in their careers through skills acquisition and enhancement.
**Website:** Center for Transportation Workforce Development

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Small Business Transportation Resource Centers
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Small, disadvantaged businesses.
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) established the Small Business Transportation Resource Centers (SBTRCs) through a network of grantees across the country. The SBTRCs work closely with the transportation contracting community and other technical assistance providers to serve small, disadvantaged transportation businesses.
**Website:** Small Business Transportation Resource Centers

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Office of Transportation Workforce Development and Technology Deployment
**Eligible Recipients:** State and local governments, regional transportation organizations.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) supports local and rural road agencies across the United States by providing training, technical assistance, and technology transfer services to help them manage and maintain their roadway systems. Across the country, 51 Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP) centers serve every state, as well as Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin

Islands. LTAP Centers enable local counties, parishes, townships, cities, and towns to improve their roads and bridges by supplying them with a variety of low- to no cost training programs, new and existing technology updates, personalized technical assistance, newsletters, and e-learning resources on topics including safety, construction, maintenance, and value capture.
**Website:** [Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP)](Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP))

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Rural Opportunities to Use Transportation for Economic Success (ROUTES)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** State, local, tribal, territorial governments, regional transportation organizations, and transit agencies.
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** Rural Opportunities to Use Transportation for Economic Success (ROUTES) provides technical assistance to rural communities, Tribal Nations, and historically disadvantaged communities to ensure that our nation has the safest, most equitable, reliable, and modern transportation system in the world to increase economic strength, improve climate outcomes, and build global competitiveness for the American people. Technical assistance includes creating free and user-friendly resources for prospective grant applicants, outreach and information on upcoming funding opportunities, and responses to questions from rural stakeholders about the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). ROUTES works to help rural America by engaging with rural stakeholders, harmonizing DOT programs, and utilizing a whole-of-government approach to maximize the federal government's investment in rural infrastructure. This ensures that DOT policies and programs are aligned to support the unique infrastructure and mobility challenges of rural communities and increases the capacity of rural communities to plan, fund, and deliver transformative infrastructure and a mobility network that serves all residents.
**Website:** [Rural Opportunities to Use Transportation for Economic Success (ROUTES)](Rural Opportunities to Use Transportation for Economic Success (ROUTES))

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Tribal Technical Assistance Program (TTAP)
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** Office of Transportation Workforce Development and Technology Deployment
**Eligible Recipients:** Tribal Nations.
**Status:** Open, and ongoing.
**Description:** The program offers online programs and remote technical assistance on safety, construction management, planning, design, environment, construction management, contract administration, maintenance, and asset management. Longer term, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) is establishing seven physical centers to support tribal communities in administering transportation programs. Tribal Technical Assistance Program (TTAP) Centers will serve as a go-to local resource for tribal transportation training, technical assistance, and technology transfer needs and opportunities to effectively carry out the TTAP Vision.
**Website:** [Tribal Technical Assistance Program (TTAP)](Tribal Technical Assistance Program (TTAP))

# U.S. Department of the Treasury

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
**Lead Agency:** U.S. Department of the Treasury
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** State, local, tribal, and territorial governments.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds aims to provide governments with resources to support response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency. Governments can choose how to use funds within four eligible use categories: (1) responding to the pandemic and its negative economic impacts; (2) providing government services up to their amount of revenue loss due to the pandemic; (3) providing premium pay to essential workers; and (4) investing in necessary water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.
**Website:** State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

# Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

**Program/Initiative/Capability Name:** Dealing with Disasters and Emergencies.
**Lead Agency:** Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)
**Support Agency/Agencies:** N/A
**Eligible Recipients:** Open to the public.
**Status:** Open.
**Description:** This module is a consumer-oriented guide to handling your finances if you are preparing for, recovering from, or rebuilding after a hurricane, tornado, wildfire, or other emergency. It includes videos and pages on creating a disaster or emergency plan, protecting your credit, and more. The work is ongoing, and updates are made to reflect currency or as necessary.
**Website:** Dealing with Disasters and Emergencies