ANNEX-POSSIBLE GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY RELOCATION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Program's Name	Evaluation criteria	Max funding Per Project	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Authorities
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): It is accessible for "hazard mitigation measures which the President has determined are cost effective and which significantly reduce the risk of, or increase resilience to future damage, hardship, loss or suffering..." • While FEMA can contribute up to 75% of the cost, the 25% non-federal cost share is required. • "HMGP does not have to be used for the particular incident or disaster type for which it was allocated." • "HMGP funds mitigation projects including the acquisition of hazard-prone homes and businesses which enable owners to relocate to safer areas."	• A federal disaster declaration is required, which must be requested by the State Governor or federally recognized tribes within their impacted areas. • Mitigation projects are ranked by the applicant based on generally determining hazards that pose the greatest threat and the best strategy for mitigation. Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is required for projects sited within a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).	• Up to 7 percent of the Recipient's HMGP ceiling for mitigation planning activities. Up to 5 percent of the Recipient's HMGP ceiling for mitigation measures. For all hazards, an additional 5 percent. • Based on a sliding scale formula, which is "up to 15 percent of the first $2 billion of estimated aggregate amounts of disaster assistance, up to 10 percent for amounts between $2 billion and $10 billion, and up to 7.5 percent for amounts between $10 billion and $35.333 billion."	$597.1 million	3.46 billion	–	42 U.S.C. § 5170c. 44 C.F.R. § 206.430.
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grants: Available for projects to mitigate or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures. Also, funds property buyout projects. No individual applicant. States, territories, and federally recognized tribes are eligible to apply. • FMA grants are available through the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) for flood hazard mitigation projects as well as plan development. • FEMA may contribute up to 100 percent federal cost share for severe repetitive loss (SRL) properties, up to 90 percent for repetitive loss (RL) properties, and up to 75 percent for planning grants and properties that are NFIP insured but are not SRL or RL properties. Also "provides a 90% federal cost share for a property (1) that is located in a census tract with a CDC Social Vulnerability Score of not less than 0.5001; or (2) that serves as a primary residence for individuals with a household income of not more than 100% of the applicable area median income.	• Some of the evaluation criteria: NFIP Insured Multiple Loss Communities, NFIP Policy Holder, Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) Properties, Private-Partnership Cost Share, Community Rating System (CRS) Participation, Consideration of climate change and other future conditions or incorporation of Nature-based solutions. • All sub applicants for FMA must be participating in the NFIP.	• $900,000 for project scoping • $50,000 for technical assistance; $100,00 for multi-hazard mitigation planning under 42 U.S.C. §4140c(c)(3)(F) • $300,000 for additional Capability and Capacity Building (C&CB) Activities • $50 million for localized flood risk reduction project.	$200 million	$160 million	$800 million	42 U.S.C. § 4104c.

ANNEX-POSSIBLE GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY RELOCATION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Program's Name	Evaluation criteria	Max funding Per Project	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Authorities
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC): Provides competitive funding for hazard mitigation activities, including capacity and capability building (C&CB) activity types and hazard mitigation projects. • No individual applicant. States, territories, and federally recognized tribes are eligible to apply. • Non-financial direct technical assistance is available for underserved communities to build capacity and develop applications. • The sub applicant hazard mitigation plan requirement for certain capability-and capacity building activities is removed for the 2022 grant cycle. • Cost share: 75 % federal cost share. Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities (EDRC) are eligible for up to 90% federal funding. • Participation in the NFIP is required for projects sited within a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).	• Based on technical evaluation criteria and qualitative evaluation criteria. Technical evaluation criteria include infrastructure project, incorporation of nature-based solutions, having a mandatory tribal or statewide building code adoption requirement, any community with a CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) of 0.6 higher, designation as a EDRC. • Qualitative Evaluation Criteria include risk reduction/resilience effectiveness, climate change and other future conditions, implementation measures, population impacted, community engagement and other outreach activities, and leveraging partners.	• $2 million for state/territory per applicant • $2 million for C&CB Activities for tribal set-aside caps. • $50 million per individual mitigation project for national competition cap.	$500 million	$1 billion	$2.295 billion	42 U.S.C. § 5133.
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, cities and counties for low- and moderate-income housing and economic development. • No individual applicant. Available for municipalities or townships that have powers like municipalities.	• Formula uses several objective measures of community needs, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas. • The CDBG State program, a part of the program, awards competitive grants to smaller units of general local government that develop and preserve decent affordable housing.	• N/A. Allocation per grantee change based on the number of grantees for each year and annual funding amount. • $850,000 for State CDBG.	$3.4 billion	$3.5 billion	$3.3 billion. $2.5 million for State CDBG in Alaska.	42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq. 27 C.F.R. § 570.480.

ANNEX-POSSIBLE GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY RELOCATION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Program's Name	Evaluation criteria	Max funding Per Project	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Authorities
Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG): Purpose is same as CDBG but only available for Indian and Native Tribes. • No individual applicants. Only Native American Tribal Governments (federally recognized) or Native American Tribal Organizations.	• Competitive evaluation process. Factors include capacity of the applicant, need/extent of the problem, soundness of approach, leveraging resources, comprehensiveness, and coordination. • Imminent threat grants: non competitive process. First come-first served.	• Grant ceilings for Alaska: $2 million, • Housing Rehabilitation Cost limits for Alaska: $444,780.	$70 million	$76 million	$92 million= For Single purpose grants. $5 million= For Imminent threat grants. Alaska ONAP Allocation: 12.16 million	42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq. 24 C.F.R. § 1003.
Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) Competitive Grant Program: Provides grants for affordable housing activities on Tribal Nation reservations and areas. Grants must benefit primarily low-income Indian families. • No individual applicants. Only Native American Tribal Governments (federally recognized) or Native American Tribal Organizations. • The program also requires recipients to have the administrative capacity to undertake the affordable housing activities proposed.	• Competitive evaluation process. Factors considered include capacity of the applicant, the need/extent of the problem, soundness of approach, leveraging resources, comprehensiveness and coordination, and preference points (2).	• Max. Award: $7.5 million • Min. Award: $500,000	$91 million	$95 million	$129 million	25 U.S.C. § 4101 et seq. 24 C.F.R. § 1000.
Native American Housing Block Grant (NAHBG) (also known as IHBG Formula): • No individual applicants. Only Native American Tribal Governments (federally recognized) or their tribally designated housing entity (TDHE). • Eligible activities include new construction, housing rehabilitation, land acquisition and infrastructure projects.	• Formula funding. The grant amounts are determined annually based on the tribe's current assisted housing stock and/or housing need as well as "1996 minimum," and undisbursed IHBG funds. • "1996 minimum" is the adjustments based on funding awarded in 1996 for operating costs and modernization. To receive funding, an annual Indian Housing plan must be submitted to and approved by HUD as well as an Annual Performance Report ("APR") after the program year ends.	• N/A. Each award amount depends on the number of eligible recipients each year and annual funding amount.	$646 million plus $200 million under the CARES Act	$647 million plus $450 million under the ARP Act	–	25 U.S.C. § 4101 et seq. 24 C.F.R. § 1000, Subpart D.

ANNEX-POSSIBLE GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY RELOCATION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Program's Name	Evaluation criteria	Max funding Per Project	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Authorities
Tribal Transportation Program (TTP): The TTP provides "safe and adequate transportation and public road access to and within Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Alaska Native Village communities."	• Formula funding. Based on "a tribe's FY2011 funding share, tribal population, road mileage, and average funding for FY2005 through FY 2012.	N/A.	$505 million	$505 million	$505 million	23 U.S.C. § 202. 27 C.F.R. § 170.
Housing Improvement Program (HIP): HIP provides funding for home repair, renovation, replacement, and new housing construction for federally recognized tribes. • Individual applicants are allowed. • A member of a federally recognized tribe is eligible for HIP assistance if the applicant's income does not exceed 150% of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("DHHS") Poverty Guidelines, have substandard housing, have no other resources for housing assistance, have not acquired the present house through a federal housing program and live in an approved tribal service area.	• Based on a priority ranking derived from a point system to identify those applicants in need of housing assistance. • Ranking factors include annual household income, aged person, disable individual, and dependent children, and other conditions (veteran, homeless or dilapidated house, overcrowded conditions).	• For interim improvement: up to $7,500; for repair and renovation of existing homes: up to $60,000. • Provides construction of a modest replacement home if repair or renovation is not enough. • Provides a modest new home if you don't own a home but own a suitable land or the lease is for not less than 25 years.	$10,008,000	$10,008,000 plus $100 million under the ARP Act	$9,501,588. Allocation for Alaska: $2,264,071	25 U.S.C. § 13. 25 C.F.R. § 256.
Tribal Climate Resilience (TCR) Program: TCR program provides funding to build Tribal resilience capacity through activities such as climate adaptation planning, community-led relocation, managed retreat, protect-in-place efforts, and ocean and coastal management. • Eligible applicants: federally recognized tribes and authorized tribal organizations as defined at 25 U.S.C. § 5304(l).	• Competitive evaluation process. Each funding category is subject to a different scoring system. • Some of the common evaluation criteria under each category include providing a brief executive summary, project design and implementation feasibility, tribal capacity building, utilization of indigenous language and traditional governance, budget, and supplemental points.	• Adaptation Planning: $250,000 • Capacity Building for Adaptation Efforts: $65,000 • Implementation of Climate Adaptation Strategies: $2 million • Relocation, managed retreat, or protect-in-place planning: $300,000 • Implementation of Community Relocation, Managed Retreat: $3 million.	$14.4 million	$13.84 million	$45 million	25 U.S.C. § 13. 25 U.S.C. § 5301.
Voluntary Community-Driven Relocation Program: Launched in 2022 and led by the Department of Interior, this program assists tribal communities severely impacted by climate-related environmental threats.	• There was no formal application process or evaluation criteria.	–	–	–	$115 million	

ANNEX-POSSIBLE GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY RELOCATION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Program's Name	Evaluation criteria	Max funding Per Project	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Authorities
Denali Commission's Program Grants (for 2023): Provides competitive grants for rural infrastructure projects and workforce/economic development programs. $35 million in total. • Eligible applicants include municipal, borough, state, and tribal governments; Indian Tribes as defined by Title 25 US Code § 5304; regional housing authorities; universities; regional tribal non-profit organizations; and non-profit organizations. • Maximum Denali share is 50% or 80%, depending on the community's level of economic distress.	• Competitive evaluation process. Evaluation criteria: Distressed Communities and/or Disadvantaged Communities; Environmentally Threatened Communities; Project Narrative; Scope of Work and Schedule; Organization, Capacity, and Delivery Method; Partnership and Leveraged Funds; Budget/Resources; and Program Specific Evaluation Criteria (if applicable).	• Transportation: $2 million • Infrastructure fund: $2 million • Energy: $750,000 • Facilities for Healthcare and Community Wellness: $300,000 • Village Infrastructure Protection: $500,000 • Sanitation: $150,000 • Housing: $300,000 • Broadband: $100,000 • Economic Development: $150,000 • Workforce Development: $400,000.	–	–	–	42 U.S.C. § 3121. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103); Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-328); and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58).

This list of grant programs is current as of May 2023.