

GEORGETOWN CLIMATE CENTER
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FEDERAL FUNDING COMPENDIUM FOR URBAN HEAT ADAPTATION

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About the Georgetown Climate Center: States have long been leaders in U.S. efforts to address climate change, both in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the physical and human impacts of climate change. The Georgetown Climate Center (GCC) works to distill, analyze, and communicate adaptation policies in a way that is responsive to the needs of state and local officials. For information about GCC work and events, go to <http://www.georgetownclimate.org/adaptation>

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Executive Summary

This compendium collects and analyzes federal programs with potential to pay for state and local government adaptation to urban heat islands.

As many parts of the country grow warmer, and as residents of cities are especially vulnerable to the public health and environmental impacts of temperature increases, state and local governments must look to creative sources of funds for adaptation.

None of the 44 programs within this compendium was created specifically to address the problem of urban heat; instead, these programs have an enormous variety of objectives, from economic development to environmental protection to promoting energy efficiency. However, all of the programs allow funds to be used for projects that would provide urban heat relief while also addressing program objectives.

We examine each program for its potential to do so in the categories of Community Development, Energy, Environment, Public Health, and Transportation. For each program, we include information on who can apply for the funds, what activities the funds can be used to fund, amount of money in the program and average size of grant, as well as potential for use in adaptation. Through this work, we hope to support state and local governments as they work to improve public health, capture energy savings, improve transportation, protect air and water quality, and promote sustainable economic development.

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I. Introduction

Over the next century, climate change caused by greenhouse gas emissions is expected to raise global temperatures between 2 and 11.5 degrees Fahrenheit.¹ Cities will be particularly affected by this rising heat, since their lack of vegetation and proliferation of dark roofs and paved surfaces often cause them to be hotter than surrounding areas.² The overheating of cities, known as the urban heat island effect, can cause serious public health hazards, including increased incidence of heatstroke and respiratory disease, especially among vulnerable populations such as the elderly, young children, and those in poverty.³

State and local governments can encourage or require measures, such as cool roofs, green roofs, cool pavements (including both light-colored and permeable), and urban forestry, to reduce the potentially fatal effects of urban heat islands. These measures may require funding to put into practice, making them challenging for cities and states in times of budgetary pressure. However, many cities and states are eligible to receive funding from a variety of federal programs that could be used for relief from urban heat.

This compendium will provide an overview of the federal programs that cities and states may be able to use to carry out heat-smart measures, or measures that will provide urban heat relief. None of these programs was created specifically to address the problem of urban heat; instead, these programs have an enormous variety of objectives, from economic development to environmental protection to promoting energy efficiency. However, all of the programs allow funds to be used for projects that would provide urban heat relief while also addressing program objectives. For example, installing trees alongside roads can help protect the environment, since trees absorb and filter polluted runoff from roads before it reaches nearby bodies of water; at the same time, by shading road pavements, trees can keep temperatures down and reduce the effect of urban heat. This compendium aims to identify programs with similar potential for overlap between a program's primary objectives and methods of urban heat relief.

This document is not meant to be a definitive compilation of all the sources of federal money that could be available to reduce urban heat. Federal programs are in constant flux because of budgetary changes and shifting priorities, so some of the programs contained in this document may not be available by the time a city or state looks to use them. In addition, this compendium looks only at federal government programs that provide regular annual funding, as opposed to

¹ U.S. EPA, Future Temperature Changes, <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/futuretc.html> (last updated Apr. 14, 2011).

² U.S. EPA, Heat Island Effect: Basic Information, <http://www.epa.gov/heatislands/about/index.htm> (last updated Feb. 9, 2009).

³ U.S. EPA, Reducing Urban Heat Islands: Compendium of Strategies, Urban Heat Island Basics 14 (2008), available at <http://www.epa.gov/heatisld/resources/pdf/BasicsCompendium.pdf>.

one-time grant opportunities issued by an agency.⁴ Focusing on ongoing programs rather than discrete grants alleviates some of the uncertainty over whether funding opportunities still exist, since programs are likely to be more stable sources of future funding than grants; however, it also excludes a number of potential sources of funding that could be used to combat urban heat.

In addition, it is important to note that this is merely an overview. Determining exactly how a program can be used for urban heat relief, if at all, requires a much more thorough investigation into the program's statutes, regulations, and guidelines than this compendium can provide. For this reason, while the programs described in this document seem to offer the potential for urban heat relief, interested applicants should conduct their own investigation into a program's purpose and allowable uses of its funds before submitting proposals or spending money on heat-smart measures.

Before describing the programs that may be used to fund urban heat relief measures, this section will briefly describe the organization of the document, particularly the five categories of programs and the information provided for each program. This section will then offer an overview of the sources used to find and investigate federal programs, both to shed light on the methodology used to compile this document and to provide a starting point for applicants looking to investigate federal funding on their own.

How is the compendium organized?

The compendium contains information on 44 separate federal programs. To help users target programs in areas they are most interested in, these programs have been broken down into five categories based on their overall purpose or function:

Community Development: Programs in this category focus on improving homes and communities. Some of the programs focus on developing or renovating individual housing units, for example to address lead paint or other housing conditions that may cause or exacerbate health conditions in residents. Other programs focus on the broader community, such as grants to promote economic revitalization.

Energy: Programs in this category help promote renewable sources of energy, improve energy efficiency in residences, and reduce the burden of high energy costs for low-income individuals.

Environment: Programs in this category address a variety of sources of pollution and other needs of the natural environment. Within this category, programs focus on one of four separate themes: a) Protecting the land by preserving trees and green spaces; b) Controlling the sources and effects of air pollution; c) Monitoring and improving water quality; and d) Conserving wildlife habitats.

⁴ Information on one-time funding opportunities can be found at www.grants.gov, and in such resources as the EPA's State and Local Climate and Energy Newsletter (sign up at <http://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/newsletters/index.html>).

Public Health: Programs in this category provide resources to promote health and safety, especially among populations vulnerable to illness, such as children, the elderly, and low-income individuals.

Transportation: Programs in this category focus on maintaining, enhancing, and adding to the nation's transportation system. Most of the programs focus on roads and highways, but some address other forms of transportation, such as air travel, public transit, and pedestrian or bicycle activity.

Within each category, programs are listed under the agency or department that administers them. Thus, for example, the Community Development category contains programs from four different federal departments (Commerce, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor). This breakdown by agency intends to make programs easier to locate within the compendium, and also aims to provide some sense of the program's main focus and constituency.

Having been classified by category and agency, the programs are listed (in alphabetical order) along with a number of facts on their background and structure. Most programs contain information on 12 topics:

Website: Website on the program hosted by the sponsoring federal agency, often providing background on the program and links to further resources and guidance.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance: Program identification number in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA), a federally-sponsored database of current funding opportunities available at www.cfda.gov.

Grant type: Type of funding offered under the program, generally one of three basic types: a) formula grants, or payments distributed based on a formula contained in a statute or regulation; b) project grants, or payments distributed to fund a particular project or activity specified by an applicant, generally through a competitive process; and c) cooperative agreements, in which the federal government transfers funds to state or local entities with the expectation that the federal government will remain substantially involved in the disposition of the funds.⁵

Overview: Brief statement of the program's main objectives and areas of focus.

Allowable Uses: Description of the types of activities that can (and, in some cases, cannot) be carried out using program funds.

⁵ See Catalog of Fed. Domestic Assistance, General Info: Types of Assistance, <https://www.cfda.gov/?s=generalinfo&mode=list&tab=list&tabmode=list&static=assistance> (last visited May 9, 2011); see also 31 U.S.C. § 6305.

Potential for Urban Heat Relief: Explanation of potential areas of overlap between allowable uses of program funds and heat-smart measures, or measures that can help reduce urban heat. This information does not come from the program guidance itself, but from an analysis of the program’s purpose and objectives. Furthermore, this information should not be construed to be definitive, but instead used as a starting point for applicants to examine the program more comprehensively. In essence, this section aims to answer the question, “Why is this program in the compendium?”

Eligible Applicants: Description of entities that may apply for the program: most often states, local governments, or specific subdivisions thereof. In some cases tribal governments are eligible, and those programs are noted where appropriate.

Recent Funding: Information on the level of funding for programs for several recent fiscal years, often including the requested appropriation for FY 2014. Figures for FY 2013 sometimes include the notation “(CR),” indicating that this is the amount of funding the program is expected to receive under the continuing resolution for FY 2013 (the appropriations law that dictates federal funding through the remainder of the fiscal year); wherever possible, this notation takes into account funds reduced as a result of the federal sequester.

Due to the complexity of the federal budget process and the multiple steps a program must pass through between being authorized to spend money and actually spending money, these numbers might not always represent exactly how much funding a program distributed in a given fiscal year. Instead, they should be taken as guidelines, showing the rough size of a program and recent trends in its funding (such as whether the funding has been stable, going up, or going down in the past few years).

Size of Grants: When the information is available, this section describes the range of grant sizes as well as the average size of grants, sometimes for a particular fiscal year and sometimes for the program’s overall history.

Matching Requirement: Describes whether applicants must contribute a certain percentage of funding, either for the project as a whole or in relation to the federal contribution. For instance, for a project that costs \$100,000 in all, if there is a required 15% match of the total program cost, the applicant must contribute at least \$15,000, often without using other federal resources (such as other grant funds).

Statutes and Regulations: Provides citations to the statute that authorizes the program in law, if applicable, and to any federal regulations that specifically lay out requirements for the program. For some programs, their requirements may be set out in a Notice of Funding Authority or within program guidance; in these cases, a link to these documents is provided whenever possible.

Contact Information: Lists the name and contact information for an individual or a department that can provide more information on the grant. This information was found on the website for the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (www.cfda.gov), which is maintained by the federal government as a reference on current funding opportunities, so it is presumably up-to-date as of the program's most recent funding cycle.

Not every program will contain all of this information, usually because it could not be found using the sources described below or because the program is new and the information is not yet available. However, every effort has been made to ensure that the program description includes a reason for the information's absence. The graphic in Appendix B lists the sources used to compile this compendium and summarizes the information available, benefits, and drawbacks of each.

Within this compendium, unless otherwise cited, most information comes from the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) at www.cfda.gov. The catalog entry for each program can be accessed using the program's CFDA program number. Information on the past and proposed budgets for programs, meanwhile, comes from the CFDA and the Budget of the United States for FY 2013 and FY 2014. The most helpful budget documents for finding information on particular programs are the Appendices, available for each department,⁶ and the budget justifications that departments submit to Congress.⁷ These documents are likely to have more information on particular programs than budget overviews, and the budget justifications, in particular, often describe the reasons for the future funding levels of programs.

For state and local governments looking to conduct an in-depth study of a particular program, the CFDA and agency websites, in particular, can be quite helpful. In addition, interested applicants may want to talk to an employee in the office administering the grant program to gather information and confirm whether the program can be used for urban heat relief.

This compendium shows a variety of federal programs that state and local governments may be able to use to combat urban heat and protect the health of populations most vulnerable to heat-related illness and death. However, this compendium is only a beginning; state and local governments must look more deeply into program requirements before determining whether to use a particular program for urban heat relief. They can also look for one-time grant solicitations from federal agencies and new programs not included in this compendium. In the end, with so many programs available in multiple fields, it is likely that interested cities and states can find sources of funding that fit their needs and help them break down any financial barriers preventing them from taking action against the dangers of urban heat.

⁶ FY 2014 budget appendices are available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Appendix>. Appendices for past fiscal years can be accessed by selecting "Past Budgets" from the column of links and then selecting the "Appendix" hyperlink within that past budget.

⁷ Researchers can find these budget justifications most easily by using a search engine to look for the department's name and the term "FY 2014 budget justification."

II. Community Development Programs

Department of Commerce

- Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities
- Economic Adjustment Assistance
- Economic Development Administration Partnership Planning

Department of Health and Human Services

- Community Services Block Grant

Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Choice Neighborhoods
- Community Development Block Grants (Entitlement Communities Grants)
- Community Development Block Grants (States Program)
- Healthy Homes Technical Studies Grants
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- Public Housing Operating Fund
- Public Housing Capital Fund Financing Program
- Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants

Department of Labor

- Youthbuild

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1. Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities **(formerly 21st Century Innovation Infrastructure)**

Website

<http://www.eda.gov/programs.htm>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 11.300

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities grants help distressed communities rehabilitate and expand their public infrastructure and facilities (such as sewer systems and industrial parks) in order to attract and retain economic investment. By improving their physical facilities, communities are better able to support businesses, which can offer jobs and help promote long-term relief from unemployment and low per capita income.⁸

Allowable Uses

Investments for Public Works grants may fund the following activities:

- Purchasing or developing land to use for facilities, including public utilities and other public works
- Planning and carrying out upgrades to these facilities⁹

Examples of projects include investments in water and sewer systems, business parks, ports, and brownfield redevelopment.

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Applicants may be able to use grant funds to retrofit industrial facilities with green building features such as cool roofs and cool pavements. They can also use funds to encourage ecologically sensitive development, which can include heat-smart policies such as landscaping and permeable pavements.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include states, cities, state or local agencies working on economic development, and consortia of political subdivisions, such as regional associations of local governments. Projects must be located in or benefit a region that satisfies one or more of the economic distress criteria set forth in 13 C.F.R. § 301.3(a), including (for example) high unemployment or low per capita income.

⁸ 13 C.F.R. § 305.1.

⁹ 13 C.F.R. § 305.2.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$114,000,000
FY2012:	\$129,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$149,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$71,000,000

Size of Grants

The average size of a Public Works grant in FY2011 was \$1.7 million.

Matching Requirement

Generally, applicants must provide at least 50% of the total costs of the project. However, for programs located in areas with greater financial need, the federal government may provide up to 30% more of the total project funding, so applicants may be responsible for as little as 20% of project costs.

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 3121 et seq.

Regulations on the program are available at 13 C.F.R. §§ 300-02, 305, 310, 314.

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2. Economic Adjustment Assistance

Website

<http://www.eda.gov/programs.htm>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 11.307

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

Economic Adjustment Assistance grants help rebuild the economies of communities that have experienced economic deterioration (for example, because of the loss of a significant employer or a decline in manufacturing jobs). The grants aim to stimulate investment in a community by supporting new industries and getting the community involved in reversing the effects of economic distress.¹⁰

¹⁰ 13 C.F.R. §§ 307.1-.2.

Allowable Uses

Economic Adjustment Assistance grants may be used to either develop a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) to promote economic investment or to carry out projects from an existing CEDS. Sample uses of the grants include:

- Improving infrastructure by purchasing sites and building or upgrading facilities (such as public utilities and industrial facilities)
- Conducting research and analysis on local industries and markets
- Offering technical assistance to businesses to improve their capacity and operations¹¹

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Environmentally-sustainable development is one of the program's six investment priorities. Funds used to improve infrastructure may be able to pay for green building improvements, such as cool and green roofs. Funds may also be used to train workers to use and install cooling technologies like roofing materials and cool pavements.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include states, cities, counties, state or local agencies working on economic development, and consortia of political subdivisions, such as regional associations of local governments. Projects must be located in or benefit a region that satisfies one or more of the economic distress criteria set forth in 13 C.F.R. § 301.3(a), including (for example) high unemployment or low per capita income.

Recent Obligations

FY2011 (CR):	\$79,000,000
FY2012:	\$39,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$60,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$76,000,000

The program received additional funding in FY2009 through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

Size of Grants

The average size of an Economic Adjustment Assistance grant in FY 2011 was approximately \$550,000.

Matching Requirement

Generally, applicants must provide at least 50% of the total costs of the project. However, for programs located in areas with greater financial need, the federal government may provide up to 30% more of the total project funding, so applicants may be responsible for as little as 20% of project costs.

¹¹ 13 C.F.R. §§ 307.3.

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 3149. Regulations on the program are available at 13 C.F.R. §§ 300-02, 307.

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3. Economic Development Administration Partnership Planning (formerly Planning)

Website

<http://www.eda.gov/programs.htm>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 11.302

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

Planning grants help state and local governments in economically distressed areas create and carry out plans to promote economic development, particularly a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). States and cities should especially focus on including strategies in these plans to attract private investment and well-paid jobs.

Allowable Uses

Planning grants can be used to develop and carry out short- and long-term economic development plans. Activities that support the planning process may include:

- Studying local economic needs and opportunities
- Setting goals for economic development
- Deciding on priorities for development projects
- Carrying out projects that help lower unemployment and raise incomes

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

In addition to encouraging job growth and business expansion, planning grants should also address the national strategic priorities of the Economic Development Administration. These priorities include “Environmentally sustainable development.” Therefore, applicants may be able to use planning grants to reduce barriers to green development or to train workers to develop and build green infrastructure.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include states, cities, counties, state or local agencies working on economic development, and consortia of political subdivisions, such as regional associations of local governments.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$31,000,000
FY2012:	\$29,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$29,000,000
FY2014:	\$27,000,000

Size of Grants

The average size of an Economic Adjustment Assistance grant in FY 2010 was approximately \$61,000.

Matching Requirement

Applicants must provide between 20 and 50 percent of the funding for planning projects.

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 3121 et seq.
Regulations on the program are available at 13 C.F.R. §§ 300-04.

Contact Information

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

1. Community Services Block Grant

Website

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/FS_OCS_1.pdf

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 93.569

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides funds to reduce poverty in low-income communities, help poor families receive necessary services, and put low-income individuals and families on a path toward self-sufficiency.

Allowable Uses

States must distribute at least 90 percent of their block grants through eligible entities (primarily community action agencies and other neighborhood organizations). States have flexibility to adapt their programs to the needs of their low-income communities. Grantees use the funds to provide services to low-income participants, in order to help them:

- Obtain gainful employment
- Put income to more productive uses
- Acquire housing and maintain a healthy living environment
- Obtain emergency aid to meet basic needs such as food and housing when necessary
- Participate more actively in community affairs

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Since urban heat islands are likely to be particularly dangerous for low-income individuals, these funds may be able to pay for heat-smart improvements that improve the health and safety of these vulnerable populations. Program guidelines also state that funds can be used to maintain adequate housing and healthy living environments for individuals living in poverty, which suggests that funds may be used to equip houses with cooling improvements like window shades and cool roofs.

Eligible Applicants

All states and territories of the United States are eligible to apply.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$679,000,000
FY2012:	\$677,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$682,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$350,000,000

Size of Grants

Grants range from \$1,019 to \$55,942,793. The average size of grants is \$5,242,585.

Matching Requirement

None

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 9901 et seq.

General regulations on block grant programs through the Department of Health and Human Services are available at 45 C.F.R. § 96.

Contact Information

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Choice Neighborhoods

Website

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/cn/>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 14.889

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

The Choice Neighborhoods program encourages communities to implement a variety of reforms to attack the causes of poverty, with the end goal of transforming low-income communities and public housing projects into mixed-income neighborhoods. Reforms can address many areas, such as improving public schools, building transportation infrastructure, and increasing access to jobs and services.¹² The program is part of the White House Neighborhood Transformation Initiative, a partnership between HUD and the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Justice, and Treasury.

Allowable Uses

Under this program, applicants can apply for either a planning grant or an implementation grant to address a particular neighborhood. In either case, applicants must include certain activities in their transformation plans, such as:

- Improving or replacing public housing projects (including using energy-efficient principles to upgrade housing)
- Rehabilitating, preserving, and/or demolishing and replacing severely distressed housing projects
- Replacing all public housing units
- Increasing access to community services, including health and educational services
- Ensuring that housing remains affordable so displaced residents may return to the community

Program funds can be used for many optional activities, including:

- Building or upgrading private housing using energy-efficient principles

¹² U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., Choice Neighborhoods, http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/cn (last visited May 21, 2013).

- Promoting sustainable design within the neighborhood¹³

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Program funds can be used to improve the energy efficiency of new and rehabilitated housing structures in the target neighborhood, so cities may be able to include heat-smart features such as window shading and cool roofs on these dwellings. Since the funds may be used for activities that promote sustainability, cities may also be able to incorporate other forms of urban heat relief, such as green streets, into community design.

Eligible Applicants

Public housing authorities (PHAs), local governments, nonprofits, tribal entities and for-profit developers that apply jointly with a public entity are eligible to apply.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$122,000,000 (includes planning grants)
FY2012:	\$120,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$114,000,000 (\$4 million for planning)
FY2014 (est.):	\$400,000,000

Size of Grants

Implementation grants range from approximately \$10 million to \$30 million, averaging about \$25 million. Planning grants range from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Matching Requirement

Applicants must provide at least a 5% match of the requested grant amount in cash or in-kind donations, and are expected to leverage the funds to raise private or other public funds.

Statutes and Regulations

The FY 2010 Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010, Public Law 111-117, authorized \$65 million from HOPE VI funding to go to the Choice Neighborhoods program.

Regulations on the program are available in the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). The most recent NOFA is available at

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/cn/fy13funding..

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¹³ U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., HUD's Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 NOFA for the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative - NOFA, 20 (2012), available at <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=fy12-implem-nofa.pdf>.

2. Community Development Block Grants (Entitlement Communities Grants)

Website

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 14.218

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

Community Development Block Grants fund improvements for low-income urban communities, particularly by rehabilitating housing, enhancing economic opportunities, and ensuring decent living environments for residents.

Allowable Uses

Applicants have flexibility to use these grants for a wide range of community development activities, although activities must help low- and moderate-income individuals, reduce blight, or address another urgent community need. Examples of eligible activities include:

- Rebuilding or renovating houses and other buildings (although local governments may not use funds to construct new housing units)
- Building public facilities and infrastructure, including sewer facilities, streets, and community centers
- Projects that help conserve energy or promote renewable energy¹⁴

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

In rehabilitating housing and constructing public amenities, cities may be able to incorporate heat-smart design, such as by including shading mechanisms and cool roofs on residential units, or by adopting green infrastructure principles (like street trees and permeable pavements) in street design.

Eligible Applicants

Principal cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), other metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000, and urban counties with populations of at least 200,000 (excluding entitled cities) are all eligible to receive annual grants.

¹⁴ Office of Cmty. Planning & Dev., U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Communities Grants, http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement (last visited May 23,, 2013).

Recent Obligations (for all Community Development Formula Grants)

FY2011:	\$3,303,000,000
FY2012:	\$3,188,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$3,750,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$2,784,000,000

Size of Grants

Grants range from a low of \$72,231 to a high of \$178,008,585. The average grant size is \$2,956,494.

Matching Requirement

None

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq. Regulations on the program are available at 24 C.F.R. § 570.

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3. Community Development Block Grants (States Program)**Website**

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs/stateadmin

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 14.228

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

Community Development Block Grants fund improvements for low-income urban communities, particularly by rehabilitating housing, enhancing economic opportunities, and ensuring decent living environments for residents. As compared to the Entitlement Communities grants, which go to large urban cities and counties directly, these grants go to states for smaller communities within the states.

Allowable Uses

Applicants have flexibility to use these grants for a wide range of community development activities, although activities must help low- and moderate-income individuals, reduce blight, or address another urgent community need. Examples of eligible activities include:

- Rebuilding or renovating houses and other buildings (although local governments may not use funds to construct new housing units)
- Building public facilities and infrastructure, including sewer facilities, streets, and community centers
- Projects that help conserve energy or promote renewable energy¹⁵

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

In rehabilitating housing and constructing public amenities, cities can incorporate heat-smart design, such as by including shading mechanisms and cool roofs on residential units, or by adopting green infrastructure principles (like street trees and permeable pavements) in street design.

Eligible Applicants

Only states are eligible to receive funds under this program. Each state then must come up with community development objectives it wishes to achieve, allocate funds among local governments, and oversee local programs to ensure compliance with federal requirements.¹⁶ Hawaii does not participate in this program, although HUD distributes funds directly to the three counties in Hawaii that do not receive Entitlement funds.

Local governments may not receive funding from the state if they already receive funding from the Entitlement Communities component of the Community Development Block Grant (see above).

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$988,810,000
FY2012:	\$882,327,000
FY2013 (est.):	\$882,327,000

Size of Grants

Grant amounts to states in FY 2012 ranged from \$1,796,093 to \$59,537,991. The average grant amount was \$17,553,064. These totals do not include Hawaii's allocation to its three non-entitled counties, which was \$4,673,786 in FY 2012.

Matching Requirement

If states wish to use more than \$100,000 for administrative expenses, they may use up to 3% of the total grant amount, but must match these additional expenditures dollar-for-dollar.

¹⁵ Office of Cmty. Planning & Dev., U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., State Administered CDBG, http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs/stateadmin/ (last visited May 23, 2013) [hereinafter State Administered CDBG].

¹⁶ State Administered CDBG

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq.
Regulations on the program are available at 24 C.F.R. § 570.

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4. Healthy Homes Technical Studies Grants

Website

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/hhi/hhts.cfm>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 14.906

Grant Type

Cooperative Agreements

Overview

Healthy Homes Technical Studies Grants fund research on identifying and controlling residential health hazards, especially those that affect children. These grants intend to build the knowledge base on interventions that address housing-related dangers such as mold, lead, and carbon monoxide by assessing existing interventions and developing new ones.¹⁷

Allowable Uses

Healthy Homes Technical Studies grants can be used for the following purposes:

- Develop and assess new methods to test for and mitigate housing-related hazards
- Evaluate existing interventions that aim to mitigate housing-related dangers to determine their effectiveness (including cost-effectiveness), including educational interventions
- Study patterns in the incidence of housing-related illness, especially among vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly
- Evaluate the connection between housing type and prevalence of illness, including the effect of green construction techniques on the concentration of indoor pollutants¹⁸

¹⁷ U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., The Healthy Homes Technical Studies Grant Program, http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/healthy_homes/hhi/hhts (last visited May 23, 2013).

¹⁸ U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for HUD's Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Lead Technical Studies and Healthy Homes Technical Studies Programs 7-8 (2012), *available at* <http://archives.hud.gov/funding/2012/hhtspnofa.pdf>.

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Studies may be able to contribute to the long-term knowledge base of cities about heat-related health hazards among vulnerable populations. By studying the effects of green construction and green building rehabilitation, this program could also encourage more widespread application and use of green technologies (such as cool roofs) in residential construction. Program funds cannot be used to actually carry out housing retrofits like cool roofs, but could study these technologies and plan for future implementation.

Eligible Applicants

State and local governments are eligible to apply.

Recent Obligations for the Healthy Homes Initiative

FY2011:	\$40,000,000
FY2012:	\$13,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$11,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$25,000,000

The figures above are the total obligations for the general Healthy Homes Initiative, which includes both Healthy Homes Production Grants and Healthy Homes Technical Studies. For the Healthy Homes Technical Studies program in particular, HUD distributed \$3.1 million in grants in FY 2012.

Size of Grants

In FY 2012, HUD awarded approximately 5 grants, ranging from around \$460,000 to \$700,000.

Matching Requirement

Cost sharing or matching is not required, but applicants that offer evidence of significant resource leveraging will receive additional points for their applications.

Statutes and Regulations

General authorization for the program can be found at 12 U.S.C. §§ 1701z-1 and 1701z-2. Regulations on the program are available in the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). The most recent NOFA is available at <http://archives.hud.gov/funding/2012/hhtspnofa.pdf>

Contact Information

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5. HOME Investment Partnerships Program

Website

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/programs/home/>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 14.239

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program is designed to increase the amount of affordable housing (especially rental housing) for low-income individuals. To meet this goal, the program helps states develop strategies to ensure a sufficient quantity of affordable housing and provides both funding and technical assistance for projects that aim to increase the supply of affordable housing.

Allowable Uses

The program can be used for a variety of eligible activities:

- Helping low-income individuals purchase or rehabilitate homes
- Purchasing sites for new home construction
- Constructing or renovating homes to be made available as affordable housing¹⁹

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

While building or rehabilitating affordable housing units for low-income individuals, state and local governments can ensure that these units are equipped with heat-smart measures, particularly cost-effective strategies such as window shading and cool roofs.

Eligible Applicants

States automatically receive the greater of their formula allocation of HOME funds or \$3 million. Cities can also receive funding when they are eligible to receive at least \$500,000 under the grant formula. Cities that do not meet this \$500,000 threshold can join with nearby cities to become eligible for funding, or can apply for funding from the state.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$1,590,712,200
FY2012:	\$1,206,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$1,027,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$950,000,000

Size of Grants

Grants range from \$157,732 to \$60,338,441. The average size of grants is \$1,557,175.

Matching Requirement

Participating jurisdictions must match 25% of HOME funds with non-federal funds.

¹⁹ Office of Cmty. Planning & Dev., U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., HOME Investment Partnerships Program, <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/programs/home/> (last visited May 23, 2013).

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 12701 et seq.
Regulations on the program are available at 24 C.F.R. § 92.

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6. Public Housing Operating Fund

Website

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 14.850

Grant Type

Direct Payments for a Specified Use

Overview

Through the Public and Indian Housing program, the Department of Housing and Urban Development provides payments to local Public Housing Agencies to help them maintain and manage suitable housing options for low-income families.

Allowable Uses

The federal government provides funds to public housing agencies to help them provide and maintain adequate living conditions in public housing. These funds may be used to:

- Establish a system for providing routine maintenance
- Provide services to residents
- Increase safety and security around public housing
- Pay the energy costs of dwellings and encourage energy conservation
- Provide funds to cover debt incurred while building or rehabilitating public housing units²⁰

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Public housing operating funds may be able to pay for relatively small and inexpensive urban heat adaptations, such as window treatments or cool roofs, under the heading of preventative maintenance. Alternatively, they may be able to pay back any debts incurred from housing rehabilitation, which might include heat-smart retrofits.

²⁰ 42 U.S.C. 1437g(e)(1).

Eligible Applicants

Public housing agencies are eligible to receive funding.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$4,600,000,000
FY2012:	\$3,957,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$3,991,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$4,600,000,000

Size of Grants

Grants range from \$2,3250 to \$929,383,437. The average size of the grants is \$2,654,683.

Matching Requirement

None

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 1437.

Regulations on the program are available at 24 C.F.R. § 990.

Regulations on public housing development in general can be found at 24 C.F.R. § 941.

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7. Public Housing Capital Fund Financing Program²¹**Website**

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/capfund/cffp

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 14.872

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The Public Housing Capital Fund Financing program provides funding to Public Housing Agencies to help them operate public housing units for low-income individuals and finance improvements to these units.

²¹ For FY2014, HUD has proposed consolidating the operating and capital fund financing programs.

Allowable Uses

Funds from the Capital Fund may be used for a variety of capital and management needs, including:

- Rehabilitating and renovating public housing units
- Demolishing and rebuilding public housing units
- Updating dwellings to ensure code compliance and enable the efficient use of energy and water²²

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Public housing agencies may be able to use capital funds to renovate public housing dwellings with heat-smart features like window shading and cool roofs, as part of a broader effort to redesign public housing and improve energy and water-use efficiency.

Eligible Applicants

Public housing agencies are eligible to receive funding.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$1,638,000,000
FY2012:	\$1,875,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$1,777,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$2,000,000,000

Size of Grants

Grants range from \$1,098 to \$273,059,437. The average size of grants is \$551,836.

Matching Requirement

None

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 1437. Regulations on the program are available at 24 C.F.R. § 905.

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²² 42 U.S.C. § 1437g(d)(1).

8. Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants²³

Website

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/sustainable_housing_communities/sustainable_communities_regional_planning_grants

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 14.703

Grant Type

Cooperative Agreements (Discretionary Grants)

Overview

Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants bring together a variety of stakeholders within regions to plan sustainable reforms in housing, transportation, land use, and economic development. The goal of these planning efforts is to allow jurisdictions to work together to address the challenges of economic revitalization, social inclusion, energy use and climate change, and public health. For FY 2014, these grants seem to have been renamed “Integrated Planning and Investment Strategy Grants”.

Allowable Uses

Program funds must be used to develop a comprehensive Regional Plan for Sustainable Development and build capacity to plan, carry out, and evaluate this plan. In particular, funds can be used to:

- Establish agreements among jurisdictions to develop a regional plan
- Develop a regional plan that addresses housing, transportation, economic development, and environmental impact
- Identify policies that can be adopted or revised to support this plan
- Reach out to community members for input into the regional planning effort
- Determine methods of evaluating progress toward creating sustainable communities²⁴

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Many policies and practices that contribute to building a sustainable community also help relieve urban heat, including using green infrastructure for buildings and streets, ensuring green spaces and vegetation in urban areas, and using light-colored or permeable pavements. Applicants can use program funds to develop regional plans that require or encourage elements of green infrastructure.

²³ For FY 2014, HUD has changed the name of this program to “Integrated Planning and Investment Strategy Grants. See Overview of President’s FY 2014 Budget, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, April 10, 2013, available at <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=FY14BudgetPresFINAL.pdf>.

²⁴ U.S. Dep’t of Hous. & Urban Dev., Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for HUD’s Fiscal Year 2010 Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant Program 22-27 (2010), available at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/nofa10/scrpgsec.pdf> [hereinafter Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant Program NOFA].

Eligible Applicants

Only regional partnerships are eligible to apply. For urban areas, these partnerships must include representatives of principal cities, other nearby cities or counties, the Metropolitan Planning Organization, and a non-profit organization that can engage a broad cross-section of the community.²⁵

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$100,000,000
FY2012:	\$100,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$0
FY2014 (est.):	\$75,000,000

Size of Grants

Grants range from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000.

Matching Requirement

Applicants must provide 20 percent of the requested funding amount in cash or in-kind contributions.

Statutes and Regulations

The program was authorized by the FY 2010 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Public Law 111-117, approved December 16, 2009.

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²⁵ Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant Program NOFA, at 18-19.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1. Youthbuild

Website

http://www.doleta.gov/Youth_services/YouthBuild.cfm

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 17.274

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

YouthBuild grants offer alternative educational experiences to disadvantaged young people who struggle with academic skills. In particular, YouthBuild offers job training and skills development while also engaging participants in constructing affordable housing for their communities.²⁶

Allowable Uses

Eligible activities under YouthBuild include the following:

- Education, including remedial instruction and skills training
- Support services to help participants find and retain employment
- Training and oversight of participants as they build or rehabilitate affordable housing, community centers, and other public facilities
- Equipment and materials related to the above activities

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Over the short term, participants can work to build or retrofit housing to include heat-smart modifications, such as cool roofs. Over the long term, this program can develop a skilled corps of workers to install green infrastructure and participate in green careers.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include state and local public and private entities responsible for implementing the Workforce Investment Act and state or local housing development agencies. Any other public agency that offers education or employment training is also eligible to apply if it can meet the grant requirements.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$116,000,000
FY2012:	\$80,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$71,000,000

²⁶ Employment & Training Admin., U.S. Dep't of Labor, YouthBuild, http://www.doleta.gov/Youth_services/YouthBuild.cfm (last updated Feb. 23, 2011).

FY2014 (est.): \$80,000,000

Size of Grants

Grants range from \$700,000 to \$1,100,000.

Matching Requirement

Applicants must match at least 25% of the grant award amount with cash or in-kind resources. Previous investments and federal resources may not be used as matching funds.

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 29 U.S.C. § 2918a. Regulations on the program are available in the Solicitation for Grant Applications.

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III. Energy Programs

Department of Energy

State Energy Program

Weatherization Assistance Program

Department of Health and Human Services

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1. State Energy Program

Website

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/wip/sep.html>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 81.041

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Project Grants

Dissemination of Technical Information

Overview

Through the State Energy Program, the Department of Energy provides funds to states so they can develop and carry out projects to promote energy efficiency and conservation. Within each state, the program has three major objectives: 1) reducing fossil fuel emissions from activities in the state, 2) lowering total energy use, and 3) making transportation, building, and other sectors more energy efficient.

Allowable Uses

To use grant money to develop a state energy conservation plan, states must include five mandatory measures in their proposed plans, including lighting efficiency standards for public buildings and programs to promote carpooling. See 43 U.S.C. § 6322 for the complete list of mandatory measures.

Apart from energy conservation plans, states may use funds for a variety of activities, including:

- Completing building energy audits
- Offering incentives for energy-efficient improvements
- Installing renewable energy technology in any government building

States may not use funds to purchase land or buildings or construct buildings or structures.

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

States may be able to use funds to retrofit public building with cool roofs or green roofs to promote energy efficiency. They may also be able to use the funds to offer incentives to building owners to install energy-efficient cool or green roofs, and to conduct audits to determine the best energy efficiency measures for a particular building.

Eligible Applicants

All states and territories of the United States are eligible to apply

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$39,000,000
FY2012:	\$50,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$50,306,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$57,000,000

Size of Grants

\$1 – \$5,000,000

Matching Requirement

The program has a 20% match requirement, and states are encouraged to leverage funds.

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. §6321 et seq.

Regulations on the program are available at 10 C.F.R. § 420.

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2. Weatherization Assistance Program

Website

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/wip/wap.html>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 81.042

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Project Grants

Overview

The Weatherization Assistance Program provides funding to carry out cost-effective measures that improve the energy efficiency of homes, particularly the homes of elderly and low-income individuals. By improving the energy efficiency of dwellings, this program both reduces fossil fuel emissions and protects residents from extreme temperatures that could harm their health.

Allowable Uses

Weatherization Assistance Program funding may be used for a variety of measures, including:

- Conducting energy audits to assess the most cost-effective methods of improving residential energy efficiency
- Carrying out weatherization measures such as installing insulation, repairing heating and cooling systems, and caulking windows
- Completing an overall safety check of houses, particularly focusing on heating/cooling systems and major appliances²⁷

²⁷ Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy, U.S. Dep't of Energy, Weatherization & Intergovernmental Program: Weatherization Services, <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/wip/weatherization.html> (last updated Sept., 14, 2010).

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

State and local governments may be able to use funds from the Weatherization Assistance Program to install cooling measures on individual dwellings, particularly cost-effective measures like window shades and cool roofs.

Eligible Applicants

All states are eligible to receive funding.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$171,600,000
FY2012:	\$68,000,000
FY2013(CR):	\$68,416,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$184,000,000

Size of Grants

Base allocations for states range from \$120,000 to \$15,302,000. States may receive more funds on top of this base allocation depending on the overall program appropriation and the state's relative need.

Matching Requirement

None

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. §6861 et seq.
Regulations on the program are available at 10 C.F.R. § 440.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

Website

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 93.568

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides grants to states to help low-income households pay for their home energy needs. It especially focuses on assisting households where a high percentage of income is spent on energy costs.

Allowable Uses

States make payments directly to low-income households or to energy providers on behalf of those households. States may also use up to 15% of their block grants to pay for cost-effective residential weatherization. Grantees can request a waiver from HHS to increase that percentage from 15 to 25%. Supplemental funds are available for states that effectively leverage federal funds or work with nonprofit organizations to help households increase energy efficiency. Finally, some of the funds under this program are designated as contingency funds in case of emergencies, such as natural disasters.

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Since a portion of LIHEAP funds can go to cost-effective weatherization of dwellings, LIHEAP can be used to install heat-smart measures on houses such as window shades and cool roofs.

Eligible Applicants

All states are eligible to receive LIHEAP funds.

Recent Obligations (Formula Grants – excludes authorizations for Contingency Fund)

FY2011:	\$4,509,672,000
FY2012:	\$3,472,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$3,493,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$2,820,000,000

Size of Grants

In FY2012, grants ranged from \$4,196,380 to \$375,714,335. The average size of grants was \$62,576,888.

Matching Requirement

None

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. §8621 et seq. Regulations on the program are available at 45 C.F.R. § 96.

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IV. Environment Programs

Department of Agriculture

- Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program
- Forest Health Protection
- Forest Legacy Program
- Urban and Community Forestry Program

Environmental Protection Agency

- Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
- Clean Water State Revolving Fund
- Community Action for a Renewed Environment
- Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants
- State and Local Air Quality Management Program
- Water Pollution Control Program Grants

Department of the Interior

- Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants
- State and Tribal Wildlife Grant Program
- Wildlife Restoration Program

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1. Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program

Website

<http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/cfp.shtml>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 10.689

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

This program aims to help local governments and nonprofit organizations acquire and protect private lands to preserve forests and make them more accessible to communities. Community forest lands must be at least 5 acres, and must be at least 75% forested.²⁸ These community forests provide economic, environmental, educational, and recreational community benefits.

Allowable Uses

Program funds may be used for the following activities related to purchasing and preserving community forests:

- Purchasing land
- Developing a community forest plan
- Examining land titles or completing land surveys
- Paying legal and closing costs

In addition, up to 10% of funds may be used for technical assistance to better target community forest funds.²⁹

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

This program could help cities preserve existing green spaces and trees to provide cooling benefits, rather than letting this land be paved or developed. This could tie in with a broader initiative to protect city trees, such as through tree preservation statutes.

Eligible Applicants

Local governments, along with tribal governments and nonprofit organizations, are eligible to apply.

²⁸ Request for Applications: The Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program, 77 Fed. Reg. 31,8801 (February 15, 2012).

²⁹ Id..

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$1,000,000
FY2012:	\$1,997,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$2,009,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$4,001,000

Size of Grants

In FY2012, grants ranged from \$220,000 to \$400,000, with an average of \$349,680.

Matching Requirement

The program pays up to 50% of project costs and requires a 50% non-federal match.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the program can be found at 16 U.S.C. §2103d.

Regulations for the program have not yet been finalized. Proposed regulations were published in the Federal Register on January 6, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 744-01).

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2. Forest Health Protection

Website

<http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/index.shtml>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 10.680

Grant Type

Formula Grant
Project Grant

Overview

The Forest Health Protection program provides assistance to state and local governments on promoting the health of their non-federal forests by protecting trees from insects, disease, and invasive plants. It also provides funds for developing new forest health technologies and monitoring forest health.

Allowable Uses

Acceptable uses for program funds include the following:

- Surveying forests for insect problems, diseases, and invasive plants
- Planning and carrying out measures to prevent or control threats to forest health
- Providing scientific or technical information
- Developing new methods and technology to improve the management of forest health

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

This program could help cities develop and apply best management practices for their urban forests, in order to promote the health of existing trees and determine the best ways to care for newly planted trees.

Eligible Applicants

State departments of forestry, agriculture, and related fields are eligible to apply, as are municipalities.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$48,045,000*
FY2012:	\$39,999,000*
FY2013 (CR):	\$40,244,000*
FY2014 (est.):	\$45,655,000*

*amounts shown reflect cooperative funds only, not federal land

Size of Grants

No data are available on the size or range of grants.

Matching Requirement

The matching requirement for cooperative projects carried out on non-federal lands is usually around 50%. Certain types of projects, especially those involving the development of new forest health methods and technologies, are negotiated on a project-by-project basis.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the program can be found at 16 U.S.C. § 2104.

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3. Forest Legacy Program

Website

<http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/flp.shtml>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 10.676

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

The Forest Legacy Program helps states conserve environmentally important forest areas that provide wildlife habitat, water protection, and opportunities for recreation. In particular, the program focuses on helping states acquire property interests in privately owned forest lands, usually through conservation easements. These easements may limit the amount of development on the land and promote positive forestry practices, among other things.³⁰

Allowable Uses

Funds for the Forest Legacy Program can be used for directly acquiring property, including through conservation easements. These funds can also be used to seek donated conservation easements or create a plan for Forest Stewardship Management.³¹

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Cities and states could potentially use this program to acquire important tracts of urban forest in order to preserve trees and keep city temperatures down.

Eligible Applicants

States are eligible to apply for funds.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$53,000,000
FY2012:	\$53,303,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$53,629,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$60,000,000

Matching Requirement

The federal government will provide up to 75% of project costs, with the remaining funds coming from state or private sources.

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 16 U.S.C. § 2103c.

Guidelines on the program can be found at

http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/library/flp_guidelines.pdf.

³⁰ U.S. Forest Serv., U.S. Dep't of Agric., Forest Legacy Program, <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/aboutflp.shtml> (last visited June 5, 2013) [hereinafter Forest Legacy Program].

³¹ Forest Legacy Program.

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4. Urban and Community Forestry Program

Website

<http://www.fs.fed.us/ucf/index.html>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 10.675

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

This program provides resources to cities and community groups to help establish urban forestry plans and manage and protect trees in and around cities. Program funds can be used for preserving, restoring, and improving urban forest ecosystems to promote healthier and more sustainable city environments.³²

Allowable Uses

The program aims to provide technical assistance, funding, and educational resources to promote urban forestry. The program is currently being redesigned to focus on landscapes on a larger scale; in the future, it will focus on funding large-scale landscape projects that advance one of three national priorities:

- Conserve working forest landscapes,
- Protect forests from harm, and
- Enhance benefits associated with trees and forests³³

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Urban forestry is one of the major policy responses to urban heat. This program could help cities establish an urban forestry plan and carry out this plan, including by preserving and planting trees.

³² U.S. Forest Serv., U.S. Dep't of Agric., Urban and Community Forestry, http://www.fs.fed.us/ucf/about_overview.html (last modified Mar. 19, 2013) [hereinafter Urban and Community Forestry].

³³ Urban and Community Forestry.

Eligible Applicants

State forestry agencies (or equivalent state agencies) apply for funds, which they then distribute to local governments, non-profit organizations, and educational institutions.³⁴

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$30,204,000
FY2012:	\$31,327,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$31,519,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$25,326,000

Matching Requirement

Matching requirements for applicants are determined by national and regional offices, and may range from 0 to 50% of the total award amount.

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 16 U.S.C. § 2105.

Guidance for the program is available at http://www.fs.fed.us/ucf/about_authorities.html.

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³⁴ Urban and Community Forestry.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1. Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

Website

Assessment Grants: http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/assessment_grants.htm

Cleanup Grants: http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/cleanup_grants.htm

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 66.818

Grant Type

Cooperative Agreements

Overview

These grants aim to help recipients assess the damage to brownfield sites from industrial contamination and carry out activities to clean up the damage at these sites, in order to restore them to productive redevelopment or reuse.

Allowable Uses

Assessment grants may be used for a variety of activities, including the following:

- Listing potential brownfield sites
- Determining past uses of sites
- Assess the extent of current contamination
- Plan process of cleanup and redevelopment³⁵

Cleanup grants, meanwhile, pay for recipients to carry out cleanup activities at contaminated sites.

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Brownfield sites may contribute to urban heat islands if they feature paved surfaces and little vegetation. Using grant funds to assess and clean up these sites could be the first step toward redeveloping the sites with green infrastructure, including vegetation, permeable pavements, and green roofs, to ensure that they no longer contribute to excessive urban heat.

Eligible Applicants

State and local governments may apply for both assessment and cleanup grants. For assessment grants, applicants may apply for either community-wide or site specific grants; for cleanup grants, however, applicants must be the owners of the property targeted for cleanup.³⁶

³⁵ U.S. EPA, U.S. EPA Brownfields Assessment Grants: Interested in Applying for Funding? 1 (2009), available at http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/grant_info/assess/assessment_factsheet.pdf [hereinafter U.S. EPA Brownfields Assessment Grants].

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$119,600,000
FY2012:	\$94,848,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$89,848,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$85,000,000

Size of Grants

For both assessment and cleanup grants, applicants may apply for up to \$200,000, and most applicants receive the full \$200,000. For assessment grants, applicants may also request a waiver to receive up to \$350,000 depending on the extent of contamination and size of the project.

Matching Requirement

Assessment grants have no matching requirement. Cleanup grants require a 20% match in money, labor, or materials, although applicants may request a waiver of this requirement in the case of financial hardship.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 9604(k). Guidelines for brownfields grant programs are available at <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/applicat.htm>.

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2. Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Website

http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/cwf/cwsrf_index.cfm

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 66.458

Grant Type

Formula Grants

³⁶ U.S. EPA, U.S. EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grants: Interested in Applying for Funding? 1-2 (2009), *available at* http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/grant_info/cleanup/cleanup_factsheet.pdf; U.S. EPA Brownfields Assessment Grants, at 2.

Overview

This program provides grants to states so they can set up State Revolving Funds (SRFs). These SRFs, administered by each state, provide loans and financial assistance to pay for projects to protect or restore water quality.

Allowable Uses

Federal grant funds are deposited directly in SRFs for each state to ensure that these funds have adequate capital. States, in turn, use the funds in their SRFs to provide loans and other forms of financial assistance (but not grants) to local governments for a wide range of water quality projects, including the following:

- Constructing wastewater treatment facilities
- Carrying out nonpoint source management activities
- Developing watershed plans and carrying out management practices to improve water quality in watersheds³⁷

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

States can provide loans and financial assistance to local governments through their State Revolving Funds, and local governments can use the additional funds to carry out projects involving green infrastructure, such as green roofs, trees and vegetation, and porous pavements. Such measures will help reduce runoff and minimize water pollution while also helping reduce urban heat. 20% of CWSRF funds in the past few fiscal years has been reserved for green infrastructure projects.

Eligible Applicants

States are eligible to receive federal capital grants for their SRFs. States regulate their own SRFs, which includes determining who can apply for and receive financial assistance.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$1,905,386,000
FY2012:	\$1,466,456,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$1,465,370,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$1,095,000,000

Size of Grants

Grants range from \$6,500,000 to \$147,000,000 per fiscal year. The average grant size is \$26,000,000 per fiscal year.

Matching Requirement

States are required to contribute 20% of the amount of federal grant payments.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statutes for this program can be found at 33 U.S.C. § 1381 et seq.

³⁷ U.S. EPA, How the CWSRF Program Works, http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/cwsrf/basics.cfm (last updated Mar. 6, 2012).

Regulations on this program are available at 40 C.F.R. § 35.3500. Program guidance, including a compendium of available policy memos, is also available at http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/cwsrf/law.cfm.

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3. Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)

Website

<http://www.epa.gov/care/>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 66.035

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

The Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program helps communities reduce their risks from toxic pollutants, whether in the air, in the water, or on the land. The program encourages communities to develop partnerships between local organizations and governments to reduce both releases of toxic substances and people's exposure to these substances.³⁸

Allowable Uses

Communities may use CARE funds to help develop or implement a program to address toxic pollutants, through activities such as the following:

- Develop a partnership among interested parties within a community
- Determine sources of toxic pollution within the community
- Create a plan to address these sources of toxic pollution
- Implement projects to reduce toxic pollutants and people's exposure to them
- Put in place procedures to ensure that improvements will be self-sustaining³⁹

³⁸ U.S. EPA, Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE): Basic Information, <http://www.epa.gov/care/basic.htm> (last updated June 13, 2012) [hereinafter CARE: Basic Information].

³⁹ CARE: Basic Information.

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Depending on the sources of toxic pollution, cities may be able to use CARE grants to analyze and address toxic pollutants through green infrastructure improvements that trap and filter water and air pollution. Such improvements could include trees and other vegetation or green roofs.

Eligible Applicants

Local governments are eligible to apply for CARE funds.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$1,595,000
FY2012:	\$16,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$0
FY2014 (est.):	\$1,000,000

Size of Grants

Level 1 grants to develop partnerships, assess toxic pollutants, and create plans to address these pollutants range from \$75,000 to \$100,000, with an average grant size of \$90,000. Level 2 grants to carry out plans for pollution control and prevention range from \$150,000 to \$300,000, with an average grant size of \$275,000. In FY2011, a total of 10 projects received funding through CARE.

Matching Requirement

There is no match requirement, although EPA will take local matching funds and leveraged funds into account when evaluating project proposals.

Statutes and Regulations

Guidelines on the program are available in the applicable request for proposals (RFP). The most recent RFP, for FY2011, is available at <http://www.epa.gov/air/grants/rfp-epa-oar-io-11-08.pdf>.

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4. Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants

Website

http://www.epa.gov/owow_keep/NPS/cwact.html

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 66.460

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

These grants help states carry out management programs to reduce nonpoint source pollution, or pollution caused by runoff rather than discrete sources. Recipients can use Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants to install best management practices to minimize pollutants from nonpoint sources and thereby improve water quality in individual bodies of water and throughout watersheds.⁴⁰

Allowable Uses

Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants can be used to support a variety of activities that address nonpoint sources of pollution, including the following:

- Technical and financial assistance
- Education and training
- Demonstration projects
- Water quality monitoring
- Implementing best management practices to reduce pollution and restore water quality in impaired bodies of water⁴¹

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Grant recipients may be able to use these grants to install permeable pavements, trees and vegetation, and green roofs, all of which can help reduce runoff and therefore decrease pollution from nonpoint sources even as they help reduce urban heat.

Eligible Applicants

States that have approved nonpoint source assessment and management plans are eligible to receive grant funds.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$175,505,000
FY2012:	\$164,493,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$168,738,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$164,493,000

Size of Grants

Grants for states range from \$521,100 to \$10,302,300. The average size of a state grant is \$3,443,900.

Matching Requirement

Non-federal funds must be used for at least 40% of overall project costs.

⁴⁰ U.S. EPA, Clean Water Act Section 319, http://www.epa.gov/owow_keep/NPS/cwact.html (last updated Feb. 10, 2010) [hereinafter Clean Water Act Section 319].

⁴¹ Clean Water Act Section 319.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for this program can be found at 33 U.S.C. § 1329(h). Regulations for this program are available at 40 C.F.R. §§ 35.260-68.

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5. State and Local Air Quality Management Program **(formerly Air Pollution Control Program Support)**

Website

www.epa.gov/air/

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 66.001

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

This program, authorized by §105 of the Clean Air Act, provides funds to state and local air pollution agencies to help them plan and implement programs for air pollution prevention and control. Air pollution control funds can also be used to help state and local agencies develop air quality standards and undertake projects to meet those standards.

Allowable Uses

Program funds may be used to implement state and local air pollution control programs, where “implementing” means “any activity related to the planning, developing, establishing, carrying-out, improving, or maintaining of such programs.”⁴² Funds may be used for supplies, equipment, and training, although not for constructing facilities.

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Recognizing the co-benefits that many urban heat relief measures have for controlling air pollution, some states have looked into incorporating some of these urban heat relief measures into state plans for controlling air pollution. In particular, some states have looked into using large-scale tree planting as an air quality measure; these air pollution grants could potentially be used to support tree planting.

⁴² 42 U.S.C. § 7405(a)(1)(A).

Eligible Applicants

State and local agencies with legal responsibility for planning and carrying out air pollution control measures under the Clean Air Act may apply for funds.⁴³

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$171,745,884
FY2012:	\$235,729,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$231,346,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$257,229,000

Size of Grants

In FY2010, grants ranged from approximately \$71,471 to \$6,689,317. The average award was approximately \$1,545,000.

Matching Requirement

Grant recipients may receive up to 60% federal funding for projects, and so must contribute at least 40% in matched funds.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 7405.
Regulations on the program can be found at 40 CFR §§ 35.140-48.

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6. Water Pollution Control Program Grants

Website

http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/cwf/pollutioncontrol.cfm

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 66.419

Grant Type

Formula Grants

⁴³ See 42 U.S.C. § 7602(b) for the definition of “air pollution control agency.”

Overview

Water Pollution Control Program Grants (also called Section 106 grants, after the section in the Clean Water Act where they originated) help states develop and carry out plans to prevent and control water pollution. States can use Water Pollution Control Program Grants to address pollution from both point and nonpoint sources. Increasingly, EPA is encouraging states to use Section 106 grants to develop plans that address the needs of an entire watershed.⁴⁴

Allowable Uses

States are allowed to use grant funds for a wide variety of measures to address water pollution, including the following:

- Issuing permits to point sources
- Determining water quality standards and monitoring water quality in bodies of water
- Enforcing quality standards for impaired water bodies
- Providing advice, training, and information to local agencies and members of the public⁴⁵

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

States and cities can use these grants to develop and apply measures that simultaneously protect water quality and reduce urban heat. This includes the use of green infrastructure methods, such as vegetation, green roofs, and permeable pavements, which help control stormwater runoff on-site rather than allowing it to drain into water bodies and impair water quality.

Eligible Applicants

States are eligible to receive program funds, which they disperse according to state guidelines.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$262,732,500
FY2012:	\$238,400,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$233,971,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$258,700,000

Size of Grants

Grants range from \$30,000 up to \$12,775,000 per fiscal year. The average grant size is \$5,600,000 per fiscal year.

Matching Requirement

There is no match requirement for Water Pollution Control Program Grants.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for this program can be found at 33 U.S.C. § 1256.

Regulations for this program can be found at 40 C.F.R. §§ 35.160-68. In addition, regulations on water quality management and planning can be found at 40 C.F.R. § 130.

⁴⁴ U.S. EPA, Water Pollution Control Program Grants (Section 106), http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/cwf/pollutioncontrol.cfm (last updated Mar. 30, 2011) [hereinafter Water Pollution Control Program Grants].

⁴⁵ Water Pollution Control Program Grants.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1. Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund

Website

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/grants/grant-programs.html>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 15.615

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Project Grants

Overview

The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund provides grants to promote the protection of endangered and threatened species and the preservation of their habitats.⁴⁶

Allowable Uses

This fund includes four separate grant programs:

- Conservation Grants, which provide funds to states to undertake conservation activities for threatened or endangered species (where conservation activities include habitat restoration and drafting management plans)
- Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance, which provides funding to states to incorporate habitat planning and species conservation into local land use planning
- Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition, which helps states acquire land in order to minimize problems in habitat planning caused by private land ownership
- Recovery Land Acquisition Grants, which help states acquire land from willing private sellers to preserve natural habitats for threatened and endangered species⁴⁷

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

For urban areas with indigenous threatened or endangered species, this program could be used to protect natural habitats, perhaps by preserving or planting trees. In addition, if there are threatened or endangered species living in local bodies of water, cities may be able to use program funds for green infrastructure improvements, such as green roofs and porous pavements, that could prevent pollution from degrading the natural habitats of these species.

⁴⁶ U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv., U.S. Dep't of the Interior, Notice of Availability of Federal Assistance: Fiscal year 2013 Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act) Grant Programs 1 (2013), available at http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/FY13CESCF_RFPGrantAnnouncement.pdf [hereinafter Endangered Species Grant Announcement].

⁴⁷ Endangered Species Grant Announcement, at 2-3.

Eligible Applicants

Only state agencies that have cooperative agreements with the Secretary of the Interior for conservation of threatened or endangered species may apply for these grants. However, states may distribute funds to other individuals and groups, including local governments.⁴⁸

Recent Obligations (includes administrative costs and payments toward special fund)

FY2012:	\$93,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$116,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$129,000,000

Matching Requirement

Federal funds provide up to 75% of the costs for state programs, and up to 90% for 2 or more states/territories implementing a joint program.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for this program can be found at 16 U.S.C. § 1535.

Regulations for this program can be found at 50 C.F.R. § 81. Guidance on the program is also available in the annual Request for Proposals (RFP); as an example, the FY 2013 RFP can be accessed at http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/FY13CESCF_RFPGrantAnnouncement.pdf.

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2. Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants

Website

<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 15.916

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants help cities and states create parks and recreation facilities. States can use grant funds for planning (preparing Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans, or SCORPs) or acquiring and developing lands into outdoor recreation areas.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ Endangered Species Grant Announcement, at 5.

Allowable Uses

Grant funds may be used for a variety of outdoor recreation purposes, including the following:

- Inner city parks
- Playing fields
- Picnic areas
- Support facilities such as roads and water supplies

In all these uses, facilities must be open to the general public, and grant funds cannot be used to maintain and operate facilities. States may also use Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants to revise or update their state recreation plans, or to collect data and conduct analysis for the purpose of revising these plans.

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Cities and states can use program funds to acquire land within urban areas to convert to parks. By including trees and other forms of vegetation in these parks, cities can increase the overall tree canopy cover in the city and encourage evaporative cooling.

Eligible Applicants

In each state, the agency formally responsible for developing a SCORP may apply for grant funds.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$40,000,000
FY2012:	\$43,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$43,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$41,000,000

Size of Grants

Grants range from \$3,096 to \$1,473,000. The average grant size is \$115,108.

Matching Requirement

No more than 50% of the total project cost may be federally financed, and other federal sources generally may not be used for the 50% state or local match.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for this program can be found at 16 U.S.C. § 4601-4 et seq. Regulations on the program can be found at 36 C.F.R. § 59. Program guidance is available at <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/manual/lwcf.pdf>.

Contact Information

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⁴⁹ Nat'l Park Serv., U.S. Dep't of the Interior, Land and Water Conservation Fund, <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/index.html> (last modified Mar. 23, 2011).

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3. State and Tribal Wildlife Grant Program

Website

<http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/GrantPrograms/SWG/SWG.htm>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 15.634

Grant Type

Formula Grants
Project Grants

Overview

State Wildlife Grants support states as they prepare and implement strategies to conserve wildlife and their habitats. While the grants can be used to benefit species that are not hunted or fished, states should prioritize projects that benefit species in the greatest need of conservation.

Allowable Uses

Funds can be used for both planning and implementing a State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan/Strategy. In particular, planning includes the following activities:

- Revising or updating the strategy document
- Collecting public opinion in preparation for modifying a state strategy
- Carrying out processes to increase collaboration between the state and other interested stakeholder groups

Implementation of state plans, meanwhile, includes a variety of conservation activities, such as conducting research, monitoring species, and evaluating or managing habitats.⁵⁰

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

In urban areas located near significant populations of wildlife, particularly species in need of conservation, these funds may be able to promote habitat conservation, such as preserving or planting trees and vegetation. States may also be able to modify their wildlife management strategies to include the need for more tree cover in urban areas. FWS' 2014 Budget Justification

⁵⁰ U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv., U.S. Dep't of the Interior, 2007 Administrative Guidelines for State Wildlife Grants 5-6 (2006), available at <http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/ToolkitFiles/SWG2007.pdf>.

reflects the agency's desire for states to incorporate climate change adaptation into their State Wildlife Action Plans.⁵¹

Eligible Applicants

State agencies with responsibility for fish and wildlife conservation are eligible to apply.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$73,000,000 (formula)/\$6,000,000 (competitive)
FY2012:	\$51,323,000 (formula)/\$10,000,000 (competitive)
FY2013 (CR):	\$51,637,000 (formula)/\$10,000,000 (competitive)
FY2014 (est.):	\$44,055,000 (formula)/\$17,628,000 (competitive)

Size of Grants

Formula grants range from \$155,000 to \$3,104,000. The average formula grant size is \$1,109,000. Competitive grants provide a minimum of \$300,000 and a maximum of \$1,000,000 in federal funding.⁵²

Matching Requirement

For formula grants, federal costs may not exceed 75% of total project costs for planning activities, or 50% of total project costs for implementation activities. For competitive grants, federal funds may be used for up to 75% of total project costs.⁵³

Statutes and Regulations

The formula grant component of the State Wildlife Grant Program was first authorized in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-63). The competitive grant component was first authorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161).

Program guidance for both formula and competitive grants is available through the Wildlife & Sport Fish Restoration Program Toolkit, available at <http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/ToolkitFiles/toolkit.pdf>.

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⁵¹ U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv., U.S. Dep't of the Interior, Budget Justifications and Performance Information, Fiscal Year 2014 (2013), available at <http://www.fws.gov/budget/>.

⁵² U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv., U.S. Dep't of the Interior, State Wildlife Grant Competitive Criteria 2 (2008), available at <http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/subpages/toolkitfiles/SWGcomp0809.pdf> [hereinafter State Wildlife Grant Competitive Criteria].

⁵³ State Wildlife Grant Competitive Criteria, at 2.

4. Wildlife Restoration Program

Website

<http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/GrantPrograms/WR/WR.htm>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 15.611

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

This program supports projects to conserve and manage wild birds and mammals and their habitats. It also supports public access to wildlife, and encourages safety in hunting.

Allowable Uses

Applicants may use program funds for the following activities, among others:

- Restoring and improving wildlife habitat
- Researching wildlife populations, such as by completing wildlife population surveys
- Acquiring land that can support wildlife populations

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

For certain urban areas that support populations of wild birds or mammals, this program may be able to help cities and states preserve natural habitats, especially trees and vegetation.

Eligible Applicants

State agencies with responsibility for wildlife conservation are eligible to apply. Multistate conservation grants are also available to support conservation projects designed to solve high priority problems affecting States on a regional or national level.

Recent Payments to States

FY2011:	\$384,319,000
FY2012:	\$362,761,000 (plus \$3,000,000 for multistate)
FY2013 (CR):	\$534,271,000 (plus \$3,000,000 for multistate)
FY2014 (est.):	\$573,293,000 (plus \$3,000,000 for multistate)

Size of Grants

Grants range from \$268,000 to \$7,187,000. The average grant is \$2,750,000.

Matching Requirement

States may receive reimbursement for up to 75% of total project costs. The non-federal share should come from hunting license fees.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for this program can be found at 16 U.S.C. § 669 et seq.

Policy guidance for the program and applicable regulations are available at <http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/Policy/PolicyIndex.htm>.

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V. Public Health Programs

Department of Health and Human Services

Community Transformation Grants

National Public Health Improvement Initiative

State Partnership Grants to Improve Minority Health

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

1. Community Transformation Grants

Website

<http://www.cdc.gov/communitytransformation/>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 93.531

Grant Type

Cooperative Agreements

Overview

Community Transformation Grants aim to reduce diseases and death from chronic conditions by addressing the leading causes of these conditions. In particular, the grants aim to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in health and promote healthy living for all, regardless of social and economic conditions.

Allowable Uses

Program funds can be used to change policies, programs, and infrastructure within a city. In particular, the program can include activities such as the following:

- Reducing obesity by making healthy foods more accessible
- Encouraging increased physical activity
- Ensuring healthy and safe physical environments in all communities
- Addressing key safety needs in the community⁵⁴

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Some funds to ensure healthy and safe physical environments have focused on improving access to public transportation and engaging in urban design. Most of the awardees are looking at urban design, land use, and zoning regulations. Local governments might be able to encourage or implement transformations in the built environment that protect vulnerable populations (such as the elderly and low-income) from the effects of urban heat. For instance, it may be possible to install cool roofs on houses in low-income areas, or create green spaces in cities that would encourage physical activity while also reducing temperatures.

Eligible Applicants

State and local governments are eligible to apply for the grants.

⁵⁴ Community Transformation Grants; Ctrs. for Disease Control & Prevention, U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Fiscal Year 2012 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committee 134 (2011), *available at* http://www.cdc.gov/fmo/topic/Budget%20Information/appropriations_budget_form_pdf/FY2012_CDC_CJ_Fin_al.pdf [hereinafter FY 2012 Justification of Estimates: CDC].

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$103,000,000
FY2012:	\$226,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$146,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$141,340,000

Size of Grants

Community Transformation Grants range from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

Matching Requirement

There are no matching requirements for this program.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for this program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 247b. Code of Federal Regulations 45 CFR Part 92 and 74

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2. National Public Health Improvement Initiative

Website

<http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/nphii/index.html>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 93.507

Grant Type

Cooperative Agreements

Overview

The National Public Health Improvement Initiative aims to help public health departments build their capacity to meet public health goals, thereby helping to build a strong infrastructure in public health that is capable of addressing existing and emerging threats.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Ctrs. for Disease Control & Prevention, U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Strengthening Public Health Infrastructure for Improved Health Outcomes 2 (2010), *available at* <http://www.cdc.gov/ostlts/funding/index.html> (follow “NPHII Announcement (CDC-RFA-CD10-1011)” hyperlink).

Allowable Uses

Funds under this program should be addressed to improving the performance of public health departments, through activities such as the following:

- Training public health workers
- Developing and putting in place improved information systems in public health departments
- Building networks between public health departments and other state or local stakeholders
- Researching and using best practices in health evaluation

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

This program could potentially be used to train public health workers about the dangers of urban heat and developing the ability of public health departments to undertake urban heat relief, for instance by developing evaluation tools and mapping urban heat islands within cities.

Eligible Applicants

All states are eligible for funding, as well as 9 local governments with populations of one million or more (Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Antonio, and San Diego).

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$33,500,000
FY2012:	\$33,500,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$33,500,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$40,200,000

Size of Grants

Funding is offered in two components. The first component allocates from \$100,000 to \$400,000 based on population, while the second component offers from \$1,000,000 to \$2,950,000 in enhanced funding to address one or more core program area in greater depth.

Matching Requirement

This program has no matching requirement.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for this program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 247b.

Additional guidance on the program, including the most recent funding opportunities, can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/ostlts/nphii/about.html>.

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3. State Partnership Grants to Improve Minority Health

Website

<http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/templates/content.aspx?ID=8517&lvl=2&lvlID=1>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 93.296

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

This program aims to help state-level Offices of Minority Health develop programs to address the health needs of minority populations. These programs should focus on documenting disparities in health status and developing strategies to improve minority access to health care and the effectiveness of health care for minorities.

Allowable Uses

In general, program funds should be used to improve collaboration between the state office of minority health and other public and private organizations working on the issue of minority health disparities, as well as to support community efforts to promote more effective health care for minority populations. Specifically, grant funds can be used for the following purposes:

- Establishing partnerships within and between communities
- Increasing awareness of minority health disparities and providing resources for the health system to become more responsive to diversity
- Improving minority access to health care
- Planning and researching policies to encourage minority health

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Since many individuals most vulnerable to heat-related illness and death are minorities, particularly low-income minorities who may lack access to health resources, this program may be useful to study the needs of these vulnerable populations within a community. It may also be possible for states to use program funds to establish policies that encourage or require heat adaptations among minority populations, or to implement these adaptations (such as cool roofs) directly.

Eligible Applicants

Only state offices of minority health are eligible to apply for grant funds.

Recent Obligations

FY2012:	\$7,100,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$6,000,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$6,000,000

Size of Grants

In FY 2010, grants ranged from \$120,000 to \$175,000.

Matching Requirement

There are no matching requirements for these grants.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for this program can be found at 42 U.S.C. § 300u-6.

Guidelines on the program, including the most recent Notice of Funding Availability, are available at

<https://www.grantsolutions.gov/gs/preaward/previewPublicAnnouncement.do?id=11721>.

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VI. Transportation Programs

Department of Transportation

- Airport Improvement Program
- Highways for LIFE
- Interstate Maintenance Program
- Metropolitan Planning Funds
- National Highway Performance Program
- National Highway System
- State Planning and Research Grants
- Surface Transportation Program
- Transportation Alternatives
- Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program (TIFIA)
- Urbanized Area Formula Grants

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

1. Airport Improvement Program

Website

<http://www.faa.gov/airports/aip/>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.106

Grant Type

Project Grants

Advisory Services and Counseling

Overview

The Airport Improvement Program offers grants to owners and operators of airports to help them improve their transportation systems, environmental impacts, and airport infrastructure.

Allowable Uses

Grant funds may be used to improve and repair airfields or to plan future improvements. Acceptable airport enhancements include the following:

- Developing master plans and noise reduction plans
- Installing or rehabilitating runways, taxiways, and some airport roads
- Improving airport terminals and installing safety devices (such as navigational tools and light fixtures)

Grants may not be used for decorative landscaping, routine maintenance, or construction unrelated to safety needs.⁵⁶

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Airports often have large expanses of pavement, which contribute to urban heat islands when they are located within cities. Cities can use program funds to repave runways and taxiing areas by installing cool pavements, such as replacing dark pavers with light-colored pavers.

Eligible Applicants

States and municipalities may apply for grants.

Recent Obligations

FY2011:	\$3,420,000,000
FY2012:	\$3,350,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$3,350,000,000

⁵⁶ See Fed. Aviation Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., Overview: What is AIP?, <http://www.faa.gov/airports/aip/overview/> (last visited June 17, 2013) [hereinafter Overview: What is AIP?].

FY2014 (est.): \$2,900,000,000

Size of Grants

In FY2011, grants ranged from \$13,038 to \$50,000,000. The average grant size was \$1,668,356.

Matching Requirement

Matching requirements for eligible costs range from 5% to 25% depending on airport size and project type.⁵⁷

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 49 U.S.C. § 47101 et seq. Program guidelines are found in the Airport Improvement Handbook, available from http://www.faa.gov/airports/aip/aip_handbook/.

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2. Highways for LIFE

Website

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hfl/>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.205 (general program number for the Federal-Aid Highway Program)

Grant Type

Project Grants

Overview

Highways for LIFE offers funding to test highway innovations that improve safety and reduce delays caused by highway construction. The four goals of Highways for LIFE are to: 1) make highways safer during and after construction, 2) minimize traffic caused by construction, 3) raise the quality of highway construction, and 4) improve customer satisfaction.⁵⁸

Allowable Uses

Eligible projects will include the following elements:

- Construction or rehabilitation on a Federal-aid highway

⁵⁷ Overview: What is AIP?

⁵⁸ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., Highways for LIFE: Changing the Way Today's Infrastructure is Built, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hfl/hflfact.pdf> (last visited June 17, 2013).

- New or innovative methods (including technologies, ways of producing materials, and financing mechanisms)
- Objectives that align with the program’s purposes (making highways safer, minimizing traffic, and improving highway quality)⁵⁹

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

States can formulate projects that use innovative forms of cool pavements to improve road quality and expedite highway rehabilitation. For instance, some light-colored overlays that can be applied quickly reflect more heat than traditional asphalt or concrete pavements. Other light-colored pavements, such as those made with Portland cement concrete, tend to have a longer useful life than asphalt concrete pavements, potentially counting as a way to improve highway quality.

Eligible Applicants

Only states may apply for funding. They should do so by submitting grant applications to their Federal Highway Administration Divisional Offices.

Recent Authorizations

FY2011:	\$20,000,000
FY2012:	\$9,500,000
FY2013(CR):	\$16,300,000

Size of Grants

In June 2013, 14 projects received a total of \$16.3 million in funding, for an average of \$1,164,000 per project. Individual project grants ranged from \$104,000 to \$3,000,000. MAP-21, passed in 2012, did not extend this program, but funds carried over from the SAFETEA-LU can be granted until they have all been expended.⁶⁰

Matching Requirement

Under Highways for LIFE, the federal government may pay up to \$5 million per project, or up to 20% of the project’s total cost. Highways for LIFE funds can be used to meet state matching requirements for transportation projects funded through other federal highway programs, so states may not need to contribute any funding for those projects.

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found in the notes of 23 U.S.C. § 114, or in § 1502 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users, also known as SAFETEA or SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59).

⁵⁹ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep’t of Transp., Fact Sheets on Highway Provisions: Highways for LIFE Pilot Program, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/highways4life.htm> (last visited May 10, 2011).

⁶⁰ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep’t of Transp., A Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/projects.pdf> (last visited June 19, 2013).

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3. Interstate Maintenance Program

Website

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/intmaint.cfm>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.205 (general program number for the Federal-Aid Highway Program)

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The Interstate Maintenance program, one of the core federal highway programs, provides funding to improve routes along the Interstate System.

Allowable Uses

Interstate Maintenance funds may be used for resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of interstate routes. This includes reconstructing bridges, interchanges, and overpasses along Interstates, as well constructing new interchanges, rest stops, and noise walls. Interstate Maintenance funds may not be used to add lanes to existing highways, except high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) and auxiliary lanes that ease traffic congestion.⁶¹

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Program funds could potentially be used to repave interstate routes or parking lots at rest areas with cool pavements. This could reduce surface and air temperatures in transportation corridors that pass near or through urban areas.

Eligible Applicants

Each state receives Interstate Maintenance discretionary funds based on a formula.

Total Amount of Funding Awarded to States

FY2011:	\$6,227,000,000
FY2012:	\$5,390,000,000
FY2013 (CR):	\$416,000,000*
FY2014 (est.):	\$416,000,000*

⁶¹ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/interstate.cfm> (last updated May 2, 2013).

*MAP-21, enacted in 2012, declined to extend the Interstate Maintenance program, but funds carried over and not yet obligated from previous fiscal years are still available for use.⁶² The Interstate Maintenance program will be subsumed into the National Highway Performance Program, below.

Matching Requirement

Sponsors generally must provide a 10% match, although the matching requirement is lower for states with high proportions of federal lands. See 23 U.S.C. § 120 for details.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the program can be found at 23 U.S.C. § 119.

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4. Metropolitan Planning Funds

Website

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/processes/metropolitan/index.cfm> and http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3563.html (Under MAP-21, FTA and FHWA will jointly run the Metropolitan Planning processes.)

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.205 (general program number for the Federal-Aid Highway Program) and 20.505 (FTA program).

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) receive federal funds to assist urban jurisdictions in making transportation investment decisions in a cooperative, continuous, and comprehensive way.⁶³ MPOs are required in areas with more than 50,000 people.

Allowable Uses

Under MAP-21, the former FTA and FHWA programs are being combined and administered jointly. The following eligible uses are from each program's previous documents and may

⁶² Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., A Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/projects.pdf> (last visited June 19, 2013).

⁶³ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., The National Highway System, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/nhs/index.html> (last modified Apr. 4, 2011).

change slightly going forward. MPOs may use FHWA Metropolitan Planning funds for a variety of purposes, including the following:

- Preparation of transportation plans including transportation improvement programs and management systems;
- Studies related to transportation management, operations, capital requirements, and economic feasibility;
- Evaluation of previously funded capital projects; and
- Other related activities in preparation for the construction, acquisition, or improved operation of transportation systems, facilities, and equipment.

Under the FTA program, MPOs may use funds for planning activities that

- support the economic vitality of the metropolitan area, especially by enabling global competitiveness, productivity, and efficiency;
- increase the safety of the transportation system for motorized and nonmotorized users;
- increase the security of the transportation system for motorized and nonmotorized users;
- increase the accessibility and mobility of people and for freight;
- protect and enhance the environment, promote energy conservation, improve the quality of life, and promote consistency between transportation improvements and State and local planned growth and economic development patterns;
- enhance the integration and connectivity of the transportation system, across and between modes, for people and freight;
- promote efficient system management and operation; and
- emphasize the preservation of the existing transportation system.

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

MPOs should be able to evaluate their vulnerability to climate change of their transit and transportation assets.⁶⁴ With other partners, MPOs may also be able to use some planning funds to support the cost of evaluating climate change impacts such as increases in heat on their transit and transportation infrastructure.⁶⁵

Eligible Applicants

All states receive funds under this program and distribute the money to projects within their states based on a formula.

Recent Obligations

FY2012:	\$103,000,000 (FTA)
FY2013 (CR):	\$311,000,000 (FHWA)
FY2014 (est.):	\$314,000,000 (FHWA) and \$129,000,000 (FTA)

⁶⁴ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., Eligibility of Activities to Adapt to Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events Under the Federal-Aid and Federal Lands Highway Programs (Sep. 24, 2012) at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/120924.cfm> (last visited June 20, 2013).

⁶⁵ Id.

Matching Requirement

Under FTA program rules, the federal share is generally 80%, although sometimes higher for particular metropolitan areas. Under FHWA program rules, the federal share is generally 80% but on a sliding scale.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the FTA program can be found at 49 U.S.C. 5303. The authorizing statute for the FHWA program is at 23 U.S.C. 134. The statutory formula for distributing funds is available at 23 U.S.C. § 104(b)(1) and (f). Regulations for the FTA program are at 23 CFR 420 and 450, and for the FHWA program at 23 C.F.R. § 420.109.

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5. National Highway Performance Program

Website

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/nhpp.cfm>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.205 (general program number for the Federal-Aid Highway Program)

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The National Highway Performance Program is a new program under MAP-21, incorporating the National Highway System, the Interstate Maintenance program, and part of the Highway Bridge Program. As such, it includes the Interstate Highway System and other roads “important to the nation’s economy, defense, and mobility,” as well as maintenance of the Interstate System.⁶⁶

⁶⁶ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep’t of Transp., National Highway Performance Program (NHPP) Implementation Guidance (Nov. 19, 2012) at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/guidance/guidenhpp.cfm>.

Allowable Uses

States may use National Highway Performance Program funds for a variety of purposes, including the following:

- Constructing, reconstructing, resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitating, preserving, or operational improvements of roads, bridges, or tunnels in the National Highway System
- Improving highway safety
- Implementing and operating systems to monitor and control traffic
- Encouraging bicycle transportation
- Constructing pedestrian walkways
- Enacting measures to reduce pollution or restore the environment around highways⁶⁷

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

States can use National Highway Performance Program funds to repave eligible highways with cool pavements and to install landscaping near roadways.

Eligible Applicants

All states receive funds under this program and distribute the money to projects within their states.

Recent Obligations

FY2013 (CR): \$21,720,000,000
FY2014 (est.): \$21,900,000,000

Matching Requirement

Sponsors generally must provide a 20% match, although the matching requirement is lower for states with high proportions of federal lands. See 23 U.S.C. § 120 for details.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the program can be found at 23 U.S.C. 119. The statutory formula for distributing funds is available at 23 U.S.C. § 104.

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⁶⁷ Id.

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6. National Highway System

Website

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/national_highway_system/

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.205 (general program number for the Federal-Aid Highway Program)

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The National Highway System includes the Interstate Highway System and other roads “important to the nation’s economy, defense, and mobility.” States receive funds for the National Highway System as one of the five core federal highway programs.⁶⁸ Starting in FY2013, the National Highway System will largely be included in the National Highway Performance Program (NHPP), above.

Allowable Uses

States may use National Highway System funds for a variety of purposes, including the following:

- Constructing, reconstructing, or resurfacing roads in the National Highway System
- Improving highway safety
- Researching and planning for future highway segments
- Implementing and operating systems to monitor and control traffic
- Encouraging bicycle transportation
- Constructing pedestrian walkways
- Enacting measures to reduce pollution or restore the environment around highways⁶⁹

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

States can use National Highway System funds to repave eligible highways with cool pavements and to install landscaping near roadways.

Eligible Applicants

All states receive funds under this program and distribute the money to projects within their states.

⁶⁸ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep’t of Transp., The National Highway System, http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/national_highway_system/ (last modified Sept. 26, 2012).

⁶⁹ 23 U.S.C. § 103(b)(6).

Recent Obligations

FY2012: \$8,335,000,000

FY2013 (CR): \$538,000,000*

FY2014 (est.): \$538,000,000*

*MAP-21, enacted in 2012, declined to extend the National Highway System as a stand-alone program, but funds carried over and not yet obligated from previous fiscal years are still available for use.⁷⁰ The National Highway System program will be subsumed into the National Highway Performance Program, above.

Matching Requirement

Sponsors generally must provide a 20% match, although the matching requirement is lower for states with high proportions of federal lands. See 23 U.S.C. § 120 for details.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the program can be found at 23 U.S.C. § 103. The statutory formula for distributing funds is available at 23 U.S.C. § 104(b)(1).

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7. State Planning and Research

Website

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Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.205 (general program number for the Federal-Aid Highway Program)

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The State Planning and Research (SPR) Program provides funds that states can use to research new areas of knowledge, adapt the findings to practical applications, and to disseminate, demonstrate, train, and adopt new technological innovations.⁷¹

Allowable Uses

SPR funds may be used for a variety of activities, including the following:

⁷⁰ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., A Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/projects.pdf> (last visited June 19, 2013).

⁷¹ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., State Planning and Research, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/research/partnership/spr/> (last modified Feb. 22, 2013).

- Planning of future highway programs and local public transportation systems.
- Research, development, and technology transfer activities in connection with planning, design, construction, and maintenance of highways, public transportation, and intermodal transportation
- Study, research, and training on the engineering standards and construction materials for transportation systems⁷²

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

States can use SPR funds to research the suitability of cool pavements for a variety of uses in transportation and highway systems, as well as to train contractors on their use. States may also be able to incorporate considerations of climate change and cool pavements into their future planning and design.⁷³

Eligible Applicants

All states receive funds under this program according to a pre-specified formula (2% set-aside from several highway funding streams including the National Highway Performance Program and Surface Transportation Funding).

Recent Obligations

FY2013 (CR):	\$184,693,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$186,285,000

Matching Requirement

Sponsors generally must provide a 20% match, although the Secretary has discretion to reduce or eliminate it.

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 23 U.S.C. § 505; regulations at 23 C.F.R. § 420.

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⁷² 23 U.S.C. 505.

⁷³ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., Eligibility of Activities to Adapt to Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events Under the Federal-Aid and Federal Lands Highway Programs (Sep. 24, 2012) at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/120924.cfm> (last visited June 20, 2013).

8. Surface Transportation Program

Website

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/guidance/guidestp.cfm>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.205 (general program number for the Federal-Aid Highway Program)

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The Surface Transportation Program, one of the core federal highway programs, provides funds that states can use to complete projects on any federal-aid highway.⁷⁴

Allowable Uses

Under the Surface Transportation Program, funds may be used for a variety of activities, including the following:

- Constructing, reconstructing, and resurfacing highways and bridges
- Purchasing and renovating vehicles or facilities for public transit systems
- Carrying out projects to encourage carpooling and bicycle or pedestrian activity
- Promoting highway and transit safety
- Implementing and operating systems to monitor and control traffic
- Researching and planning for future highway segments
- Enacting measures to reduce pollution or restore the environment around highways
- Recreational trails projects
- Transportation alternatives.⁷⁵

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

States can use Surface Transportation funds to repave federal-aid highways with cool pavements and can consider climate change and extreme weather events in developing and designing projects.⁷⁶

Eligible Applicants

All states receive funds under this program and distribute the money to projects within their states. All states except Alaska and Hawaii must divide their funds between urbanized areas with populations over 200,000 and other areas of the state.

⁷⁴ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., Memorandum from John Baxter, Assoc. Admin. For Infrastructure to Div. Admins., Surface Transportation Program (STP) Implementation Guidance (Nov. 19, 2012), *available at* <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/guidance/guidestp.cfm>.

⁷⁵ 23 U.S.C. § 133(b).

⁷⁶ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., Eligibility of Activities to Adapt to Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events Under the Federal-Aid and Federal Lands Highway Programs (Sep. 24, 2012) at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/120924.cfm> (last visited June 20, 2013).

Recent Obligations

FY2012: \$9,511,000,000
FY2013 (CR): \$9,990,000,000
FY2014 (est.): \$10,075,000,000

Matching Requirement

Sponsors generally must provide a 20% match, although the matching requirement is lower for states with high proportions of federal lands. See 23 U.S.C. § 120 for details.

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 23 U.S.C. § 133. The statutory formula for distributing funds is available at 23 U.S.C. § 104(b).

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9. Transportation Alternatives

Website

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/te/index.htm>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.205 (general program number for the Federal-Aid Highway Program)

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) funds help states construct and improve a variety of activities related to alternatives to motorized transportation, including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, environmental mitigation, and creating or improving recreational trails projects.⁷⁷ While the Transportation Alternatives Program supersedes both the Transportation Enhancement (TE) program, TA does not include some activities which were previously eligible for TE funds such as acquisition of scenic easements or transportation museums.⁷⁸ The TAP also now includes the formerly independent Recreational Trails Program (RTP).

⁷⁷ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., Transportation Alternatives Guidance (June 10, 2013) at, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/MAP21/guidance/guidetap.cfm> [hereinafter Transportation Alternatives Guidance].

⁷⁸ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., A Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/projects.pdf> (last visited June 19, 2013).

Allowable Uses

TAP activities must relate to surface transportation, and must fall within one of ten statutorily defined categories, including the following:

- Construction, planning, and design of on-road and off-road trails for pedestrians and bicycles
- Construction, planning, and design of infrastructure-related projects and systems providing safe routes for non-drivers
- Conversion and use of abandoned railroad corridors for trails
- Construction of turnouts, overlooks, and viewing areas
- Vegetation management practices in transportation rights-of-way to improve roadway safety, prevent invasive species and provide erosion control
- Environmental mitigation activities, including pollution prevention and abatement activities to address stormwater management
- Recreational trails program⁷⁹

Transportation Alternatives funds cannot be used for general recreation and park facilities, and they also cannot be used for routine operations or maintenance.⁸⁰

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Transportation Alternatives funds can be used to mitigate stormwater runoff problems, so cities could install shade trees or permeable pavements near roadways. Additionally, funds under this program can be used to plan, design, or construct comprehensive streetscapes that incorporate trees, plants, and cool pavements to create more pedestrian-friendly (and cooler) streets if they result in safer streets for non-drivers, and of recreational trails..

Eligible Applicants

States administer the program, and distribute funds to eligible applicants through a competitive process. Entities eligible to receive TAP funds include local governments, regional transportation authorities, transit agencies, natural resources of public land agencies, school districts, local education agencies, or schools. State can opt out of an automatic set-aside for the RTP

Total Amount of Funding Distributed to States

FY2013 (CR):	\$808,760,000
FY2014 (est.):	\$819,900,000

Size of Grants

In FY2012, distributions to states ranged from \$3,687,484 for the District of Columbia to \$78,644,847 for California under the Transportation Enhancements Program.⁸¹ Apportionments for the FY2013 TAP have not yet been released.

⁷⁹ Transportation Alternatives Guidance.

⁸⁰ Transportation Alternatives Guidance.

⁸¹ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., Transportation Enhancement Activities Apportionments for FY 1992-2012, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/te/apportionments.htm> (last modified Aug. 15, 2012).

Matching Requirement

Sponsors do not need to match TAP funds, except for RTP set-aside funds (see above).

Statutes and Regulations

The authorization for the program under MAP-21 is found at 23 U.S.C. § 213.

Guidance on the program is available at

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/MAP21/guidance/guidetap.cfm>.

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10. Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) Program

Website

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/tifia/>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.223

Grant Type

Direct Loans; Guaranteed/Insured Loans

Overview

In the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) Program, surface transportation projects (including highway, transit, and intercity passenger rail, among others) can leverage federal funds to attract private capital for critical improvements to the nation's surface transportation system.⁸² The program provides Federal credit assistance in the form of direct loans, loan guarantees, and standby lines of credit to finance surface transportation projects of national and regional significance.⁸³

Allowable Uses

TIFIA provides three different types of credit assistance:

- Secured loans: direct federal lending for eligible projects

⁸² Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., TIFIA, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/tifia> (last visited June 24, 2013).

⁸³ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't. of Transp., TIFIA Defined, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/tifia/defined/> (last visited June 24, 2013).

- Loan guarantees: guarantees by the federal government to private lenders for eligible projects
- Lines of credit: federal loans made available if eligible projects need to draw upon them in the first 10 years of the project.⁸⁴

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Any surface transportation project receiving TIFIA credit assistance may be able to leverage more private funding or better interest rates than the local government would otherwise be able to receive. The extra money this provides could be used to pay for the incremental cost of using cool pavements in all or a portion of the project in place of traditional pavements.

Eligible Applicants

States (including DC and Puerto Rico), localities, or other public authorities or private entities undertaking projects sponsored by public authorities.⁸⁵

Recent Obligations

FY2013 (CR): \$750,000,000
 FY2014 (est.): \$1,000,000,000

Size of Loans, etc.⁸⁶

Current outstanding TIFIA loans or lines of credit range from \$40,000,000 to \$900,000,000.

Matching Requirement

Borrowers can use TIFIA funds to cover the following proportions of eligible projects:

- *TIFIA loan*: up to 49% (or, if the loan does not receive an investment grade rating, up to the amount of senior project obligations)
- *TIFIA line of credit*: up to 33%
- *TIFIA loan and TIFIA line of credit, combined*: up to 49%
- *Total Federal assistance (grants and loans) to a project receiving a TIFIA loan*: up to 80%.⁸⁷

Statutes and Regulations

Authorizing statutes for the program can be found at 23 U.S.C. § 601-609, or in § 2002 of MAP-21. Regulations for the program can be found at 49 C.F.R. §§80.1-80.21.

Guidance on the program, as well as the most recent program application, are available at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/tifiam.cfm>.

⁸⁴ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., TIFIA Fact Sheet, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/tifiam.cfm> (last visited June 24, 2013).

⁸⁵ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., TIFIA Fact Sheet, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/tifiam.cfm> (last visited June 24, 2013).

⁸⁶ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., Projects and Project Profiles, TIFIA Portfolio, http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/tifiam/projects_project_profiles/tifiam_portfolio.htm (last modified June 14, 2013).

⁸⁷ Fed. Highway Admin., U.S. Dep't of Transp., TIFIA Fact Sheet, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/tifiam.cfm> (last visited June 24, 2013).

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11. Urbanized Area Formula Grants

Website

http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/transit_enhancement_sheet.doc

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Program Number 20.507

Grant Type

Formula Grants

Overview

The purpose of the Urbanized Area Formula Grants is to provide funds for public transportation capital and planning, among other areas. A minimum of one percent of the formula is reserved for associated transit improvements designed to improve the experience of using public transit, through projects that make urban public transportation easier and more pleasant to use, such as by beautifying transit facilities or making transit more accessible to bicycle and pedestrian traffic.⁸⁸

Allowable Uses

Associated transit improvements must be physically or functionally related to transit facilities. The definition of “associated transit improvements” lists seven categories of projects, including the following:

- Rehabilitating and operating historic public transit facilities
- Installing bus shelters, bicycle storage facilities, and pedestrian walkways
- Adding landscaping and streetscaping to transit facilities⁸⁹

⁸⁸ Fed. Transit Admin., U.S. Dep’t of Transp., Urbanized Area Formula Grants Fact Sheet, *available at* http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/MAP-21_Fact_Sheet_-_Urbanized_Area_Formula_Grants.pdf (last accessed June 24, 2013) [hereinafter Urbanized Area Fact Sheet].

⁸⁹ 49 U.S.C. § 5302(a)(1).

Potential for Urban Heat Relief

Since project funds can be used for landscaping and streetscaping, cities may use funds designated for Associated Transit Improvements to install shade trees and other vegetation that reduces temperatures within heat islands, or perhaps to use cool pavements where traditional pavements would otherwise be used.

Eligible Applicants

Associated transit improvement funding is provided as a minimum 1% set-aside from the Urbanized Area Formula Program, run by the Federal Transit Administration. The Urbanized Area Formula Program distributes formula grants to urban areas with populations over 200,000 for use on public transportation projects. Therefore, only urban areas with populations over 200,000 receive this funding.⁹⁰

Recent Funding

Under MAP-21, urbanized areas are required to spend a minimum of 1% of their Urbanized Area Formula grants on associated transit improvements, but they can spend more.⁹¹ Therefore, the Federal Transit Administration does not have data on recent funding levels for transit enhancements. However, calculating 1% of the total funding for urbanized area programs provides an estimate of the funding available for transit enhancements. Thus, approximately \$43.97 million was available in FY2013, and \$44.58million in FY2014, for associated transit improvements.

Matching Requirement

Under the Urbanized Area Formula Program, grant recipients must provide at least 20% of the total project cost.

Statutes and Regulations

The authorizing statute for the Urbanized Area Formula Program can be found at 49 U.S.C. § 5307. The definition of allowable transit enhancements is available at 49 U.S.C. § 5302(a)(1).

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⁹⁰ Urbanized Area Fact Sheet.

⁹¹ Urbanized Area Fact Sheet.

Appendix A:

Program Index Organized by Potential Adaptation Strategy

This index lists the programs with potential to support any of the below-listed adaptation strategies (cool roofs, urban forestry, etc.). The programs are listed in the order in which they appear in this Compendium.

Cool Roofs:

Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities
Economic Adjustment Assistance
Community Services Block Grant
Choice Neighborhoods
Community Development Block Grants (Entitlement Communities and States Programs)
HOME Investment Partnerships Program
Public Housing Operating Fund
Public Housing Capital Fund Financing Program
State Energy Program
Weatherization Assistance Program
Low Income Home Energy Heating Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
Community Transformation Grants

Green Roofs:

Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities
Economic Adjustment Assistance
Choice Neighborhoods
Community Development Block Grants (Entitlement Communities and States Programs)
HOME Investment Partnerships Program
Public Housing Operating Fund
Public Housing Capital Fund Financing Program
State Energy Program
Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Community Action for a Renewed Environment
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants
Water Pollution Control Program Grants
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund

Cool Pavements:

Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities
Economic Adjustment Assistance
Choice Neighborhoods
Community Development Block Grants (Entitlement Communities and States Programs)
Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants
Water Pollution Control Program Grants

Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund
Airport Improvement Program
Highways for LIFE
Interstate Maintenance Program
National Highway Performance Program
National Highway System
Surface Transportation Program
Transportation Alternatives
Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program (TIFIA)
Urbanized Area Formula Grants

Urban Forestry:

Choice Neighborhoods
Community Development Block Grants (Entitlement Communities and States Programs)
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program
Forest Health Protection
Forest Legacy Program
Urban and Community Forestry Program
Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Community Action for a Renewed Environment
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants
State and Local Air Quality Management Program
Water Pollution Control Program Grants
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund
Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants
State and Tribal Wildlife Grant Program
Wildlife Restoration Program
National Highway Performance Program
National Highway System
Transportation Alternatives
Urbanized Area Formula Grants

Planning/Training:

Economic Adjustment Assistance
Economic Development Administration Partnership Planning
Healthy Homes Technical Studies Grants
Youthbuild
National Public Health Improvement Initiative
State Partnership Grants to Improve Minority Health
Metropolitan Planning Funds
State Planning and Research Grants
Transportation Alternatives

Appendix B: Information Sources

	Information Available	Benefits	Drawbacks
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)	Grant type Program objectives Allowable uses of funds Eligible applicants Recent funding Size/range of grants Matching requirements Authorizing statute Regulations	All fund opportunities listed are current Lots of information available in one place Information easily accessible by program number	Many programs are not described in statute or regulation by only through program guidance; CFDA does not link to this guidance. Names of programs do not always match other sources.
Agency Websites	Program objectives Allowable uses of funds Eligible applicants Recent funding Size/range of grants Authorizing statute Regulations	May link to program guidance (unlike CFDA), notice of funding availability, example projects, FAQs, and other sources of information.	Extremely variable: some websites are extensive, others less so. May be difficult to find programs on some agency websites May list old or expired funding opportunities
Budget Appendixes and Justifications	Funding levels Future trends	Up-to-date information on program funding requests	Can be difficult to navigate Information can be scattered Reflects only the President's request, not final funding allocations
Statutes and Regulations	Allowable uses of funds Program requirements Eligible applicants	Authoritative	May be dense and difficult to read
Notices of Funding Availability (NOFAs) or Requests for Proposals (RFPs)	Allowable uses of funds Program requirements Eligible applicants	Authoritative Lots of information in one place	Not available for all programs May be difficult to find online

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