Economic Resilience Funder-Palooza

July 8, 2019
1pm – 4pm
Triangle J Council of Governments
Today’s Presenters

- Mary Glasscock, NC Office of Resiliency and Recovery
- Bruce Naegelen & Grace Lawrence, NC Department of Commerce
- Kasey Ginsburg, Golden LEAF Foundation
- Hillary Sherman, US Economic Development Administration
- George Vital, US Department of Agriculture
- Norma Houston, UNC School of Government

Opportunities for any potential projects to discuss and receive feedback from funders following presentations!
Mary Glasscock
NC Office of Recovery and Resiliency
DISASTER RECOVERY ROUNDTABLE:
RECOVERY FUNDING & UNMET NEEDS

Mary Glasscock - Infrastructure Manager

July 8, 2019
U.S. 2018 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters

- Western Wildfires, California Firestorm, Summer–Fall 2018
- Rockies and Plains Hail Storms, August 6–7
- Southwest/Southern Plains Drought 2018
- Colorado Hail Storm, June 18–19
- Texas Hail Storm, June 6
- Southern and Eastern Tornadoes and Severe Weather, April 13–16
- Central and Eastern Tornadoes and Severe Weather, July 19–22
- Central and Northeast Severe Weather, May 13–15
- Northeastern and Eastern Winter Storm, January 3–5
- Hurricane Florence, September 13–16
- Central and Northeast Severe Weather, May 1–4
- Northeast Winter Storm, March 1–3
- Southeastern Tornadoes and Severe Weather, March 18–21

This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 14 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States during 2018.
THE DECLARATION PROCESS – A CRITICAL START

- The preliminary damage assessment (PDA) may be what determines whether your community will be part of a potential FEMA declaration.

- Your county’s emergency manager is essential to the PDA process.

- All eligible damages for public facilities for all PA work categories should be included in your PDA.

- PDA’s are critical to your becoming part of a federal - or state - declaration. (Housing works differently – numbers instead of costs.)

- Entities who are part of the FEMA Public Assistance program after a disaster strikes may be considered higher priorities for initial unmet needs funding.

*Did you know that your captured damages could influence future allocations?*
SHORT-TERM RECOVERY TIMELINE

INCIDENT OCCURS

Damage Assessments (PDA’s)

Disaster Declaration

Joint Field Office (JFO) established locally

Local Meetings, FEMA Meetings, Documentation

Project Scopes and Costs Finalized

Field Office Closure

UNMET NEEDS

FEMA/STATE PAYMENTS

Grant Management
COMMUNITY DISASTER CATS

What? Needs?! I got needs!
Funding. Training. Support!

RECOVERY FUNDING

Other Federal Sources
• Disaster grants
• Non-disaster grants
• Existing grant awards

Insurance
FEMA
CDBG-DR
State DRA

Financing
Philanthropic
FUNDING – FOCUS & IMPACT

STATE FUNDERS
NC Department of Environmental Quality; Golden LEAF; NC Department of Public Health; North Carolina Emergency Management; NC Department of Insurance; NC Housing Finance Agency; NC Department of Agriculture; NC Rural Center; NC Department of Transportation; NC Forest Service; Economic Development Partnership of NC; NC Department of Commerce; NC Small Business Center Network; NC DHHS; NC Office of Recovery and Resiliency/Ready NC; NC Department of Natural & Cultural Resources; NC Department of Public Instruction; Special Allocations - Recovery & Mitigation Funds* (DRA)

FEDERAL FUNDERS
US Department of Agriculture (emergency watershed protection, rural housing, etc); US Small Business Administration; US Economic Development Administration (green infrastructure program, etc.); US Army Corps of Engineers (brownfields, urban water restoration, wastewater, etc.); FEMA; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Department of Health and Human Services; US Department of Commerce; Department of the Interior; National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (coastal/marine, etc.); US Department of Energy; US Department of Transportation; Dept of Defense , etc.
PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE

1. The process emerges from the initial response to a disaster and transitions into short and long-term recovery efforts;

2. FEMA can not continue to pay for repetitive damages;

3. Short and long-term recovery after a disaster are complex fixes that can continue for years, particularly if multiple disasters have occurred;

4. It is the longer-term recovery phase of disaster which places the most severe financial strain on local or state government;

5. Short and long-term recovery should go beyond reconstruction with more collaborative planning for our social, economic, physical and environmental resilience.
ALL COMMUNITIES HAVE UNMET NEEDS

Remaining from FEMA

Unmet needs can be those needs gleaned from the FEMA Public Assistance program - or any other housing or infrastructure disaster-recovery program - that can not fund everything we need in our communities due to laws and regulations.

Unmet needs are projects that need to be accomplished in order to make our communities stronger and moving forward economically, physically, socially and environmentally.

Sidelined Issues

Unmet needs can be community-based needs that we haven’t thought about in a long time because we’ve had to do a lot with very little, or we haven’t had time to plan, or we didn’t know that our ideas might be eligible due to our past experience with disasters.
WHO TO CONTACT FOR UNMET NEEDS

Unmet Needs are presently being tracked by the North Carolina Office of Recovery and Resiliency (NCORR) for Hurricane Florence.

Please define your unmet needs in a concise manner in an email to: mary.glasscock@ncdps.gov

And if you have other unmet needs, please send those too. Remember to state when an unmet need is not related to any one disaster. Keep all documentation to support any unmet need.

Questions? Call or email Mary Glasscock
984-833-4350 or mary.glasscock@ncdps.gov
QUESTIONS? IDEAS?

What should we discuss and work on as a collaborative group? What would you like to better understand?

Please let us know.

Mary Glasscock
Infrastructure Manager
984-833-4350
mary.glasscock@ncdps.gov
THANK YOU

Mary Glasscock  mary.glasscock@ncdps.gov  919-306-8188
Bruce Naegelen & Grace Lawrence
NC Department of Commerce
N.C. Department of Commerce
NC Main Street & Rural Planning Center

Technical Assistance
- Rural Planning Program
  - Prosperity Zone Planning
- Administer the National Main Street Center’s Four-Point Approach™
  - N.C. Main Street Program
  - Downtown Associate Community program
  - N.C. Small Town Main Street Program

Funding Assistance
- Main Street Solutions Fund
The NC Main Street & Rural Planning Center *works in regions, counties, cities, towns, downtown districts* and in designated North Carolina Main Street communities, to inspire placemaking through building *asset-based economic development strategies* that achieve measurable results such as *investment, business growth and jobs*. 
Rural Planning Program...

Economic Development Planning Services for small towns and rural Counties

- Strategic Planning
- Implementation Services
- Technical Support
- Training and Education
- Prosperity Zone Regional Planning Collaboration

Why focus on economic development planning?

The North Carolina Department of Commerce is the state's lead agency for economic, community, and workforce development.

The Department provides local communities with grants and planning services to spur infrastructure development and economic growth.
Disaster Recovery & Resiliency
...What’s Economic Development Planning Got to do With It?

- Mitigation Plan
- Comprehensive Plan
- Economic Development Strategy
- Climate Adaptation Plan
- Other Local Plans

Inform the

Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan
Sets the stage for

That may require the updating of

Recovery Projects

Determine

Recovery Policies
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan
Disaster Recovery & Resiliency
...What’s Economic Development Planning Got to do With It?

• Helps inform the local Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

• Provides basis for decision-making and project planning during post-disaster economic recovery

• Strengthens requests for resiliency and post-disaster funding from state, federal and non-profit sources
Main Street & Rural Planning Center Assistance
Planning Program Services

Strategic Economic Development Planning & Implementation Services

- One-day strategic planning workshops
- Two-day economic development assessments
- Five-year strategic plan and program development
- Implementation plan development
- Resource identification

Technical Support

- Assistance with a wide range of community and economic development needs *(planning for high impact areas, development policy review, etc.)*
- Community-specific assistance *(geospatial analysis & mapping to evaluate economic opportunities; developing solutions that address particular economic development issues or needs, etc.)*

Training and Education

- Workshops and other training opportunities
- Research and information-sharing *(best practices, success stories, etc.)*
Project Examples
Economic Development Strategic Planning

**Five Year Strategic Plan**

**Town of Franklinton**

- 5 year action plan for economic growth and job creation
- Identified town’s economic positioning statement/vision
- Resulted in key, achievable *strategies, goals and objectives* for economic prosperity

**Two Day Economic Development Assessment**

**Town of Wendell**

- A concentrated analysis of the community to determine opportunities for economic growth and community development
- Resulted in a 1-year plan with recommendations of realistic achievements for implementation
Project Examples
Economic Development Strategic Planning

One Day Strategic Planning Workshop
Pilot Mountain Visioning Session

- Elected Board participated in a 4 hour session to develop a vision for economic prosperity
- Resulted in development of 3 strategic focus areas to implement over the next year
**Veteran Outreach Plan**  
**Town of Benson**  
- Provided opportunity guidance for the Town to promote itself to transitioning and recently retired military veterans  
- Developed marketing and recruitment strategies to attract veterans to Benson

**Survey for New Businesses**  
**Town of Benson**  
- Designed survey for new business owners to understand their locating to Town  
- Designed survey for non-resident employees to why they have chosen to not live in Town
Jobs Creation Plan

Jobs Creation Plan for Distressed Communities in Columbus County

- A strategic methodology for county and municipalities to follow for project/job creation in their community
- Documentation to share with grantors, legislators, and other potential funders/investors
Regional Industrial Clusters
Lee, Johnston, Harnett Counties
• Identified Top 3 regional industrial clusters and associated industries

Downtown Conversation
City of Whiteville
• Facilitated discussion about downtown issues
• Identified a variety of issues and objectives to address in short and intermediate-terms
• Developed actions to advance downtown objectives
Rural Solutions Workshop Series

“Recruiting Retail Business” - Town of Biscoe
• Training on recruiting businesses to small towns
• Attended by more than 20 local governments
• Future sessions planned for fall of 2019
Prosperity Zone Planning Work

- Each Prosperity Zone has a dedicated Economic Development Planner
- Planners proactively offer services to communities
- Planners help communities develop and implement economic development strategies

Where our staff is located

- Sylva
- Asheville
- Winston-Salem
- Albemarle
- Washington
- Raleigh
- Wilson
- Wilmington
- Jacksonville
- North Wilkesboro
**Who We Work With**

- Counties, Rural Areas
- Small Towns
- Local Economic Development Organizations

### State Programs
- Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)
- NC LEAD
- NC Broadband
- NC Arts Council
- NC State Historic Preservation Office
- Other agencies

### Economic Development Partnership of North Carolina (EDPNC)

### NC Prosperity Zone partners

### Councils of Government

### Universities/Colleges/Small Business Centers and Small Business Technology & Development Centers
- NC Rural Center
- National Main Street Center
- Others
NC Main Street Staff

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Questions

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Kasey Ginsburg
Golden LEAF Foundation
North Carolina’s Partner in Long-Term Economic Advancement
About Golden LEAF

Mission
To increase economic opportunity in North Carolina’s rural and tobacco-dependent communities through leadership in grantsmaking, collaboration, innovation, and stewardship as an independent and perpetual foundation.

Vision
A North Carolina with opportunities for growth and prosperity for its people all across the state.

“We cannot let a natural disaster become an economic disaster.”
– Dan Gerlach, former Golden LEAF President
Hurricane Matthew Recovery

The Disaster Recovery Acts of 2016, 2017, and 2018 appropriated a total of $60m to Golden LEAF for repair or replacement grants to local governments and nonprofits.

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Hurricane Florence Recovery

The 2018 Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Act appropriated $20 million to Golden LEAF to provide grants to local governments and 501(c)(3) nonprofits for repair or replacement of infrastructure and equipment.

Grant funds may not duplicate or displace other available funds, including FEMA Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, SBA, CDBG-DR, or insurance.

Grant funds are intended to address unmet needs of communities working to recover from Hurricane Florence.
Infrastructure Grants

Grant funds may be used for repair or replacement of:
• Water, sewer, and storm drainage
• Nonresidential buildings that serve the public
• Vehicles and equipment
• Other publicly owned assets

Grant funds may not be used for:
• Land acquisition and grant administration (GLF standard conditions)
• Building contents

Grant funds may also be awarded to repair or replace houses of worship damaged as a result of Hurricane Florence.
Unmet Need

“But for Hurricane Florence, would this be an issue?”

- Pre-disaster condition is a factor considered by Golden LEAF when making an award
- Deferred maintenance is not eligible
- At this time, entirely hazard mitigation projects are not eligible

“If this was caused by Hurricane Florence, why didn’t we pursue FEMA Public Assistance?”

“We are still figuring out what FEMA will provide, but know we will have a funding shortfall.”
Hazard Mitigation

Eligible
Certain improvements of infrastructure made in conjunction with repairs where making the improvements at the same time as the repairs is required and cost effective. For example, elevating pump station controls while repairing damage as a result of Hurricane Florence.

Ineligible
Projects not directly linked to repairs required as a result of Hurricane Florence or where proposed improvements are significantly more costly than necessary repairs. New equipment for hazard mitigation is not eligible.
New Bern

Stormwater and sewer infrastructure damaged as a result of Hurricane Florence. Issues not apparent until after RPA window closed.

**FEMA:** $0  
**Golden LEAF:** $230,000
Fair Bluff VFD

Station flooded by Hurricane Matthew, most cost effective to relocate station.

Total project: $1.7m

FEMA: $734,263
Insurance: $474,961
Golden LEAF: $500,392
Core Sound Waterfowl Museum

Roof damaged by Hurricane Florence, replacing with more resilient metal roof.

Total project: $326k

Insurance: $101,553
Golden LEAF: $75,000
Other Sources: $149,496
Process

Application Submitted via Online Portal → Application Reviewed by GLF Staff → Site Visit

Grant Awarded by GLF Board → Grant Management Workshop → Funds Released
*Date by which complete applications must be received by the Foundation to assure consideration at the next meeting of the Golden LEAF Board of Directors; however, Golden LEAF staff will work diligently to present eligible applications for this program to its Board as quickly as possible, even if not submitted by this date.
Frequently Asked Questions

Funds may be used for costs incurred prior to award date.

No cap on the amount of funds or the number of projects that may be applied for or awarded.

Applications may be revised after submission.

Baseline data is the number of residential and commercial units that will benefit from the project.
Frequently Asked Questions

www.goldenleaf.org
Questions?

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EDA Resources for Economic Recovery and Resiliency
Presentation to Triangle J COG
July 8, 2019
EDA’s mission is to lead the Federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy.
To support resiliency, communities must build upon their unique assets – and consider various resources

Foundations
Golden Leaf
NC Rural Center
COGs/EDDs
NC EDP
NC DOC Prosperity Zone Planners
NC Emergency Management
EDA
Community Organizations
NC School of Government
Community Colleges
Local Workforce Boards
NC Commerce
NC DEQ
USDA
Thread Capital
DOL
SBA
Carolina Small Business DF
Private Lenders

Physical Infrastructure (water, sewer, gas, broadband)
Resilient Community
Available capital providers
Strong assets of Place
Strong Governmental Capacity
Strong organizational partnerships across region
Workforce
What we do: Key EDA Activities

Competitive Grant Awards

Regional Planning (CEDS)

Technical Assistance
What we do: EDA Investment Programs

- Public Works Program
- **Economic Adjustment Assistance Program**
- Planning Program
- Regional Innovation Strategies
- Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms
- University Centers
- Research and National Technical Assistance
- Local Technical Assistance Program
• District Organizations (Economic Development Districts)

• Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes

• State, county, city, or other political subdivision of a State, including special purpose unit of State or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities

• Institutions of higher education (community colleges, universities, or colleges)

• Non-profit organizations acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a State

• **What we don’t fund:** Individuals or for-profit companies
• Must meet **at least one** of the defined eligibility requirements

• **Per capita income** – less than 80% of the national average

• **Unemployment rate** – at least 1 point higher than the national average for most recent 2 year period

• **Special Need** –
  - *Presidentially declared disasters* (Florence, Michael)
  
  - Opportunity Zones
  
  - Significant job loss or projected loss (i.e. WARN notice)
  
  - Other FFO defined criteria
What we fund: EDA Investment Priorities

• “Necessary but not sufficient”…. 

• EDA currently has the five Investment Priorities
  • Recovery & Resilience (from natural and economic shocks)
  • Critical Infrastructure
  • Workforce Development and Manufacturing Projects
  • Exports and FDI
  • Opportunity Zones
    • Projects located within an Opportunity Zone;
    • Projects that, while not located within an Opportunity Zone, have a clear intent of benefitting nearby Opportunity Zone(s); and,
    • Regional projects that encompass an area containing at least one Opportunity Zone with a clear intent of benefitting that Opportunity Zone
Matching Share generally 50%, can be increased by EDA up to 80%
  - With documentation and justification of higher levels of economic distress (per capita income, unemployment) or documentation of disaster
  - With documentation on need for higher grant rate

Higher grant rate is not a guarantee; requires justification for why needed

- Construction projects – cash match
- Non-Construction projects - Cash or In-kind match
- Match must be available, committed, and unencumbered
- Generally, Federal funds can’t match federal funds….except when they can…..
Grants support public economic development projects that help support
job creation and private investment, include but are not limited to

• Construction
  • Water, sewer, and storm drainage
  • Workforce training centers
  • Rail spurs
  • Incubators and accelerators
  • Port and airport improvements, shipping and logistics facilities
  • Industrial park infrastructure
  • Value-add agriculture processing facilities
  • Other publicly owned assets

• Non-Construction
  • Recovery or economic diversification strategies
  • Cluster or Supply chain analysis
  • Workforce training centers
  • Feasibility studies
  • Highest and best use analysis
  • Capitalization or recapitalization of Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs)
What we fund: Considerations for Base Programs

How does the proposed project advance economic development goals of the community and region?

- Does it build on community assets? Is the project publicly owned?
- Is it regionally supported? Align with CEDS?
- Does the project advance key agency funding priorities?
- Does the project make sense? Is it feasible?
- Can the applicant administer it successfully?
- Are clear project outcomes and impacts defined?

“We don’t know the budget. Can we apply know and just provide that later?”

“We don’t know the job creation/retention or private investment impact now, can we submit without them?”

“We know match is coming, and we are still working through insurance and determining project costs, can we go ahead and submit and provide documentation later?”

“We want to fund an innovative project to spur collaborative efforts across the region to foster equity in development.”
H.R. 2157 Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2019 was passed on June 3; President signed

TITLE II
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economic Development Administration

Economic Development Assistance Programs

(including transfers of funds)

Pursuant to section 703 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3233), for an additional amount for “Economic Development Assistance Programs” for necessary expenses related to flood mitigation, disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in areas that received a major disaster designation as a result of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and of wildfires, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and other natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $600,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, up to 2 percent of funds may be transferred to the “Salaries and Expenses” account for administration and oversight activities: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, $1,000,000 shall be transferred to the “Office of Inspector General” account for carrying out investigations and audits related to the funding provided under this heading.
Where we fund: Eligibility based on Florence
Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) is being prepared for publication

Expect FFO to be released within 4-8 weeks on EDA’s website – watch www.EDA.gov, COG outreach, and other communications

Funds will be administered through EDA’s Economic Adjustment Assistance Program
- Construction and non-construction assistance available

The FFO will outline specific requirements, criteria and application process
What we fund: Key Considerations for Disaster

- **Alignment with at least one of EDA’s Investment Priorities**
  - Recovery and Resilience
  - Critical Infrastructure
  - Workforce Development and Manufacturing
  - Exports and Foreign Direct Investments

- **Disaster Nexus**
  - What happened and how does the project relate to the disaster?
    - Economic diversification efforts to enhance resilience of region’s economic base
    - Projects to enhance business investment, retention and expansion
    - Projects to strengthen existing industry clusters
    - Construction of high performance/resilient infrastructure
    - Comprehensive planning efforts to define and implement a collective vision for economic recovery
[Video] Resilience: The New Normal

https://vimeo.com/226212331
Further information on EDA’s past disaster supplemental and investments is available on EDA’s website at https://www.eda.gov/programs/disaster-recovery/2018-supplemental.
What we fund: Considerations for Disaster Programs

How does the proposed project advance economic development goals of the community and region?

- Does the project link back to the disaster?
- Does the project clearly advance recovery, diversification, or resiliency?
- Is the project publicly owned?
- Is it regionally supported? Align with CEDS?
- Does the project advance key Investment Priorities?
- Does the project make sense? Is it feasible?
- Can the applicant administer it successfully, including alignment with all regulatory and federal procurement, and construction requirements?
- Are clear project outcomes and impacts defined and are these outcomes economic development outcomes (jobs, private investment)?

--See NOFO for more information
• Between FY 2012 and 2018 EDA made 139 grant awards to North Carolina recipients, totaling over $78.6 million dollars.

• Average EDA Public Works Investment - $1.4 million
  • Range $600,000 - $3 M

• Average EDA Economic Adjustment Investment - $650,000 million
  • Range $150,000 - $1 M

• Implementation of past disaster appropriations has shown willingness to look at wide array of opportunities for investment to support recovery; See forthcoming NOFO for specific details
$2 M EDA grant to support construction of new Advanced Manufacturing Workforce Training Building at Halifax Community College in Weldon, NC

- Weldon Steel Corporation (steel fabrication)
- KapStone Paper & Packing Corporation (paper manufacturing)
- Meherrin River Forest Products (lumber sawmill)
- Enfileld Timber LLC (lumber sawmill)
$800,000 EDA grant to support renovation of former Heilig Meyers furniture store into incubator in Tabor City, NC.
$150,000 EDA grant to joint application by Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council, JAXUSA Partnership and CareerSource Northeast Florida to develop Innovate 2.0 Northeast Florida targeted industry study.

**Regional Leadership Class 2017**
The last regular class of the 2017 Regional Leadership Academy met at the St. Johns River Center in downtown Palatka on August 31st to discuss the environment in Putnam County. Jonathan Griffith, Palatka Public Works Director gave a walking tour about stitching together many capital improvement projects over many years to create big things for a small city. Other working groups included presentations by Brian Bergers of the Putnam County, Cheryl Lynch of the Small Business Administration, Craig McLane on behalf of the Waterway and Trails Committee of Putnam County and Terry Hadaway with Georgia Pacific. The class then took a water taxi ride along the St. Johns River. For more information, contact Margo Moehnig at nfcf.org.

**EDA Funds Innovate 2.0**
The Economic Development Administration has funded a joint application by the Council, JAXUSA Partnership and Career Source Northeast Florida to undertake Innovate Northeast Florida 2.0. Innovate 2.0 will refine our economic development strategies that were established in 2012. We will start this effort by undertaking an economic assessment and community benchmarking exercise that will be followed by an update of our targeted industry clusters. The final two components will be marketing and implementation plans for each cluster as well as a workforce development strategy. The target for completion of this project is fall 2013. For more information contact Brian Temple at btemple@nfccf.org.

**A Stakeholders Meeting on the St. Johns River-to-Sea Loop**
Trail users, planners, managers and elected officials met in St. Augustine on August 13th to discuss this multi-regional project. The Loop is a significant effort to provide a safe and continuous multi-use trail to link the communities of Florida’s Space Coast to Northeast Florida. SJ-2C will improve recreation and quality of life for residents while providing for economic development and increased tourism. The Loop includes a portion of the Coast-to-Coast trail and the East Coast Greenway. For more information, contact Margo Moehnig at nfcf.org.
$8.0 million EDA grant to University of Florida to construct Phase II of the Florida Innovation HUB at UF in Gainesville.

$473,600 to City of Walhalla, SC to support water system upgrades to support resiliency of critical infrastructure in Oconee County, SC.

$340,000 EDA grant (EA) to University of West Florida in partnership with Florida’s Great Northwest to develop a 13-county regional economic diversification strategy.
$1 million grant to Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University to help build the Applied Aviation and Engineering Research Hangar in Volusia County, FL.
• EDA does not cover pre-award costs

• Starting work before EDA can make an award – including procurement – can jeopardize your award

• Federal Guidelines, including Davis Bacon Wage Rates, and Procurement rules apply to all awards

• Not all projects are EDA projects…..
Providing support to Hurricane Florence and Michael impacted communities
Contact Information

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US Department of Agriculture
Community Programs
Outreach &
Rural Development Program Matrix

USDA-Rural Development
North Carolina

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919-873-2000
USDA Rural Development’s Community Facilities program is a loan program with a grant component. The program may be used to develop essential community facilities or purchase necessary equipment in rural areas and towns with a population of less than 20,000. The amount of grant assistance available depends upon the median household income and the population in the service area and the availability of grant funds. Grant funds are extremely limited. In most instances, projects which receive grant assistance have a high priority and are highly leveraged with other loan and grant awards.

**Who may apply:** Community Programs can make and guarantee loans to develop essential community facilities. Loans and guarantees are available to public entities such as municipalities, counties, and special-purpose districts, as well as to non-profit corporations and tribal governments. Applicants must have the legal authority to borrow and repay loans, to pledge security for loans, and to construct, operate, and maintain the facilities. They must also be financially sound and able to organize and manage the facility effectively. Repayment of the loan must be based on tax assessments, revenues, fees, or other sources of money sufficient for operation and maintenance, reserves, and debt retirement. Feasibility studies prepared by a third party are normally required for start-up facilities.

**Fund Uses:** Loan funds may be used to construct, enlarge, or improve community facilities for health care, public safety, and public services. This can include costs to acquire land needed for a facility, pay necessary professional fees, and purchase equipment required for its operation. Refinancing existing debts may be considered an eligible direct or guaranteed loan purpose if the debt being refinanced is a secondary part of the loan, is associated with the project facility, and if the applicant creditors are unwilling to extend or modify terms in order for the new loan to be feasible.

**Rates and Terms:** Current rate is 4.0%, but does change on a quarterly basis until fixed at loan approval. Loan repayment terms may not exceed the applicant authority (under State law or organizational structure), the useful life of the facility, or a maximum 40 years.

**Security Requirements:** bonds, notes pledging taxes, assessments on revenue and/or a mortgage may be taken on real and personal property

**Application Processing:** Applications are handled by USDA Rural Development area offices and can be submitted at any time. Area staff can provide application materials and current program information, and assist in the preparation of an application. The CF application process is a two-stage procedure (pre-application and application). After an application is submitted, time to process the application depends upon the scope of the project, environmental review, and legal issues.

More information can be obtained by visiting our website at [http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/HCF_CF.html](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/HCF_CF.html) or by contacting the area office that serves your particular county. Area office map, contact information and program matrix are provided on the following pages.

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USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at [http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html](http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html), or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at program.intake@usda.gov.
Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans and Grants

**Purposes:** To develop water and waste disposal systems in rural areas and towns with a population not in excess of 10,000. The funds are available to public bodies, non-profit corporations and Federally recognized Indian tribes.

**Eligibility:** To qualify, applicants must be unable to obtain the financing from other sources at rates and terms they can afford and/or their own resources. Funds can be used for construction, land acquisition, legal fees, engineering fees, capitalized interest, equipment, initial operation and maintenance costs, project contingencies, and any other cost that is determined by the Rural Development to be necessary for the completion of the project. Projects must be primarily for the benefit of rural users.

**Terms:** The rates that are used to calculate these loans are subject to change quarterly. Loans are made based on the applicant’s authority and a maximum term of 40 years.

**Requirements:** The material submitted with the application should include an application SF 424.2, two copies of the Preliminary Engineering Report, Environmental Report, population and median household income of the area to be served, current audits or financial information for the past three years, evidence of outstanding indebtedness, organizational documents, the applicant's IRS tax identification number, DUNS number, a proposed operating budget, and some certification forms. This loan program is based on repayment ability. These loans are calculated on similar systems rates, median household income, financial status of the system, and outstanding indebtedness. There are some systems that qualify for grant funding; however, grant funding availability is limited. Applicant contributions show ownership in the projects and are often recommended.

Water and Waste Disposal Guaranteed Loans

**Purposes:** To provide a loan guarantee for the construction or improvement of water and waste disposal projects serving the financially needy communities in rural areas. This purpose is achieved through bolstering the existing private credit structure through the guarantee of quality loans which will provide lasting benefits. The water and waste disposal guarantee loans are to serve a population not in excess of 10,000 in rural areas.

**Eligibility:** Guaranteed loans are made and serviced by lenders such as banks, savings and loan associations, mortgage companies and other eligible lenders under the Guarantee Loan Program. These funds are available to be used by public bodies, non-profit corporations and Federally recognized Indian tribes. To qualify, applicants must be unable to obtain the required credit without the loan guarantee from private, commercial or cooperative sources at reasonable rates and terms. Each borrower must have or will obtain the legal authority necessary to construct, operate and maintain the proposed facility and services. The facilities must be located in a rural area. All facilities financed under this provision shall be for public purposes. Guaranteed loans may be made in combination with direct loans.

**Terms:** The lender will structure repayment as established in the loan agreement between the lender and borrower. Normally, guarantees do not exceed 90 percent of the loan. Interest rates are fixed or variable and are determined by the lender and borrower subject to USDA Rural Development review and approval. The maximum time allowable for final maturity for a guaranteed Water and Waste Disposal loan will be limited to the useful life of the facility, not to exceed 40 years. Balloon payments at the end of the loan are prohibited.

**Requirements:** The material submitted with the application should include documentation of lender eligibility, an application SF 424.2, two copies of the Preliminary Engineering Report, Environmental Report, population and median household income of the area to be served, audits or financial information for the past three years, evidence of outstanding indebtedness, organizational documents, the applicant's IRS tax identification number, DUNS number, a proposed operating budget, and some certification forms. In addition, the lender should also submit the proposed loan agreement, and financial feasibility analysis and report.

**Where to apply:** Applications are accepted at any time through our Rural Development State and Area Offices.

To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (800)795-3272 (voice) or (202)720-6382(TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.
Program Results (since 2009)

- 1,328,623 Rural residents receiving new or improved water and waste disposal service.
- 492,083 Households and businesses benefited by improved service.
- 10,889 New households and businesses connected.
- 138 Projects Funded (75 Water/ 52 Waste/ 11 Combo)
- $444.1 million Invested in construction of new or improved infrastructure.
  - $310.6 million loan and $133.5 million grant invested
  - 69.9% /30.1% loan/grant ratio
- $201.4 million Leveraged from other funding sources 24.2%
- $536 thousand Technical Assistance funds provided to assist Rural America
- 12,393 Technical assistance visits to help rural systems and communities
- 63 Counties Served in North Carolina

Our Customers – Exclusively Rural

- In FY 2014
  - 81% of our projects serve populations of 5,000 or less.
  - 67% of our projects serve populations of 2,500 or less.
  - 52% of our projects serve populations of 1,500 or less.
  - 33% of our projects serve populations of 1,000 or less.
- Average MHI of rural communities receiving funding. - $35,575
- Average Monthly EDU Cost
  - Water 47.20
  - Sewer 53.12

Our Portfolio (as of September 30, 2014)

- 324 loans outstanding
- 183 borrowers
- 0.31% Delinquency Rate
  - 0.00% Greater Than 1 Year
  - 0.31% Less Than 1 Year
Search grants may be available to financially distressed communities to assist in paying costs associated with feasibility studies, design assistance and technical assistance associated with water and waste infrastructure needs.

**Definitions**
- **Feasibility Study**—Documentation associated with an objective analysis of project-related technical engineering or environmental impact analysis required to support applications for funding water or waste disposal projects.
- **Design Assistance**—Preliminary design and engineering analysis necessary for an application for funding. Does not include assistance for development of plans, specifications or bidding documents.
- **Technical Assistance**—Supervision, oversight or training by an organization for the development of an application for financial assistance.

**Eligibility**
- Public body, Non-Profit Association or Indian Tribe
- Median Household Income of the project service area must be below 80% of statewide nonmetropolitan median household income of $45,444
- Applicant has no resources to pay predevelopment expenses on their own
- Population of 2,500 or less
- Associated costs must be agreed to and accepted by the Agency prior to disbursement of the grant

**Funding Limit**
- Up to $30,000 or 100% of predevelopment project costs, whichever is less

**Application Submission**
- SF 424, “Application for Federal Assistance”
- SF 424A, “Budget Information—Non-Construction Programs”
- SF 424B, “Assurances—Non-Construction Programs”
- IRS Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and Data Universal Number System (DUNS) number
- Organizational documents
- Current Financial Statement / Audit
- Project narrative detailing the project to be financed including details on the activities or tasks to be accomplished, objectives, timetables for task completion and anticipated results
- Proposed contract or agreement for associated professional services related to the predevelopment expense

*Applicants for federal assistance are required to be registered with Central Contractor Registration (CCR). Free registration is available at: https://www.sam.gov

For additional information, contact the USDA Rural Development Community Programs staff at 919-873-2030.

To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender.

05/2014
Predevelopment planning grants may be available, if needed, to assist in paying costs associated with developing a complete application for a proposed project.

**Eligibility**
- Public body, Non-Profit Association or Indian Tribe
- Median Household Income of project service area must be below 80% of statewide nonmetropolitan median household income of $45,444
- Applicant has no resources to pay predevelopment expenses on their own
- Limited to projects the Agency expects to fund soon after the project application is submitted
- Items funded with these grant funds must be agreed to and accepted by the Agency prior to disbursement of the predevelopment planning grant

**Funding Limit**
- Up to $25,000 or 75% of predevelopment project costs, whichever is less

**Application Submission**
- SF 424, “Application for Federal Assistance”
- RUS Bulletin 1780-22, “Eligibility Certification”
- Organizational documents
- Current Financial Statement / Audit
- IRS Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and Data Universal Number System (DUNS) number
- Form AD-1047, “Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters”
- Form AD-1049, “Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements (Grants) Alternative I for Grantees Other Than Individuals”
- Form RD 1910-11, “Application Certification, Federal Collection Policies for Consumer or Commercial Debts”
- Itemized cost estimate of predevelopment expense
- Contract or agreement for professional services related to the predevelopment expense

*Applicants for federal assistance are required to be registered with Central Contractor Registration (CCR). Free registration is available at: https://www.sam.gov

**Within 60 days of filing an application, the applicant must publish a Notice of Intent to apply for this grant. The notice must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the proposed area to be served. Evidence of this publication must be provided to the Agency.**

For additional information, contact the USDA Rural Development Community Programs staff at 919-873-2030.
### Rural Housing Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Applicant</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Homes (502 Program) loans</td>
<td>Safe, well-built, affordable homes for rural Americans.</td>
<td>Buy, build, improve, repair or rehabilitate rural home as the applicant’s permanent residence.</td>
<td>Families and individuals. For low and very low income applicants.</td>
<td>Rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.</td>
<td>Up to 100% of market value or cost, whichever is less. Loan amortized for 33/38 years. Applicant may be eligible for payment assistance (subsidy) on the loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Homes (502 loan Guarantee Program) loan-guarantees</td>
<td>Assist eligible applicants in buying their homes by guaranteeing loans made by private lenders.</td>
<td>Purchase new or existing home.</td>
<td>USDA Approved Lenders on behalf of their qualified home loan borrowers. For low to moderate income applicants.</td>
<td>Rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.</td>
<td>30 year, fixed rate. Interest rate negotiated between lender and borrower. Loans to 100% of market value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home Repairs (504 program) loans &amp; grants</td>
<td>To help very-low income homeowners remove health and safety hazards or to repair their homes.</td>
<td>Repair or replace roof, winterizing, purchase or repair of heating system, structural repair, and water and sewage connect fees, and similar uses.</td>
<td>Families and individuals who currently own their home. Grants available only to very-low-income applicants 62 years or older who cannot afford to pay 1% loan.</td>
<td>Rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.</td>
<td>Loan terms to 20 years at 1%. Assistance to individual may not exceed $7,500. Grants only available to very-low-income applicants 62 years or older who cannot afford to pay 1% loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual Self-Help Housing (523 program) grants</td>
<td>Assist lower income families in building their own homes. Owner’s equity is achieved through &quot;sweat equity&quot; in construction of dwelling.</td>
<td>Technical assistance to qualify and supervise small groups of families to build each other’s homes.</td>
<td>Public bodies and non-profits.</td>
<td>Rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.</td>
<td>Grant agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Rental Housing (515 program) loans</td>
<td>Safe, well-built, affordable rental housing for very-low, and low income individuals and families.</td>
<td>New construction and rehabilitation of existing multi-family rental housing in qualified rural areas.</td>
<td>Individuals, limited profit and non-profit organizations.</td>
<td>Rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.</td>
<td>Up to 100% of total development cost for non-profits and 97% for for-profit companies. 30-year term with up to 50 year amortization. For for-profit organizations with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, 95% of total development costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Rental Housing (538 program) loan-guarantees</td>
<td>Safe, well-built, affordable rental housing for low to moderate income individuals and families.</td>
<td>New construction, permanent loan or substantial rehabilitation of multi-family rental housing in qualified rural areas.</td>
<td>Individuals, partnerships, limited liability companies, trusts, state and local agencies and recognized tribes.</td>
<td>Rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.</td>
<td>Up to 90% loan to value for loans made to for-profit entities, and up to 97% loan to value for loans made to non-profit entities. Repayment terms are 25 to 40 year amortization. Annual guaranteed fee may be applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Rental Housing Preservation (533 HPG program) grants</td>
<td>Repair and rehabilitate housing owned or occupied by very-low and low-income rural families.</td>
<td>Repair and rehabilitation of multi-family rental housing in qualified rural areas.</td>
<td>Public bodies and non-profits that provide assistance to low to moderate income families or individuals.</td>
<td>Rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.</td>
<td>Grant agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Labor Housing (514 &amp; 516 programs) loans &amp; grants</td>
<td>Safe, well-built affordable rental housing for farm workers and their families.</td>
<td>New construction or substantial rehabilitation of rental housing for farm workers and their families.</td>
<td>Individuals, public and private non-profit organizations.</td>
<td>No population restriction.</td>
<td>Up to 102% of total development cost. Up to 33 years to repay at 1% interest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Business Development and Cooperative Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business and Industry Program loan-guarantees</td>
<td>Create jobs and stimulate rural economies by providing financial backing for rural businesses.</td>
<td>Most legal business purposes except production agriculture. Include acquisition, start-up and expansion of business that create rural jobs.</td>
<td>USDA Approved Lenders on behalf of their qualified rural business borrowers.</td>
<td>Any area except cities with populations over 50,000 or the adjacent urbanized area.</td>
<td>Lender and borrower negotiate terms. Interest rate tied to published rate that may change no more often than quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediary Relending Program loans</td>
<td>Finance business facilities and community development projects in rural areas.</td>
<td>Community development projects, establishment or expansion of businesses, creation or saving of rural jobs.</td>
<td>Public bodies, non-profits, recognized tribes, and cooperatives.</td>
<td>Rural areas and incorporated places with populations of less than 25,000.</td>
<td>Intermediary loans to businesses from its revolving loan fund on terms consistent with security offered. Intermediary pays 1% for 30 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Business Enterprise Program grants</td>
<td>Finance and facilitate the development of small and emerging private business enterprises.</td>
<td>Buy and develop land; establish revolving loan funds; construct buildings, plants, equipment, access streets and roads, parking, extend utilities; distance learning networks.</td>
<td>Public bodies, private non-profits, and recognized tribes.</td>
<td>Any area except cities with populations over 50,000 or the adjacent urbanized area.</td>
<td>When grant funds are used for revolving loan fund (RLF), the applicant serves as intermediary to make loans to qualified businesses from its RLF on terms consistent with security offered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Business Opportunity program grants</td>
<td>Finance technical assistance for business development and conduct economic development planning in rural areas.</td>
<td>Technical assistance, leadership training, establishment of business support centers, economic development plans.</td>
<td>Public bodies, non-profits, recognized tribes, and cooperatives with members that are primarily rural residents.</td>
<td>Any area except cities with populations over 50,000 or the adjacent urbanized area.</td>
<td>Must be completed within 2 years after project has begun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Economic Development Program loans &amp; grants</td>
<td>Finance economic development and job creation in rural areas.</td>
<td>Feasibility studies, business startup or expansion costs, business incubators, revolving loan funds and community facilities.</td>
<td>Electric and telephone utilities eligible for financing from the Rural Utilities Service.</td>
<td>Any area except cities with populations over 50,000 or the adjacent urbanized area.</td>
<td>Intermediary (electric or telephone utility) loans to for-profit or non-profit business or public bodies for rural economic development or job creation projects. Loans are 0% for 10 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Cooperative Development Program grants</td>
<td>Establish and operate centers for cooperative development to improve economic condition in rural areas. Improve operations of existing coops.</td>
<td>To conduct feasibility studies, business plans, and applied research as well as provide training and other technical assistance to new and existing cooperatives and businesses.</td>
<td>Non-profit corporations and institutions of higher education.</td>
<td>Any area except cities with populations over 50,000 or the adjacent urbanized area.</td>
<td>Applicants must meet specific selection criteria including a minimum 25% fund match. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value-Added Agricultural Product Market Development Program grants</td>
<td>Assist independent agricultural producers to enter into activities that add value to their commodities.</td>
<td>Planning purposes like feasibility studies or business plans; or as working capital to help start the operations of a venture.</td>
<td>Independent producers, farmer and rancher cooperatives, and majority-controlled producer-based business ventures.</td>
<td>No population restriction.</td>
<td>Funds cannot be used to build facilities or purchase equipment. Funds must be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Socially Disadvantaged Producer Program grants</td>
<td>Provide technical assistance to small, minority owned producers.</td>
<td>Technical assistance for market research and product/service improvement; legal assistance; feasibility study; business/ marketing plans; and training.</td>
<td>Coops or associations with a primary focus on providing assistance to small, minority producers. Governing board and/or membership must be at least 75% recognized minorities.</td>
<td>Any area except cities with populations over 50,000 or the adjacent urbanized area.</td>
<td>Funds are to be used only for Technical Assistance. No match requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable Energy for America Program (REAP) loans &amp; grants</td>
<td>Finance the purchase of renewable energy systems or to make energy-efficiency improvements.</td>
<td>Construction, improvements, purchase/install equipment, energy audits, permit fees, professional service fees, business plans/feasibility studies.</td>
<td>Agricultural producers and small businesses located in rural areas. NOTE - Urban agricultural producers may also be eligible.</td>
<td>Any area except cities with populations over 50,000 or the adjacent urbanized area.</td>
<td>Loans cannot exceed 50% of total eligible project costs. Grant cannot exceed 25% of eligible project costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass Research and Development Initiative Programs grants</td>
<td>Finance the research and development of biomass based products, bioenergy, biofuels, and related processes.</td>
<td>Research and development of biomass based products, bioenergy, biofuels, and related processes.</td>
<td>Institutions of higher education, national laboratories, federal or State research agencies, private sector entities, and non-profits.</td>
<td>No population restriction.</td>
<td>Cost sharing of 20% to 50% is required. Amount depends on the nature of project. Cost share must come from non-Federal sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water and Waste Disposal Programs</strong></td>
<td>Finance water and waste disposal in rural areas to the most financially in need, resulting in reasonable user fees.</td>
<td>Public entities, recognized tribes, and non-profits.</td>
<td>Build, repair, and improve public water systems, and waste collection and treatment systems and other related costs.</td>
<td>Rural areas, cities and towns with a population up to 10,000.</td>
<td>Interest rates set quarterly based on an index of current market yields for municipal obligations. Repayment period up to 40 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water and Waste Disposal Programs loan guarantees</strong></td>
<td>Provide loan guarantees to lenders serving financially needy applicants.</td>
<td>USDA Approved Lenders on behalf of Public entities, recognized tribes, and non-profits.</td>
<td>Construct, repair, modify, expand, and improve water supply and distribution systems; and waste collection and treatment systems.</td>
<td>Rural areas, cities and towns with a population up to 10,000.</td>
<td>Private lenders obtain up to a 90 % guarantee on loans they make and service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solid Waste Management Programs</strong></td>
<td>Provide technical assistance and training to help communities reduce/eliminate water pollution, and improve planning and management of solid waste sites.</td>
<td>Non-profit organizations and public bodies.</td>
<td>Provide technical assistance and training to reduce pollution of water resources and improve management of solid waste facilities.</td>
<td>Rural areas, cities and towns with a population up to 10,000.</td>
<td>Projects are funded based on selection at the National level. Applications are accepted from 10/1 to 12/31 of each year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural Broadband Program</strong></td>
<td>The deployment of broadband service to eligible rural communities.</td>
<td>Legally organized entities providing or proposing to provide broadband service in eligible rural communities.</td>
<td>Construction, acquisition, and improvement of broadband transmission facilities and equipment; land and buildings used to provide such service; and refinancing of Telecomm program debt.</td>
<td>Eligible rural communities with a population of 20,000 or less.</td>
<td>Interest rate set at US Treasury rate for a period equal to expected composite economic life of assets financed. Guaranteed may be provided up to 80% of principal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program</strong></td>
<td>Development and deployment of advanced telecommunication services throughout rural America to improve education and health care.</td>
<td>Incorporated entities including municipalities that operate rural schools/education facilities, libraries, or health care facilities.</td>
<td>Equipment for classrooms: cameras, video monitors, computers, and LAN. Also for physician consultation, radiology, ex-ray scanners, and digital microscopes.</td>
<td>Rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.</td>
<td>Matching funds required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electric and Telecommunications Program</strong></td>
<td>Provide financial aid through direct loans and loan guarantees for electric and telecommunication services.</td>
<td>For profit entities, non-profit and cooperative associations, public bodies, and other utilities.</td>
<td>Generation, bulk transmission facilities, and power distribution. Enhance 911 service, digital switching, fiber optics, traditional telecomm and broadband.</td>
<td>Electric - U.S. Census designated rural areas. Telecommunication Rural areas with a pop. of 5,000 or less.</td>
<td>Interest rates are set in accordance with 7 CFR 1745.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical Assistance and Training Program</strong></td>
<td>Identify/evaluate solutions to water and waste disposal issues. Assist applicants with applications for USDA water/wastewater programs. Improve operation and maintenance of existing water and waste disposal systems.</td>
<td>Non-profit organizations.</td>
<td>Provide technical assistance to qualified water and waste disposal utilities serving rural areas.</td>
<td>Rural areas, cities and towns with a population up to 10,000.</td>
<td>Applications are accepted from October 1 to December 31 of each year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural Community Development Initiative (RCDI) Grants</strong></td>
<td>Assists organizations that provide technical assistance to other organizations to improve their ability to undertake housing, and community or economic development projects in rural areas.</td>
<td>Public or private organizations, including recognized tribes, which have been organized at least 3 years and have experience working with eligible recipients.</td>
<td>Recipient provides technical assistance to organizations serving rural qualified areas.</td>
<td>Rural area, city and towns with population not exceeding 50,000 including urbanized areas.</td>
<td>Matching funds required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Facilities Program</strong></td>
<td>Provide essential community facilities for rural communities. Faith-based and community orgs, and First Responders are encouraged to apply.</td>
<td>Public bodies, non-profit organizations, and recognized tribes. USDA Approved Lenders may apply for loan-guarantees on behalf of the above entities.</td>
<td>Build facilities and purchase equipment for fire and rescue, early warning systems, police stations, health clinics, schools, libraries, hospitals, etc.</td>
<td>Rural areas, cities, and towns with populations of 20,000 or less.</td>
<td>Up to 100 % of market value. Up to 40 years or life of security. Grant funds are limited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disaster Recovery Roundtable
Maximizing Your Recovery

Norma Houston
UNC School of Government
NC Office of Recovery and Resiliency
MANAGING LONG-TERM RECOVERY
The New Normal
Increased Frequency and Intensity

1980-2019 Year-to-Date United States Billion-Dollar Disaster Event Frequency (CPI-Adjusted)
Event statistics are added according to the date on which they ended.

Statistics valid as of April 9, 2019.
State of North Carolina
Cross-Sectional Display of Counties Impacted by Hurricane Matthew, Hurricane Florence, and TS Michael

Matthew Only
Florence Only
Michael Only
Michael/Florence
Matthew/Florence
Matthew/Michael/Florence

Total Counties Under Presidential Disaster Declaration:
- Hurricane Matthew: 50
- Hurricane Florence: 52
- Tropical Storm Michael: 21

75 of 100 Counties impacted between 2016-2018

Source: NC Division of Emergency Management
State of North Carolina
Cross-Sectional Display of Counties Impacted by Hurricane Matthew, Hurricane Florence, and TS Michael

Matthew Only
Florence Only
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Michael/Florence
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- Tropical Storm Michael: 21

75 of 100 Counties impacted between 2016-2018

Source: NC Division of Emergency Management
Long-Term Recovery is Challenging

- Fiscal Drain
- Staff Capacity
- Multiple Funding Sources
- Public Expectations
Community Recovery Timeline

Where Are You On The Recovery Timeline?

7 Steps to Recovery

1. Identify clear leadership for recovery efforts
2. Develop a recovery plan with clear goals and resiliency focus
3. Adopt recovery plan by governing board
4. Report progress regularly to governing board and public
5. Establish an organizational structure for recovery and allow other employees to manage day-to-day activities
6. Explore all potential funding options – don’t forget your own in-house “experts"
7. “Brand” recovery efforts

Adapted from “Leadership and Professional Local Government Managers Before, During, and After a Crisis,” Ron Carlee, D.P.A. (ICMA 2018)
Procurement Requirements Apply To **All** Funding

- **Other Federal Sources**
  - Disaster grants
  - Non-disaster grants
  - Existing grant awards

- **Insurance**
- **FEMA**
- **CDBG-DR**
- **State DRA**
- **Philanthropic**
- **Financing**

**RECOVERY**
Most Common Reimbursement Pitfall

Example: Noncompliance with federal procurement requirements most common reason for FEMA PA reimbursement denial

DHS OIG found over $500 million in questionable PA reimbursement due to procurement violations (2008-2016)*

Procurement “Most Restrictive Rule”

Federal requirements apply to most categories of federal grant funds (including FEMA and CDBG-DR)

Uniform Guidance & Agency Rules

Local Policies

State Law

Follow the “Most Restrictive Rule”
Procurement Rules: Funding Sources

Project

Source of Funds
- State DRA / Local
- Federal

Procurement Requirements
- State Law & Local Policies
- Most Restrictive Rule
Top 10 Federal Procurement Mistakes

1. Bidding requirements (noncompetitive contracting)
2. Sole source beyond exigent circumstances
3. Piggybacking
4. Time and materials contract
5. Cost-plus contract
6. Contract provisions
7. Geographic preference
8. MWBE solicitation
9. No cost/price analysis
10. Inadequate/lack of documentation

Source: https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1506978167717-61cdf0784cbba7f976f8a66700f04f3e/Top_10_FEMA_Grant_Procurement_Mistakes_20170928.pdf
Be Prepared...

- Become familiar with federal procurement requirements (2 CFR Part 200)
- Adopt/update local purchasing policies
- Adopt/update conflict of interest/gift ban policies
- Ensure procedures are in place to fully document procurement processes
- Preposition contracts following most-restrictive bidding rules (debris, equipment, etc.)
- Develop template bid and contract documents
- Coordinate with your county emergency manager
- Work with your attorney to develop federal contract provision templates
RESOURCES
SOG Emergency Management Website

www.sog.unc.edu/ncem

Disaster Recovery Resources for Local Governments

- Hurricane Florence advisories and information at the [Hurricane Florence Information](#) page.
• “Most Restrictive Rule” Summary
• State-Federal Procurement Crosswalk
• Bid posting Websites
• Procurement Checklist
• And More!

PROCUREMENT

• FEMA Procurement Checklist: FEMA - 11-PA Contracting Requirements Checklist Final 10-10-18.pdf
• Summary of State and FEMA bidding requirements (“Most Restrictive Rule” summary): FEMA - Most Restrictive Rule Summary - FEMA.pdf
• FEMA Bidding Requirements compared to NC State law: Federal and State Procurement Comparison Chart - FEMA.pdf
• FEMA PDAT Procurement Webinar Slides (Sept 28, 2018) FEMA PDAT Procurement Webinar Slides 28Sep2018.pdf
• FEMA Contract Provisions Template
• FEMA FAQs on Sole Source emergency contracts: FEMA PDAT FAQ on Exigency and Emergency Sole Source Contracts.pdf
• FEMA Fact Sheet on Cooperative Purchasing Programs: PA Fact Sheet, Purchasing Goods or Services Through Cooperative Purchasing Programs (09.18.18).pdf
• FEMA Equipment Rate Schedule (2017 version)
• NC Office for Historically Underutilized Business Office bid posting website (helpful in meeting federal MWBE solicitation requirements)
  • For HUB bid posting assistance, contact John Guenther at john.guenther@doa.nc.gov or Christina Theodorou at christina.theodorou@doa.nc.gov.
• NC Division of Purchasing and Contracting IPS bid posting website (helpful to broadly advertise bid solicitations)
  • Tutorial on How to Post a Bid to IPS
  • NC Division of P&C contact for IPS bid posting assistance: Camille Chaney, camille.chaney@doa.nc.gov or (919) 807-4500
• More general information on FEMA procurement requirements available under “Sample Documents”
• Procurement Requirements DEM/FEMA/SOG Webinar Materials (Jan 30, 2019):
  • Webinar Slides: Disaster Construction Contracting Requirements Webinar presentation slides - Jan2019.pdf
  • FEMA PDAT “Replay” Procurement Requirements Handout: PuG Updated Presentation Replays.pdf
  • FEMA PDAT “Top 10 Procurement Mistakes” Handout: Top 10 PuG Mistakes_Hyer.pdf
SOG Purchasing Website

www.ncpurchasing.unc.edu
NC Office of Recovery and Resiliency

www.rebuild.nc.gov
NC Division of Emergency Management

www.ncdps.gov/Our-Organization/Emergency-Management/
FEMA PDAT

FEMA Procurement Disaster Assistance Team

www.fema.gov/procurement-disaster-assistance-team
Good Luck!

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Thank You!

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