

Build America Investment Initiative

Federal Resource Guide for Infrastructure Planning and Design

MAY | 2015

Pursuant to Presidential Memorandum
“Expanding Federal Support for Predevelopment Activities for Nonfederal
Domestic Infrastructure Assets”, signed January 16, 2015

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Section I | Introduction

Purposes of this Guide

This Guide describes the important role of planning and design – typically known as ‘predevelopment’ – in the life of an infrastructure project and provides:

- Guiding principles for predevelopment;
- Case studies highlighting how the Federal government has partnered with local and State governments and other stakeholders on predevelopment activities to advance more and better infrastructure projects; and
- An extensive list of Federal agency resources that support predevelopment through funding and technical assistance.

The audience for this Guide is local, State and tribal governments, public and private utilities, non-profit organizations, investors, project sponsors, Federal agency staff, and other stakeholders.

We hope that you will:

- Use the Guide to become knowledgeable about available Federal resources for predevelopment.
- Use the Guiding Principles to shape your approach to predevelopment activities.
- Use the case studies to see what’s worked – and why – in other communities.

Predevelopment and the Build America Investment Initiative

Building a 21st-century infrastructure is a critical component of the Administration’s efforts to accelerate economic growth, expand opportunity, create jobs and improve the competitiveness of the American economy. That’s why President Obama launched the Build America Investment Initiative in July 2014, calling on Federal agencies to find new ways to increase investment in roads, bridges, transit systems, broadband networks, ports, drinking water and sewer systems and other projects by facilitating partnerships between Federal, State and local governments and private sector investors. Of course, increasing private investment in our infrastructure is not a substitute for strong public investment. However, it is important that we leverage all tools available as part of a combined effort to address this nation’s infrastructure deficit.

Since July, the Obama Administration has announced a series of new actions that Federal agencies are taking to bring private sector capital and expertise to bear on improving our nation’s transportation, water, and broadband systems. This includes creating new investment centers at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Transportation (DOT), driving investments to rural America via a new Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Opportunity Investment Initiative, and the Department of Treasury’s work to level the playing field for municipalities seeking public-private partnerships.

One major challenge for innovative infrastructure projects identified at the launch of the Build America Investment Initiative, whether using emerging technologies or alternative financing, is the lack of funding for the phases of project development that precede actual construction. To address this problem, President Obama signed a Presidential Memorandum (PM) on Friday, January 16, 2015: “Expanding Federal Support for Predevelopment Activities for Nonfederal Domestic Infrastructure Assets.” This PM directs a subset of Federal departments and agencies¹ to actively support nonfederal predevelopment activities with available tools including grants, technical assistance, and regulatory changes, and to encourage opportunities for greater private sector investment.

This guide is one of the outcomes of that Presidential Memorandum and is part of the Build America Investment Initiative’s overall effort to advance public-private collaboration in infrastructure.

¹ The sub-set of departments and agencies named in the Predevelopment PM are: The Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, and Homeland Security, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Predevelopment: A Brief Overview

Before a single shovel hits the ground for an infrastructure project, there are a number of upfront “pre-development” activities that include, but are not limited to:

- Project planning, feasibility studies, economic assessments and cost-benefit analyses, and public benefit studies and value-for-money analyses;
- Design and engineering;
- Financial planning (including the identification of funding and financing options);
- Permitting, environmental review, and regulatory processes;
- Assessment of the impacts of potential projects on the area, including the effect on communities, the environment, the workforce, and wages and benefits, as well as assessment of infrastructure vulnerability and resilience to the impacts of climate change and other risks; and
- Public outreach and community engagement.

Although only accounting for a small percentage of total costs, predevelopment activities have considerable influence on which projects move forward, where and how they will be built, who will fund them, and who will benefit from them. Yet, in light of fiscal constraints, State, local, and tribal governments tend to focus scarce resources on constructing and developing conventional projects and addressing pressing needs, thereby underinvesting in predevelopment for the longer-term.

Greater attention to predevelopment could yield a range of benefits – for example, providing the opportunity to develop longer-term, more innovative, and more complex infrastructure projects and facilitating assessment of a range of financing approaches, including public-private partnerships. Additional investment in predevelopment costs may also enable State, local, and tribal governments to use innovations in infrastructure design and emerging technologies, reduce long-term costs to infrastructure project users, and provide other benefits, such as improved environmental performance and resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Section II

Improving Predevelopment— Guiding Principles, Benefits and Case Studies

A set of principles for outcomes-driven predevelopment can serve as a roadmap for communities and can help the Federal government and other stakeholders maximize the impact of predevelopment investments. These principles are built on the emerging experiences of Federal agencies working with State and local governments and communities across the country, for example through the Partnership for Sustainable Communities and the Rebuild by Design initiative.

The Partnership for Sustainable Communities, a joint partnership between the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, and Environmental Protection Agency, demonstrated how community planning combined with federal investments can advance goals like sustainability, equitable, affordable housing and economic competitiveness. In Bridgeport, CT, for example, the three agencies teamed up to help the city achieve its own goals for sustainability by combining agency funding and technical expertise. In 2009, Bridgeport received an EPA Environmental Justice Showcase Community Grant, which led to many improvements in the distressed East End and East Side neighborhoods, including a new fishing pier and renewed access for residents who had been unable to get to the waterfront. In 2010, Bridgeport received \$11 million in TIGER multimodal transportation funding from DOT to build and upgrade roads around the East Side's Steel Point Peninsula to prepare for redevelopment. More information on this and other projects is available at www.sustainablecommunities.gov.

In the wake of Hurricane Sandy – the second-costliest hurricane in U.S. history – the Obama Administration established the Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Task Force to make recommendations on how to rebuild in the wake of the storm. These recommendations focused in part on predevelopment – including recommendations to promote resilient rebuilding by understanding current and future risk and to ensure a regionally coordinated, resilient approach to infrastructure investment. These recommendations, in turn, shaped HUD's Rebuild by Design initiative, which awarded \$930 million to seven leading ideas for how to rebuild communities in a more resilient fashion. In Meadowlands, NJ, for example, a team of engineers and designers, working hand in hand with residents and local and state government agencies, developed a comprehensive plan that integrates transportation, ecology, and development. In Meadowpark, a natural reserve, the plan calls for creating a systems of berms and marshes to protect against ocean surges and collect rainfall, reducing sewer overflows in adjacent towns to increase property value and reduce future storm impacts. The improvements to the nature reserve would also enhance its value as an amenity. At the same time, the plan called for shifting land-use zoning from suburban to more urban to increase density and create new value along a newly revitalized 'Meadowband' with transit services.

The Partnership for Sustainable Communities and Rebuild by Design initiative are examples of how the Federal government can work hand in hand with communities to encourage smarter predevelopment – and how that predevelopment allows a community to shape its future for the better. Coming out of those experiences, and through engagement with policy experts, planners, investors, and local and state leaders, the Obama Administration developed a set of recommended principles for how to think about and shape infrastructure predevelopment more broadly.



Denver and its suburbs, recognizing the connections between their communities, came together to develop a unified planning vision and invested in Denver's downtown. They fostered a vibrant urban core—a core that then boosted the entire region's economy. DOT, HUD and other federal agencies are helping the Denver region build on this work to expand permanent affordable housing, improve access to jobs and enhance connectivity along Denver's transit corridors. This includes the development of more than 120 miles of light rail, which will help transform Denver's west side into livable, transit-oriented neighborhoods.

Guiding Principles for Predevelopment

- **Base Project Objectives on Regionally or Locally Established Plans and Policies.** Federal investment in communities that have adopted broadly supported comprehensive plans can reduce risk, mobilize diverse stakeholder support, ensure a pipeline of ready and worthwhile projects, and provide improved project outcomes more likely to serve multiple economic, environmental, and social equity interests.
- **Conduct and Utilize Comprehensive Analysis to Determine Needs and Approaches.** Federal agencies should prioritize investment in communities that employ rigorous analysis to inform project design decisions during the predevelopment phase. Analysis should come from a broad range of information and best available data, including projected future risks from climate change, and costs and benefits of alternative investment strategies.
- **Seek Broad Community Engagement and Support.** Community outreach by project sponsors can ensure that projects fully consider diverse community needs and opportunities for multiple benefits, minimizing opposition that can stall projects at later stages and waste time and resources. Outreach creates links between the project, regional or community-wide plans, and local interests directly affected by the potential infrastructure investment. Federal participation can promote projects with multiple benefits, including strong labor standards and workforce development.
- **Position Communities to Advance Equity.** Predevelopment activities should ensure that resulting infrastructure investments maximize total social value, advance environmental justice objectives, avoid disproportionate impact on vulnerable communities, and create opportunities to address economic inequities facing local communities. Planning and governance mechanisms for future infrastructure investments can make equity considerations a primary driver of project design, development, and financing criteria.
- **Foster the Potential for Multiple Funding Sources.** When the predevelopment process focuses on the strategic use of each public fund and targets multiple benefits with each dollar of investment, it opens the door to multiple financing sources, including private investment. Identifying diverse funding sources means that multiple public and/or private entities (including Federal agencies) can be engaged to coordinate and align resources and requirements.
- **Consider Multiple Potential Scenarios for Achieving Desired Outcomes.** As innovation and rapid change have come to characterize many sectors of the economy influencing infrastructure it is important to consider future scenarios with varying factors such as demographics and public demand. Scenarios should integrate resilient solutions into project design and can build on recently emerging opportunity indices.
- **Coordinate with Other Infrastructure Investments.** Local planning efforts increasingly integrate across topics to achieve more effective community outcomes, considering infrastructure systems in concert with broad community goals, such as housing and good jobs. As a best practice, Federal investments should promote this kind of integration and linkage across infrastructure types (transportation, broadband/telecommunications, energy, water and sewer, climate resilience) at the project development and implementation stages. A coordinated predevelopment process should make it possible for communities to ‘dig once,’ streamline permitting and environmental review, minimize disruption, reduce expense, and maximize the delivery of coordinated benefits.
- **Employ Adaptable and Reliable Technologies that Look to the Future.** In the rapidly evolving economic context affecting local communities, it is important for Federal infrastructure investments to leverage smart and relevant developments so emerging projects minimize the risk of becoming prematurely obsolete. These investments must promote an integrated, holistic approach to address the increasing reliance of infrastructure assets on information and communications/broadband technology and should catalyze private sector innovation in this arena.

Outcomes and Benefits from Well-Executed Predevelopment

Investments in comprehensive and well-executed predevelopment can provide a substantial return by driving outcomes that increase the investment attractiveness of the project and expand community benefits in the short and long term. Increased attention to predevelopment can support a range of important objectives, such as making the ultimate projects more:

- **Resilient.** Projects will have the ability to anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to changing conditions and withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from changes to climate, rising sea levels, natural or man-made disasters and other shocks and disruptions.
- **Fiscally Attractive.** Projects will attract new and expanded potential financing options, and provide public sponsors with greater ability to successfully engage private and non-profit investors.
- **Well-Informed.** Projects will use comprehensive analysis to inform decisions throughout the predevelopment process and ensure investment opportunities consider and address a range of potentially relevant impacts.
- **Broadly Beneficial.** Projects will promote equitable development serving diverse economic interests and will support economic growth.
- **Innovative.** Projects will advance the next generation of infrastructure innovation and practice, and be built with long-term needs in mind.
- **Cost-Effective.** Projects demonstrate positive cost-benefit analysis and have the potential for achieving less typically considered community benefits.
- **Job Creators.** Projects will stimulate additional investment that can create good jobs, train a next-generation workforce, and contribute to local economic growth and vitality.
- **Scale-Appropriate.** Projects will be sensitive to community context and regional economies.
- **Adaptive.** Projects will have the flexibility to address changing community conditions.
- **Regionally Coordinated.** Projects will promote regional collaboration and planning, as applicable, to help ensure investments support regional goals.

Case Studies

The following case studies highlight examples of the diverse ways in which Federal funds and planning assistance have helped communities expand the infrastructure project pipeline, improve planning and design, and increase financing options. While the case studies cover many kinds of infrastructure development, they all serve as examples of the possibilities created when local communities utilize Federal resources as part of their predevelopment process.

Expanding U.S. 36 in Colorado

Public-private partnership integrating Federal resources provides financing to expand congested highway and improve transit options.

Location: Denver, CO

Type: Highway

Key Lesson: Exploring alternative financing methods early in the project lifecycle can accelerate project execution.

The Boulder-Denver Turnpike (U.S. 36) opened to traffic in 1952 as a four-lane toll road. Over the years, the road has become increasingly congested due to rapid regional growth. Seeking to expand the highway's capacity, the Colorado Department of Transportation conducted environmental reviews and studies, ultimately designing a \$1.3 billion plan which would add new lanes and improve the bus rapid transit system for easier commuter travel. However, funding was limited. A Record of Decision reached with the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration covered only an initial \$550 million for the project, and State planners didn't think the project would actually be funded for another twenty years. Seeing the need to make immediate improvements, the State started reaching out to additional government sources and private partners.

State planners ultimately found funding from public and private sources to begin a two-phase project which would relieve congestion and expand traveling options. Phase 1, covering the first 10 miles of the project from Denver to Louisville, CO is supported largely by public financing, including \$51.4 million in Federal funds (such as CMAQ, STP, and TIGER grants) and a \$54 million TIFIA loan. For Phase 2, however, CDOT turned to a public private partnership to cover the remaining 5 miles to Boulder. After a competitive bidding process, CDOT selected Plenary Roads Denver as the private concessionaire responsible for design, construction and finance for Phase 2 and operation and maintenance for both phases. Phase 1 is expected to be complete in summer 2015, with Phase 2 being finished only a year later. Ultimately, CDOT's willingness to explore alternative financing structures accelerated construction by decades.

DOT's Build America Transportation Investment Center (BATIC) has developed a detailed profile of this project, which is available here: <http://www.dot.gov/policy-initiatives/build-america/us-36-managed-lanes-brt-project-denver-co>.

Redeveloping Little Rock's Main Street

Federal and local collaboration leads to a redevelopment plan which earns local funding and attracts private development.

Location: Little Rock, AR

Type: Green Infrastructure & Redevelopment

Key Lesson: Long term planning incorporating community input can lead to design solutions that save money over the long-term and encourage private sector investment.

After successfully revitalizing Little Rock's River Market District, city planners wanted to extend economic development efforts to the central Main Street corridor. With an \$80,000 grant from EPA's Greening America's Capitals program, the City organized an extensive planning process, including a three-day workshop which brought together local residents, business owners, developers and city staff as well as representatives from EPA, DOT and HUD. Building on this workshop, the design team recommended ways for the city to "green" Main Street by installing solar lighting, building rain gardens to capture stormwater, and extending existing trolley car lines.

The plan that arose from this collaborative work allowed the city to attract more than \$1.5 million in funds from the Arkansas Department of Natural Resources and Pulaski County to begin implementation. These public projects in turn attracted private investments to grow in the area. A new hotel and additional restaurants are arriving, and the area will be the new headquarters of Orbea Bike Company and Oxford American magazine. The community – which had helped envision the original plan – was fully supportive of the new development and benefited from new employment opportunities and increased commerce.

Disaster Recovery in Iowa City, IA

Efforts to boost resilience lead to economic redevelopment in flood-prone neighborhood.

Location: Iowa City, IA

Type: Green Infrastructure & Redevelopment

Key Lesson: Federal and local coordination can help rebuild neighborhoods impacted by natural disasters, increasing resilience for the future while fostering economic development.

Heavy flooding in 2008 has turned into an opportunity for Iowa City to increase resilience. In 2009, as a part of post-flood recovery efforts, the EPA worked with Iowa City and private planners to survey impacted neighborhoods, interview local residents, and ultimately draft recommendations to guide recovery investments. A Brownfields Pilot grant from the EPA in 2010 provided technical assistance, which helped Iowa City to build on the earlier work to create a detailed redesign plan for the flood-prone Riverfront Crossings area.

The initial Riverfront Crossings Plan was adopted by the City Council in 2011. The Riverfront Crossings project included a mixed-use redevelopment area on higher ground away from the Iowa River, as well as a riverfront greenway park and multiuse trail. Funds were also secured to relocate a flood-prone wastewater treatment plant. These plans were designed to boost economic development, as well as the resilience of the community in light of future potential floods. The City Council later adopted a broader Downtown and Riverfront Crossings Master Plan, and the area is now rapidly developing. The former site of the wastewater-treatment plant will be turned into a park designed to mitigate flood damage through the innovative use of wetlands. The City Council recently approved a new 12-story hotel in the area, and the University of Iowa is building several new facilities as well.

Water Supply Safety on the U.S.-Mexico Border

Federal assistance helps small border town plan and execute essential infrastructure upgrade.

Location: Anthony, NM

Type: Water Infrastructure

Key Lesson: Local and Federal partnerships during the planning phase can help high-need communities design solutions to pressing infrastructure challenges – and attract additional Federal resources in the future.

The water supply for Anthony, New Mexico, has been the subject of several investigations by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED). In 2008, the NMED detected that the water supply in four of the town's seven wells had arsenic levels of 11.8 to 16.6 parts per billion—well above the EPA's standards of 10 parts per billion. The Anthony Water and Sanitation District was cited for these violations and ordered to treat the well water.

To address these challenges, the District began working with multiple federal partners. First, the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC), provided \$261,000 in EPA funding to Anthony through the BECC's Project Development Assistance Program (PDAP), to begin planning infrastructure upgrades. Complementing this grant, the BECC worked with the local community and stakeholders to develop the environmental, technical and financial information necessary for a final design. To address community concerns and build support, BECC also implemented a Comprehensive Community Participation Plan providing public access to project information.

With a strong plan and community support in place, the District was then able to return to federal partners for additional support. EPA's Border Water Infrastructure Program and USDA's Rural Development Program together provided \$8.8 million in funding to construct two water wells, install new pump equipment, and add nearly 15,000 feet of water lines. The improvements to the water supply system reduced arsenic concentrations and met community demands for water, improving public health for 8,388 residents.

Providing Water Sanitation in Olmito, Texas

Federal funding helps small town plan and improve basic sanitation systems.

Location: Olmito, TX

Type: Water Infrastructure

Key Lesson: For high-need communities, Federal funds can support both planning and implementation for vital infrastructure needs.

Funds from the EPA and USDA allowed the small town of Olmito to plan and build a new wastewater collection system badly needed by residents. Olmito applied for EPA U.S.-Mexico Border Program funding for a project that would provide access to adequate sanitation for 279 homes—for many homes the first such access—and decommission the existing failing septic system. The EPA provided Olmito with over \$300,000 in Project Development and Assistance Program funds, allowing for the city to conduct archaeological surveys, environmental reviews, community involvement plan, engineering and design. Based on the final design in 2009, the estimated project construction cost for the new system was \$5.97M. Using these plants, the Olmito community was able to secure USDA Rural Development Program funding to cover 100% of the construction cost and begin to operate a better wastewater collection system.

Broadband Planning in Idaho and Wyoming

Non-profit organization builds strong community networks to map broadband assets and needs in Idaho and Wyoming, laying the foundations for future investments.

Location: Idaho and Wyoming

Type: Broadband

Key Lesson: Building broad partnerships early in a process can help in assessing needs, gathering data, identifying opportunities and designing interventions

As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act's funding for broadband, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration was charged with developing a National Broadband Map that would capture current patterns of broadband deployment and help policymakers and the public and private sectors identify areas of need. In Wyoming and Idaho, a nonprofit, the EdLab Group, applied for and received \$8.5 million in NTIA State Broadband Initiative grants. With these funds, the EdLab Group broke Idaho and Wyoming into regions based on existing economic development planning regions – which were a natural basis for developing regional broadband plans. Within each region, the EdLab Group established broad-based teams with representation from the healthcare sector, economic development entities, businesses, local governments, educational institutions, libraries, and other groups. These teams then assessed broadband conditions within their respective regions, helping to map existing assets and define areas of high need.

Critically, teams were assembled with an eye to comprehensive representation of key stakeholder groups, which ensured both that groups felt included and that the planning process surfaced all relevant information with regard to both existing conditions and needs. Each member was, in turn, charged with communicating back to the key stakeholders in their peer groups. The overall effort yielded a statewide broadband map and regional broadband deployment and adoption plans – and helped build the case for statewide interventions. A statewide advisory group in each State provided a vehicle to coordinate the results of the regional planning. In Idaho, there was an emphasis on leveraging statewide telehealth investments, a statewide education network, and an emerging public safety network. In Wyoming, Governor Matt Mead completed in 2014 a major project to develop a Unified Network for Wyoming to bring 100-gigabit speeds to State public institutions. The Wyoming Unified Network supports increased broadband capacity in State agencies, school districts and community colleges. Though the network is not accessible by the public or commercial residents, companies like Google, Microsoft, and Amazon have taken notice of the robust backbone, and the State has become a hotspot for data centers and other technology-based industries in recent years.

Section III: Federal Resources for Predevelopment

Quick Reference Guides for Federal Funding and Technical Assistance Programs

By Recipient

Programs	State Government	Local Government	Indian Tribes	Tribal Organizations	Non-Profit Organizations	Communities	Public and State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education	Private Institutions of Higher Education	Private Sector	MPO/Regional	Others	Notes: please list other categories
DHS FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
DOI Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development's Division of Energy and Mineral Development Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Funding is provided to Tribes and Tribal Organizations. Private Sector businesses may partner with these organizations, but funding is not provided directly to them.
DOI Fish and Wildlife Service Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Funding is provided to State governments. State governments then provide a sub-award.
USDA Forest Service Statewide Wood Energy Teams, Forest Stewardship Program, and Wood Innovation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program, Watershed Rehabilitation Program, and Agricultural Management Assistance Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
USDA RHS Community Facilities Grant Program			Y	Y					W			
USDA RUS Pre-Planning and Development Grants and Special Evaluative Assistance for Rural Communities and Households (SEARCH) Grants	Y	W			W	W	W	W	W	W		
DOC EDA Economic Adjustment Assistance Program	Y	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Y		
DOC EDA Public Works Program	Y	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
DOC EDA Partnership Planning Program	W	W								W	W	
HUD Community Development Block Grant Program and Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery	W	W								W	W	Funds received by States and Local Governments; other entities may receive funds as sub-recipients
HUD Indian Community Development Block Grant	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y	Y	
HUD Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant		W	W	W		W						Must support low income housing
HUD Indian Housing Block Grant		W	W	W		W						Must support low income housing
HUD Choice Neighborhoods		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	W			Predevelopment funding assistance levels are established on a state by state basis
DHS FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y			
DOT FTA and FHWA Metropolitan Planning Programs	Y	Y										Funds received by States and made available to MPOs; other entities eligible as sub-recipients
DOT FHWA State Planning and Research	Y	Y										Funds received by States and Local Governments; other entities may receive funds as sub-recipients
DOT FTA Urbanized Areas Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Includes Transit agencies as eligible recipients
DOT FTA Formula Grants for Rural Areas Program	Y								Y			Includes Transit agencies as eligible recipients
DOT TIGER Grants	Y	Y		Y		Y						
EPA Office of Water Alaska Native Villages Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Grant Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Access to funds are limited to Alaskan small rural communities and Alaskan Native Village communities

Continued on following page

* Programs are not currently funded

** Technical assistance

*** Social infrastructure includes clinics, schools, public buildings, developments, recreation facilities, and hospitals unless otherwise noted

Y = Yes

W = with exceptions

Note: US-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program: Project Development Assistance Program (PDAP) beneficiaries (local governments, communities, and public water/wastewater utilities) must be located within 62 miles of the US-Mexico Border.

Programs	State Government	Local Government	Indian Tribes	Tribal Organizations	Non-Profit Organizations	Communities	Public and State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education	Private Institutions of Higher Education	Private Sector	MPO/Regional	Others	Notes: please list other categories
	EPA Office of Water US-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
EPA Office of Water Clean Water State Revolving Fund				Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			redevelopment funding assistance levels are established on a state by state basis.
EPA Office of Water Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
USACE Planning Assistance to States Program, Continuing Authorities Program and Floodplain Management Services				Y			Y		Y	Y		
USDA NRCS Conservation Technical Assistance**											Y	Land Managers and Agricultural Producers
DOC NTIA BroadbandUSA initiative**	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
DOT Build America Transportation Investment Center (BATIC)	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		
EPA Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		

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 Y = Yes
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 Note: US-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program: Project Development Assistance Program (PDAP) beneficiaries (local governments, communities, and public water/wastewater utilities) must be located within 62 miles of the US-Mexico Border.

By Infrastructure Type

Programs	Bridges	Broadband	Energy	Ports	Roads	Social Infrastructure**	Transportation Systems	Tunnel	Waste Water	Water	Other	Notes: please list other categories
	DHS FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DOC EDA Economic Adjustment Assistance Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		
DOC EDA Public Works Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		
DOC EDA Partnership Planning Program											Y	Supports the preparation of Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies that guide EDA's Public Works and EAA implementation investments.
DOI Bureau of Rec WaterSMART Basin Studies			Y						Y	Y		
DOI Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development's Division of Energy and Mineral Development Grants			Y						Y			
DOI Fish and Wildlife Service Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	W	Grants are provided to assist with obtaining an Endangered Species Act permitting from any type of impact. Housing development is an example of "other". Only projects without a federal nexus are eligible for this funding. Projects with a federal nexus require ESA permitting through Section 7 of the Act.
DOT FTA and FHWA Metropolitan Planning Programs	Y	W	W	W	Y		Y	Y	W	W		Must be in conjunction with a transportation project.
DOT FHWA State Planning and Research	Y	W	W	W	Y		Y	Y	W	W		Must be in conjunction with a transportation project.
DOT FTA Urbanized Areas Program	W						Y	W				Predevelopment activities may be eligible but only as part of a capital grant

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 ** Technical assistance
 *** Social infrastructure includes clinics, schools, public buildings, developments, recreation facilities, and hospitals unless otherwise noted
 Y = Yes
 W = with exceptions
 Note: US-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program: Project Development Assistance Program (PDAP) beneficiaries (local governments, communities, and public water/wastewater utilities) must be located within 62 miles of the US-Mexico Border.

Programs	Bridges	Broadband	Energy	Ports	Roads	Social Infrastructure**	Transportation Systems	Tunnel	Waste Water	Water	Other	Notes: please list other categories
DOT FIA Formula Grants for Rural Areas Program	W						Y	W				Predevelopment activities may be eligible but only as part of a capital grant
DOT TIGER Grants	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y				
EPA Office of Water Alaska Native Villages Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Grant Program									Y	Y		
EPA US-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program									Y	Y		
EPA Office of Water Clean Water State Revolving Fund									Y		Y	Green infrastructure, stormwater control, nonpoint source pollution control, estuary protection.
EPA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund										Y	Y	Predevelopment for engineered watershed treatment projects, aquifer storage and recovery and for metering projects.
HUD Community Development Block Grant Program and Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			While eligible, all projects must meet specified national objectives.
HUD Choice Neighborhoods	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
USDA Forest Service Statewide Wood Energy Teams, Forest Stewardship Program, and Wood Innovation			Y			Y						
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program, Watershed Rehabilitation Program, and Agricultural Management Assistance Program										Y	Y	Watersheds
USDA RHS Community Facilities Grant Program		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y				
USDA RUS Pre-Planning and Development Grants and Special Evaluative Assistance for Rural Communities and Households (SEARCH) Grants												
USACE Planning Assistance to States Program, Continuing Authorities Program and Floodplain Management Services				Y			Y		Y	Y		
DOC NTIA BroadbandUSA initiative**	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		
USDA NRCS Conservation Technical Assistance**											Y	TA

* Programs are not currently funded

** Technical assistance

*** Social infrastructure includes clinics, schools, public buildings, developments, recreation facilities, and hospitals unless otherwise noted

Y = Yes

W = with exceptions

Note: US-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program: Project Development Assistance Program (PDAP) beneficiaries (local governments, communities, and public water/wastewater utilities) must be located within 62 miles of the US-Mexico Border.

The Federal government offers a variety of resources that can support predevelopment activities, including direct grants and various forms of financial assistance. This section provides background on relevant Federal programs that can support predevelopment. Individual departments and agencies should be consulted for further detail on the specific implementing and eligibility guidelines for their specific programs.

Working with the Federal government

Oftentimes, a project sponsor may draw on a number of Federal programs in support of predevelopment activities. Aligning different resources and understanding their respective requirements is especially valuable. For example, some Federal resources, such as HUD Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, can be used by local communities as a ‘match’ for other Federal funds. Even though a Federal funding source may not traditionally have been used for predevelopment, it may be an eligible activity. Federal agency program and field staff and the new infrastructure centers including the Build America Transportation Investment Center (BATIC) at DOT and the Water Finance Center at EPA can be helpful resources in clarifying program requirements and opportunities.

Many Federal agencies offer technical assistance, and are a resource for learning about innovative infrastructure predevelopment work occurring in other communities. For example, many individual cities, municipalities, and sewer departments are considering incorporating green infrastructure into their stormwater management systems because of its proven impacts and multiple benefits. A recent HUD report¹ highlights best practices from thirty Sustainable Community Initiative grantees incorporating green infrastructure planning at the regional and watershed level.

Federal agencies are working together and with local communities during the predevelopment phase to support early planning, outreach, and better alignment of Federal programs. One example is the Partnership for Sustainable Communities, where HUD, DOT and EPA, along with other Federal agencies, coordinated investments and aligned policies using six shared principles across traditionally separate housing, transportation, and environmental issues. This led to better results for communities and used taxpayer money more efficiently, because coordinating Federal investments in infrastructure, facilities, and services meets multiple economic, environmental, and community objectives with each dollar spent. Through this initiative, more than 1,000 communities have received more than \$4.6 billion in grants and technical assistance to help them grow and improve their quality of life.

Grants and Direct Financial Assistance

U.S. Department of Interior

Bureau of Reclamation: WaterSMART Basin Studies

Description: Helps to identify strategies to adapt to and mitigate current or future water supply and demand imbalances, including the impacts of climate change and other stressors. Reclamation funding is used for Reclamation staff, or Reclamation’s contractors, to complete the study in partnership with non-Federal stakeholders.

Eligible projects: Water and power facilities.

Eligible recipients: Reclamation works with States, Indian tribes, non-governmental organizations, other Federal agencies, and local partners

Funding levels: Approximately \$2-3 M has been available for Basin Studies each fiscal year since FY 2009. Federal funds are matched 1:1 by project partners.

Deadlines/restrictions: Interested parties submit a letter to regional offices by February 24, 2015. Program requirements will be published in the Reclamation Manual as “Temporary Directives and Standards” in FY15.
<http://www.usbr.gov/WaterSMART/bsp/require.html>

Additional information: <http://www.usbr.gov/WaterSMART/bsp/>

¹ <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=greeninfrastructsci.pdf>

Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development, Division of Energy and Mineral: Energy and Mineral Development Program

Description: Assists tribes to identify and develop traditional and renewable energy opportunities that do not entail extensive transmission facilities. This assistance includes grant funding for feasibility studies and technical assistance furnished through DEMD's team of engineers, geologists, economists, and business development specialists.

Eligible projects: Identify and develop traditional and renewable energy opportunities that do not entail extensive transmission facilities.

Eligible recipients: Tribal communities.

Funding levels: FY15 was \$15M. Typically, about \$11M is distributed as grants, and approximately 75 percent of this is used for feasibility studies.

Deadlines/restrictions: Deadline for FY15 proposals is June 23, 2015. For current information see www.bia.gov/DEMD. DEMD solicits proposals from Federally recognized tribes annually, subject to congressional appropriations. Using a competitive review system, DEMD selects qualified projects for grant funding.

Additional information: <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/IEED/DEMD/TT/TF/index.htm>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance Grants

Description: Provides funding to States to support the development of Habitat Conservation Plans.

Eligible projects: Planning assistance grants may support planning activities such as document preparation, outreach, baseline surveys, and inventories.

Eligible recipients: Federal funds are distributed to States and then typically, the States provide it to counties, municipalities, or a local entity.

Funding levels: FY15 was \$50,095,000. Of this amount \$9,485,000 was Planning Assistance.

Deadlines/restrictions: This past year, proposals were due on January 23. Next year's deadline has not yet been announced. National competition; financial match requirement is 25% of estimated project cost; or 10% when two or more States or Territories implement a joint project.

Additional information: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/grants/index.html>

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forest Service Statewide Wood Energy Teams

Description: Stimulates the use of low-value wood in areas of the country with significant forest restoration needs, especially areas of high wildfire risk. The funding promotes use of commercially proven technologies to produce heating, cooling, or electricity.

Eligible projects: Funding to complete the feasibility analyses, cost assessments, or engineering designs needed to obtain and leverage construction funding.

Eligible recipients: Small businesses, non-profits, Tribes, and State agencies.

Funding levels: In FY 2014, State and Private Forestry awarded \$1.25 million in grants for wood energy projects and \$2.5 million in cooperative agreements to establish 11 Statewide Wood Energy teams.

Deadlines/restrictions: Funding for this program is announced annually through a Federal Register Notice. These announcements can be found at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/>

Additional information: <http://na.fs.fed.us/werc/swet/>

Forest Stewardship Program

Description: Help to motivate landowners to become more active in planning and managing their forests, greatly increasing the likelihood that their forests will remain intact, productive and healthy, and that the social, economic, and environmental benefits of these lands will be sustained for future generations.

Eligible projects: The program helps create jobs in rural communities by sustaining local forest product markets and increasing demand for qualified private forestry consultants, loggers, and State agency field foresters. Additionally, the program helps prepare forest landowners for participation in emerging ecosystem services markets as well as other incentive programs.

Eligible recipients: Private forestry consultants, loggers, and State agency field foresters.

Funding levels: USDA will provide over \$15 million to actual landowners.

Deadlines/restrictions: Funding is dedicated to providing technical assistance to private forest landowners to ensure the longterm protection of forested landscapes.

Additional information: <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/fsp.shtml>

Natural Resources Conservation Service: Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program

Description: Objectives of the program are to provide technical and financial assistance to install watershed improvement measures to reduce flood, sedimentation, and erosion damage; improve the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water; and advance the conservation and proper utilization of land in authorized watersheds.

Eligible projects: Prevent damage caused by erosion, floodwater, and sediment, to further the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, and advance the conservation and utilization of the land.

Eligible recipients: State and local agencies, tribal governments, and other Federal agencies.

Funding levels: No funding was provided in fiscal year 2015; however, the Presidents 2016 budget includes \$200 million for WFPO.

Deadlines/restrictions: Funding is intended to provided one time technical and financial assistance to State and Local governments to repair existing dam infrastructure up to 65 percent of rehabilitation costs. Non-Federal match of 35 percent is required.

Additional information: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/landscape/wfpo/?cid=nrcs143_008271

Natural Resources Conservation Service: Watershed Rehabilitation Program

Description: This dam rehabilitation program provides both financial and technical assistance to communities for addressing public health, safety concerns, and environmental impacts of aging dams.

Eligible projects: Funding is used for rehabilitation projects to bring the dam up to current safety standards through planning, design, and construction of the rehabilitation project, but may also be used for dam removal.

Eligible recipients: Communities.

Funding levels: In fiscal year 2015 \$12 million is provided. The Presidents 2016 budget does not include funding for this program.

Deadlines/restrictions: The program may provide up to 65 percent of the total cost of the rehabilitation projects; Federal funds cannot be used for operation and maintenance.

Additional information: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/wr/>

Natural Resources Conservation Service: Agricultural Management Assistance Program

Description: Provides technical and financial assistance to producers to construct or improve water management structures or irrigation structures; plant trees for windbreaks; and take actions to improve water quality.

Eligible projects: Water management structures or irrigation structures; plant trees for windbreaks; and actions to improve water quality.

Eligible recipients: 16 States: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Funding levels: \$10,000,000 each year for the program.

Deadlines/restrictions: The program may provide up to 65 percent of the total cost of the rehabilitation projects; Federal funds cannot be used for operation and maintenance. Application process and information can be found at www.nrcs.usda.gov/getstarted.

Additional information: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/ama/>

Rural Housing Service: Community Facilities Grant Program

Description: Technical Assistance and Training grant program is authorized in the 2008 Farm Bill.

Eligible projects: identify and plan for community facility needs; identify public and private resources to finance community facility needs; prepare reports and surveys necessary to request financial assistance to develop community facilities; prepare applications for financial assistance; improve the management, including financial management, related to the operation of community facilities; or, assist with other areas of need identified by the Secretary.

Eligible recipients: Public bodies, Indian Tribes, and nonprofit corporations.

Funding levels: 3 to 5 percent of the budget authority for grants to provide technical assistance.

Deadlines/restrictions: Rural Development anticipates implementing this program October of 2015. Applications are accepted year round.

Additional information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program>

*This program is currently under development and will not be posted to the USDA website until final regulations are completed.

Rural Utilities Service: Pre-Planning and Development Grants

Description: Rural Development State Offices are allocated loan and grant funds each fiscal year and are permitted to use a portion of the funds for PPGs. In addition, the Assistant Administrator can, and has, set aside funds in the National Office reserve for this purpose.

Eligible projects: pre-development planning costs associated with the construction of water and waste water disposal infrastructure in rural areas with populations of 10,000 or fewer inhabitants.

Eligible recipients: A public body, such as a municipality, county, district, authority, or other political subdivision of a state, territory or commonwealth; an organization operated on a not-for-profit basis, such as an association, cooperative, or private corporation (the organization must be an association controlled by a local public body or bodies, or have a broadly based ownership by or membership of people of the local community); or Indian tribes on Federal and State reservations and other Federally recognized Indian tribes.

Funding levels: FY 2015: Pre-planning and Development Grants: \$1 million, and have used \$115K, leaving balance of \$885K

Deadlines/restrictions: Entities may apply for grants up to \$30,000, but no more than 75% of the total project cost, for predevelopment activities. Applications are accepted year round.

Additional information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program>

Special Evaluative Assistance for Rural Communities and Households (SEARCH) Grants

Description: SEARCH Grants were authorized in the 2008 Farm Bill and the regulations were implemented in 2010. SEARCH grants are predevelopment planning grants for feasibility studies, design assistance, and technical assistance for water and waste disposal projects.

Eligible projects: pre-development planning costs associated with the construction of water and waste water disposal infrastructure in rural areas with populations of 2,500 or fewer inhabitants.

Eligible recipients: A public body, such as a municipality, county, district, authority, or other political subdivision of a state, territory or commonwealth; an organization operated on a not-for-profit basis, such as an association, cooperative, or private corporation (the organization must be an association controlled by a local public body or bodies, or have a broadly based ownership by or membership of people of the local community); or Indian tribes on Federal and State reservations and other Federally recognized Indian tribes.

Funding levels: FY 2015: \$2 million initial allocation

Deadlines/restrictions: The maximum grant amount is \$30,000. Search grants can utilize up to 4 percent of the available budget authority for a total of approximately \$18 million in 2016.

Additional information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program>

U.S. Department of Commerce

Economic Development Administration: Economic Adjustment Assistance Program

Description: Helps communities design and implement strategies to address evolving economic changes that are causing or threaten to cause serious structural damage to the underlying economic base or undermining locally-developed development goals.

Eligible projects: Can be used to conduct feasibility or environmental studies, and to fund the construction of publicly-owned infrastructure, such as water and sewer facilities, access roads, rail spurs, and broadband, to support the expansion of area businesses; business incubators; job training facilities; and other infrastructure investments.

Eligible recipients: Includes State and local governments, tribal organizations, institutions for higher education and others.

Funding levels: The EAA program was funded at \$35 million in FY15. There are no limits on the amount that can be allocated to infrastructure predevelopment costs. Congress appropriated \$10 M in FY15 for assistance to coal mining communities which may be allotted to any of EDA's EDAP programs.

Deadlines/restrictions: Deadlines for FY15 are March 12 and June 12. See <http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppld=273468> for current information. EDA is not authorized to provide grants directly to individuals or to for-profit entities seeking to start or expand a private business.

Additional information: Office of Public Affairs, 202-482-4085; www.eda.gov

Economic Development Administration: Public Works Program

Description: Co-investments to help communities build or expand access to the infrastructure assets that are the most basic building blocks of an economy and are required to support the growth and economic development of distressed regions.

Eligible projects: Traditional infrastructure through this program including water and sewer system improvements, industrial parks, business incubator facilities, expansion of port and harbor facilities, skill-training facilities, and the redevelopment of brownfields. Also, technology-based facilities; research and development commercialization centers; facilities for workforce development; wet labs; multi-tenant manufacturing facilities; research, business and science parks with fiber optic cable; and telecommunications infrastructure and development facilities.

Eligible recipients: Includes State and local governments, tribal organizations, institutions for higher education and others.

Funding levels: \$99 million in FY15. There are no limits on the amount that can be allocated to infrastructure predevelopment costs.

Deadlines/restrictions: See <http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppld=273468> for current deadlines. EDA is not authorized to provide grants directly to individuals or to for-profit entities seeking to start or expand a private business.

Additional information: Office of Public Affairs, 202-482-4085; www.eda.gov;

Economic Development Administration: Partnership Planning Program

Description: Assists eligible recipients in creating regional economic development plans designed to stimulate and guide the economic development efforts of a community or region.

Eligible projects: Supports Partnership Planning investments to facilitate the development, implementation, revision, or replacement of Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDs), which articulate and prioritize the strategic economic goals of recipients' respective regions.

Eligible recipients: Includes State and local governments, tribal organizations, institutions for higher education and others.

Funding levels: FY15 funding was increased by \$1 million for Planning Program grants, to \$30 million from \$29 million, to enable coal communities to prepare CEDs.

Deadlines/restrictions: These funds cannot be combined with other Federal funds or used as a match source for other Federal funds. Award ceiling \$100,000. Applications are accepted on a continuing basis and processed as received. See <http://www.grants.gov/view-opportunity.html?oppld=189193> for current information.

Additional information: Office of Public Affairs, 202-482-4085; www.eda.gov; <http://www.eda.gov/pdf/about/Planning-Program-1-Pager.pdf>; <http://www.grants.gov/view-opportunity.html?oppld=189193>

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Community Development Block Grant and Loan Guarantee Programs

Description: Provides communities with financial resources to address a wide range of community development needs.

Eligible Projects: Supports a wide range of activities, including but not limited to, housing rehabilitation and assistance, real property acquisition and demolition, economic development, public services, planning, and public facilities (including water / wastewater improvements, street improvements, flood/drainage improvements and neighborhood / recreational facilities).

Eligible recipients: Communities including States, local governments, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the Insular Areas.

Funding levels: In FY 2015, the Community Development Block Grant was funded at \$3 billion. The related Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities and large-scale physical development projects. This program allows local governments to transform a portion of their CDBG funds into Federally guaranteed loans large enough to pursue physical and economic revitalization projects. Local governments borrowing funds guaranteed by HUD through this program must pledge current and future CDBG allocations as security. In FY 2015, the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program has the authority to guarantee up to approximately \$125 million in loans using available credit subsidy. Predevelopment costs associated with an eligible activity may be addressed in one of two ways: as an "activity delivery" component of the overall eligible activity cost; or, as a general administrative cost or planning cost, depending on what the predevelopment cost is, specifically.

Deadlines/restrictions: All uses of funds must meet a national objective of the program with the exception of funds expended for general administrative and planning costs. Funds can be used with other Federal funds or as a match, but this approach may then extend HUD requirements onto the other Federal funds.

Additional information: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-entitlement/>; <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-State/>; <https://www.hudexchange.info/section-108/>

Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery

Description: Provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In response to presidentially declared disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process.

Eligible Projects: Grantees may use funds for recovery efforts involving housing, economic development, infrastructure and prevention of further damage to affected areas.

Eligible recipients: Eligible activities must meet at least one of three program national objectives: benefit persons of low and moderate income, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet other urgent community development needs because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available.

Funding levels: Funds are appropriated on an as-needed basis. The FY2013 appropriation provided \$15.2 billion to address Hurricane Sandy and other qualifying events in 2011-2013.

Deadlines/restrictions: Disaster Recovery grants often supplement disaster programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Use of CDBG-DR funding cannot duplicate funding available from these agencies.

Additional information: <https://www.hudexchange.info/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-grantee-contact-information/>; <https://www.hudexchange.info/cdbg-dr/>

Indian Community Development Block Grant Program and Title VI Programs

Description: Provides eligible grantees with direct grants for use in developing viable Indian and Alaska Native Communities, to address a wide range of community development needs.

Eligible Projects: Funding is available for housing, economic development and community facilities, including infrastructure construction, e.g., roads, water and sewer facilities; and, single or multipurpose community buildings. Predevelopment costs, including planning activities, associated with an eligible activity are allowed.

Eligible recipients: Eligible applicants for assistance include any Indian tribe, band, group, or nation (including Alaska Indians, Aleut, and Eskimos) or Alaska Native village that has established a relationship to the Federal government as defined in the program regulations. In certain instances, tribal organizations may be eligible to apply.

Funding levels: In FY 2015, funding for the entire program is \$70 million. Predevelopment activities are typically a small component.

Deadlines/restrictions: Unlike CDBG funds, single purpose grants are awarded annually on a competitive basis. The Secretary of HUD may set aside 5% of each year's allocation for the noncompetitive, first come-first served, funding of grants to eliminate or lessen problems which pose an imminent threat to public health or safety. This program has no statutory formula and no matching requirements. The related Title VI Loan Guarantee Program provides eligible Indian Housing Block Grant recipients with a source of financing for affordable housing development, housing rehabilitation, and related infrastructure projects. This program allows the recipient to transform a portion of their IHBG funds into federally guaranteed loans large enough to pursue large affordable housing projects. Recipients borrowing funds guaranteed by HUD through this program must pledge current and future IHBG allocations as security. In FY 2015, the Title VI Loan Guarantee Program has the authority to guarantee up to approximately \$68 million in loans.

Additional information: Contact appropriate HUD Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) Area Offices for more information. http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/grants/icdbg

Indian Housing Block Grant Program

Description: A formula grant that provides a range of affordable housing activities on Indian reservations and Indian areas. Provides eligible grantees with direct grants for use in developing affordable housing and related infrastructure in Indian and Alaska Native Communities. Can be used for certain types of community facilities if facilities serve eligible residents of affordable housing.

Eligible Projects: Funding is available for affordable housing activities such as Indian housing assistance, development, housing services, crime prevention and safety activities, and model activities. Infrastructure and related predevelopment costs, including planning activities, associated with an eligible activity are allowed.

Eligible recipients: Eligible applicants are Federally recognized Indian tribes or their tribally designated housing entity (TDHE), and a limited number of State recognized tribes.

Funding levels: FY 15 program funding was \$650 million. Predevelopment activities are typically a small component of overall program funding.

Deadlines/restrictions: To be eligible for funds, activities must be consistent with an annually submitted Indian Housing Plan. This program has no matching requirements.

Additional information: Contact the appropriate HUD Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) Area Offices for more information.

www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/grants/ihbg.cfm

Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant Program

Description: A formula grant that provides a range of affordable housing activities for low-income native Hawaiians eligible to reside on Hawaiian homelands.

Eligible Projects: Eligible activities include new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, infrastructure, and various support services. Can be used for certain types of community facilities if facilities serve eligible residents of affordable housing. Related predevelopment costs, including planning activities, associated with an eligible activity are allowed.

Eligible recipients: The Department of Native Hawaiian Home Lands is the only eligible grant recipient.

Funding levels: FY 15 program funding was \$13 million. Predevelopment activities are typically a small component of overall program funding.

Deadlines/restrictions: To be eligible for funds, activities must be consistent with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands housing program. This program has no statutory formula and no matching requirements.

Additional information: Contact the HUD Honolulu Field Office, or for more information.

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/codetalk/onap/nhhbgprogram

Choice Neighborhoods - Planning and Implementation Grants

Description: Supports locally driven strategies to address struggling neighborhoods with distressed public or HUD-assisted housing through a comprehensive approach to neighborhood transformation.

Eligible projects: Improvements in neighborhood assets, including vacant property, housing, services and schools.

Eligible recipients: Local governments, assisted housing owners, community development corporations, non-profits, for-profit entities, and public housing agencies.

Funding levels: In FY2014, Choice Neighborhoods was funded at \$90 million. In FY2015, it was funded at \$80 million.

Deadlines/restrictions: See the Choice Neighborhood website and Notices of Funding Availability for restrictions. The FY15 application process is not yet open.

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

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Description: Provides funding to States in the wake of a disaster according to a statutory formula which allocates a plus-up of up to 15 percent of disaster assistance for hazard mitigation projects.

Eligible projects: States apply for these funds on a project by project basis, where the projects generally must be included in a pre-established hazard mitigation plan. The projects do not have to relate to the specific disaster or even relate to the kind of disaster

Eligible recipients: Funding is available in areas of a State when requested by the Governor and authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration. Federally-recognized tribes may also submit a request.

Funding levels: Funding available to an Applicant is based on the estimated total Federal assistance, subject to the sliding scale formula that FEMA provides for disaster recovery under Presidential major disaster declarations.

Deadlines/restrictions: FEMA has the authority to fund predevelopment activities if they are part of the pre-disaster mitigation planning process or they are tied to a post-disaster eligible HMGP project.

Additional information: <http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance>
<http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/85146>

U.S. Department of Transportation

The Federal Highway Administration has published frequently asked questions (FAQs) related to predevelopment costs, which is available here: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/p3/toolkit/publications/p3_oversight/qa_predevelopment_costs.aspx. These FAQs include detailed guidance on eligibility under the programs described below, and should be consulted for more detail.

Federal Highway Administration: Planning

Description: State Planning and Research and Metropolitan Planning programs funds support metropolitan and statewide transportation planning activities required under 23 U.S.C. 134 and 23 U.S.C. 135, including selection of projects for inclusion in transportation plans and programs, and prioritizing and the estimating available revenues and project costs.

Eligible Projects: These funds are used for a variety of planning activities in addition to project predevelopment, including public outreach, transportation system modeling, and forecasting.

Eligible recipients: States and Metropolitan Planning Organizations.

Funding levels: Less than \$1 billion per year.

Deadlines/restrictions: May only be applied to activities conducted during the planning stage, prior to the initiation of project development that occurs with the beginning of an environmental documentation process.

Additional information: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/p3/toolkit/publications/p3_oversight/qa_predevelopment_costs.aspx; www.dot.gov/buildamerica; BuildAmerica@dot.gov; <http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&rgn=div5&view=text&node=23:1.0.1.5.11&idno=23>

Federal Highway Administration: Programs

Description: Program funds may be used for construction and related project development activities. Key funding programs under the Federal-aid highway program include the Surface Transportation Program; the National Highway Performance Program; the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program; and the Highway Safety Improvement Program. **Eligible Projects:** Funding is used to support the full range of eligible activities under these programs, including capital improvements, inspections, and targeted safety and environmental programs, in addition to predevelopment activities.

Eligible recipients: Includes state and local governments, tribal organizations, communities, institutions for higher education, private sector parties, and others.

Funding levels: The total amount of funding made available to States under the four key programs is over \$36 billion per year.

Deadlines/restrictions: Projects that receive Program funds must be identified in the Metropolitan/State Transportation Improvement Programs developed through the planning process, and must be consistent with the Long-Range Statewide Transportation Plan and the Metropolitan Transportation Plan

Additional information: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/p3/toolkit/publications/p3_oversight/qa_predevelopment_costs.aspx; www.dot.gov/buildamerica; BuildAmerica@dot.gov.

Federal Transit Administration

Federal Transit Administration: Planning Programs

Description: FTA's planning program funds are generally used for a variety of planning activities conducted by the Metropolitan Planning Organizations that support regional transportation planning for urbanized areas. For nonurbanized areas, FTA's planning program funds are used by the State DOT or Rural Transportation Planning Organizations to carry out planning activities.

Eligible Projects: Travel modeling, financial planning, development of the transportation improvement program, metropolitan transportation plan, financial planning, public participation, air quality conformity, and other activities that support the metropolitan transportation planning process such as corridor studies and pre-project development activities.

Eligible recipients: States with allocation of funding to MPOs for urbanized area planning. A transit agency or local government entity may coordinate with the MPO

Funding Levels: FY2015–\$106.5 million for MPO planning and \$22.3 million for States.

Deadlines/restrictions: May only be applied to activities conducted during the planning stage, prior to the initiation of project development.

Additional information: www.dot.gov/buildamerica; BuildAmerica@dot.gov.

Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER)

Description: The TIGER Discretionary Grant program is a competitive, merit-based selection program that provides a substantial incentive for state and local governments to advance those projects with the most widespread public benefits.

Eligible Projects: Multimodal, road, rail, transit, port, and bicycle/pedestrian projects that promise to achieve critical national objectives such as economic development, safety, quality of life, environmental sustainability and state of good repair.

Eligible recipients: State, local and tribal governments, including U.S. territories, transit agencies, port authorities, metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), and other political subdivisions of State or local governments.

Funding levels: Currently funded on a year-to-year basis. FY15 was \$500M. Previous rounds of the competition allowed a portion of the available grant funding to be used solely for the “planning, preparation, and design” of projects. While that is not the case for FY15, round, pre-construction costs can be eligible expense, to the extent that they are part of an overall construction project that receives TIGER Discretionary Grant funding. The Administration has proposed, as part of the GROW AMERICA Act, that planning grants become a permanent feature of the program, with up to 10 percent available in future years for planning purposes.”

Deadlines/restrictions: Most TIGER grants are combined with other sources of funding from federal, state, local, and private sources to fully fund a project through completion.

Additional information: website: <http://www.dot.gov/tiger>; email: BuildAmerica@dot.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Water: Alaska Native Villages Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Grant Program

Description: Funds water and wastewater predevelopment, construction, training and technical assistance activities for approximately 240 Alaskan Native Villages and 60 non-native underserved communities.

Eligible Projects: Water and wastewater. Pre-development activities that can be funded include: project planning; alternatives analyses; environmental reviews; life cycle cost analyses; and preliminary project design.

Eligible recipients: Alaska Native Villages

Funding levels: FY15 was \$10 million, though not all is for predevelopment.

Deadlines/restrictions: Funds can be blended with funds from other funding sources. Funds can be used as a match for other Federal grant programs, provided the programs allow other Federal funds to be used as a match.

Additional information: www.epa.gov/alaskanativevillages

Office of Water: US-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program Project Development and Assistance Program

Description: Funds the planning, design, and construction of critical drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects along the US-Mexico border. Provides technical assistance funding and staff time to ensure underserved border communities make their projects ready for construction.

Eligible Projects: Water and wastewater. Pre-development activities that can be funded include: alternatives analyses of feasible, sustainable, cost-effective technologies and engineering solutions; public participation plans and activities; technical feasibility and engineering studies; facility plans; environmental assessments, biological assessments, and field surveys; financial analyses and project management studies; preliminary designs; operation and maintenance plans and other tasks required for effective project development; engineering studies and designs incorporating sustainable building practices and reuse and waste minimization principles; and pretreatment program development plans.

Eligible recipients: Communities near the US-Mexico border.

Funding levels: FY15 was \$15 million, though not all is for predevelopment.

Deadlines/restrictions: Funds can be blended with funds from other funding sources. Funds can be used as a match for other Federal grant programs, provided the programs allow other Federal funds to be used as a match.

Additional information: <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/wastewater/mexican/faqs.cfm>

Office of Water: Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Description: Each State and Puerto Rico maintain revolving loan funds to provide independent and permanent sources of low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects.

Eligible projects: Water quality protection projects for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management. Pre-development activities that may be funded include: alternatives analyses of feasible, sustainable, cost-effective technologies and engineering solutions; cost and effectiveness analyses; technical feasibility and engineering studies; environmental assessments, biological assessments, and field survey; financial analyses and project management studies; preliminary designs; and operation and maintenance plans and other tasks required for effective project development.

Eligible recipients: States manage and operate their State revolving loan fund programs.

Funding levels: SRF funding determined by formula. Specific predevelopment amounts determined on a State-by-State basis.

Deadlines/restrictions: Funds can be blended with funds from other funding sources. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grant to the States and Puerto Rico and the State matching funds cannot be used to match funding from other Federal programs.

Additional information: water.epa.gov/grants_funding/cwsrf/cwsrf_index.cfm

Office of Water: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Description: Authorizes grants to 50 States and Puerto Rico to capitalize revolving loan funds. Funds are used to provide loan assistance to eligible public water systems for infrastructure improvements needed to continue to ensure safe drinking water.

Eligible Projects: Water

Eligible recipients: States manage and operate their State revolving loan fund programs.

Funding levels: SRF funding determined by formula. Specific predevelopment amounts determined on a State-by-State basis.

Deadlines/restrictions: DWSRF funding can be blended and have been blended with USDA Rural Assistance and HUD grants for local water projects. Where another agency's authorization allows other Federal funds to be used as a match, the DWSRF loan funds can be used as a match. Other Federal funds cannot be used as a match for DWSRF grant funds.

Additional information: www.water.epa.gov/grants_funding/dwsrf/index.cfm

Technical Assistance and Other Federal Resources

US Army Corps of Engineers

Planning Assistance to States Program

Description: Engineers assist the States, local governments, Native American Tribes and other non-Federal entities, in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development and conservation of water and related land resources.

Eligible projects: Water studies.

Eligible recipients: States, local governments, Native American Tribes and other non-Federal entities.

Funding levels: Federal allotments for each State or Tribe from the nation-wide appropriation are limited to \$2,000,000 annually.

Deadlines/restrictions: Project sponsors typically submit requests for assistance in the form of a letter to the local Corps district office describing the location and nature of the problem and requesting assistance under the Planning Assistance to States Program. The project sponsor must be a public agency or a national non-profit organization capable of undertaking future requirements for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation (OMRR&R), or it may be any non-profit organization if there are no future requirements for OMRR&R.

Additional information: Requests for assistance should be in the form of a letter to the local USACE district office describing the location and nature of the problem and requesting assistance under the program. <http://www.usace.army.mil/Home.aspx>

Continuing Authorities Program

Description: The continuing authorities program (CAP) is a collection of legal authorities Congress has granted the Secretary of the Army

Eligible projects: The authorities enable the Corps to address hurricane and storm damage reduction, small navigation improvements, small flood damage reduction, ecosystem restoration and other civil works mission areas.

Eligible recipients: States, local governments, Native American Tribes and other non-Federal entities.

Funding levels: The Continuing Authorities program was funded at \$36,850,000 in FY15.

Deadlines/restrictions: Project sponsors typically request assistance in the form of a letter to the local Corps district office describing the location and nature of the problem and requesting assistance under the CAP program. The project sponsor must be a public agency or a national non-profit organization capable of undertaking future requirements for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation (OMRR&R), or it may be any non-profit organization if there are no future requirements for OMRR&R.

Additional information: Requests for assistance should be in the form of a letter to the local USACE district office describing the location and nature of the problem and requesting assistance under the program. <http://www.usace.army.mil/Home.aspx>

Floodplain Management Services

Description: The Floodplain Management Services (FPMS) Program provides the full range of technical services and planning guidance that is needed to support effective floodplain management.

Eligible projects: Special Studies can range from helping a community identify present or future floodplain areas to a broad assessment of the various floodplain management alternatives. Some of the most common types of Special Studies include:

- Floodplain Delineation/Flood Hazard Evaluation Studies
- Dam Break Analysis Studies
- Flood Warning/Preparedness Studies
- Regulatory Floodway Studies
- Comprehensive Floodplain Management Studies
- Urbanization Impact Studies
- Storm Water Management Studies
- Hydrologic, Hydraulic, and Sediment Transport Modeling

The program also provides guidance and assistance for meeting standards of the National Flood Insurance Program and for conducting workshops and seminars on nonstructural floodplain management measures, such as flood proofing and relocation of structures from the floodplain.

Eligible recipients: State, regional, and local governments, Native American Tribes, and other non-Federal public agencies

Funding levels: \$8,000,000 for FY15.

Additional information: Requests for assistance should be in the form of a letter to the local USACE district office describing the location and nature of the problem and requesting assistance under the program. Agencies, governments, organizations, and individuals interested in flood related information or assistance should contact the appropriate Corps district office. Information that is readily available will be provided in response to a telephone request. A letter request is required for assistance that involves developing new data, making a map, or preparing a report. <http://www.usace.army.mil/Home.aspx>

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service: Conservation Technical Assistance

Description: CTA provides the flexibility to work with agricultural producers to prepare foundational conservation plans so that they can wisely invest in conservation actions on their operations, as well as with partner organizations to develop innovative responses to conservation challenges and opportunities.

Eligible projects: reduce soil loss from erosion; address soil, water quality, water conservation, air quality, and agricultural waste management concerns; reduce potential damage caused by excess water and sedimentation or drought; enhance the quality of fish and wildlife habitat; improve the long-term sustainability of all lands, including cropland, forestland, grazing lands, coastal lands, and developed or developing lands; and facilitate changes in land use as needed for natural resource protection and sustainability.

Eligible recipients: Close partnership with farmers, ranchers, forest landowners, local and State governments, other Federal agencies, and numerous nongovernmental entities to maintain healthy and productive working landscapes.

Funding levels: Technical assistance.

Additional information: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/technical/cta/>

U.S. Department of Commerce

National Telecommunication and Information Agency: BroadbandUSA

Description: NTIA's BroadbandUSA initiative is aimed at helping communities ensure that their citizens have the broadband capacity they need to advance economic development, education, health care, civic participation and public safety.

Eligible projects: Broadband deployment and adoption.

Eligible recipients: Provides technical assistance to communities that request advice about how to advance their broadband goals.

Funding levels: This program is no longer offering funding to local communities; however, NTIA is providing technical assistance.

Additional information: Office of Public Affairs, 202-482-4085; www.ntia.doc.gov/broadbandusa; Technical Assistance Point of Contact: 202-482-2048 or email BroadbandUSA@ntia.doc.gov

Department of Transportation

Build America Transportation Investment Center (BATIC)

Description: Center of excellence and provider of technical assistance to support transportation and freight projects considering alternative financing strategies and hoping to access Federal credit programs, like TIFIA and RRIF.

Eligible projects: Bridges, ports, roads, transportation systems, tunnels

Eligible recipients: State government, local government, Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

Funding levels: The BATIC provides direct technical assistance for projects looking to use alternative financing and delivery and a 'navigation' service for projects seeking DOT financing.

Deadlines/restrictions: Projects can request assistance on an ongoing basis.

Additional information: Please see <http://www.dot.gov/buildamerica> for additional information or email questions to BuildAmerica@dot.gov.

Environmental Protection Agency

Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center

Description: Center of excellence and provider of technical assistance to serve as a resource for communities, municipal utilities, and private entities as they seek to address water infrastructure needs with limited budgets. The Center will support communities and explore creative and innovative financing practices, including public-private partnerships; build on the highly successful State Revolving Fund and other EPA programs and those of its Federal partners and explore ways to leverage these programs to increase investment in the water sector; and build partnerships and support work that brings together investors and interested communities.

Eligible projects: wastewater, water

Eligible recipients: State government, local government, Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

Funding levels: The Water Center provides direct technical assistance but no funding.

Deadlines/restrictions: Projects can request assistance on an ongoing basis.

Additional information: Please see <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/waterfinancecenter.cfm> for additional information or email questions to WaterFinanceCenter@epa.gov.

Appendix

Presidential Memorandum:

Expanding Federal Support for Predevelopment Activities for Nonfederal Domestic Infrastructure Assets

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Expanding Federal Support for Predevelopment Activities for Nonfederal Domestic Infrastructure Assets

The United States is significantly underinvesting in both the maintenance of existing public infrastructure and the development of new infrastructure projects. While there is no replacement for adequate public funding, innovative financing options and increased collaboration between the private and public sectors can help to increase overall investment in infrastructure.

However, a major challenge for innovative infrastructure projects, whether using emerging technologies or alternative financing, is the lack of funding for the phases of infrastructure project development that precede actual construction. Infrastructure projects require upfront costs, commonly known as “predevelopment” costs, for activities such as project and system planning, economic impact analyses, preliminary engineering assessments, and environmental review. Although only accounting for a small percentage of total costs, predevelopment activities have considerable influence on which projects will move forward, where and how they will be built, who will fund them, and who will benefit from them. Yet, in light of factors like fiscal constraints, the extent of overall needs, and risk aversion, State, local, and tribal governments tend to focus scarce resources on constructing and developing conventional projects and addressing their most critical infrastructure needs, thereby underinvesting in predevelopment.

Greater attention to the predevelopment phase could yield a range of benefits – for example, providing the opportunity to develop longer-term, more innovative, and more complex infrastructure projects and facilitating assessment of a range of financing approaches, including public-private partnerships. Additional investment in predevelopment costs also may enable State, local, and tribal governments to utilize innovations in infrastructure design and emerging technologies, reduce long-term costs to infrastructure project users, and provide other benefits, such as improved environmental performance and enhanced resilience to climate change.

The Federal Government can meaningfully expand opportunities for public-private collaboration, encourage more transformational projects, and improve project outcomes by encouraging Federal investment in robust predevelopment activities and providing other forms of support, such as technical assistance, to communities during the predevelopment phase.

Therefore, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, I hereby direct the following:

Section 1. Policy. It shall be the policy of the Federal Government for all executive departments and agencies (agencies) that provide grants, technical assistance, and other forms of support for nonfederal domestic infrastructure assets, or regulate the development of these infrastructure assets, to actively support nonfederal predevelopment activities with all available tools, including grants, technical assistance, and regulatory changes, to the extent permitted by law and consistent with agency mission. Agencies shall seek to make predevelopment funding and support available, as permitted by law and consistent with agency mission and where it is in the public interest and does not supplant existing public investment, to encourage opportunities for private sector investment. Agencies shall pay particular attention to predevelopment activities in sectors where State, local, and tribal governments have traditionally played a significant role, such as surface transportation, drinking water, sewage and storm water management systems, landside ports, and social infrastructure like schools and community facilities.

Sec. 2. Definitions. For the purposes of this memorandum:

- (a) “Predevelopment activities” means activities that provide decisionmakers with the opportunity to identify and assess potential infrastructure projects and modifications to existing infrastructure projects, and to advance those projects from the conceptual phase to actual construction. Predevelopment activities include:
- (i) project planning, feasibility studies, economic assessments and cost-benefit analyses, and public benefit studies and value-for-money analyses;
 - (ii) design and engineering;
 - (iii) financial planning (including the identification of funding and financing options);
 - (iv) permitting, environmental review, and regulatory processes;
 - (v) assessment of the impacts of potential projects on the area, including the effect on communities, the environment, the workforce, and wages and benefits, as well as assessment of infrastructure vulnerability and resilience to climate change and other risks; and
 - (vi) public outreach and community engagement.

(b) “Predevelopment funding” means funding for predevelopment activities and associated costs, such as flexible staff, external advisors, convening potential investment partners, and associated legal costs directly related to predevelopment activities.

Sec. 3. Federal Action to Support Predevelopment Activities. Agencies shall take the following actions to support predevelopment activities:

- (a) the Department of Commerce, through the Economic Development Administration’s Public Works grants and Economic Adjustment Assistance grants, and consistent with the programs’ mission and goals, shall take steps to increase assistance for the predevelopment phase of infrastructure projects;
- (b) the Department of Transportation shall develop guidance to clarify where predevelopment activities are eligible for funding through its programs. To further encourage early collaboration in the project development process, the Department of Transportation shall also clarify options for providing early feedback into environmental review processes;
- (c) the Department of Homeland Security shall clarify for grantees where predevelopment funding is available through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program;
- (d) the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall clarify for grantees how the Community Development Block Grant program and other Federal funding sources can be used for predevelopment activities;
- (e) the Department of Agriculture shall develop guidance to clarify where predevelopment activities are eligible for funding through its programs, including grants for water and waste projects pursuant to 7 C.F.R. 1780.1 et seq., the Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households Program, the Community Facilities Grant program, and the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program. To encourage innovative predevelopment work, the Department of Agriculture shall also train Water and Environmental Programs field staff on predevelopment best practices and prioritize predevelopment in the Department of Agriculture’s project development process; and
- (f) the other members of the Working Group established in section 3 of my memorandum of July 17, 2014 (Expanding Public-Private Collaboration on Infrastructure Development and Financing), shall take such steps as appropriate to clarify program eligibilities related to predevelopment activities for nonfederal domestic infrastructure assets.

Sec. 4. Implementation, Public Education, and Best Practices. The Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, and Homeland Security, and the Environmental Protection Agency shall develop plans for implementing the requirements of this memorandum, providing technical assistance to nonfederal actors engaged in predevelopment activities, and educating grantees and the public on the benefits of predevelopment and the Federal resources available for these activities. These agencies shall also work together to develop a guide for nonfederal actors undertaking nonfederal predevelopment activities that includes best practices on how to evaluate and compare traditional and alternative financing strategies. No later than 60 days after the date of this memorandum, these agencies shall provide these plans and the best practice guide to the Director of the National Economic Council. Subsequently, these agencies shall provide regular updates to the Director of the National Economic Council on their progress in increasing support for predevelopment activities.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- (i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or
 - (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.
- (b) This memorandum is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.
- (c) The Secretary of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.