NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS RESOURCE GUIDE 2.0

COMPENDIUM OF FEDERAL EXAMPLES, GUIDANCE, RESOURCE DOCUMENTS, TOOLS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND FUNDING PROGRAMS

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Summary

The impacts of climate change and the continual loss of nature endanger American communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure. To help achieve national climate, conservation and equity goals, the Biden-Harris Administration is investing in nature-based solutions. These solutions are actions to protect, sustainably manage, or restore natural or modified ecosystems to address societal challenges, simultaneously providing benefits for people and the environment.¹

Nature-based solutions are being successfully funded, permitted, and implemented by many federal agencies and partners. Yet, these solutions are far from reaching their full potential. One challenge to further adoption is limited awareness and skills for using nature-based solutions. This guide provides a compendium of federal and partner cases and resources that can help overcome this challenge.

The guide contains 30 examples of ways that federal agencies are using nature-based solutions to achieve their goals. The diverse set of examples demonstrates that nature-based solutions can provide many different benefits. For example, nature-based solutions have been used to make federal buildings and assets more resilient to natural hazards and climate impacts. Some agencies have invested in nature to reduce operation and management costs, like those for heating, cooling and stormwater management.

Federal agencies are also supporting communities in their use of nature-based solutions. For example, communities have used federal funding to restore and create wetlands, greenspace, pollinator habitat, and bioswales that enhance resilience of low-income housing and make roads safer. Wetlands and native plants have been used to capture stormwater, reducing flooding and stormwater management costs. Communities have grown rain gardens and shade trees, and native habitats along walking and biking paths as part of their journey towards improved public health. Good jobs have been supported for foresters, ranchers, landscape architects, stormwater engineers and others across sectors responsible for designing, building, and managing nature-based solutions. Shaded fire breaks have reduced the risk of catastrophic wildfires. Tribal Nations and Indigenous Peoples have revived plants and wildlife they value, reconnecting people to important cultural practices and increasing landscape resilience. Communities that have been denied access to nature in the past have been connected to greenspaces in and around cities. Science and evidence have informed these actions, and through all of these efforts, nature has been saved or strengthened.

Despite the breadth of Federal experience, more can be done to accelerate adoption of naturebased solutions by the federal government, partners and communities. In 2022, the Biden-Harris Administration released version 1.0 of this guide and a companion report on "Opportunities to Accelerate Nature-Based Solutions: A Roadmap for Climate Progress, Thriving Nature, Equity

1 United Nations Environment Assembly. 2020. Resolution adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly on 2 March 2022—Naturebased solutions for supporting sustainable development, UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.

https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/39752/K2200677%20-%20UNEP-EA.5-Res.5%20-%20Advance.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

and Prosperity."² The Roadmap identified strategic actions for unlocking the full potential of nature-based solutions. One year after the Roadmap's release, version 2.0 of this Resource Guide provides additional resources for deploying nature-based solutions. Version 2.0 contains a summary and links to 279 federal knowledge resources, tools, guidance, and technical assistance on nature-based solutions, including 77 new federal resources released in 2023. Many of these resources focus on solutions to reduce risks, especially coastal flood risks. In the last year, agencies added resources to fill gaps for designing nature-based solutions that deliver benefits such as fire and heat risk reduction, jobs, and equity.

This guide also provides a new compendium of 140 federal funding programs that have supported or currently support nature-based solutions. These programs are offered by a diverse set of agencies, illustrating how these solutions can advance a wide range of missions. A few programs solely support these nature-based solutions; the majority allow nature-based solutions as one of many viable approaches. Much of the potential to deliver the benefits anticipated by these funding programs is still untapped. Reported federal funding programs provide more support for planning, design, implementation and construction phases of nature-based solutions, often leaving operations, maintenance and monitoring unsupported. Increased awareness of the types of funding programs that can support nature-based solutions coupled with the resources to guide their development will help to accelerate their implementation.

Together, the resources in this guide provide a firm foundation for accelerating implementation of nature-based solutions, and will help agencies and communities identify opportunities to continue developing funding and resources to unlock their full potential.

² White House Council on Environmental Quality, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, White House Domestic Climate Policy Office, 2022. Opportunities for Accelerating Nature-Based Solutions: A Roadmap for Climate Progress, Thriving Nature, Equity, and Prosperity. Report to the National Climate Task Force. Washington, D.C.



Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | - |
|-------|---|
| AFB | Air Force Base |
| BIA | U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs |
| BOEM | U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management |
| CEQ | White House Council on Environmental Quality |
| DHS | U.S. Department of Homeland Security |
| DOD | U.S. Department of Defense |
| DOE | U.S. Department of Energy |
| DOI | U.S. Department of the Interior |
| DOT | U.S. Department of Transportation |
| EDA | U.S. Economic Development Administration |
| EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FHWA | Federal Highway Administration |
| FWS | Fish and Wildlife Service |
| GSA | General Services Administration |
| HUD | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| NFWF | National Fish and Wildlife Foundation |
| NIDS | Natural Infrastructure in Dryland Streams |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| NPS | U.S. National Park Service |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| OIA | U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Insular Affairs |
| OSTP | White House Office of Science and Technology Policy |
| ROI | Return on Investment |
| USACE | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| USAID | U.S. Agency for International Development |
| USCG | U.S. Coast Guard |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| USFS | U.S. Forest Service |
| USGBC | U.S. Green Building Council |
| USGS | U.S. Geological Survey |
| | |



Federal Stories: Nature-Based Solutions in Action

Federal agencies have pioneered nature-based solutions on federal lands and waters, in federal facilities, and in partnership with communities, companies, and Tribal, state, local, territorial and other national governments. Examples are available from across the federal family, demonstrating the broad relevance of nature-based solutions to a wide range of American challenges and opportunities.

For example, nature-based solutions have been used to make federal buildings and assets more resilient to natural hazards and climate impacts. These solutions have also been used to reduce operation and management costs, like those for heating and cooling, and stormwater management. Federal agencies have supported communities in their use of nature-based solutions to provide many benefits, including to:

| build resilient low-income housing improve transportation safety manage stormwater reduce cooling costs reduce heat stress increase the lifetime of infrastructure support good jobs increase community engagement improve worker satisfaction slow climate change adapt to climate impacts reduce flooding, sea level rise, and erosion risk to homes, roads, and other infrastructure slow land subsidence improve mental and physical health provide opportunities for nature education support community values improve water quality, clean water supplies reduce future disaster risks improve knowledge and evidence protect culturally important sites, experiences reduce construction and maintenance costs | conserve water supplies, reduce effects of drought provide a beneficial use of dredge material reduce dredge and disposal costs benefit local economies, support incomes reduce business closures from flooding respect Indigenous Knowledge maintain Tribal and Native American practices support practices by private landowners strengthen private landowner social networks create corridors for wildlife and connect landscapes support military operations and readiness improve living conditions for military service members improve water clarity engage volunteers control invasive species recharge groundwater protect threatened and endangered species reduce need for fertilizers, machinery use reduce dust storms improve college campus sustainability |
|---|--|
| provide opportunities for nature education support community values improve water quality, clean water supplies reduce future disaster risks improve knowledge and evidence | control invasive species recharge groundwater protect threatened and endangered species reduce need for fertilizers, machinery use reduce dust storms |

Nature-based solutions adopted or supported by federal agencies include wetland restoration, transportation and facility construction, coral reef protection, farm and forest management, community development, school design, military base management, and beyond. The deployment of nature-based solutions for so many uses by so many agencies with Tribal, state, Territorial and local partners, reflects decades of research and experimentation. The examples below demonstrate that well-designed nature-based solutions can be cost-effective, outlast conventional options, be more resilient to the effects of climate change, and provide multiple benefits often beyond what conventional options provide. These examples are not exhaustive, but rather demonstrate the range of scales and contexts where agencies have adopted nature-based solutions.

AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps strengthens the nature-based solutions workforce

AmeriCorps serves as a modern-day Civilian Conservation Corps focused on tackling 21st century challenges, including environmental challenges, through a more diverse and equitable lens. AmeriCorps works closely with other federal agencies, Governor-appointed State Service Commissions, and non-profit partners. More than 16,000 AmeriCorps members and AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers are engaged each year in conservation, renewable energy, and community resilience projects. AmeriCorps is currently researching members' climate knowledge and literacy before and after participating in AmeriCorps' National Civilian Community Corps "Summer of Service." AmeriCorps-funded service is categorized into six focus areas; many members serve in the area of Environmental Stewardship, implementing a variety of naturebased solutions. Across all of AmeriCorps' focus areas, a large majority of members reported higher likelihoods of discussing the effects of political, social, local, or national issues on the community with their peers. Members also reported participating in their communities more after having served in AmeriCorps. Higher confidence in their ability to adequately address community concerns was also seen. These positive trends provide insight on workforce benefits like education, skills-building, and community participation that come with investing in jobs, including those focused on nature-based solutions and environmental stewardship.

Return on Investment Study: Nevada Conservation Corps

Since 1999, AmeriCorps has supported the work of the Nevada Conservation Corps, an environmental service program supporting Nevada's communities and public lands by deploying forestry teams that use "natural infrastructure solutions" to reduce the severity of wildfires, remove invasive species to increase benefits to society from ecosystems, and build and maintain trails that provide health and recreational benefits. The program contributes to capacity building and workforce development related to nature-based solutions. To better understand the impact of the program, AmeriCorps commissioned a Return on Investment (ROI) analysis. Among the benefits to various stakeholders measured in this study are reduced wildfire damage, environmental benefits, and improved trail access. The ROI study also pioneered strategies for monetizing outcomes associated with reduced greenhouse gas emissions and for discounting ecosystem benefits over regrowth periods.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Natural Infrastructure for Water Security in Peru

Building on a series of smaller investments, the USAID/Peru Mission launched the Natural Infrastructure for Water Security project in 2017. Multiple emergencies—including drought, forest fires, floods and landslides—demonstrated Peru's vulnerability to hydrological and climatic extremes. By working with private companies, local authorities and water users, USAID helped to develop a pipeline of natural infrastructure investment projects to ensure reliable, climate resilient water supplies for urban water utilities that are sustainable, cost-effective, and scalable. Through this program, USAID is: supporting nine Integrated Plans for Flood and Landslide Management that will incorporate \$15 million in natural infrastructure investments; facilitating approval of the Lima Region water utility's five-year Optimized Master Plan including a one percent Payment for Ecosystem Services tariff; and catalyzing \$8 million in regional government investments. It also includes improving capacity and market access for natural infrastructure linked value chains, including honey and dairy production, that improve livelihoods for local communities and also increases the sustainability of nature-based solution investments.

Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods in Bangladesh

The USAID/Bangladesh Mission is working with Bangladesh to address their high vulnerability to climate stressors such as sea level rise, floods, droughts and other extreme weather events. The Mission's Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods project focused on conserving biodiversity and strengthening ecosystems in four rural, biologically significant regions to help communities adapt to climate change. From 2012-2018, the project helped local communities across 30 protected area sites reduce climate risks to livelihoods and food security through improved management and conservation of forest and wetland ecosystems. Additional nature-based approaches to increase climate resilience of productivity and household livelihoods included agroforestry, the conservation of natural buffers adjacent to farming plots, and improvements in the management of wild fisheries that serve as safety nets during times of crop failure. The activities helped 965 villages develop climate change adaptation and mitigation plans that included nature-based approaches, and led to 17,000 households benefiting from increases in fish catches.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Central Sierra Recovery and Restoration Project

The southern Sierra Nevada in California is famous for iconic places like Yosemite Valley and the giant sequoia groves. In the past several years, this area of the Sierra Nevada has lost tens of millions of trees to wildfire. The USDA Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership invested in several nature-based solutions including prescribed fire treatments and removing hazard trees in the wildland urban interface, a practice that is critical to reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfire to local communities and sensitive habitats. Fuels reduction and prescribed

fire treatments were applied to more than 3,100 acres and helped create a defensible space for firefighters to protect four communities during wildfires. The project supported rural economies by reducing fire hazards to help sustain the tourism industry of the Sierra Nevada foothills. These actions also improved habitat for at-risk species like the Pacific fisher, great grey owl, western pond turtle, and foothill yellow-legged frog. In addition, local communities, roads, and active restoration sites were aided by removing hazardous trees. The Landscape Restoration Partnership enables the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to collaborate with agricultural producers and forest landowners to invest in conservation and restoration at a big enough scale to make a difference.

Life from Soil: The Ranching Sustainability and Viability Planning Network

The goal of the Life from Soil project is to improve the ecological function of over 500,000 acres of grasslands in Montana, Nebraska, and South Dakota by 2027. Participating ranchers agree to nature-based solutions including zero conversion of their grasslands for ten years. They also develop and implement a written grazing management plan, complete trainings on grazing management, monitoring, and other topics, and participate in on-ranch ecological monitoring. Ranchers are also enrolled in the World Wildlife Fund's Ranch Systems and Viability Planning Network, which creates a support system for ranchers interested in making ecological improvements and enhancing the financial sustainability of their operations. These changes will produce a variety of benefits for ranches including improved soil health and water filtration, increased habitat for wildlife, the potential for reduced emissions through carbon storage and sequestration, improved financial sustainability, and stronger social networks among ranchers. The project leverages almost \$3 million in partner contributions, including eight partner-funded staff conservationists who provide technical assistance to ranchers.

U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Pointe au Chien Oyster Restoration Project

NOAA's Regional Coastal Resilience Grants program aided the Pointe au Chien Tribe in creating an oyster shell living shoreline, a type of nature-based solution. The living shoreline restores a section of coast and protects a culturally important site along Louisiana's Gulf Coast from erosion due to wave action, tidal currents, and sea level rise. Several culturally important Tribal earth mounds are located in the vicinity of the project site, which was actively eroding. Many Tribal members make a living from fishing; therefore, a nature-based solutions approach that improves local water quality and provides habitat for fish species is appealing. The area historically supported oyster reefs as well, which have demonstrated effectiveness in stopping or significantly reducing coastal erosion while improving water quality. Additionally, an oyster reef living shoreline is less costly than conventional "hard" shoreline armoring techniques. Additional benefits include improved habitat for fish, shellfish, and birds. The oyster restoration project, installed in 2019, has reduced erosion and has withstood the impacts of multiple hurricanes. The

Tribe is pleased with the performance of the living shoreline and is looking to expand on this method to protect other areas of their homeland.

Wetland Restoration for Ecosystem and Community Resilience in He'eia O'ahu

On O'ahu's Eastern Coast, 405 acres of wetlands and traditional Hawaiian agricultural practices have been restored. These nature-based solutions were supported by NOAA funding, administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) National Coastal Resilience Fund. The project will reestablish ecological function in an area where eight streams once converged and connected to the largest bay in the main Hawaiian Islands. The project aims to minimize flood impacts, reduce sediment and nutrient runoff, create healthy habitat and fish passage for marine and estuarine species, and serve as a source of cultural practice, food, and clean water for the local community. Through the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve, The Nature Conservancy, and relationships with partners with local and conventional knowledge, the project is part of a decades-long effort. These partnership efforts ensure the work is locally and culturally grounded and able to engage thousands of volunteers. The project team developed a Before-After-Control-Impact monitoring approach to quantify the impacts of the restoration activities on water and sediment flow, vegetation, and wildlife populations, allowing for adaptive project management now and in the future.

U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA)

EDA's Economic Integrator Catalyzes Interagency Investments in San Diego

Nestled between Balboa Park and the San Diego International Airport, Maple Canyon is a unique green space that buffers business with nature inside San Diego's sprawling urban core. When flooding hit the canyon in 2017, a vast ecosystem of interdependent commercial enterprises, transportation networks, and natural habitats was impacted. A \$6 million EDA grant to the city of San Diego was matched with \$6 million in local investment to support the final design, permitting, easement acquisition, and construction of vital infrastructure needed to protect San Diego businesses. The project includes innovative nature-based solutions including upstream improvements to reduce runoff and debris deposited into the city's stormwater infrastructure. These investments also mitigate the impact of flooding on local industry while enhancing outdoor recreation and economic development opportunities for the region. Thanks to the cooperation of federal, state, and local agencies—working with private sector partners—nearly 2,000 jobs dependent on the commercial-environmental ecosystem have been retained and an important landscape in urban Southern California has been preserved.

U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

Permeable Pavement and Rain Gardens for Stormwater Management

Permeable pavement was installed at Joint Base Lewis-McChord near Tacoma, Washington and adjacent to Puget Sound. The use of roadside rain gardens and Eco-Priora permeable pavement

cleans and filters nearly 100% of stormwater runoff from one million square feet of surrounding hardscape and reduces pollutants discharged into Puget Sound. Limiting runoff from the installation allows Joint Base Lewis-McChord the flexibility to build and manage critical impervious infrastructure as needed to support military operations, like the airfield. The project also expanded a high traffic boulevard to make it more accessible and appealing to residents of the installation. The use of permeable pavement for sidewalks reduces the amount of heat absorbed by 35% and enabled the project to be constructed in winter when it is not feasible to use asphalt. Wider, tree-lined sidewalks are also more appealing to the installation community and visitors. Prioritizing stormwater filtration allowed for the installation to meet their goals of accessibility improvement, livability improvement, and stormwater runoff management more efficiently and sustainably.

MacDill Air Force Base (AFB) Shoreline Stabilization Project

MacDill AFB's shoreline in Tampa, Florida suffered significant erosion that resulted in the loss of shoreline and several native plant species, including century-old live oaks. It was estimated the base was losing as much as one horizontal foot of shoreline annually. A multi-phase nature-based solutions project is creating over 7,500 linear feet of oyster reefs, consisting of oyster shell and concrete oyster domes, installed along the shoreline since 2003. The project has successfully prevented erosion, attracted wildlife, and increased plant life. One oyster can filter up to five gallons of water per hour, acting as a natural cleanser for the Tampa Bay and making the water clearer and creating better habitat. The project is also cost-effective and is able to leverage volunteer support, resulting in lower costs and enhanced community interest in shoreline protection. Oyster reefs were chosen as the nature-based solution because they went beyond erosion control to create habitats as a living shoreline. The reduced wave energy and accumulated sediment encourages growth of native marsh grasses and mangroves, which further stabilizes the shoreline, creates habitat, and improves the ecosystem.

Use of Farm Animals to Control Invasive Species at Air Force Bases

Two California-based AFBs (Beale and Travis) are using farm animals to rid base lands of nonnative invasive plants not easily managed by annual mowing. The effort is improving wildlife habitat, saving money, and protecting military resources. Grazing leads to shorter grass than mowing, improving habitat for federally-listed threatened species such as the California tiger salamander. The shorter grass also substantially reduces fire risk. There are financial benefits as well—the bases earn money from grazing leases while eliminating mowing costs and the need for herbicides or machinery. This innovative nature-based solution was chosen because it was cost-effective and beneficial to both the installations and the community, including community ranchers. Bases are saving money, reducing fire risk, and enhancing habitat for threatened and endangered species, all while the community benefits from reduced fire risk, improved habitat, and, for ranchers, access to additional pasture for the animals they lease to the bases.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Restoration of Deer Island For Habitat and a Resilient Mississippi Sound

The Deer Island Restoration project aims to restore the 3.5-mile-long island off the coast of Biloxi, Mississippi and to create long-term disposal capacity for material dredged from the nearby Biloxi Harbor Navigation Project. Dredged material from a navigation channel in the Biloxi Harbor was used at Deer Island to restore marsh, create habitat for terrestrial and aquatic species, and increase resilience in the shoreline for future storm events. The project was implemented using USACE's *Engineering with Nature* principles and actively considered the diverse needs of the community, including habitat health, water quality, safety, recreation, and the economy. Additionally, the project reduces costs by limiting acquisition of new material and the need for future dredging.

Santa Clara Pueblo Indigenous Knowledge in Action

USACE partnered with the Santa Clara Pueblo Tribal government and multiple federal agencies (e.g., FEMA, USDA, DOI, and EPA) to recover from the 2011 Las Conchas Wildfire in New Mexico, and to reduce future flood and disaster risk for local residents in the Santa Clara watershed. Indigenous Knowledge was used to select culturally-appropriate approaches such as limiting access to sacred spring locations and using locally available materials like tree transplants, logs, and other woody and rock debris to construct control check dams at key locations in the watershed. Low-impact nature-based solutions were prioritized to reduce the costs and impacts of greenhouse gas emissions associated with using non-native techniques and materials. The solutions, informed by Indigenous Knowledge, reduce flood risk, minimize disruption to fragile ecosystems, and protect cultural resources and practices.

Constructing the Oro Loma Horizontal Levee on the South San Francisco Bay Shoreline

In San Francisco Bay, nature-based solutions were constructed to filter wastewater, enhance the resilience of the shoreline, mitigate flood risk from sea level rise, and improve water quality and habitat for local animals and plants. A new wetland was constructed to serve as a horizontal levee and was designed to dampen wave energy, reduce flood risk, and restore lost habitat. A wet weather treatment basin uses vegetation and soils to help filter nutrients from wastewater through biological uptake of nutrients as water flows through the horizontal levee. The use of nature-based solutions provided a cost-effective means of maintaining the integrity of local waters by refining partially treated wastewater. It also reduced flood risk by promoting a wetland as a horizontal levee, leading to improved shoreline habitats that increase the resilience of coastal communities.

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

The Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere Cooperative

The Oak Ridge Reservation participates in the Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere Cooperative, a collective of land management agencies, scientists, and Tribal leaders that supports sustainability-focused decision-making in the Southern Appalachian region. The Oak Ridge National Environmental Research Park engages in conservation efforts with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians through the Cooperative. As part of the partnership, the Culturally Significant Plant Species Initiative helps conserve plants within the Reservation that are culturally significant for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. The Laboratory also provides expertise in regional natural resources, geographic information systems, data science, and networking to plan the Extended Cultural Corridor, where natural area protection, set-asides, and low-impact use are important components.

Revitalization of the Fernald Preserve in Hamilton, Ohio

DOE's Office of Legacy Management manages the 1,050-acre Fernald Preserve, the habitat to more than 245 species of birds and 100 nesting spots. Within the Preserve, the Office maintains 385 acres of grassland and a 7-mile network of trails, making the Preserve one of the largest constructed wetland communities in Ohio. The main objectives in the Preserve are to maintain and improve wetland, prairie, and forest habitats; increase wildlife diversity; improve opportunities for birding; and to educate the public on successful ecological restoration. The Preserve is the site of a former World War II facility that once produced high-purity uranium for nuclear weapons. The Visitors Center, once a warehouse, is Ohio's first Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum facility and includes a ground source heating/cooling system. The restoration of the site improves the natural quality and environmental health of the community and provides educational and recreational opportunities to the general public.

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

Rebuilding Oysters for "The Town the Oyster Built"

The Staten Island community of Tottenville, historically known as "The Town the Oyster Built," was once protected by a series of oyster reefs, which in turn supported a robust oyster farming industry. Siltation, overharvesting, channel dredging, and human pathogens in the water resulted in the reefs' collapse. To build coastal resilience and revive the oyster reefs, the community received \$60 million in Community Development Block Grant—Disaster Recovery funding to construct 2,400 feet of nature-based solutions including near-shore breakwaters, partially submerged stone, and ecologically enhanced concrete structures. These features will dampen waves, reduce and reverse erosion, and provide habitats for oysters, tin fish, and other marine species. These structures form a barrier that protects the existing oyster reefs from storm surge, allowing them to grow and expand. Expanding the oyster reefs increases biodiversity and improves water quality as oysters filter water. In contrast to hard infrastructure like flood walls

and dikes, which displace rising water to nearby vulnerable areas, the project's necklace of breakwaters with oyster reefs and other marine habitats slows water movement (rather than redirect) and mitigates storm surges. The structures and reef area also provide educational and recreational opportunities. Partners have developed a Living Breakwaters curriculum for students in 6-8th grade science classes, and the project is seen as a model for community engagement and climate-adaptive green infrastructure. It won both the HUD Rebuild by Design competition in June 2014 and National Planning Achievement Award for Environmental Planning and is featured often in the media.

Recreation and Flood Management Through Liberty Green Park

In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh used a \$30 million Choice Neighborhoods grant to transform 14,500 square feet of underutilized land into Liberty Green Park. This greenspace was built to reduce flooding and provide recreation and gathering space for the community. Local community members had long advocated for a safe, high-quality recreational area after suffering from flash floods. The park is located on a plateau, which slopes down to busy nearby thoroughfares where community members have drowned during past flood events. To mitigate flood risk, the park contains a system of green infrastructure with native plants, newly planted trees, and bioswales that absorb 4.5 million gallons of water from the park and surrounding streets. This reduces flooding and slows rainwater such that sewage and roadway toxins do not flow into nearby rivers. The park contains grass-topped play mounds and is called a "super-playground," as it contains the largest play area in Pittsburgh and provides high-quality recreation to local neighborhoods. The park is a great example of how the Choice Neighborhoods program invests in comprehensive neighborhood improvements rather than just brick and mortar housing rehabilitation. It is also an example of how the program effectively integrates community feedback in planning, design, and construction.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Stormwater Management and Recreation: Mirabeau Water Garden

In New Orleans, Louisiana, a FEMA Hazard Mitigation grant funded the construction of the Mirabeau Water Garden in the Gentilly neighborhood. This urban stormwater park mitigates flooding while providing additional benefits to the community, which has a high social vulnerability³ and is located entirely below sea level. This stormwater park integrates bioretention with native vegetation to capture, store, and filter stormwater, thereby reducing flooding and preventing land subsidence. The park has a water storage capacity of over 11 million gallons and should result in a 50 – 60% reduction in flood damages from a 2-year storm event and 30 - 40% reduction in damages from a 10-year storm event. The flood reduction benefits have been calculated at nearly double the value of federal investment. The park features

³ Social vulnerability is the "susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of natural hazards, including disproportionate death, injury, loss, or disruption of livelihood." More information can be found at https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/social-vulnerability.

recreation, health, and natural education amenities for the whole community to enjoy; reduces the burden of flood control on local gray infrastructure; protects local homes; reduces heat stress; and provides greenhouse gas mitigation benefits. The use of nature-based solutions also aligns with the values of the community partners who donated the land for the park.

Nature-Based Mitigation in an Era of California Megafires

In Sonoma County, California, a FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant is supporting three pilot projects across 5,400 acres of the county to increase wildfire resilience. The nature-based solutions in this project expand on a set of conventional approaches like fuel reduction, building material choices, and preparedness and response planning typically applied at a neighborhood or town scale. It combines outreach and engagement with individual property owners to develop and implement a nature-based, landscape-scale approach to vegetation management and fire fuel reduction. This includes trimming undergrowth, fuels reduction for safe ingress and egress of emergency vehicles, and the creation of shaded green belts to serve as fire breaks. The project will apply an innovative systems approach of "Inside-out, Outside-In" that defines an inner core where property owners create and maintain defensible space and an outer vegetated buffer to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire losses in the Wildland Urban Interface through prevention and suppression. It is estimated that nearly 6,500 structures could be protected across Sonoma County through this project, which is piloting a comprehensive, holistic, landscape-scale approach that could be scaled into other high wildfire-risk areas.

Protecting Puerto Rico's Rebuilt Roads with Nature-Based Solutions

In Puerto Rico, FEMA is working with the Puerto Rico Department of Transportation and Public Works to enhance road resilience in the wake of Hurricane Maria. Using Public Assistance mitigation funding, Vetiver grass, a non-invasive species, was planted alongside some of the damaged roads across Puerto Rico to stabilize adjacent slopes and provide protection from future erosion and landslides. FEMA staff created a template for this type of mitigation project to be easily replicated for other damaged roads across the island. This nature-based solution was used as an alternative to retaining walls, gabion baskets, and other conventional "gray infrastructure" and provides environmental benefits, including water quality improvement and erosion control. Cost-effective disaster resilience measures enable future risk reduction without large investments from communities that lack time, money, or capacity for other projects. This nature-based solution offers a relatively easy solution to mitigate road damage from natural disasters and provides a cost-effective alternative to a conventional hard infrastructure solution for erosion control that can be scaled across the Caribbean and in other flood-prone areas of the United States.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

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Incorporating nature-based solutions into the USCG Headquarters

The USCG headquarters complex was the first phase of a broader consolidation of the DHS headquarters at St. Elizabeth's West Campus. A number of nature-based solutions were deployed in the construction of the complex, including green roofs, bioswales, rain gardens, wetland

shelves with a large retention pond, and the replication of local ecosystems through constructed soils and native plant palettes. The USCG notes several environmental and social benefits that informed its use of nature-based solutions in the headquarters' design, including increased biodiversity with woody shrubs and tree planting; reduced heat island effect by upwards of 15-degrees Fahrenheit; conservation of nearly 520,000 gallons of potable water from the District of Columbia reservoir; a 400% increase in carbon sequestration; and increased worker satisfaction for individuals working in the complex.

U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

Delaware River Basin Restoration Program

In 2016, Congress authorized the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program, implemented by FWS, to advance collaborative partner conservation to support the Delaware River and its watershed. The Program provides funding for individual projects with a focus on reducing flooding and runoff, restoring fish and wildlife habitats, improving water quality, and enhancing public recreational access. As a pilot for increasing equity, the projects also address racial and economic disparities in access to nature and conservation outcomes by ensuring that 47 percent of these projects will impact a community in which residents have been denied access to natural resources in the past. In just five years, the Program has become a model for voluntary, incentive-driven approaches to landscape conservation that builds upon and strengthens existing partnerships. In recognition of the Program's success, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provided another \$26 million to FWS available over five years for implementation of the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program. In 2022, the program expects to fund 12 additional projects totaling \$4.7 million and leverage an approximately equal amount of matching funds. These projects will support innovative uses of nature-based solutions to improve wildlife habitat, sustain ecological functions in the face of climate change, and directly engage communities.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

Restoration Collaborative Rehydrates Arid Landscapes and Conserves Biodiversity in the Madrean Sky Islands

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is working with a bi-national, community-based collaboration of government and non-governmental organizations, private landowners, ranchers, students, volunteers, scientists, and land managers to improve restoration outcomes across the Madrean Sky Islands. This is a 56-million acre mountainous, pine-oak woodland region stretching across the border between Arizona and Mexico. The "*Colonias*" neighborhoods within 150 miles of the US-Mexico border have inadequate housing, lack sewer and water infrastructure, and subsist on below average household incomes. The USGS investigated the restoration benefits of low-cost, low-tech, rock detention structures installed in dryland streams. Rock detention structures, as well as beaver dams, are nature-based solutions that can restore natural watershed dynamics and nutrient cycles in arid ecosystems, creating and restoring

wetland-like environments. Such examples of Natural Infrastructure in Dryland Streams (NIDS) have been shown to provide flood regulation, new and restored habitat, stream flow regulation, water purification, erosion control, groundwater recharge, and carbon sequestration and storage. NIDS also supports adaptation to and protection from climate-related disturbances and stressors such as drought, water shortages, flooding, heatwaves, dust storms, wildfire, and biodiversity losses, while also addressing aspects of food and water insecurity.

Wildfire and Climate Resilience on the San Carlos Apache Reservation

USGS is working with the San Carlos Apache Tribe to identify parts of the Tribe's reservation in Arizona that are most vulnerable to wildfire. The collaboration has worked to identify restoration activities to improve climate resilience. The USGS used satellite imagery and watershed modelling to help the Tribe's natural resource managers prioritize areas for firebreak and water detention installations along large rivers. The results have demonstrated that such nature-based solutions can boost resilience to wildfire by increasing water availability and reducing water stress, while also preventing post-fire flooding and erosion. The Forest Resources Department within the San Carlos Apache Tribe is engaged in preventative thinning of vegetation and resource-benefit burns, which USGS has also shown to reduce wildfire intensity. The USFS is now using this guidance to consider expanding similar nature-based practices to Ancestral Lands in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

Building Nature-based Resilience for Coastal Highways through Federal and State Partnerships

FHWA sponsored a pilot project with the Delaware Department of Transportation to increase the resilience of coastal highways using nature-based solutions. The project focused on State Route 1, a 17-mile stretch of highway already experiencing flooding and erosion due to sea level rise. The Delaware Center for the Inland Bays worked with private designers and contractors to complete a resilience project that included nature-based solutions: a living shoreline, upgraded storm drain outfalls, and a permeable pavement installation. These nature-based solutions reinforced one of Delaware's major transportation arteries, protecting both critical transportation infrastructure and the drivers who use State Route 1. The FHWA has also scaled up work on nature-based solutions through strategic partnerships with federal and state agencies to sponsor and promote additional research and technical information. A FHWA partnership with NOAA on the Effects of Sea Level Rise Program couples the best coastal science on nature-based solutions with the best science on pavement deterioration from inundation and assesses the effectiveness of coastal nature-based solutions on increasing resilience for highway pavements. This partnership improves the understanding of how nature-based solutions can be deployed to protect critical transportation infrastructure and the drivers who use it.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Engaging Students with the Campus RainWorks Challenge

Since 2011, the Campus RainWorks Challenge, a green infrastructure design competition, has sought to engage young environmental professionals at American colleges and universities by promoting and showcasing innovative stormwater management techniques and the benefits of green infrastructure. Green infrastructure practices advanced by the Campus RainWorks Challenge have included green roofs, permeable materials, tree plantings, restored habitat areas, rain gardens, and rain harvesting systems. Beyond water quality benefits, these solutions provide benefits including climate resilience, greenhouse gas sequestration, water conservation, reduction of heat island effects, and the beautification of campus landscapes. The competition has engaged over 800 multi-disciplinary teams from over 270 colleges and universities to foster collaboration and, in some cases, implement real design changes to campuses that improve community access to green space. For example, in 2020, a team from the University of Pennsylvania proposed a design for greenspace which included raised garden beds and an outdoor classroom that was constructed at a West Philadelphia elementary school.

Greening America's Communities

The Greening America's Communities program provides design assistance to communities wanting to use nature-based solutions to develop a vision for neighborhood design that protects the environment, public health, and the economy while inspiring changes to better support sustainable growth. Since 2010, the program has assisted 41 communities in funding nature-based solutions, including nearly \$1 million spent on green street improvements that spurred downtown redevelopment in Lincoln, Nebraska and \$1.3 million invested in transforming blighted areas of Selma, Alabama into the urban Montgomery Trail. Frankfort, Kentucky is coupling a \$1.5 million Greening America's Communities grant with an \$8 million TIGER grant from DOT to invest in green infrastructure. Austin, Texas will invest \$2 billion over the next 15 years in nature-based solutions around the city. The nature-based solutions invested in through the Greening America's Communities program include rain gardens, shade trees, permeable paving, and other green street designs that support all modes of transportation. This program boosts local economies and resilience to climate change while reducing stormwater runoff and heat island effects.

San Francisco National Estuaries Program: Transforming Shorelines

In the San Francisco Bay Area, Transforming Shorelines is a project that is advancing naturebased solutions and building capacity for innovative approaches linked to wastewater treatment as a way to create resilience to sea level rise. Wastewater treatment plants, typically built at the bottom of watersheds to allow gravity to bring in the influent, are at extreme risk of sea level rise and are facing potential nutrient pollution caps on their discharges under the Clean Water Act. In the San Francisco Bay Area, the wastewater treatment sector as a whole has collectively invested in data gathering to maximize investment in nutrient control technologies and invested in innovative approaches to attempt to build horizontal levees on the shorelines in front of their systems to provide flood protection, habitat restoration, and nutrient removal through subsurface

discharges. This effort has created a forum for practitioners and experts on nature-based solutions, including representatives from wastewater treatment, resiliency and nutrient managers, regulators, and experts involved in habitat restoration. Project partners are supporting permit applications for the first full-scale application of a multi-benefit vegetated levee receiving nitrified secondary-treated wastewater in the City of Hayward. Project partners with the City of San Leandro are preparing designs, permit applications, and environmental documentation for the restoration of a 4.3-acre wastewater storage basin to create a multi-benefit treatment wetland. They are also developing a community-based shoreline resilience and tidal marsh restoration vision for the surrounding area.



Federal Knowledge Resources, Tools, Guidance, and Technical Assistance

Agencies identified a wide range of federal resources on nature-based solutions. This guide contains 279 resources, including 77 that were released in 2023. These resources were categorized by type (i.e., knowledge resource, guidance, tool, and/or technical assistance) and by the benefits addressed (Table 1). Inclusion of the resource in the Table below is not an endorsement of the product. Agencies, partners, and communities are encouraged to consider these resources when planning nature-based solutions.

Types of Nature-Based Solution Resources

Knowledge resources provide summaries of the current scientific understanding of nature-based solutions and their benefits.

Guidance resources provide specific information on how to design and execute nature-based solutions projects, including formal guidance, best practices, guidelines, and other related documents.

Tools are any interactive media used for the advancement of nature-based solutions projects.

Technical assistance resources help work through administrative and technical aspects of nature-based solution projects, including permitting and funding applications.

Summary:

Based on the resource review (Figure 1a), existing federal nature-based solution resources are dominated by general knowledge resources, such as case studies and process overviews. Agencies have developed fewer tools, guidance, and technical assistance. Overarchingly, these resources provide information and support for using nature-based solutions for a wide range of benefits. Many of the available federal resources address risk reduction and resilience, which is important for communities facing increasingly intense risks from the combined effects of climate change and nature loss. Based on agency responses, there appears to have been more attention on reducing risks from coastal flooding and creating infrastructure resilience than other aspects of risk reduction (Figure 1b). Opportunities remain for agencies to develop additional resources for applying nature-based solutions to a wide range of other benefits, including jobs, equity, and risks from increasingly frequent extreme events (e.g., fire, drought, extreme heat).

| Benefits | Technical Assistance | Tools | Guidance | Knowledge |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| Any Risk Reduction | 47 | 63 | 105 | 140 |
| Nature | 31 | 58 | 84 | 120 |
| Water | 25 | 41 | 64 | 71 |
| Climate Mitigation | 21 | 20 | 39 | 69 |
| Health | 11 | 24 | 24 | 42 |
| Recreation | 11 | 14 | 37 | 39 |
| Food | 17 | 28 | 29 | 34 |
| Community Development | 15 | 10 | 28 | 31 |
| Jobs | 4 | 5 | 14 | 17 |
| Equity | 7 | 9 | 17 | 19 |

(a) Resources Available in 2023

(b) Resources Available in 2023 for Risk Reduction Specified by Risk

| Coasta | I Flood Red | duction | | 28 | | 29 | 63 | 86 |
|---------------------|--------------|----------|----|-----|------|----|----|----|
| Inlar | nd Flood Red | duction | | 19 | | 32 | 52 | 55 |
| Drou | ght Risk Red | duction | | 17 | | 20 | 40 | 42 |
| Infras | tructure Res | silience | | 21 | | 28 | 58 | 65 |
| Ada | ptation, Res | silience | | 14 | | 25 | 38 | 55 |
| Fire Risk Reduction | | | 13 | | 17 | 33 | 36 | |
| Heat Risk Reduction | | | 13 | | 14 | 32 | 34 | |
| N | umber of Res | ources | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 30 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 150+ | | | |

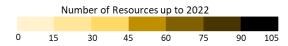
Figure 1. Summary of federal resources available to inform the use

of nature-based solutions for a wide range of benefits. Resources with information relating to the reduction of any risk are combined into one category in (a) and separated out by risk in (b) for a more detailed exploration. The figure summarizes resources identified by agencies as of November, 2023.

Since the original publication of Version 1.0 of this guide in 2022, federal agencies have released 77 new resources to support the adoption of effective nature-based solutions. Many of these new resources are focused on benefits that previously had less coverage. For example, resources available in 2022 were dominated by knowledge resources for using nature-based solutions for risk reduction (Figure 2a). In 2023 agencies developed more technical assistance resources and guidance documents focused on the use of nature-based solutions to deliver climate mitigation, community development, equity, jobs and water benefits (Figure 2b). These advances mirror some of the major priorities of the Biden-Harris Administration, such as the Justice40 initiative, confronting the climate crisis, and creating well-paying jobs for all.

(a) Resources Available in 2022

| Benefits | Technical Assistance | Tools | Guidance | Knowledge |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| Any Risk Reduction | 32 | 55 | 73 | 92 |
| Nature | 20 | 52 | 63 | 83 |
| Water | 12 | 36 | 42 | 44 |
| Climate Mitigation | 12 | 14 | 16 | 34 |
| Health | 7 | 22 | 17 | 31 |
| Recreation | 6 | 12 | 22 | 26 |
| Food | 14 | 26 | 24 | 24 |
| Community Development | 7 | 6 | 12 | 17 |
| Jobs | 2 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Equity | 5 | 6 | 7 | 12 |



(b) Percent Growth in Resources Available From 2022 to 2023

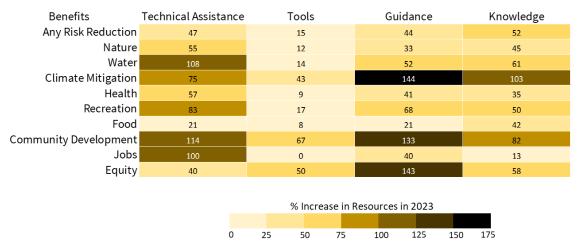


Figure 2. Summary of federal resources available in 2022 and relative increases in resources released in 2023. Resources for nature-based solutions focused on a wide range of possible benefits but covered them unevenly in 2022 (a). Newly released resources in 2023 helped fill some of the gaps, with additional resources primarily focused on benefits such as climate mitigation, jobs, equity and community development (b).

Within the broad category of nature-based solutions for risk reduction, new resources in 2023 (Figure 3b) were primarily technical assistance and guidance resources, and focused on risks that were underrepresented in the resource base in 2022 (Figure 3a). Proportionally more resources were released for risks that had major social impacts in 2023, such as heat and fire risk. These patterns show agency attention to filling some resource gaps, while opportunities still remain to fill others.

(a) Resources on Risk Reduction Available in 2022

| Benefits | Technical Assistance | Tools | Guidance | Knowledge |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| Coastal Flood Reduction | 16 | 25 | 40 | 53 |
| Inland Flood Reduction | 10 | 28 | 33 | 36 |
| Drought Risk Reduction | 10 | 16 | 23 | 26 |
| Infrastructure Resilience | 9 | 24 | 36 | 36 |
| Adaptation, Resilience | 10 | 18 | 21 | 28 |
| Fire Risk Reduction | 6 | 14 | 18 | 22 |
| Heat Risk Reduction | 6 | 12 | 16 | 22 |
| | | | | |

Number of Resources up to 2022

0 15 30 45 60

(b) Percent Growth in Resources Available for Risk Reduction From 2022-2023

| Benefits | Technical Assistance | | Tools | | (| Guidan | ce | | Knowledge |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Coastal Flood Reduction | 75 | | 16 | | | 58 | | | 62 |
| Inland Flood Reduction | 90 | | 14 | | | 58 | | | 53 |
| Drought Risk Reduction | 70 | | 25 | | | 74 | | | 62 |
| Infrastructure Resilience | 133 | | 17 | | | 61 | | | 81 |
| Adaptation, Resilience | 40 | | 39 | | | 81 | | | 96 |
| Fire Risk Reduction | 117 | | 21 | | | 83 | | | 64 |
| Heat Risk Reduction | 117 | | 17 | | | 100 | | | 55 |
| | | | % Increa | ise in Res | sources i | in 2023 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | |

Figure 3. Summary of federal resources available in 2022 for the use of nature-based solutions for risk reduction, and relative increases in resources released in 2023. Within the broad category of any risk reduction, multiple major risks were addressed, though coverage for some risks outpaced others in resources available in 2022 (a). New resources released in 2023 helped close some of these gaps, with emphasis on technical assistance and guidance documents, and large relative growth in resources for nature-based solutions for infrastructure resilience, and fire and heat risk reduction (b).



Table 1. Current federal resources on nature-based solutions, categorized by their type and stated benefit(s)

Resources are listed by authoring agency. The table includes resources reported in the 2022 Resources Guide, as well as new resources released in 2023 (indicated by *).

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|---|--|------------------------|--|
| AmeriCorps | Impact Evaluation on EarthCorps Restoration Methods | Knowledge | Jobs, Water, Nature |
| AmeriCorps | Impact Evaluation on WA Conservation Corps Restoration Methods | Knowledge | Nature |
| CEQ/GSA | Supporting the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators | Knowledge, Guidance | Community Development, Food, Nature |
| Cities of Service/AmeriCorps | What Does Effective Engagement Look Like? Lessons from Resilience AmeriCorps | Knowledge | Jobs, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Water |
| DHS (FEMA) | Building Community Resilience with Nature-Based Solutions: A Guide for Local Communities | Guidance | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DHS (FEMA) /DOC(NOAA)/ DOI(USGS)/ DOD(USACE) | Coral Reef Restoration for Risk Reduction (CR4): A Guide to Project Design and Proposal Development | Knowledge, Guidance | Jobs, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Water, Food and Products, Recreation, Health, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| DHS (FEMA) | Compiled Resources on Future Conditions and Nature-based Solutions, Including from NOAA and EPA | Knowledge | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DHS (FEMA) | FEMA Economic Benefit Values for Green Infrastructure | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Nature |
| DHS (FEMA) | Nature-based Solutions Website | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience |
| DHS (FEMA)* | Building Community Resilience with Nature-Based Solutions: Strategies for Success | Guidance | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Recreation |
| DHS (FEMA)* | Nature-Based Solutions for Mitigating Hazards | Knowledge, Guidance, Technical Assistance | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Food & Products |
| DHS (FEMA)* | Application Support Materials | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools | |
| DHS (FEMA)* | BRIC Program Support Material (PSM) Resources | Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-------------|---|------------------------|---|
| DHS (FEMA)* | Engineering with Nature: <u>Alternative Techniques to Riprap</u> <u>Bank Stabilization.</u> | Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Nature |
| DHS (FEMA)* | Guide to Expanding Mitigation: Making the connection to the coast | Guidance, Tools | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Nature |
| DHS (FEMA)* | FEMA Resources for Climate Resilience | Guidance, Tools | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DHS (FEMA)* | Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program and Policy Guide | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DHS (FEMA)* | Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund | Guidance | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DHS (FEMA)* | <u>Timeline for Investing in NBS</u> <u>Strategies (Infographic) (fema.gov)</u> | Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| | | | Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Nature |
| DHS (FEMA)* | <u>Using Nature-Based Solutions</u> <u>Across Landscapes (Infographic)</u> | Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DHS (FEMA)* | Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program and Policy Guide | Knowledge, Guidance | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Coastal County Snapshots | Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction |
| DOC (NOAA) | Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper | Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Equity, Water, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Coral Reef Restoration Monitoring Guide: Methods to evaluate restoration success from local to ecosystem scales | Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Recreation, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Economic Guidance for Coastal Management Professionals | Tools, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Food & Products, Recreation, Health |
| DOC (NOAA) | Economic Valuation of Shoreline Protection within the Jacques | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|------------|---|--|--|
| | Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve | | |
| DOC (NOAA) | Economic Valuation Self-Guided Module and Associated guidance documents | Knowledge, Guidance, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Food & Products, Recreation, Health |
| DOC (NOAA) | Fast Facts on Natural Infrastructure | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Water |
| DOC (NOAA) | Funding and Financing Coastal Resilience Webinars | Knowledge, Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction |
| DOC (NOAA) | Funding and Financing: Options and Considerations for Coastal Resilience Projects | Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Water, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Green Infrastructure Effectiveness Database | Tools, Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Food & Products |
| DOC (NOAA) | Green Infrastructure Mapping Guide | Guidance, Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water |
| DOC (NOAA) | Green Infrastructure Options to Reduce Flooding | Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Recreation, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Guidance for Considering the Use of Living Shorelines | Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|------------|---|--|---|
| DOC (NOAA) | How to Map Open Space for Community Rating System Credit | Knowledge, Guidance, Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction |
| DOC (NOAA) | NOAA Restoration Center: Monitoring and Evaluation for Restoration ProjectsProviding Technical Support for Habitat Restoration Efforts | Guidance, Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Water |
| DOC (NOAA) | Nature-Based Solutions for Coastal Hazards | Guidance, Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction |
| DOC (NOAA) | Nature-Based Solutions for Coastal Hazards: The Basics | Knowledge, Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction, Water, Recreation, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Nature-Based Solutions: Benefits, Costs, and Economic Assessments | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | NOAA Living Shorelines Project Map | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Oyster Reef Habitat Conservation | Guidance, Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Planning for Sea Level Rise in the Northeast: Considerations for the Implementation of Tidal Wetlands Habitat Restoration Projects; workshop report | Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Recreation, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| DOC (NOAA) | Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitat Volume 1 (2003): Framework for Monitoring Plans Under the Estuaries and Clean Water Act of 2000 | Guidance, Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Water, Food & Products, Recreation, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitat Volume 2 (2005): Tools for Monitoring Coastal Habitats | Guidance, Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction |
| DOC (NOAA) | Sea Level Rise Viewer Marsh Migration Data | Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction |
| DOC (NOAA) | Florida Sea Grant Living Shorelines Training for Marine Contractors | Knowledge, Guidance | Jobs, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Working with Nature: A Guide to Native Plants for New York's Great Lakes Shorelines | Guidance | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Water, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA) | Restoration Atlas | Tools | Nature |
| DOC (NOAA)/EPA | Coastal & Waterfront Smart Growth | Knowledge, Tools | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Food & Products, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA)/DOI (USGS, FWS) | Federal Interagency Nature-like <u>Fishway Passage Design Guidelines</u> <u>for Atlantic Coast Diadromous</u> <u>Fishes</u> | Guidance | Jobs, Food & Products, Recreation, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| DOC (NOAA)* | <u>Funding and Financing Coastal</u> <u>Resilience</u> | Guidance, Tool, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Recreation |
| DOC (NOAA)* | Integrating Blue Carbon Ecosystems into MPA Management | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, Resilience, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA)* | Funding and Financing Coastal Resilience Webinar Series | Knowledge, Technical Assistance | Jobs, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA)* | Case Study: Community-Led Resilience Program Leads to Shovel-Ready Projects | Guidance, Technical Assistance | Coastal Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA)* | Dune Restoration Increases Flood Protection and Access for Community | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Recreation, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA)* | Dynamic Revetments Provide aNature-Based Approach to ControlErosion in High Wave EnergyEnvironments | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development |
| DOC (NOAA)* | Resiliency Officer Helps Design an Environmental Impact Bond to Finance Community Resilience Projects | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Health |
| DOC (NOAA)* | Innovative Green Infrastructure Project Has Diverse Funding and Financing Portfolio | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| DOC (NOAA)* | Using Novel Approaches to Create Resilient Dune Systems Following Hurricane Maria | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Recreation, Nature |
| DOC (NOAA)* | Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Living Shorelines Program | Knowledge, Guidance, Technical Assistance | Jobs, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Nature |
| DOD | Department of Defense Climate Adaptation Plan | Knowledge | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience |
| DOD | Readiness and EnvironmentalProtection Integration Program(REPI) Climate Resilience ResourceLibrary | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools, Technical Assistance | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Nature |
| DOD | Building Resilience to Climate Change Through Off-Base Natural Infrastructure Solutions: A REPI guide for installations and partners | Guidance, Tools | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Nature |
| DOD (USACE) | Engineering with Nature: Supporting Mission Resilience and Infrastructure Value at Department of Defense Installations | Knowledge | Infrastructure Resilience, Nature |
| DOD (USACE) | Engineering with Nature: An Atlas Series (Volumes 1 and 2) | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Food & Products, Recreation, Health, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|
| DOD (USACE) | Flood Plain Management Services | Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction |
| DOD (USACE) | Natural Infrastructure Opportunities Tool | Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Nature |
| DOD (USACE) | Planning Assistance to States, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District | Technical Assistance | Drought Risk Reduction, Water |
| DOD (USACE) | Use of Natural and Nature-based Features (NNBF) for Coastal Resilience | Knowledge, Guidance | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Food & Products, Recreation, Nature |
| DOD (USACE) | USACE Sand Availability and Needs Determination (SAND) | Knowledge | Jobs, Coastal Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Recreation, Nature |
| DOD (USACE)/ DOI(USGS) (with the State of Alabama) | Alabama Barrier Island Restoration Assessment | Knowledge, Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Health, Nature |
| DOD (USACE)* | Journal Article: A Multi-Decadal Assessment of Dredged Sediment Beneficial Use Projects, Part 1 and Part 2 | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water |
| DOE | Energy Communities IWG | Technical Assistance | Jobs, Equity, Community Development |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|------------|--|--|---|
| DOI | Office of Insular Affairs Technical Assistance Program | Technical Assistance | Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Nature |
| DOI (BIA) | Tribal Climate Resilience | Technical Assistance | Adaptation, Resilience |
| DOI (BOEM) | BOEM Marine Minerals Information Systems (MMIS) | Knowledge, Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction, Water, Nature |
| DOI (BOEM) | Fact Sheet: Marine Minerals Information System (MMIS) | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Water, Nature |
| DOI (BOEM) | BOEM Marine Minerals Overview | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Water, Nature |
| DOI (BOEM) | BOEM Marine Minerals Program | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (BOEM) | Marine Mineral Studies | Knowledge | Health, Nature |
| DOI (BOEM) | Economic and Geomorphic Comparison of OCS and Nearshore Sand for Coastal Restoration Projects | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (FWS) | The Beaver Restoration Guidebook | Knowledge, Guidance, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Inland Flood Reduction, Fire Risk Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (FWS) | Biological Carbon Sequestration Accomplishments Report | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Resilience, Nature |
| DOI (FWS) | Coastal Program | Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Resilience, Nature |
| DOI (FWS) | Culvert Design Guidelines for Ecological Function | Knowledge, Guidance, | Climate Mitigation, Inland Flood Reduction, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | | Technical Assistance | |
| DOI (FWS) | Farm Bill Conservation Programs Brochure | Knowledge, Guidance, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Drought Risk Reduction, Resilience, Food & Products, Nature |
| DOI (FWS) | National Fish Passage Program | Technical Assistance | Food & Products, Nature |
| DOI (FWS) | Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program | Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Resilience, Nature |
| DOI (FWS) | Pollinator Initiative | Guidance Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Resilience, Food & Products, Nature |
| DOI (FWS) | Urban Wildlife Conservation Program | Knowledge, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Equity, Food & Products, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DOI (FWS) | Salt Marsh Sediment Augmentation | Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (FWS, USGS) | Report: Impacts of Sediment Removal from and Placement in Coastal Barrier Island Systems | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (NPS) | Coastal Adaptation Strategies Handbook | Knowledge, Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| DOI (NPS) | Fire Island National Seashore Breach Management Plan/EIS | Knowledge | Equity, Water, Nature |
| DOI (NPS) | National Park Service Beach Nourishment Guidance | Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Recreation, Nature |
| DOI (NPS) | Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network Geomorphological Monitoring Protocol | Guidance | Nature |
| DOI (NPS) | Planning Tools for Green Infrastructure | Guidance, Tools | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Nature |
| DOI (NPS) | Planning for a Changing Climate | Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | A geological perspective on the degradation and conservation of western Atlantic coral reefs | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Ancient Methods of Preventing Desertification and Recovering from Drought | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools | Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Biological Carbon Sequestration (Western U.S.)Biological Carbon Sequestration (Eastern U.S.) | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| DOI (USGS) | <u>Future Coastal Flooding: -</u> <u>Prediction of Flooding Now and Into</u> <u>the Future</u> | Tools | Jobs, Coastal Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience |
| DOI (USGS) | Coastal Wetlands Synthesis | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Estuary Restoration and Wildlife/Carbon Storage Co- Benefits | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Evaluating tidal saline wetland migration along the U.S. Gulf of Mexico coast under alternative sea- level rise and urbanization scenarios | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | USGS Coastal Change Hazards Portal | Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | U.S. Geological Survey monitor barrier islands | Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Green infrastructure in the Great Lakes | Knowledge, Guidance | Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Green Infrastructure Projects | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools | Inland Flood Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Health, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Green Stormwater Infrastructure to Reduce Suburban Runoff | Knowledge | Inland Flood Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Health, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Hazards Exposure and Reporting Analytics | Guidance, Tools | Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|------------|---|------------------------|--|
| DOI (USGS) | Restoration of Wetland Invertebrates to Improve Wildlife Habitat in Minnesota. | Knowledge | Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Assessing pollinator habitat services to optimize conservation programs | Knowledge | Food & Products, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Marshes and Mangroves as Nature- Based Coastal Storm Buffers | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction |
| DOI (USGS) | National Assessment of Geologic Carbon Dioxide Storage Resources—Results | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation |
| DOI (USGS) | National Climate Change Viewer | Knowledge, Tools | Fire Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Food & Products, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | National Shoreline Change - Exploring Shoreline Positions of the United States From the 1800s To the Present | Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction |
| DOI (USGS) | Natural Infrastructure to Enhance Fire and Climate Resilience in Tribal Lands and Watersheds | Knowledge | Fire Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Natural Infrastructure in Dryland Streams to Reverse Desertification | Knowledge | Drought Risk Reduction, Equity, Water, Health |
| DOI (USGS) | Natural Solutions to Ecological and Economic Problems Caused by Extreme Precipitation Events | Knowledge | Inland Flood Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Water |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| DOI (USGS) | Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) | Knowledge, Tools | Jobs, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Real-time Forecasts of Coastal Change | Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction |
| DOI (USGS) | Rigorously Valuing the PotentialCoastal Hazard Risk ReductionProvided by Coral Reef Restorationin Florida and Puerto Rico | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Sea-Level Change: An Interactive Guide to Global and Regional Sea Level Rise Scenarios for the United States | Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | The Role of U.S. Coral Reefs in Coastal Protection | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Reducing Urban Heat with Tree Canopy | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Health |
| DOI (USGS) | Restoration of Freshwater Mussels to Improve Water Quality | Knowledge | Water, Health, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Restoring America's Sagebrush Biome | Knowledge, Guidance | Adaptation, Resilience, Recreation, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Hydrologic Restoration in Coastal Wetlands Enhances Climate Change Mitigation Benefits | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction |
| DOI (USGS) | Science Supporting the Elwha River Restoration Project | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools | Jobs, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Water, Health, Food & Products, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|--|
| DOI (USGS) | Land Management Explains Major <u>Trends in Forest Structure and</u> <u>Composition over the Last</u> <u>Millennium in CA Klamath</u> <u>Mountains</u> | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | U.S Geological Survey Wildland Fire Science Strategic Plan | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction |
| DOI (USGS) | A framework for identifying and characterizing coral reef "oases" against a backdrop of degradation | Knowledge | Adaptation, Resilience, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | Restoring tides to reduce methane emissions in impounded wetlands: A new and potent Blue Carbon climate change intervention | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Nature |
| DOI (USGS) | USGS Integrated Drought Science | Knowledge, Tools | Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water |
| DOI (USGS, FWS) | Monitoring Habitat Restoration Projects: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Pacific Region Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and Coastal Program Protocol | Guidance | Nature |
| DOI* | Workbook: Action Plan for Restoration of Coral Reef Coastal Protection Services: Case Study Example and Workbook | Knowledge, Tool | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Recreation |
| DOI (USGS)* | Research: Impacts of marsh site characteristics in Buzzards Bay marshes and their watersheds | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Water, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| DOI (USGS)* | Coral Reef Project | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Coastal Resource Evaluation for Management Application (CREMA) | Knowledge, Tools | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Coral Reef Restoration for Risk Reduction (CR4): A Guide to Project Design and Proposal Development | Guidance, Tool, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water |
| DOI (USGS)* | Resource: Pollinator Conservation and Climate Science at the U.S. Geological Survey | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Infrastructure Resilience, Equity, Adaptation, Resilience, Food & Products, Health, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Resource: The Bee Lab Fact Sheet | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Health, Food & Products, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Future Marsh Evolution Due to <u>Tidal Changes Induced by Human</u> <u>Adaptation to Sea Level Rise</u> | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Compound flood model for the lower Nooksack River and delta, western WashingtonAssessment of vulnerability and nature-based adaptation opportunities to mitigate higher sea level and stream flooding | Tools | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | USGS short film about Check Dams featured in "Water is Life" festival, Tucson, Arizona | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Drought Risk, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-------------|---|----------------------|---|
| DOI (USGS)* | Active Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) projects geospatial vector data | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Wildfire immediately reduces nest and adult survival of greater sage- grouse | Knowledge | Fire Risk Reduction, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Literature Summary of Indicators of Water Vulnerability in the Western US 2000-2022 | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Health, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Spatially explicit models of seed availability improve predictions of conifer regeneration following the 2018 Carr Fire in northern California | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, Resilience, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Mapping methane reduction potential of tidal wetland restoration in the United States | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Societal benefits of floodplains in the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River watersheds: Sediment, nutrient, and flood regulation ecosystem services | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Hydrologic Investigations of Green Infrastructure by the Central Midwest Water Science Center | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| DOI (USGS)* | Coral Reef Restoration for Risk Reduction (CR4): A Guide to Project Design and Proposal Development | Knowledge, Guidance, Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Framework for facilitating mangrove recovery after hurricanes on Caribbean islands | Knowledge, Guidance | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Climate change mitigation potential of Louisiana's coastal area: Current estimates and future projections | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation |
| DOI (USGS)* | Mangrove reforestation provides greater blue carbon benefit than afforestation for mitigating global climate change | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Coral restoration for coastal resilience: Integrating ecology, hydrodynamics, and engineering at multiple scales | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience |
| DOI (USGS)* | Sharing land via keystone structure: Retaining naturally regenerated trees may efficiently benefit birds in plantations | Knowledge | Food & Products |
| DOI (USGS)* | Could biological soil crusts act as natural fire fuel breaks in the sagebrush steppe? | Knowledge | Fire Risk Reduction |
| DOI (USGS)* | Above- and Belowground BiomassCarbon Stock and Net PrimaryProductivity Maps for TidalHerbaceous Marshes of the UnitedStates | Knowledge, Tool | Climate Mitigation |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-------------|--|----------------------|--|
| DOI (USGS)* | Natural infrastructure in dryland streams (NIDS) can establish regenerative wetland sinks that reverse desertification and strengthen climate resilience | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Food & Products |
| DOI (USGS)* | The Potential for coral reef restoration to mitigate coastal flooding as sea levels rise | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience |
| DOI (USGS)* | <u>USGS Science in the American</u> <u>Territories</u> | Knowledge, Tool | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| DOI (USGS)* | Monitoring of Wave, Current, and Sediment Dynamics Along the Chincoteague Living Shoreline, Virginia | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience |
| DOI (USGS)* | Marshes and Mangroves as Nature- Based Coastal Storm Buffers | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience |
| DOI (USGS)* | Restoration and Conservation Opportunity Maps for the conterminous U.S. (CONUS) | Tool | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Food& Products, Nature |
| DOT | Nature-Based Solutions Pilot Reports | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Nature |
| DOT (FHWA) | White Paper: Nature-Based Solutions for Coastal Highway Resilience | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| DOT (FHWA) | Nature-Based Solutions for Coastal Highway Resilience: An Implementation Guide | Knowledge, Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Nature |
| DOT (FHWA) | Case Studies in Realizing Co- Benefits of Multimodal Roadway Design and Gray and Green Infrastructure | Knowledge | Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Recreation, Health |
| DOT (FHWA) | Peer Exchange Summary Report - Nature-Based Solutions for Coastal Highway Resilience | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Nature |
| DOT* | Checklist for a Strong Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience Grant Application | Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, , Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Health |
| ЕРА | Brownfields Technical Assistance, Training, and Research | Technical Assistance | Equity, Community Development, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| EPA | Build Green Infrastructure | Guidance, Tools | Climate Mitigation, Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Nature |
| EPA | Clearinghouse for Environmental Finance | Tools | Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| EPA | Community-Based Public-Private Partnerships and Alternative Market-Based Tools for Integrated Green Stormwater Infrastructure: Guide for Local Governments | Guidance | Infrastructure Resilience, Water |
| ЕРА | Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Eligibility Handbook | Guidance | Infrastructure Resilience, Water |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-----------|---|---|---|
| EPA | Financing Alternatives Comparison Tool | Tools | Water |
| ЕРА | Financing Options for Nontraditional Eligibilities in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program | Guidance | Infrastructure Resilience, Water |
| ЕРА | Getting to Green: Paying for Green Infrastructure, Finance Options and Resources for Local Decision- Makers | Guidance | Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water |
| ЕРА | EPA Green Infrastructure Resources | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| EPA | Green Infrastructure Funding Opportunities | Guidance | Infrastructure Resilience, Water |
| EPA | Green Infrastructure Modeling Toolkit:Storm Water Management Model;National Stormwater Calculator;Green Infrastructure Wizard;Watershed Management Optimization Support Tool;Visualizing Ecosystems for Land Management Assessment Model;Green Infrastructure Flexible Model; Community-enabled Lifecycle | Tools | Inland Flood Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Health, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-----------|---|--|---|
| | <u>Analysis of Stormwater</u> <u>Infrastructure Cost Tool; and</u> Integrated Decision Support Tool | | |
| ЕРА | Financing Green Infrastructure: A Best Practices Guide for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund | Guidance | Infrastructure Resilience, Water |
| EPA | Including Watershed Planning and Green Infrastructure into State Hazard Mitigation Plans | Guidance, Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Water, Recreation |
| EPA | Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities | Guidance | Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| ЕРА | Tools, Strategies and LessonsLearned from EPA GreenInfrastructure Technical AssistanceProjects | Knowledge, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, Resilience, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Health |
| ЕРА | Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center | Tools, Technical Assistance | Infrastructure Resilience, Water |
| EPA | The Importance of Operation and Maintenance for the Long-Term Success of Green Infrastructure: A Review of Green Infrastructure O&M Practices in ARRA Clean Water State Revolving Fund Projects | Knowledge, Guidance, Technical Assistance | Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Community Development, Water, Nature |
| EPA | Environmental Benefits of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Green Infrastructure Projects | Knowledge, Guidance | Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Community Development, Water, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| EPA | <u>CWSRF Best Practices Guide for</u> <u>Financing Nonpoint Source</u> <u>Solutions</u> | Knowledge, Guidance | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| EPA | <u>Funding Resilient Infrastructure and</u> <u>Communities with the Clean Water</u> <u>State Revolving Fund</u> | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| EPA/ DOC (NOAA) | Green Infrastructure for Coral Conservation | Knowledge | Water, Recreation, Nature |
| EPA/Environmental Law Institute | Nature-Based Mitigation Goals and Actions in Local Mitigation Plans | Knowledge | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Recreation, Nature |
| EPA* | Creating Co-Benefits Through Hazard Mitigation Planning and Water Resource Management Module | Knowledge, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| EPA* | Navigating Federal Funding for Green Infrastructure and Nature- Based Solutions | Guidance | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Recreation |
| EPA* | Disaster Resilient Design Concepts | Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-----------|---|--|---|
| | | | Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Recreation |
| EPA* | Creating Co-Benefits Through Hazard Mitigation Planning and Water Resource Management | Knowledge, Guidance, Technical Assistance | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| EPA* | Webinar: Planting Trees for the Future | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| GSA | Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service (P100) | Knowledge, Technical Assistance | Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Nature |
| GSA | Planted Roofs | Knowledge | Heat Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Equity, Health, Water, Nature |
| HUD | HUD Climate Resilience Implementation Guide – Nature- based Solutions | Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Recreation, Health |
| HUD | HUD Community Resilience Toolkit | Tools | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development |
| HUD | Green Infrastructure and the Sustainable Communities Initiative | Knowledge | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| HUD* | Climate Resilience Implementation Guide: Nature-Based Solutions | Knowledge, Guidance | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Recreation |
| NFWF/ DOC (NOAA) | Coastal Resilience Evaluation and Siting Tool (CREST) | Tools | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| NFWF/ DOC (NOAA) | Regional Coastal Resilience Assessments | Knowledge | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| NFWF/ DOC (NOAA) | Targeted Watershed Assessments | Knowledge | Inland Flood Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| OSTP (U.S. Global Change Research Program) | Climate Resilience Toolkit | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Equity, Water, Food & Products, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| OSTP (U.S. Global Change Research Program) | Second State of the Carbon Cycle Report, Chapter 15 Tidal Wetlands and Estuaries | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Nature |
| OSTP (National Science and Technology Council) | Research Needs for Coastal Green Infrastructure | Knowledge | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| USAID | The Blue Guide to Coastal Resilience: Protecting Coastal | Knowledge, Guidance | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|--|---|---|---|
| | Communities through Nature-based Solutions | | |
| USAID | Ecosystem-Based Adaptation: A Nature-Based Approach to help People Adapt to Extreme Weather and Climate Change | Knowledge, Guidance | Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| USAID | Green Infrastructure Resource Guide | Knowledge, Guidance | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Food & Products, Health, Nature |
| USAID | Integrating Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation in Activity Design | Knowledge, Guidance | Jobs, Adaptation, Resilience, Community Development, Nature |
| USAID | USAID Climate Strategy 2022-2030 | Knowledge, Guidance | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Food & Products, Health, Nature |
| USAID/WWF | Natural and Nature-based Flood Management: <u>A Green Guide</u> | Knowledge, Guidance | Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Nature |
| Plant Conservation Alliance Federal Committee (12 Federal Agencies) | National Seed Strategy | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools | Climate, Mitigation, Drought Risk Reduction, Fire Risk Reduction, Nature |
| USDA | Adaptation Resources for Agriculture | Guidance, Tools, Technical Assistance | Adaptation, Resilience, Food & Products |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-----------|--|---|--|
| USDA | Adaptation Resources for Agriculture: Case Studies using the Adaptation Workbook | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools, Technical Assistance | Adaptation, Resilience, Food & Products |
| USDA | After Fire: Toolkit for the Southwest | Guidance, Tools, Technical Assistance | Fire Risk Reduction, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | Air-Water Database (AWDB) | Tools | Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | Climate Adaptation Actions for Urban Forests and Human Health | Knowledge, Guidance | Fire Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Equity, Health, Nature |
| USDA | Climate Adaptation Tools for Wetland Conservation and Management | Guidance, Technical Assistance | Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Nature |
| USDA | Dust Mitigation Handbook | Knowledge, Guidance | Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | Climate Quick Reference Guides | Knowledge, Tools | Food & Products, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-----------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| USDA | <u>Conservation Technical Assistance</u> <u>Program</u> | Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | Conservation Concerns Tool | Tools | Equity, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | NRCS Field Office Technical Guide | Guidance | Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | <u>A Guide to USDA Resources for</u> <u>Historically Underserved Farmers</u> <u>and Ranchers</u> | Guidance | Equity, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | Hurricane Preparation and Recovery Commodity Guides | Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Water, Food & Products |
| USDA | Saltwater Intrusion and Salinization on Coastal Forests and Farms | Knowledge, Technical Assistance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Food & Products |
| USDA | National Water and Climate Center: Water and Climate Information System | Tools | Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | Recommended Florida Native Beach and Dune Plants for Beachfront Properties and Dune Restoration | Knowledge, Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |
| USDA | Plant Materials Technical Note: Coastal Shoreline and Dune Restoration | Knowledge, Guidance | Coastal Flood Reduction, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|--|--|---|---|
| USDA | Plant List of Attributes, Names, Taxonomy, and Symbols (PLANTS Database) | Tools | Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | 2022 Strategic Pollinator Priorities Report | Knowledge | Equity, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | Win-PST (Windows-based Pesticide Screening Tool) | Tools | Water, Food & Products, Health, Nature |
| USDA | Water Quality Index (WQI) | Tools | Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA | Incised Stream Restoration in the Western U.S. | Knowledge, Guidance | Drought Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Recreation, Nature |
| USDA and partners | Adaptation Resources for Agriculture: Responding to Changes in Climate in Alaska | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Drought Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Food and Products, Health |
| USDA (and non- federal partners) | Conservation Webinar Portal | Technical Assistance | Jobs, Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Water, Food & Products, Health, Nature |
| USDA (and Colorado State University) | COMET-Farm COMET-Planner | Tools | Climate Mitigation, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA (and New Mexico State University) | Ecosystem Dynamics Interpretive Tool | Tools | Food & Products, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|--|--|---|---|
| USDA (USFS) | <u>Climate Change Resource Center:</u> <u>Tools</u> <u>CCRC: Compendium of Adaptation</u> <u>Approaches</u> | Guidance, Tools | Fire Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Food & Products, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| USDA (USFS) | Forest Adaptation Resources | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools | Fire Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Nature |
| USDA (USFS) | Forest Management Handbook for Small-Parcel Landowners in The Sierra Nevada and Southern Cascade Range | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools, Technical Assistance | Adaptation, Resilience, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA (USFS) (and non-Federal partners) | <u>i-Tree</u> | Tools | Climate Mitigation, Heat Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience |
| USDA (USFS) (and non-Federal partners) | Vibrant Cities Lab | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools | Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| USDA (USFS) (and non-federal partners) | The Adaptation Workbook | Tools | Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, Resilience, Nature |
| USDA* | Fact Sheet: NRCS Conservation Programs and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) | Knowledge, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Nature |

| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|-----------|---|--|--|
| USDA* | Seedlot Selection Tool | Knowledge, Guidance, Tool, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Water, Food & Products, Health, Nature |
| USDA* | Fact Sheet: Harnessing the IRA toSupport Western AgriculturalLandscapes | Knowledge, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA* | Rapid Carbon Assessment | Guidance, Tool | Climate Mitigation, Drought Risk Reduction, Water, Nature |
| USDA* | Cover Crop Selection and Calculator Tool for the Mid-South | Tool | Climate Mitigation, Drought Risk Reduction, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA* | Prescribed Grazing Tool for the Pacific Islands Area | Tool | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA* | Western Water and Working Lands Framework for Conservation Action | Knowledge, Guidance | Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction |
| USDA* | Report: Estimates of forestecosystem carbon for commonreforestation scenarios in the UnitedStates | Knowledge | Climate Mitigation, Nature |
| USDA* | Caribbean Climate Hub OneUSDA Workshops | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Water, Food & Products, Nature |
| USDA* | Climate Risk Viewer | Tool | Climate Mitigation, Fire Risk Reduction, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, |

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| Author(s) | Resource Title | Resource Type | Benefits Addressed |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | Heat Risk Reduction, Drought Risk Reduction, Water, Food & Products, Recreation, Health, Nature |
| USDA* | <u>A Climate Resilience Guide for</u> <u>Small Forest Landowners</u> | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Recreation, Nature |
| USDA* | Forest Owner Carbon and Climate Education (FOCCE) program | Knowledge, Guidance | Climate Mitigation |
| USDA* | People's Garden Initiative | Guidance, Tools | Adaptation, Resilience, Equity, Community Development, Food & Products |
| USDA* & partners | California Reforestation Resources | Knowledge, Guidance, Tools, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, Resilience, Water, Recreation, Nature |
| USDA* & partners | CaRPE Tool | Tool | Climate Mitigation, Drought Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Resilience, Food & Products, Nature |
| USGBC | USGBC Online NBS trainings | Knowledge, Technical Assistance | Climate Mitigation, Coastal Flood Risk Reduction, Inland Flood Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Resilience, Community Development, Water, Recreation, Nature |

Federal Funding Relevant to Nature-Based Solutions

Agencies identified 140 federal funding programs that are supporting or could support nature-based solutions. These programs are offered by a diverse set of agencies, illustrating how nature-based solutions can advance a wide range of missions. Some of these federal funding programs solely support nature-based solutions, such NOAAs Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration Grants that support community-based restoration efforts, and the DOI National Park Service's Land and Water Conservation Fund. Many other programs recognize nature-based solutions as one of many types of solutions that may be supported. For example, FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grants support communities to build climate resilience, and DOT's PROTECT grants program aims to increase the resilience of surface transportation infrastructure – both of these encourage the use of nature-based solutions. The information below is a snapshot in time and is meant to help build awareness of the types of funding opportunities that have been available in the past and may be available in the future.

The table below provides the name of each funding program, relevant links to program information, and a description of the project lifecycle stage(s) that the federal funding could support, including:

- Planning & Design
- Implementation or Construction
- Operations & Maintenance
- Monitoring

To date, federal funding programs have provided more robust support for planning, design, implementation and construction phases of nature-based solutions, while operations, maintenance and monitoring are less supported. More balanced funding across all phases of nature-based solution adoption may be needed to support agencies and communities in realizing the full potential of these solutions.

Agency websites will maintain the most up to date information about active funding programs and potential applicants should confirm the information below for accuracy. In addition to the information below, compilations maintained by <u>EPA</u> and <u>National Wildlife</u> <u>Federation</u> (NWF) provide information on open or recurring funding opportunities.⁴

⁴ The EPA-led Green Infrastructure Federal Collaborative has reviewed the information in the NWF database, but cannot guarantee the accuracy of any current information or updates.

Table 2. Federal funding programs that support nature-based solutions

Funding programs identified by agencies as of November, 2023. Programs are listed by supporting agency. Project phases that each program can support are noted. This list provides examples of the broad range of agencies and programs that have or are currently supporting nature-based solutions, or that may support nature-based solutions in the future. Programs may not have active funding opportunities at all times. Please check agency websites and information sources for the most up to date information.

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| DHS (FEMA) | BRIC Sub-Program: Direct Technical Assistance (DTA) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | <u>Community Assistance Program:</u> <u>State Support Services Element</u> (CAP-SSSE) (97.023) | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | Emergency Management Performance Grant | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | Fire Management Assistant Grants | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | Flood Mitigation Assistance Sub- Program: Swift Current Initiative | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | Mitigate Disaster Damage with FEMA Public Assistance | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program (RCPGP) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DHS (FEMA) | Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund | YES | YES | NO | YES |

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| DHS (FEMA) | Tribal Funding, Mitigation, & Planning | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| DOC (EDA) | American Rescue Plan Program: Economic Adjustment Assistance Funds | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOC (EDA) | Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Funds | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOC (NOAA) | Bay Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| DOC (NOAA) | Climate Resilience Regional Challenge | NO | YES | NO | YES |
| DOC (NOAA) | Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration Grants | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| DOC (NOAA) | Inflation Reduction Act: Climate Ready Coasts | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| DOC (NOAA) | NOAA Fisheries: Coastal HabitatRestoration and Resilience Grantsfor Tribes and UnderservedCommunities | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOC (NOAA) | Coastal Zone Management (CZM)Habitat Protection and RestorationBipartisan Infrastructure LawCompetition | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOC (NOAA) | Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Program | YES | NO | NO | YES |
| DOC (NOAA) | Great Lakes Fish Habitat Restoration Regional Partnership Grants | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOC (NOAA) | National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) | YES | YES | NO | NO |

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|-------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| DOC (NOAA) | NERRS Habitat Protection and Restoration Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Competition | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOC (NOAA) | Restoring Fish Passage Through Barrier Removal Grants | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOC (NOAA) | Restoring Tribal Priority Fish Passage Through Barrier Removal Grants | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOC (NOAA) | Sea Grant Funding Opportunities | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOC (NOAA) | Transformational Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resilience Grants | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOD | Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Program | NO | YES | YES | NO |
| DOD | <u>Installation Resilience Program –</u> <u>Office of Local Defense Community</u> <u>Cooperation</u> | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOD | Defense Community Infrastructure <u>Pilot Program – Office of Local</u> Defense Community Cooperation | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOD | Public Schools on Military Installations Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOD (USACE) | Continuing Authorities Program(CAP) Section 103 - BeachRestoration and Shoreline Protection– Technical Assistance | YES | YES | YES | YES |

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|-------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| DOD (USACE) | CAP Section 204 - Beneficial Use ofDredged Material – TechnicalAssistance | NO | YES | YES | NO |
| DOD (USACE) | CAP Section 205 - Small Flood Risk Management Projects – Technical Assistance | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOD (USACE) | <u>CAP Section 206 - Aquatic</u> <u>Ecosystem Restoration – Technical</u> <u>Assistance</u> | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOD (USACE) | CAP Section 1135 - ProjectModifications for Improvements ofthe Environment – TechnicalAssistance | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOD (USACE) | Environmental Infrastructure Program (EI) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOD (USACE) | Floodplain Management Services Program – Technical Assistance | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| DOD (USACE) | Permanent Measures to Reduce Emergency Flood Fighting Needs for Communities Subject to Repetitive Flooding (Section 119) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOD (USACE) | Individually Authorized Feasibility Studies and Projects – Technical Assistance | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| DOD (USACE) | Planning Assistance to States and Tribes Programs (PAS) | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| DOD (USACE) | Silver Jackets Program – Technical Assistance | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| DOD (USACE) | Tribal Partnership Program (TPP) – Technical Assistance | YES | YES | NO | YES |

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|-----------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| DOI | Climate Change Technical Assistance for Territories | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOI | Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation and Enforcement: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund | NO | YES | NO | NO |
| DOI (BIA) | <u>Tribal Climate Resilience Grants –</u> <u>Annual Awards Program</u> | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| DOI (BLM) | IRA Bureau of Land Management Headquarters (HQ) Threatened and Endangered Species Program | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOI (BLM) | IRA Bureau of Land Management Headquarters (HQ) Plant Conservation and Restoration Management Program | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOI (BLM) | IRA Bureau of Land Management Headquarter (HQ) Rangeland Resource Management | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOI (BLM) | IRA Bureau of Land Management Headquarter (HQ) Wildlife Program | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOI (BOR) | WaterSMART Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Projects | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| DOI (BOR) | WaterSMART Environmental Water Resources Projects | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| DOI (BOR) | WaterSMART Cooperative Watershed Management Program | NO | YES | YES | NO |
| DOI (FWS) | National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| DOI (FWS) | FWS National Wildlife Refuge System Resiliency | YES | YES | YES | YES |

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| DOI (FWS) | North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) Grants | NO | YES | NO | NO |
| DOI (FWS) | State Wildlife Grants | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| DOI (FWS) | National Fish Passage Program | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| DOI (NPS) | Land and Water Conservation Fund – State and Local Assistance Program | | YES | YES | NO |
| DOT | Multimodal Project Discretionary Grant (MPDG) program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOT | Reconnecting Communities and Neighborhoods Grant Program | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOT | Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grant Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOT (FHWA) | Surface Transportation Block Grants | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOT (FHWA) | Wildlife Crossing Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOT (FHWA) | National Culvert Removal, Replacement, and Restoration Grant Program (Culvert Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Program) | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| DOT (FHWA) | Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost- Saving Transportation (PROTECT) Discretionary Grants Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| DOT (FHWA) | Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost- Saving Transportation (PROTECT)Formula Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| DOT (FHWA) | Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) Program – Transportation Alternatives | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| EPA | Brownfields Grants | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| EPA | Brownfields Assessment Grants | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| EPA | Brownfields Cleanup Grants | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| EPA | Brownfields Multipurpose Grants | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| EPA | Brownfields Revolving Loan Funds (RLF) Grants | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| EPA | Climate and Environmental Justice Block Grants | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| EPA | Drinking Water State Revolving Fund | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| EPA | Environmental Justice Small Grants | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| EPA | Gulf Hypoxia Program | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| EPA | Gulf of Mexico Underserved Farmer to Farmer Grants Program RFA | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| EPA | San Francisco Bay Water Quality Improvement Fund Grants (Base and BIL) | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| EPA | Columbia River Basin Restoration Funding Assistance Program Grants | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| EPA | Puget Sound Partnership Grants | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| EPA | Long Island Sound Community Impact Fund | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| EPA | Long Island Sound Futures Fund | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| EPA | Lake Champlain Basin Program Grants | YES | YES | NO | YES |

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| EPA | Southeast New England Program Stormwater and Natural Infrastructure Grant | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| EPA | Superfund Redevelopment Program | Yes | NO | NO | NO |
| EPA | EPA Water Technical Assistance (WaterTA) | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| ЕРА | Wetland Program Development Grants and EPA Wetlands Grant Coordinators | YES | NO | NO | YES |
| EPA | Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| ЕРА | Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| EPA | Environmental Justice Government- to-Government (EJG2G) Program | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| ЕРА | Green Streets, Green Jobs, Green Towns (G3) Grant Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| EPA | National Estuary Program Coastal Watersheds Grant | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| ЕРА | National Estuary Program Watersheds Grant | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| EPA | Section 319 Nonpoint Source Grants (Clean Water Act) | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| EPA | Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants (OSG) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| EPA | Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| EPA/ DOC (NOAA) | Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) Funds | YES | YES | NO | NO |

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|--------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| HUD | Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant | NO | YES | NO | NO |
| HUD | <u>Community Development Block</u> <u>Grant Disaster Recovery Grant</u> <u>Funds</u> | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| HUD | Community Development Block Grant Mitigation Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| HUD | CDBG Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| NFWF | Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| NFWF | Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley Restoration Fund | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| NFWF | NFWF America the Beautiful Challenge | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| USDA | Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (CCRP) | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | Farmable Wetland Program | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | <u>General Conservation Reserve</u> <u>Program (CRP)</u> | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (CCRP) | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | Emergency Conservation Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| USDA | Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| USDA | State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) | YES | YES | YES | YES |

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|--------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| USDA | Collaborative Aquatic Landscape (CALR) Restoration Program | NO | YES | NO | NO |
| USDA | Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| USDA | Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| USDA | Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| USDA | Forest Legacy Program | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| USDA | Forest Stewardship Program | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| USDA | Secure Rural Schools Program | NO | YES | NO | NO |
| USDA | State Fire Assistance Program | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | <u>Urban and Community Forestry</u> <u>Program – Grant Cost Share</u> | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| USDA | Joint Chief's Landscape Restoration Partnership Program | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Agricultural Land Easements (ACEP-ALE) | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| USDA | Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) | YES | YES | YES | NO |
| USDA | Emergency Watershed Protection | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| USDA | Environmental Quality Incentives Program | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | Landscape Conservation Initiatives | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | National Water Quality Initiative | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) | YES | YES | NO | NO |

| Agency | Funding Program | Planning & Design | Implementation or Construction | Operations & Maintenance | Monitoring |
|--------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| USDA | Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| USDA | Watershed Rehabilitation Program (REHAB) | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| USDA | WaterSMART Initiative (WSI) | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | Western Lake Erie Basin Initiative (WLEB) | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| USDA | Wetland Mitigation Banking Program | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| USDA | Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Wetland Reserve Easements (ACEP-WRE) | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| USDA | Wetland Reserve Enhancement Partnership | YES | YES | NO | YES |