## Poor House Run Hydrologic Assessment and Watershed Action Plan

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## Funded By:

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## Appendix C: Funding Strategy

Funding Opportunity	Administered by:	Website	Types of Projects Funded	Eligible Applicants	Application Due	Funding Cycle	Maximum Amount to Request	Match Requirement	Other Information
Atlantic & Coastal Bays Trust Fund	Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	https://dnr.maryland.go y/ccs/pages/funding/tr ust-fund.aspx		State agencies, local governments, non- profits, and local partners	December	Annualiy			
Innovative Nutrient and Sediment Reduction Grants	National Fish & Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)	https://www.nfwf.org/p rograms/chesapeake- hay-stewardship- fund/innovative- nutrient-and-sediment- reduction-grants		Eligible applicants include non-profit 501(c) organizations, state government agencies, local governments, municipal governments, Tribal governments and organizations, and educational institutions.	November	Annually	\$750,000 to \$1million	1 to 1	Eligible projects must occur wholly within the Chesapeake Bay watershed and projects located within NFWF's Targeted Rivers and Watersheds will be prioritized
Small Watershed Grants	National Fish & Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)	https://www.nfwf.org/programs/chesaneake- bay-stewardship- fund/small-watershed- grants-2021-request- proposals	capacity to more efficiently and effectively implement future on-the-ground actions through assessment, planning, design, and other technical assistance-oriented activities.	Non-profit 501(c) organizations, state government agencies, local governments, municipal governments, Tribal governments and organizations, and educational institutions.	April	Annually		Small Watershed Grants Implementation program will require a non-federal matching requirement equal to one-third of the grant request.	
Chesapeake WILD	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) but administered by National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)	https://www.chesapeak econservation.org/wp- content/uploads/2021/ 03/Chesapeake-WILD- Program-Fact-Sheet.pdf	The Chesapeake WILD Act puts \$15 million into helping local partners with not-he-ground work in the 64,000-square-mile watershed. New "WILD" grant program will focus on the restoration and conservation of wetlands and streamside forest buffers to support fish and wildlife, and climate resiliency, as well as community engagement and equitable access to outdoor recreation	In 2022, \$4million was allocated to the NFWF Small Watershed Grants Program.					

CBT Green Streets, Green Jobs, Green Towns	Chesapeake Bay Trust	https://cbtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/G3-	This program supports design projects, financing strategies, and/or implementation of green street projects. This program also supports white papers on innovative ideas for green infrastructure and charrettes to plan and vision a green street project with developers, citizens, planners, and other key stakeholders. Grant funding can be applied anywhere in the Chesapeake Bay watershed protrion of EPA Region 3 (excludes New York).	All communities in Maryland are eligible to apply for the Chesapeake Bay G3 Grant Program. This program is open to all taxexempt entities, such as local governments and non-profit organizations	March	Annual	Grant Requests can be submitted for: Up to \$100,000 for implementation projects Up to \$30,000 for design projects Up to \$20,000 for white papers (or greater with prior approval)	Match is encouraged but not required	
Watershed Assistance Grant	Chesapeake Bay Irust & MD Dept of Natural Resources (administered by CHT)	https://cbtrust.org/gram ts/watershed- assistance/	This program supports design assistance, watershed planning and programmatic development associated with protection and restoration programs and projects that lead to improved water quality in the Manyland portion of the Cheappack Ray watershed.	Local governments, non-profit organizations, community and homeowner associations, faith-based neganizations, and more	Winter	Annual	Type 1: Project Design Generally, requests are up to 5100,000 for design of stormwater best management practices Generally, requests are up to \$150,000 for design of stream restoration practices Type 2: Watershed Planning and Program Development Generally, requests are up to \$75,000	Match is encouraged but not required	
	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS)	https://www.fws.gov/n	A voluntary, incentive-based program that provides direct technical assistance and financial assistance in the form of cooperative and grant agreements to private landowners to restore and conserve fish and wildlife habit	Forest landowners, Farmers, Ranchers, Recreational landowners, Corporations, County governments, Local governments, Universities					
National Coastal Resilience Fund	National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	https://www.nfwf.org/programs/national-coastal-resilience-fund/national-coastal-resilience-fund/orational-coastal-resilience-fund-2021-request-proposals	The National Coastal Resilience Fund restores, increases and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. Established in 2018, the National Coastal Resilience Fund inwests in consensation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wellands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal invers and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities.	Eligible applicants include non-profit 501(c) organizations, state and territorial government agencies, local governments, municipal governments, Tribal governments and organizations, educational institutions, or commercial (for-profit) organizations.	Spring	Annual	Most project awards will average between \$250,000 and \$5,000,000	A minimum 1:1 non- federal matchsin cash or in-kind services is expected and strongly encouraged.	Projects must be located within the coastal areas of U.S. coastal states, including the Great Lakes states, and U.S. territories and coastal tribal lands. For the purpose of this funding opportunity, the eligible project area is defined as all coastal Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 8 watersheds that drain to the sea and any adjacent HUC 8 watersheds that are particularly low-lying or tidally influenced.
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)	FEMA	https://www.fema.gov/ grants/mitigation/buildi ng-resilient- infrastructure-	FEMA's hazard mitigation assistance provides funding for eligible mitigation measures that reduce disaster losses. It also (1) reduces winterability of communities to disasters and their effects. (2) promotes individual and community safety and their ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies (resilience). (3) promotes community vitality after a disaster, (4) lessens response and recovery resource requirements after a disaster, and (5) results in safer communities that are less reliant on external financial assistance.	Eligible applicants include all 50 states, U.S. territories, federally recognized Tribal Governments, and District of Columbia. Eligible subapplicants include Local Governments, Tribal Governments, State Agencies, and Tribal Agencies. State or territory must have received a major disaater declaration under the Stafford Act in the seven years prior to the annual grant application period start date.	Fall	Annual	State/Territory Maximum Allocation and Activity Caps: \$1 million Up to \$500,000 may be used for mitigation planning and planning-related activities per applicant	Cost share is reuired. Generally, the cost share for this program is 75% federal/25% non-federal. Economically disadvantaged rural communities are leigible for an increase in cost share up to 90% federal/10% non-federal.	

EJ4Climate	North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)		include addressing extreme weather impacts, transitioning to clean energy and/or transporation systems, or utilizing traditional ecological knowledge to address climate change impacts. Project types can include, but are not limited to, capacity building, plot projects, transfer of innovative technologies, conducting outreach or education, sharing best practices, communication and preparedness/response process improvements, training environmental and community leaders.	Eligible applicants include nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), civil society groups, environmental groups, community-based associations, trible nations, and Indigenous Peoples and communities.	Fall	Anual	up to C\$200.000	
MD Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Maryland Department of the Environment	https://mde.maryland.g ov/programs/Water/W QFA/Pages/water_quali	provides financial assistance for a wide variety of projects to protect or improve the quality of maylands rivers, streams, lakes, the Chesapeake Bay and other water resources. As part of our financial assistance package, MDES: Water Quality Financing Administration(WQFA) can provide financial advisory sevices that assist applicants in determining affordable user rate structures and model the fiscal impact the proposed loan will have on financial capacity.	Eligible applicants for non point source	December through January	Annually	Max amount not specified but project applications are ranked and funded in priority order until all available funds are identified to projects.	§319(h) Grant funds can pay for
319 Nonpoint Source Program	Maryland Department of the Environment	https://www.epa.gov/n ps/319-grant-program- states-and-territories	Provides financial assistance to local & state entities for the implementation of nonpoint source best management practices and program enhancements as a means of controlling the loads of pollutants entering the state's waterways	States				so Jayli, Valati futus can pay itol panning, design, construction, monitoring and analysis. However, the majority of §319(h) Grant funding in Maryland is intended for implementation of projects that will: reduce or eliminate water quality impairments listed in the Maryland's List of Impaired Water (303(d) List), particularly in watersheds where Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) have been approved; and result in quantifiable or measurable improvements in water quality and habitat, including, pollutant load reductions for impairments addressed in TMDLs or identified in the 303(d) List. A perequisite for §319(h) funding of implementation projects (any project involving in-the-ground construction) is EPA acceptance of a watershed plan