

RELOCATION, MANAGED RETREAT, & PROTECT-IN-PLACE COHORT RESOURCES

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RELOCATION, MANAGED RETREAT, & PROTECT-IN-PLACE (RMP) COHORT RESOURCES



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CHAPTER 1: BROADBAND

Today, the internet and connectivity have become a basic necessity and an extremely important tool for communicating with funding agencies, technical experts, and collaborators. Whether broadband access is needed for an emergency, preparedness, or basic planning needs, the following resources are available to assist Tribes in achieving broadband access.



Ask LEO - an Alaska Villages Initiatives (AVI) project:




-  Ask questions about 5G or broadband
<https://askleo.org/>
-  AVI Sponsored by - Alaska Tribal Broadband
<https://akvillage.org/>

Denali Commission:

-  Alaska Broadband Program: The program provides \$1,500 of funding for eligible applicants for broadband, infrastructure deployment, and digital inclusion, including broadband adoption, electronic devices, digital skill training, and technology support. This program is well suited for partnerships with additional funding agencies.
<https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/resources/federal/federal-funding/denali-commission-alaska-broadband-program>

Department of Agriculture:



-  ReConnect Broadband Grant and Loan Program: The program offers eligible applicants, including Indian Tribes, funding opportunities for broadband deployment in rural areas. Funds may be used for construction, improvement and acquisition of qualifying facilities, acquisition of an existing system under certain circumstances, and covering some pre-application expenses. <https://www.usda.gov/reconnect>
-  Tribal College Initiative Grants: The program provides grants to fund tribal colleges to make capital improvements to their facilities and purchase equipment.
<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/tribal-college-initiative-grants>

-  Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program: The program offers loans and loan guarantees to eligible applicants, including Indian tribes or tribal organizations, to provide funds for the costs of construction, improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment needed to provide service at the broadband lending speed in eligible rural areas. <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-broadband-access-loan-and-loan-guarantee>
-  Rural Development Community Connect: USDA Rural Development Community Connect Program - The Community Connect program serves rural communities where broadband service is least likely to be available, but where it can make a tremendous difference in the quality of life for citizens. The projects funded by these grants will help rural residents tap into the enormous potential of the Internet. http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/utp_commconnect
-  Telecommunications Infrastructure Loans & Loan Guarantees: The program provides financing to eligible applicants, including federally recognized tribes, for the construction, maintenance, improvement, and expansion of telephone service and broadband in rural areas. <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/telecommunications-infrastructure-loans-loan-guarantees>




Department of Commerce:

-  FirstNet Authority: Established by Congress in 2012 as an independent authority within the Department of Commerce, FirstNet develops, operates and maintains the nationwide, public safety broadband network that equips first responders to save lives and protect U.S. communities. <https://www.firstnet.gov/>


Department of Homeland Security:

-   State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program: This new \$1 billion program at the Department of Homeland Security makes available federal funds to state, local, and tribal governments to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems that they own or operate. <https://www.cisa.gov/cybergrants>




Department of the Interior:

-  National Tribal Broadband Summit: The annual National Tribal Broadband Summit is a unique opportunity for tribal leaders, representatives of tribal organizations, representatives of schools and school districts serving under-connected Native students, tribal libraries and cultural programs, federal program managers, and policy-makers at multiple levels of government to come together and share their innovations in expanding broadband access and adoption in tribal communities.
<https://www.doi.gov/tribalbroadband>
-   Bureau of Indian Affairs' National Tribal Broadband Grant (NTBG): The purpose of the NTBG program is to bring broadband services to AI/AN communities that need them. Grant recipients can hire qualified consultants to research the potential deployment or expansion of high-speed internet transmitted through DSL, BPL, cable modem, fiber, wireless, and satellite. <https://www.bia.gov/service/grants/ntbg>


Department of Treasury:


-  Capital Projects Fund: This program helps state governments fund capital projects and infrastructure. It works to expand high-speed internet to deliver vital services.
<https://www.internetforall.gov/program/capital-projects-fund>

Federal Communications Commission (FCC): The FCC's Universal Service Fund currently provides support through five programs:



-  Connect America Fund (formally known as High-Cost Support): The program subsidizes the cost of providing service to high-cost areas for qualifying telecommunications companies. This allows users in rural areas to pay reasonable rates comparable to those charged to users in urban areas.
<https://www.fcc.gov/general/connect-america-fund-caf>
-  Lifeline Program: The program provides lower-cost phone and internet service to qualifying low-income consumers. <https://www.fcc.gov/general/lifeline-program-low-income-consumers>
-  R-Rate: The program offers funding to schools and libraries to access internet and telecommunications services. Schools and libraries may obtain discounts ranging from 20-90% of the costs of eligible services.

<https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/universal-service-program-schools-and-libraries-e-rate?fontsize=>


-  Rural Health Care Support: The program provides funding to reduce the cost of internet and telecommunications services for rural healthcare providers. <https://www.fcc.gov/general/rural-health-care-program>

-  Affordable Connectivity Program: This program helps those in need pay for high-speed internet service and technology. <https://www.internetforall.gov/program/affordable-connectivity-program>




Indian Health Service:

-   Rural Health Care Program (HCP) – Health care internet support is available for eligible rural telecommunications services and some of the monthly Internet access charges used for the provision of health care at HCPs. The level of support depends on the location and type of services. An HCP can save on services it already has, upgrade current services, or install new services by utilizing some cost savings through this program, which can substantially reduce a site's budgeted telecommunication costs. <https://www.ihs.gov/oit/ruralhealthcareprogram/>

Internet for All:

-  **Capital Projects Fund:** provides \$10 billion to help rural, tribal, and low-income communities deliver vital services. Eligible states, territories, freely associated states, and Tribal governments can apply for funding to build high-speed Internet infrastructure. Funds support capital projects that help deliver online services. Projects should promote virtual work, learning, and health monitoring.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA):


-   State and Local Implementation Grant Program: The program offers eligible applicants, including tribal governments, the resources to work with stakeholders throughout the state or territory to identify needs, gaps, and priorities for public safety wireless broadband. <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/category/state-and-local-implementation-grant-program>
-  Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Program: Builds high-speed internet infrastructure where needed, supports job training, provides the equipment

needed, and drives partnerships to get everyone online.

<https://www.internetforall.gov/program/broadband-equity-access-and-deployment-bead-program>

-  Digital Equity Act Programs: The Digital Equity Planning, Digital Equity Capacity, and Digital Equity Competitive Grants are three National Telecommunications and Information Administration-administered grant programs (two formula-based and one competitive) to plan for and then promote digital inclusion and equity for communities that lack the skills, technologies and support needed to take advantage of broadband connections. Grants can be used to accelerate the adoption of broadband through digital literacy training, workforce development, devices access programs, and other digital inclusion measures. <https://www.internetforall.gov/program/digital-equity-act-programs>


Regulatory Commission of Alaska:

-  Rural Alaska Broadband Internet Access Grant Program – the goal of the Rural Alaska Broadband Internet Access Grant Program is to facilitate long-term affordable broadband Internet services in rural Alaska communities where these services do not currently exist. To accomplish this goal, the program provides up to 75% of the funding companies require to expand Internet service to communities without it and to keep rates comparable to those in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau for at least 2 years. <http://rca.alaska.gov/RCAWeb/Programs/BroadbandInternetGrant.aspx>


CHAPTER 2: HOUSING AND BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE

Housing is an extremely critical aspect to all RMP measures. The resources listed below may be utilized by communities that need housing built, rebuilt, or moved due to climate disasters. This list includes program, grant, and loan options for different needs.



Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians Economic Development Corporation (ATNI-EDC):


-  The ATNI-EDC Loan – ATNI Loan funds shall be provided to eligible applicants for the acquisition of land and buildings; the acquisition of furniture, fixtures, and equipment; site preparation; clearance/ demolition and removal of structures; working capital; and buyouts by purchase of assets or stock. The amount of funds available for any single business enterprise shall range from a minimum of \$5,000 to a maximum of \$125,000. <https://atniedc.com/>

Denali Commission: Independent federal agency designed to provide critical utilities, infrastructure, and economic support throughout Alaska.


-  Village Infrastructure Protection (VIP) Program: This program assists rural Alaskan communities threatened by erosion, flooding and permafrost degradation. The goal of the VIP Program is to mitigate the impact of these threats with respect to safety, health and the protection of infrastructure. Uses priority assessment of communities that face significant threat to direct majority of spending. <https://www.denali.gov/programs/village-infrastructure-protection/>


Department of Agriculture


-   Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) – The NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program is a federal emergency recovery program that helps local communities recover after a natural disaster strikes. The Program offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms and other natural disasters that impair a watershed, including relocating structures outside of floodplains. EWP does not require a disaster declaration by federal or state government officials for program assistance to begin. The NRCS State Conservationist can declare a local watershed emergency and initiate EWP program assistance in cooperation with an eligible sponsor. <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/ewp-emergency-watershed-protection>






-  USDA Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program - This program provides affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas. ...Funds can be used to purchase, construct, and / or improve essential community facilities, purchase equipment and pay related project expenses. Examples of essential community facilities include medical clinics, town halls, community centers and more. <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program>

Department of Housing and Urban Development:



-  Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG): Under the Indian Housing Block Grant, tribes self-determine the plan, design, construction and maintenance of affordable housing on Indian reservations and Native communities. The IHBG program allocates formula funding to tribes or tribally designated housing entities for the delivery of a range of affordable housing opportunities and housing-related activities to low- and moderate-income members of Federally recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and native Hawaiians. Each year, IHBG recipients identify and report on IHBG-funded activities. https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/grants/ihbg

-  Section 184 Indian Home Loan Guarantee Program: The Section 184 Indian Home Loan Guarantee Program is a home mortgage product specifically designed for American Indian and Alaska Native families, Alaska villages, tribes, or tribally designated housing entities. Congress established this program in 1992 to facilitate homeownership and increase access to capital in Native American Communities. <https://www.hud.gov/section184>


-  Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG): The ICDBG Program provides eligible grantees with direct grants for use in developing viable Indian and Alaska Native Communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, primarily for low- and moderate- income persons. Projects funding by the ICDBG program must principally benefit low-and-moderate-income persons. The ICDBG program can provide funding for housing, as well as community facilities (Infrastructure construction, e.g., roads, water and sewer facilities; and, single or multipurpose community buildings) and economic development (Wide variety of commercial, industrial, agricultural projects which may be recipient owned and operated or which may be owned and/or operated by a third party). https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/grants/icdbg

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 Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG): The Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) administers programs designed to support affordable housing and community development activities for Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians eligible to reside on Hawaiian Home Lands.
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/codetalk/onap/nh
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 Section 184A Native Hawaiian Home Loan Guarantee:
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/codetalk/tribalhousing
- 
 Tribal Housing Activities Loan Guarantee Program (Title VI): Title VI is an effective public investment tool that HUD offers to federally recognized tribes and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs). It provides an additional source of financing for affordable tribal housing activities. It may be used to: create new housing, rehabilitate housing, build infrastructure, construct community facilities that support housing, acquire land to be used for housing, prepare architectural & engineering plans, and fund financing costs. The Title VI Loan Guarantee program allows recipients of Indian Housing Block Grant funds to use current and future fund allocations as a means of leverage to obtain HUD guaranteed financing.
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/homeownership/titlevi
- 
 Indian Housing Block Grant Competitive Grant Program: Under the program, eligible Indian tribes and tribally-designated housing entities (TDHEs) receive grants to carry out a range of affordable housing activities. Grant funds may be used to develop, maintain, and operate affordable housing in safe and healthy environments on Indian reservations and in other Indian areas, and carry out other affordable housing activities. Grant funds must be used to primarily benefit low-income Indian families.
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/grants/ihbg_cgp

Department of the Interior:

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 Bureau of Indian Affairs – The Housing Improvement Program (HIP) is a home repair, renovation, replacement and new housing grant program administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and federally-recognized Indian Tribes for American Indians and Alaska Native (AI/AN) individuals and families who have no immediate resource for standard housing.
<https://www.bia.gov/bia/ois/dhs/housing-improvement-program>






Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

-  Individuals and Households Program – provides for the necessary expenses and serious needs of disaster victims that cannot be met through insurance or low-interest Small Business Administration loans. FEMA provides temporary housing assistance to individuals whose homes are unlivable because of disaster.
<https://www.fema.gov/assistance/individual/program>


CHAPTER 3: WATER, SEWER, AND SANITATION

Water, Sewer, and Sanitation must be considered during RMP processes to support healthy communities. Infrastructure that promotes clean, safe, and sanitary space is vital for every community. This section includes funding and technical resources to promote access to environmentally safe drinking water and waste infrastructure.

Documents that provide an overview of water and wastewater-related funding resources

-  Tribal Water and Wastewater Funding Resources: Summarizes available funding and grant opportunities for Tribes. Use of funds, the application process, and the location of the application are all provided. <https://efcnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Tribal-Water-Wastewater-Funds-2019.pdf>
-   Federal Water and Wastewater Resources for Tribes: Summarizes available funding opportunities and technical assistance support provided by federal agencies to Tribes and Alaska Native Villages. Access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities is critical for Tribal communities, and the federal government continues to work with Tribes on this issue across the country. Funding sources are listed first, followed by technical assistance. <https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater/federal-water-and-wastewater-resources-tribes#funding>
-   Tribal Resource Directory Matrix of Federal Assistance for Water and Wastewater Treatment Services: This document contains an extensive list of resources for receiving federal assistance with water and wastewater treatment services, along with notes on type of assistance available under each program. https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-03/documents/itf_funding_eligibility_matrix_pdf_dec_2018_508c.pdf


U.S. Army Corp of Engineers:

-  Section 219, Environmental Infrastructure – the Section 219 program provides planning, design, and construction assistance for water- and sewer-related





environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects for local communities throughout the country.

https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Project-Partnership-Agreements/model_env-inf/section_219/



<https://www.lrl.usace.army.mil/Portals/64/docs/Outreach/Information/Section219.pdf>

-  Corps Water Infrastructure Financing Program (CWIFP) - enables local investment in infrastructure projects that promote community resilience to flooding, promote economic prosperity, and improve environmental quality. Funding of up to 49% of project costs. The program is open to projects or bundles of projects that have a total cost of \$20M or more. <https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Infrastructure/revolutionize/CWIFP/>



Department of Agriculture:

-  Rural and Native Alaskan Villages Grant - This program helps remote Alaskan villages provide safe, reliable drinking water and waste disposal systems for households and businesses. <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/grants-rural-and-native-alaskan-villages>
-  Water and Waste Disposal Guaranteed Loan Program: The purpose of this program is to provide a loan guarantee for the construction or improvement of water and waste disposal projects serving the financially needed communities of rural areas. This is achieved through bolstering existing private credit structure through the guarantee of quality loans. Guarantees up to 90% available to eligible lenders. <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/water-waste-disposal-loan-guarantees>
-  Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants: This grant program is designed to assist rural communities that have experienced a significant decline in quantity or quality of drinking water due to an emergency, or in which such decline is considered imminent, to obtain or maintain adequate quantities of water that meets the standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act. <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/emergency-community-water-assistance-grants>
-  Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households (SEARCH) This program assists very small, financially distressed rural communities with predevelopment feasibility studies, design assistance, and technical assistance on proposed water and waste disposal projects. <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs->


[services/water-environmental-programs/search-special-evaluation-assistance-rural-communities-and-households-grant](https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/search-special-evaluation-assistance-rural-communities-and-households-grant)

-   Water and Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grants: This program assists low-income communities with initial planning and development of an application for USDA Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal direct loan/grant and loan guarantee programs. The maximum is \$30,000 or 75% of the predevelopment planning costs. <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/water-waste-disposal-predevelopment-planning-grants>



Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA)

-   Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs: Empowers distressed communities to revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure, and generate or retain long-term, private sector jobs and investment and Assists state and local interests in designing and implementing strategies to adjust or bring about change to an economy. The program focuses on areas that have experienced or are under threat of serious structural damage to the underlying economic base. <https://eda.gov/funding-opportunities/>

Department of Housing and Urban Development:








-  Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG): Provides funding for recipients in infrastructure construction, such as water and sewer facilities. Eligible applicants for assistance include any Indian tribe, band, group, or nation (including Alaska Indians, Aleut, and Eskimos) or Alaska Native village which has established a relationship to the Federal government as defined in the program regulations. In certain instances, tribal organizations may be eligible to apply. https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/grants/icdbg

Environmental Protection Agency:

-  Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF): The Clean Water State Revolving Fund program funds water quality protection projects for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management. <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf>
-  Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program: The Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Grant Program (CWISA) provides funding to Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages for wastewater infrastructure. The CWISA program is administered in cooperation with the

Indian Health Service (IHS). EPA uses the IHS Sanitation Deficiency System priority lists to identify and select projects for CWISA program funding.

<https://www.epa.gov/small-and-rural-wastewater-systems/clean-water-indian-set-aside-program>

-   Drinking Water Infrastructure Grants Tribal Set-Aside Program: Tribal Set Aside program provides resources to assist tribes in improving water system infrastructure. <https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater/drinking-water-infrastructure-grants-tribal-set-aside-program>
-   Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program (DWSRF): The DWSRF program is available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. The program also emphasizes providing funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. Projects that have received assistance from the national set-aside for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages under the SDWA §1452(i) are ineligible to receive funding. <https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf>
-  Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation: The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (WIFIA) established the WIFIA program, a federal credit program administered by EPA for eligible water and wastewater infrastructure projects. The WIFIA program offers loans with low, fixed interest rates and flexible financial terms. The minimum project size for small communities, population of 25,000 or less, is \$5 million. <https://www.epa.gov/wifia>
-  Alaska Native Villages and Rural Communities Water Grant Program: The program assists these communities with the construction of new or improved wastewater and drinking water systems. Communities can also use the funding for training and technical assistance in system operations and maintenance. <https://www.epa.gov/small-and-rural-wastewater-systems/alaska-native-villages-and-rural-communities-water-grant-program>
-  Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program: Provides long-term, low-cost supplemental loans for regionally and nationally significant water infrastructure projects. The WIFIA program was established by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014. The minimum project size for small communities (with a population of 25,000 or less) is \$5 million. <https://www.epa.gov/wifia>

Indian Health Service



- Sanitation Facilities Construction (SFC) Program: The SFC Program assist Tribal governments with the identification of sanitation facility infrastructure needs (water, wastewater and solid waste), project planning, and design, construction funding and inspection and operation & maintenance technical assistance.

<https://www.ihs.gov/dsfc/>

Rural Community Assistance Partnership (RCAP)



Communities Unlimited Water/Wastewater Loans (CU): provides financing to small, rural communities and tribal nations for water and wastewater projects. CU offers flexible products including pre-development loans, interim financing, construction loans for system improvements and equipment loans. CU provides fixed – rate loans up to \$500,000 with maturities up to 15 years. Security varies by customer but is typically a pledge of revenues.

<https://communitiesu.org/apply-for-a-loan-2/#water-loans>

Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) Environmental Finance Center:






The Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) is an Environmental Finance Center (EFC) for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 – Alaska, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Through the EFC, Tribes and local communities will have practical, real-world training, technical assistance and information to increase the sustainability of their financing systems, the systems that support all of their environmental and public health utilities and facilities – water, wastewater, solid waste and other disciplines. In addition, the EFC is active in the climate adaptation and resiliency finance policy discussion.

<https://www.rcac.org/environmental/environmental-finance-center/>

- Tribal Source Water Protection Project: The EFC has developed a source water/wellhead protection plan guidance document that is culturally appropriate for Tribal water systems. The guidance document has fill in tables and notes all attachments needed to meet source water protection requirements in Region 10. The document is available for download and use
<https://www.rcac.org/environmental/environmental-finance-center/tribal-source-water-protection/>
- Decision Tree and Financial Modules Project: This project starts with general community questions and has branches for each community component of drinking water, wastewater, and solid waste. Each branch has questions and provides answers or resources to find answers including links to studies and potential funding sources specifically for that component
<https://www.rcac.org/environmental/environmental-finance-center/decision-tree-financial-module/>


State of Alaska:

-  Division of Community and Regional Affairs Community Assistance Program (CAP) – The CAP provides Alaska’s boroughs, cities, and unincorporated communities with funds vital to the delivery of basic public services. CAP funds can be used for any public purpose that have been determined as a priority of the funding recipient. <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/dcra/GrantsSection/CommunityRevenueSharing.aspx>
-   The Village Safe Water (VSW) Program is working with rural communities to develop sustainable sanitation facilities. <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/village-safe-water/>



CHAPTER 4: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

When a disaster occurs, it is very important to know how to manage the emergency quickly, efficiently, and effectively using resources and plans at hand that have been already approved by the Tribe. It is also important to plan ahead and take actions that will minimize the harm caused by future disasters. The resources in this chapter can assist Tribes with key aspects of emergency management.


CrowdSource Rescue:

-  Non-profit that uses next-generation technology to quickly connect both professional first-responders and vetted volunteers with response cases immediately before, during, and after a disaster.
<https://crowdsourcerescue.com/#>


Department of Agriculture

-   Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) – The NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program is a federal emergency recovery program that helps local communities recover after a natural disaster strikes. The Program offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms and other natural disasters that impair a watershed, including relocating structures outside of floodplains. EWP does not require a disaster declaration by federal or state government officials for program assistance to begin. The NRCS State Conservationist can declare a local watershed emergency and initiate EWP program assistance in cooperation with an eligible sponsor.
<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/ewp-emergency-watershed-protection>


Department of Homeland Security:

-  Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) Guide - A community can use its THIRA results to make decisions about how to allocate limited resources. By understanding its risks, a community can make smart decisions about how to manage risk, including developing needed capabilities. A THIRA helps a community identify threats or hazards of concern, contextualize those threats or hazards, establish capability targets, and apply their resulting capability targets.
https://www.ghinternational.com/docs/CPG201_htirag_2nd_edition.pdf




Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

-  Disaster Debris Management program: The Planning for Natural Disaster Debris guidance assists communities in planning for natural disaster debris *before* a disaster occurs, including hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, volcanoes, floods, wildfires and winter storms, by providing useful, relevant information that is intended to increase community preparedness and resiliency.
<https://www.epa.gov/homeland-security-waste/guidance-about-planning-natural-disaster-debris>


Federal 911 Program

-  Across the nation, 911 leaders continuously plan technology and operational upgrades for local, regional and state 911 systems. These upgrades are expensive and resource-intensive, though there are numerous federal grants and financial assistance opportunities available to support improving emergency communications across the country. This resource provides information about many emergency calling federal funding program opportunities across agencies within the U.S. federal government.
<https://www.911.gov/projects/federal-funding/>

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – General Resources

-  Federal resources for disaster declaration, policies, funding, and consultations.
<https://www.fema.gov/about/organization/tribes>
-  FEMA National Tribal Strategy: This strategy identifies agency actions to build, enhance, and sustain its relationships with tribes.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_national-tribal-strategy_08182022.pdf
-  Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning Guide for Tribal Governments: This guide provides a basic framework for tribal leadership and stakeholders as they plan for recovery and recognizes that different tribes have different levels of capacity.
<https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/pre-disaster-recovery-planning-guide-for-tribal-government.pdf>

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Hazard Mitigation Plans and Grants

-  Hazard Mitigation Plans and Planning Process:
Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters. It begins with state, Tribal, and local governments identifying natural disaster risks and vulnerabilities that are common in their area.
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hazard-mitigation-planning>


In order to have a successful planning process, FEMA recommends that state, local, tribe or territory governments should follow four core steps:

- 1) Organize the planning process and resources
- 2) Assess Risks.
- 3) Develop a Mitigation Strategy.
- 4) Adopt and Implement the Plan.

<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hazard-mitigation-planning/create-hazard-plan/process>


In addition, to single jurisdiction plans, Tribes may want to consider being part of a multijurisdictional hazard mitigation plan. Multijurisdictional plans may:

- Enable comprehensive approaches to mitigate hazards that affect multiple jurisdictions; allow for economies of scale by sharing costs and resources; Improves coordination and communication among local governments and districts; avoid duplication of efforts; Imposes an external framework and schedule on the process. **Ensure to check with your regional office to see which plan is best suited for your community.*





-  Hazard Mitigation Assistance Training: Several advanced training and technical assistance related to pertinent areas in hazard mitigation assistance are available by region. These trainings range from webinar recordings to on-demand workshops. If you're interested in attending or hosting field offerings for these trainings, or have other technical assistance needs, please contact the Hazard Mitigation Training team or the appropriate FEMA regional office.

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/applying/hazard-mitigation-assistance-training>

- Learn more about the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program & Policy Guide by watching this video: <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=13lt14qOug>

-  FEMA Tribal Mitigation Planning Handbook: The handbook is a tool for Tribal governments to use in developing mitigation plans that reduce long-term risk from


natural hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-tribal-planning-handbook_05-2019.pdf

-  Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) – This grant program supports Tribes and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. The program guiding principles are supporting communities through capacity-building, encouraging and enabling innovation, promoting partnerships, enabling large projects, maintaining flexibility, and providing consistency.
<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities>
-  Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) – This is a competitive grant program that provides funding to federally recognized Tribes and territories. Funds can be used for projects that reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings insured by the National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA chooses recipients based on the applicant’s ranking of the project and the eligibility and cost-effectiveness of the project. FEMA requires Tribal and territorial governments to develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans as a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, including funding for hazard mitigation assistance projects.
<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/floods>
-  Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) – provides funding to state, local, tribal and territorial governments so they can develop hazard mitigation plans and rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. When requested by an authorized representative, this grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. In this program, homeowners and businesses cannot apply for a grant. However, a local community may apply for funding on their behalf. All Tribal and territorial governments must develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans to receive funding for their hazard mitigation projects. The applicant must submit all sub-applications to FEMA within 12 months of the date of the presidential major disaster declaration. Upon written request and justification from the applicant, FEMA may extend the application submission timeline in 30- to 90-day increments, not to exceed 180 days.
<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation>
-  Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) – This grant program makes federal funds available to Tribal and territorial governments to plan for and implement sustainable cost-effective measures designed to reduce the risk to individuals and property from future natural hazards, while also reducing reliance on federal funding from future disasters. The program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act. The Consolidated


Appropriations Act of 2022 authorizes funding for 68 projects for states, tribes, territories and local communities for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program. These funds allow governments to plan for and implement sustainable cost-effective measures designed to reduce the risk to individuals and property from future natural hazards, while also reducing reliance on federal funding from future disasters. All applicants and sub-applicants must have a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan by the application deadline and at the time of the obligation of funds, unless the sub-applicant is applying for a planning subgrant.

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/pre-disaster>

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA):

-  Disasters Mapping Portal – An interface for viewing, analyzing, and downloading the latest near real-time and disaster specific data products in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) format. The Disasters Mapping Portal supports NASA's Earth Applied Sciences Disasters program area in its mission to use Earth-observing data and applied research to improve the prediction of, preparation for, response to and recovery from hazards and disasters around the world. <https://maps.disasters.nasa.gov/>


National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF):



-  Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund: Established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that strengthen natural systems at a scale that will protect coastal communities from the future impacts of storms, wildfires and associated natural hazards, while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species. The most recent Grant Slate closed in June 2022. <https://www.nfwf.org/programs/emergency-coastal-resilience-fund>


National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)


-  Tsunami Ready Program – U.S. Department of Commerce provides funds to the State of Alaska due to Alaska's high threat for tsunami. The allocation supports the promotion of local, regional, and state level tsunami mitigation and preparedness; installation of warning communications systems; installation of warning communications systems; installation of tsunami signage; promotion of the Tsunami Ready Program in Alaska; development of inundation models; and delivery of inundation maps and decision-support tools to communities in Alaska. <https://ready.alaska.gov/Grants/NOAA>



State of Alaska:

-  Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Small Community Emergency Response Plan (SCERP) toolkit - The SCERP is an approach to emergency management for small communities. The toolkit contains a variety of resources, one of those being a customized flip book with essential, community-specific information for responding to a disaster <https://ready.alaska.gov/plans/SCERP> <https://toolkit.climate.gov/tool/small-community-emergency-response-plan-scerp#:~:text=The%20Small%20Community%20Emergency%20Response,for%20responding%20to%20a%20disaster>).


-   Homeland Security and Emergency Management – Resources for emergency planning, preparedness, operations, grants, and disaster response. <https://ready.alaska.gov/>

-  The Individual Assistance (IA) Program includes the Individual and Family Grants and Temporary Housing Grants. IA provides financial assistance to disaster survivors through grants to assist individuals and families in the declared disaster area. <https://ready.alaska.gov/Recovery/IA>

-  Public Assistance can fund the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of a public facility or infrastructure, which is damaged or destroyed by a disaster. <https://ready.alaska.gov/Recovery/PA>

-  Standard State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SSHMP): identifies and coordinates risk mitigation efforts with State, Federal, and local partners to fulfill the requirements outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44 “Emergency Management and Assistance,” Part 201 “Mitigation Planning”, Subsection 4 “Standard State Mitigation Plans.” (44 CFR 201.4) <https://ready.alaska.gov/Mitigation/SHMP>
 -  Risk Analysis: Risk analysis includes a vulnerability assessment that predicts the exposure extent that may result from a given hazard event and its impact intensity, within regional areas. This qualitative analysis provides data to identify and prioritize potential mitigation measures by allowing state agencies and communities to focus attention on areas with the greatest risk. <https://ready.alaska.gov/Documents/Mitigation/StatePlan/Ch08-RiskAnalysis.pdf>




Urban Sustainability Directors Network (USDN)

-  **Resilience Hubs:** USDN brings local government sustainability practitioners together to learn, collaborate, and accelerate the work of local sustainability. By equipping government sustainability practitioners with the knowledge, resources, and partnerships they need to succeed, USDN helps advance change locally in member communities as well as across the field of practice. USDN's Resilience Hubs are Community-serving facilities augmented to support residents, coordinate communication, distribute resources, and reduce carbon pollution while enhancing quality of life. Hubs provide an opportunity to effectively work at the nexus of community resilience, emergency management, climate change mitigation, and social equity while providing opportunities for communities to become more self-determining, socially connected, and successful before, during, and after disruptions. <https://resilience-hub.org/>

CHAPTER 5: ENERGY


Safe and reliable access to energy plays a critical role in the quality of life and economic development of rural and tribal communities. The following resources are available to bring widespread energy to tribes or ensure the reliability of existing energy sources utilized by tribal nations.

Department of Energy:

-  **Smart Grid Investment Grant Program and Energy Sector Operational Support for Cyber Resilience Program:** These two Department of Energy programs will provide \$3 billion and \$50 million, respectively, for electric utilities, including municipal and co-operative utilities, to modernize the electricity grid and increase resilience to cybersecurity threats. <https://www.energy.gov/bil/energy-sector-operational-support-cyber-resilience-program>
-  **Weatherization Assistance Program:** enables low-income families to permanently reduce their energy bills by making their homes more energy efficient. A computerized assessment of a given home's energy use is carried out by a professional energy auditor and includes an analysis of energy bills, a blower-door (pressurized) test to determine the infiltration of outside air into the house, and an inspection of all energy equipment for potentially health and safety issues. These assessments are then used to produce recommendations to create more energy efficient homes. <https://www.energy.gov/eere/wap/how-apply-weatherization-assistance>.
- To apply for weatherization assistance, contact your state weatherization agency here: <https://www.energy.gov/eere/wap/how-apply-weatherization-assistance#states>
-  **Powering Unelectrified Tribal Building(s):** The DOE Office of Indian Energy is soliciting applications from Tribes to provide electric power to Tribal buildings that would otherwise be electrified by deploying integrated energy system(s) or energy infrastructure. Individual awards vary depending on type of project with a range from \$250,000 to \$4,000,000. <https://ie-exchange.energy.gov/Default.aspx#Foald31f3a2b2-eb1f-4f95-a766-5828870dd225>

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On-Request Technical Assistance: provides federally recognized Indian tribes, including Alaska Native villages, tribal energy resource development organizations, and other organized tribal groups and communities, with technical assistance to advance tribal energy projects at no cost. Technical experts from DOE and its national laboratories, along with other partnering organizations, provide support to assist Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages with energy planning, housing and building energy efficiency, project development, policy and regulation, resilience, and village power. <https://www.energy.gov/indianenergy/technical-assistance>
- 
Clean Energy Technology Deployment on Tribal Lands: The DOE Office of Indian Energy is soliciting applications from Tribes to install clean energy generating system(s) and energy efficiency measure(s) for Tribal buildings; deploy community-scale clean energy generating system(s) or energy storage on Tribal lands; or install integrated energy system(s) for autonomous operation to power essential Tribal facilities during emergency situations or for Tribal community resilience. Individual awards vary depending on type of project with a range from \$100,000 to \$4,000,000. <https://ie-exchange.energy.gov/Default.aspx#Foald52850bd7-6a97-41ea-a05b-fa20dbf86ce6>


Department of the Interior:

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 The BIA Division of Energy and Mineral Development (DEMD) has two primary grant programs:
 - Energy and Mineral Development Program (EMDP): These grants provide the opportunity for Tribes to receive financial assistance to evaluate the energy and mineral resource potential of their lands. Millions of acres of Tribal lands hold vast natural resources, thus the EMDP supports development efforts led by Tribes in accordance with Tribal goals and priorities for types of projects including renewables such as: Biomass — Woody and Waste, Hydro, Solar, Wind, Geothermal, among other resources (<https://www.bia.gov/service/grants/emdp/what-energy-and-mineral-development-program-emdp-grant>).


Tribal Energy Development Capacity: These grants provide the opportunity for Tribes to receive financial assistance to establish the legal framework for developing and regulating their energy resources. Development activities such as: developing the legal infrastructure to create any type of Tribal energy business, establishing an energy-focused corporation under Tribal or state incorporation codes, and establishing an energy-related Tribal business charter under federal law (IRA Section 17 corporation) are supported. Regulatory activities such as: developing or enhancing Tribal policies, codes, regulations, or ordinances related to energy resource, including land-lease regulations in

accordance with the Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal Homeownership (HEARTH) Act for energy development purposes or for business purposes connected to an energy project; Establishing a Tribal utility authority (TUA); and Adopting secured transaction codes and a subsequent joint power agreement with a state government are supported through these grants.


<https://www.bia.gov/service/grants/tedc>

-  Bureau of Indian Affairs – Division of Energy and Mineral Development (DEMD): The DEMD provides financial assistance to Tribes to evaluate the energy and mineral resource potential of their lands through its grants. <https://www.bia.gov/service/grants/emdp>


Denali Commission:

-  Energy and Bulk Fuel Program Funding: The Denali Commission has made energy and bulk fuel its primary infrastructure theme since it was created in 1998. Over the last 20 years the Commission has made progress developing safe and reliable energy production and bulk fuel storage facilities throughout rural Alaska. The types of projects currently being funded include the design and construction of replacement bulk fuel storage facilities, upgrades to community power generation and distribution systems (including interties), and energy efficiency related initiatives. The Commission primarily works with the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA), Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC), and Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium to prioritize projects based on need. <https://www.denali.gov/programs/energy/>

Environmental Protection Agency:

-  Tribal Climate and Energy Resources: EPA's State and Local Climate and Energy Program offers free tools, data and technical expertise about energy strategies, including energy efficiency, renewable energy and other emerging technologies, to help state, local and tribal governments achieve their environmental, energy and economic objectives. For example, the Tribal Greenhouse Gas Inventory Tool may be used to compile a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory for your entire Tribe or for Tribal government operations in particular (<https://www.epa.gov/statelocalenergy/tribal-climate-and-energy-resources>).

GRID Alternatives:


-  Tribal Solar Funding Opportunities – There are three solar funding programs under the Tribal Solar Accelerator Fund (TSAF) that provide necessary capital to support the development of new solar projects in tribal communities around Indian Country: Tribal Facility and Residential Grants, Tribal Energy Plan Grant, and the Tribal Solar Gap Funding. These programs support and encourage solar education, training, and workforce development in Tribal communities and prioritize the development of long-term energy plans to increase Tribal energy security and resiliency. The TSAF in collaboration with Tribes and Tribal leaders aims to address challenges and opportunities related to energy sovereignty, climate resilience and resource sustainability. These applications are expected to open in early to spring of 2023. <https://tribalsolar.org/grants/>

CHAPTER 6: LANDFILL, SOLID WASTE, AND RECYCLING


INFRASTRUCTURE/PROGRAMS



Hazardous waste and dump site rehabilitation is a key component in the restoration process when considering community-driven relocation options. Communities may even be experiencing landfills that are “opening up” and eroding into rivers or the ocean. This chapter includes resources that are available for 1) rehabilitating older solid waste sites, 2) developing new solid waste sustainable solutions, and/or (3) implementing recycling infrastructure and programs at new relocation site locations.

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium:



-  Contamination Support Program: The Contamination Support Program includes the Brownfields/Tribal Response Program. This Program works with communities within the Anchorage Service Unit to identify brownfield sites through outreach and education and works toward remediating identified sites. Examples of services and assistance offered are: technical assistance, creating an inventory of contaminated sites, identifying resources and connecting communities with potential partners, site reuse planning and facilitating efforts for site remediation, and mentorship to Tribal Response Programs throughout Alaska. Contact information for the Contamination Support Program: (907) 729-5630, (907) 729-4008, and contaminationsupport@anthc.org.
<https://www.anthc.org/what-we-do/community-environment-and-health/brownfield-contaminated-sites/brownfields-tribal-response/>

Department of the Interior:

-  Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): The BIA Indian Energy Service Center’s Orphaned Well Program will be offering up to \$50 million in funding for Tribal projects in 2023 from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) is seeking feedback and recommendations from Tribal Leaders on a draft document titled "Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Sec. 40601 Orphaned Well Program, Tribal Grant Guidance, Fiscal Year 2023." DOI’s Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) and the BIA are hosting Tribal Consultations to receive input on the draft Tribal Grant guidance. The guidance will be used in the administration and distribution of the first round of funding. Section 40601(d) of BIL creates an orphaned well plugging, remediation, and reclamation grant program within the DOI to address orphaned wells and well sites on Tribal lands.


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 Bureau of Indian Affairs: The BIA Regional Environmental Quality Program provides Tribal priority allocations (TPA) to Tribes at the base funding level for the purposes of the protection, restoration, and preservation of environmental and cultural resources of Native Americans. Through enforcement of applicable laws and regulations and assessment of activities impacting these resources, the program provides direction and guidance to tribes and other BIA programs in order to protect those resources most important to tribal communities. As part of the BIA funding, TPAs are the principal source of funds for tribal governments and agency offices at the reservation level to manage environmental programs. This base funding is distributed based upon historical funding levels. <https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/assets/as-ia/obpm/9%20-%20OTS%20-%20RS%20-%20Enivronmental%20Quality%20%28TPA%29.pdf>

Environmental Protection Agency:

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 Brownfields Program: provides a variety of types of grants and technical assistance to communities, states, tribes and others to assess, safely clean up and sustainably reuse contaminated properties. To learn about EPA's broader efforts to put previously contaminated properties back into productive use, read about their Land Revitalization Program. <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields>

Indian Health Service (IHS):

- Office of Environmental Health and Engineering (OEHE): The mission of the OEHE is to support the IHS Mission goal by: providing optimum availability of functional, well maintained health care facilities and staff housing; providing technical and financial assistance to Indian Tribes and Alaska Native communities (Tribes) to promote a healthy environment through the cooperative development and continuing operation of safe water, wastewater, and solid waste systems and related support facilities; and assisting each American Indian Tribe and Alaska Native community to achieve its unique goals for obtaining health care facilities and establishing and maintaining a healthy environment. <https://www.ihs.gov/oehe/>

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 The IHS and the EPA are committed to reducing the number of solid waste open dump sites because they threaten the health and safety of residents of Indian and Alaska Native lands. The two agencies are working together with Tribal leaders to strengthen Tribal government capacity to implement effective solid waste management programs and reduce solid waste open dumps throughout Indian country. A January 2017 Memorandum of Understanding establishes the role of each agency in this effort. The IHS has committed to improve the accuracy and completeness of data characterizing open dumps impacting Tribal communities, and the EPA has committed to complete regular assessments, evaluations and reporting on tribal solid waste programs, including their effectiveness in reducing open dumping activities. IHS will utilize the

improved open dumps data and EPA tribal solid waste program assessments to develop, prioritize and fund projects to close the open dumps.



https://www.ihs.gov/sites/newsroom/themes/responsive2017/display_objects/documents/MOU%20IHS%20-%20EPA%20Signed%201-16-17.pdf

Northern Arizona University (NAU): The Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) was created to act as a catalyst among tribal governments, research and technical resources at Northern Arizona University (NAU), various federal, state and local governments, and the private sector, in support of environmental protection of Native American natural resources. ITEP was established at NAU in 1992, in cooperation with USEPA. ITEP accomplishes its mission through several programs. <https://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/Home/>



- **Tribal Waste and Response Program (TWAR):**
 - *Trainings:* TWAR has both in-person and self-paced and multi-module online training courses on a variety of subjects.
http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/Training/training_waste
 - *Mentors:* TWAR has a mentor program that matches Tribal professionals with their peers working on waste and response issues at other Tribal Nations and Alaska Native Villages. Tribes can request a mentor match to connect with someone that has dealt with a challenge they may be facing.
 - *Tribal Lands Assistance Center:* TWAR's online community, the Tribal Lands Assistance Center is a plain language guide and source of resources covering multiple issues communities may be facing including Superfund sites, underground storage tanks, Federal facilities that may be contaminated with hazardous waste, brownfield sites, hazardous waste release and spill response, and other programs. <https://triballands.org/>
 - *Tribal Lands and Environment Forum:* The Tribal Lands and Environment Forum (TLEF) is an annual Tribal event that brings together environmental professionals from Tribes, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, state/local/federal agencies, community organizations and others to meet, share knowledge and learn from one another how to improve the management of and protection of Tribal lands and human health. You can access recordings and resources from past TLEF's http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/Conferences/confr_tlef
 - *Tribal Waste and Response Steering Committee:* The Tribal partnership group composed of ten people working on the frontlines of waste and response issues. Among other tasks, the committee produces an annual Priority Document, that provides senior US EPA staff with feedback on Tribal concerns and priorities.
<http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/Waste/>

Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) Environmental Finance Center:

-   The Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) is an Environmental Finance Center (EFC) for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 – Alaska, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Through the EFC, Tribes and local communities will have practical, real-world training, technical assistance and information to increase the sustainability of their financing systems, the systems that support all of their environmental and public health utilities and facilities – water, wastewater, solid waste and other disciplines. In addition, the EFC is active in the climate adaptation and resiliency finance policy discussion.

<https://www.rcac.org/environmental/environmental-finance-center/>

CHAPTER 7: FOOD SECURITY AND SUBSISTENCE

Food security is vital and allows for subsistence activities to continue. Food security must be considered when coordinating community-driven RMP efforts. This chapter includes many resources that are available for food security networking, food security advocacy, and acquiring food security data and reports.



Alaska Food Policy Council: Aims to identify and support policies that ensure continued access to subsistence use harvest areas, increase opportunities for funding and technical support, strengthen relationships between the State of Alaska and Alaska Native tribes in support of food sovereignty and security. This website has an extensive list of Indigenous Foods Resources including resources for Alaska, intertribal, national, funding and articles. <https://www.akfoodpolicycouncil.org/>

- Indigenous Foods Working Group was formed in 2020 with three priorities:
 1. Advocacy
 2. Provide networking opportunities
 3. Provide support for food system assessment and planning



Alaska Sea Grant:

- The Alaska Sea Grant's mission is to enhance the sustainable use and conservation of Alaska's marine and freshwater resources through research, outreach, and education. <https://alaskaseagrant.org/>
<https://alaskaseagrant.org/education/bookstore/>
- On their website, you can find free downloadable pdfs on aquaculture and marine subsistence, coastal conservation, hazards, etc. climate change, seafood handling & harvesting, coastal community development.



Alaska Tribal Resilience Learning Network

- Listening sessions for berries, intentional planning for food security, etc. <https://akcasc.org/aktrln/>
- Relevant Webinars:
 - February 2, 2022 Indigenous Food Security and Observing Arctic Change — An overview of the Food Security Working Group, (now the Food Sovereignty Working Group) which is Indigenous-Led, hosted at the International Arctic Research Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and their development of a coordinated road map for Arctic observing that centers the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples.

Includes relevant links and resources.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=acyKeRd0cxA&ab_channel=InternationalArcticResearchCenter

- December 9, 2021 Berry Listening Session - An overview of changes being observed in Alaska berry species, to discuss berry observations, concerns and ideas important to your community. This is part of a series of listening sessions that aim to identify research gaps and priorities that communities have for their berry resources.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gr5XH06m7UU&ab_channel=InternationalArcticResearchCenter



Alaska Village Initiatives (AVI): agAlaska: Alaska Village Initiatives (AVI) is a non-profit membership-based company dedicated to improving the well-being of rural Alaska communities, families, and individuals. agAlaska is an AVI project that educates on several fronts:

- Tribal Conservation Districts: background, purpose, general operating information
- Upcoming events in Alaska and nationally pertaining to agriculture
- Agriculture Education Program: Socially Disadvantaged and Veteran Farmers Program
 - AVI received outreach and assistance funding to provide online agriculture education courses to socially disadvantaged and veteran farmers in rural Alaskan villages. This project focuses on education that will provide food security through civil agriculture in rural communities. This program will also connect participants to USDA opportunities and resources. <https://agalaska.org/2501-2/>
- Business Education Program: ensure underserved villages have the business education, tools, support, and accessibility to USDA programs needed to succeed in their agricultural projects. This program focuses on financial, business, tax, and market planning, cooperative development and technical support. This program is designed to support small agriculture businesses to overcome challenges to running a successful business. <https://agalaska.org/nifa/>
- Grant Opportunities. <https://agalaska.org/grants/>
- List of every farm in the state of Alaska where they are located and what they sell. <https://agalaska.org/alaska-farms/>



Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF)

- The Arctic is warming twice as fast as the rest of the world. Its residents face risky travel across melting ice and tundra, rapid change in important wild food sources, and severe coastal erosion that is forcing whole communities to relocate. CJRF gives grants to help Indigenous communities in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland strengthen their resilience to these climate change issues.
<https://www.cjrfund.org/arctic-grants>



Department of Agriculture: Indigenous Food Sovereignty Initiative:

- Listening Sessions & Consultations: <https://www.usda.gov/tribalrelations/tribal-consultations>
- Webinars:
 - <https://www.usda.gov/tribalrelations/latest-news>
 - Resources, publications, press releases, videos, cooking videos and recipes, guides, cattle and bison, seed saving,
- Listening sessions & consultations: <https://www.usda.gov/tribalrelations/tribal-consultations>
- Webinars: <https://www.usda.gov/tribalrelations/latest-news>
<https://www.usda.gov/tribalrelations/usda-programs-and-services/usda-indigenous-food-sovereignty-initiative>



Department of the Interior: Listening Sessions – Tribal Climate Adaptation &

Mitigation:

- Discuss food security
<https://www.bia.gov/news/tribal-listening-sessions-climate-discretionary-grants#:~:text=The%20Department%20of%20the%20Interior,Communities%20Through%20the%20Federal%20Government%20>.



First Peoples Worldwide

- Published for research report on indigenous led solutions to food security/ sovereignty:
<https://www.colorado.edu/program/fpw/2022/11/10/new-research-first-peoples-worldwide-showcases-indigenous-led-solutions-and-opportunities>



Food Sovereignty Working Group

- Research Networking Activities for Coordinated Observations (CoObs RNA)
- Indigenous-led food sovereignty working group
- The FSWG works to act as a liaison between partners to promote knowledge exchange, cultural inclusivity, facilitate, support community led projects, and support capacity building.
- Under the Resources tab, there are numerous reports on research best practices, Alaska Native Cultures, Indigenous Knowledge, Data sovereignty, and Indigenous Science Education, and Indigenous allyship.
<https://sites.google.com/view/fswg>



Indian Nations Conservation Alliance: Tribal Conservation Districts & Agriculture programs (Farming & Ranching)

- Production and harvest of indigenous foods
- Partnerships with native producers
- Encouraging natives to farm or ranch on trust and tribal fee lands
- Assistance in grant applications and meeting regulatory requirements

<https://inca-tcd.org/>



Indigenous Food Systems Network:

- Managed by the Working Group on Indigenous Food Sovereignty
- A collection of resource publications with an interactive search engine. Can search by broadband categories or by key words.

<https://www.indigenousfoodsystems.org/>



Indigenous Knowledge Social Network (SIKU):

- Indigenous-led & driven research
 - Implications for food security, subsistence
- A reporting platform to share ice conditions and weather information for safety, indigenous knowledge, wildlife and hunting information, etc.
- This gathering of information on environmental conditions plays a huge role for safety and harvest of traditional food sources for Inuit and coastal communities.

<https://siku.org/>



Intertribal Agriculture Council: Technical Assistance Program:

- A unified effort to promote change in Indian country agriculture
- Direct assistance under the USDA Agricultural programs
- List of regional contacts at the bottom of this webpage, they even have one for Alaska

<https://www.indianag.org/technicalassistance>



Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)- Inuit Food Security Project:

<https://iccalaska.org/our-work/inuit-food-security-project/>

- The ICC has provided workshops in the past and continues to bring together various advisory committees/ working groups to partner on the topic of food sovereignty in Alaska. The groups range from; hunting and trapping, salmon, marine resources, walrus, and game councils.

- Multiple reports on food security, food sovereignty, Inuit self-governance and Inuit Role in management of Arctic marine resources
 - ICC Food Security & Sovereignty Resources/ Reports List
 - <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/584221c6725e25d0d2a19363/t/61253fa3d7e2b21480cbb61c/1629831077254/Food+Sovereignty+and+Food+Security+products.pdf>
 - Report: Food Sovereignty and Self Governance; Inuit Role in Managing Arctic Marine Resources
 - <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/584221c6725e25d0d2a19363/t/6125401adb376823e6b4e356/1629831239630/FSSG+Report +LR.pdf>
 - Report: Alaskan Inuit Food Security Conceptual Framework: How to assess the Arctic from an Inuit Perspective
 - <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/584221c6725e25d0d2a19363/t/612540aa25feae1a0884552d/1629831388357/Food+Security+Technical+Report.pdf>



Knik Tribal Council, Food Security Program:

- This webpage highlights numerous opportunities and efforts in the community that promote food sovereignty
 - Book – An educational resource for people to learn about food security and subsistence. It highlights subsistence activities in the community for Knik Tribal Members.
 - Knik Tribal Council has built partnerships with other local tribes to promote food security resources and to build their own greenhouse to meet their communities needs and promote education.
- <https://kniktribe.org/food-security-program/>



Native American Agriculture Fund

- Provides grants for business assistance, agriculture education, technical support and advocacy to support Native farmers and ranchers and fisherman, including tribal governments.
 - Huge resource list including a collection of educational booklets, archived webinars, and publications, financial tools that cover topics such as loan applications and credit analysis.
 - Youth internships including sponsorships to attend the National FFA D.C. Leadership Conference
- <https://nativeamericanagriculturefund.org/>



Native American Food Sovereignty Alliance

- Resource development, policy and advocacy, education and health through cooking, peer-peer mentoring, youth engagement, reestablishment of indigenous trade routes

- Indigenous SeedKeepers Network
- Native Food & Culinary Program
<https://nativefoodalliance.org/>



North American Traditional Indigenous Food Systems (NATIFS)

- Indigenous Food Lab: urban center markets, indigenous non-profit restaurants
- Future plans to open a NATIFS market/ restaurant in Anchorage AK
- Producing trainings and webinars for cooking with traditional foods
- Partnered with USDA to promote Indigenous Food Sovereignty
<https://www.natifs.org/>
<https://nativefoodalliance.org/>



State of Alaska: Office of Food Security

- One seat reserved for Alaska Native representation
- Goals are to promote food security for Alaska, with some focus on local subsistence resources, commercial fishing, mariculture etc.
<https://gov.alaska.gov/newsroom/2022/09/16/governor-dunleavy-announces-office-of-food-security/>



University of Alaska, Fairbanks: Cooperative Extension Service – Alaska Tribes


Extension Program:

- Supports tribes in Alaska with food sovereignty and security, resiliency and economic diversity while also upholding traditional knowledge and traditional ways of acquiring foods.
- Program offers virtual and hands-on workshops throughout Alaska. Programs can connect people with resources in gardening, food, nutrition, USDA programs and services, funding, partners, and people to assist with sustainable gardening endeavors in rural Alaskan communities.
<https://www.uaf.edu/ces/districts/tribes/>


CHAPTER 8: CULTURAL RESOURCES, SACRED SITE PROTECTION, AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

This section introduces technical resource and grant opportunities related to cultural resources, sacred site protection, and historical preservation including some resources related to cultural continuity. There are also some resources related to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires federal agencies to assess the effects that their actions may have on historic buildings.


Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

-  Has Section 106 trainings and resources for sacred sites and cultural protection. <https://www.achp.gov/protecting-historic-properties>

Association of Interior Native Educators


-  Association of Interior Native Educators (AINE) is a non-profit organization established to provide a voice for Native educators and advocate for educational issues affecting Alaska Native people. AINE seeks to share with others, especially those in a variety of educational settings, and Alaska Native cultural knowledge. AINE is committed to advancing the use of a variety of learning styles and learning environments in order to provide an engaging educational experience that strengthens the intellectual and academic abilities of K-12 students and any life-long learner. AINE has developed culturally-relevant curriculum units, cultivated a Cadre of Native Elders, held an annual Elder Academy for teachers to learn cultural knowledge, implemented Project Enhance to recruit and support new Native teachers, and provided professional development to educators in Learning Styles instructional strategies for classrooms and schools. <https://www.ainealaska.org/>

Department of Education:


-  Native American Language Grant – This grant supports schools that use Native American and Alaska Native languages as the primary language of instruction; maintain, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans and Alaska Natives to use, practice, maintain, and revitalize their languages, as envisioned in the Native American Languages Act of 1990; and support the Nation’s First Peoples’ efforts to maintain and revitalize their languages and cultures, and to improve educational

opportunities and student outcomes within Native American and Alaska Native communities. <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/office-of-indian-education/native-american-language-program/how-to-apply/>

Photovoice

-  Photovoice uses photography to communicate messages across cultural and linguistic barriers. It visually communicates different perspectives, and realities while raising awareness of global and social issues. This resource can be used for elder interviews and help communities to document places and traditions. <https://photovoice.org/>


StoryMaps

-  StoryMaps are web maps that have been thoughtfully created, given context, and provided with supporting information so they become a stand-alone resource. They integrates maps, legends, text, photos, and video and provides functionality, such as swipe, pop-ups, and time sliders, that helps users explore the content. This resource can be used by communities to document places and traditions.

StoryMaps examples

- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation <https://ctuirgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=77925113dde647119f85ab2050af6cdf>
- Kotlik: <https://dced.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=9b0d3ec442b844b3b278287bd98049c4>
- Snoqualmie Tribe: <https://culture.snoqualmietribeweb.us/story-maps/>
- Tribal AcrGIS StoryMap Challenge: <https://www.esri.com/en-us/industries/government/departments/tribal/tribal-challenge/overview>

University of Colorado



-  Exchange for Local Observations and Knowledge of the Arctic (ELOKA). ELOKA fosters collaboration between resident Arctic experts and visiting researchers to facilitate the collection, preservation, exchange, and use of local observations and Indigenous knowledge of the Arctic. ELOKA provides data management and user support to Indigenous communities to ensure their data and knowledge are managed, visualized, and shared in an ethical manner to work toward information and data sovereignty for Arctic residents. It assists communities in preserving place names and traditional knowledge through their atlases.

Atlas Examples


- Koyukuk River Traditional Place Names <https://eloka-arctic.org/communities/koyukuk/atlas/index.html>

- Yup'ik Environmental Knowledge Project Atlas
- <https://eloka-arctic.org/product/atlas/yupik-atlas>



National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

-  Cultural Resource grant opportunities
<https://www.nathpo.org/grant-opportunities/>
-  Emergency Preparedness: <https://www.nathpo.org/emergency-preparedness/>
 - Example model Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan integrating cultural resources
<https://growthzonesitesprod.azureedge.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/2316/2021/07/Template-VII.A.1.-Model-HMP-Integrating-Cultural-Resources-042017.pdf>
 - Example model Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan with annex integrating cultural resources
<https://growthzonesitesprod.azureedge.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/2316/2021/07/Template-VII.A.2.-Model-Tribal-HMP-Annex-v2.pdf>


National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO)

-  NCSHPO is a nonprofit organization whose members are the State government officials (State Historic Preservation Officers, or SHPOs) and their staff who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the [National Historic Preservation Act of 1966](#), as amended. SHPOs work on historic preservation on state lands, which may include ancestral territories and Tribal trust lands for Tribes that don't have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.
<https://ncshpo.org/directory/>

National Trust for Historic Preservation: This organization protects and promotes historic places so that visitors may learn about the stories engrained in a place and keep history alive.
<https://savingplaces.org/historic-sites#.Yyr7f-zMJ7M>

-  July 1, 2024 webinar: The Basics of Section 106 Review
<https://savingplaces.org/stories/preservation-tips-tools-basics-section-106-review#.Yyr4sezMJ7M>
-  July 8, 2024 webinar: Section 106, Part 2: How you can get involved
<https://savingplaces.org/stories/preservation-tips-tools-section-106-part-two-can-get-involved#.Yyr4zezMJ7M>


Northern Arizona University, Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals

-  Status of Tribes and Climate Change Report, Chapter 8, Cultural Resources:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M0HSRD2avCvF4WeQwZHhwNi3sZQ2N0uv/view>


CHAPTER 9: INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGES

Understanding, acknowledging, and respecting the importance of Indigenous and traditional knowledges is crucial when assisting with RMP measures. The resources below are educational tools that can be used to share with those who are assisting with and/or may be unfamiliar with how to collaborate and support projects involving the use of Indigenous and Traditional Knowledges.


Ecological Society of America

-  Traditional Ecological Knowledge Section - These resources give a brief introduction to Indigenous Knowledges, also known as Traditional Ecological Knowledges (TEK). It also includes past webinars about Indigenous Knowledges hosted by the Ecological Society of America. <https://www.esa.org/tek/resources/>


Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission

-  **Guidelines for Conducting Traditional Ecological Knowledge Interviews:**
The Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) is an intertribal agency that assists its eleven member tribes with the co-management of their off-reservation treaty rights to hunt, fish, and gather in the ceded territories. Healthy resources in abundant number are necessary to continue Anishinaabe bimaadiziwin (lifeways) and to meet spiritual, cultural, medicinal, subsistence, and economic needs. Since its formation in 1984, GLIFWC has sought to infuse Anishinaabe culture and values in all aspects of its mission, and has done so by incorporating Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) into various natural resource management plans, and rules and regulations. <https://glifwc.org/ClimateChange/GLIFWC%20TEK%20Interview%20Guidelines.pdf>


Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledge in Climate Change Initiatives

-  These guidelines are intended to meet multiple goals. First and foremost, these guidelines are intended to be provisional. They are intended to increase understanding of the role of and protections for TKs in climate initiatives, provide provisional guidance to those engaging in efforts that encompass TKs and increase mutually beneficial and ethical interactions between tribes and non-tribal partners. <https://climatetkw.wordpress.com/guidelines/>


Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals

-  Traditional Knowledge webpages - These webpages include information on traditional knowledge in relation first foods, resource management, safeguarding indigenous knowledges, and indigenous perspectives on climate change.
http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tcc/Basic/TDK_IndPres

Tribal Climate Adaptation Menu

-  Developed as part of the Climate Change Response Framework, the Tribal Climate Adaptation Menu is designed to work with the Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science (NIACS) Adaptation Workbook, and as a stand-alone resource. The Menu is an extensive collection of climate change adaptation actions for natural resource management, organized into tiers of general and more specific ideas. It also includes a companion Guiding Principles document, which describes detailed considerations for working with Tribal communities. While this first version of the Menu was created based on Ojibwe and Menominee perspectives, languages, concepts and values, it was intentionally designed to be adaptable to other Indigenous communities, allowing for the incorporation of their language, knowledge and culture. Primarily developed for the use of Indigenous communities, Tribal natural resource agencies and their non-Indigenous partners, this Tribal Climate Adaptation Menu may be useful in bridging communication barriers for non-Tribal persons or organizations interested in Indigenous approaches to climate adaptation and the needs and values of Tribal communities.
<https://forestadaptation.org/tribal-climate-adaptation-menu>


U.S. Forest Service

-  Exploring the Role of TEK in Climate Change Initiatives - This synthesis examines literature that specifically explores the relationship between TEK and climate change. The synthesis describes the potential role of TEK in climate change assessment and adaptation efforts. It also identifies some of the challenges and benefits associated with merging TEK with Western science, and reviews the way in which federal policies and administrative practices facilitate or challenge the incorporation of TEK in climate change initiatives. The synthesis highlights examples of how tribes and others are including TEK into climate research, education, and resource planning and explores strategies to incorporate TEK into climate change policy, assessments, and adaptation efforts at national, regional, and local levels.
https://www.fs.usda.gov/pnw/pubs/pnw_qtr879.pdf


CHAPTER 10: OBSERVATIONS

The tools in this chapter allow the general public to track environmental changes and connect with others reporting similar data and can provide opportunities for weaving together Traditional Knowledge and western science data.


CitizenScience.gov

-  This website is designed to provide a catalog of federally supported citizen science projects, a toolkit to assist federal practitioners with designing and maintaining their projects, and a gateway to a community of hundreds of citizen science practitioners and coordinators across government as called for in the Crowdsourcing and Citizen Science Act of 2016 (15 USC 3724) (<https://www.citizenscience.gov/#>).


Indigenous Knowledge Social Network (SIKU)

-  Indigenous-led & driven research on the implications for food security and subsistence. This reporting platform allows users to share ice conditions and weather information for safety, indigenous knowledge, wildlife and hunting information, etc. This gathering of information on environmental conditions plays a huge role for safety and harvest of traditional food sources for Inuit and coastal communities. <https://siku.org/>


Indigenous Observation Network (ION)

-  The Indigenous Observation Network (ION) collaborative research and monitoring project to preserve and protect the Yukon River for future generations and the continuation of a traditional Native way of life. <https://yukon.fieldscope.org/>

Local Environmental Observer (LEO) Network

-  Online posting: members share unusual environmental events that help us understand our changing world - food security topics. <https://www.leonetwork.org/en/#lat=62.24490825727226&lng=-164.64111328125003&zoom=7&showing=8100AB34-9EBA-4517-A9E9-029B1D65EFC0>

University of Colorado Boulder


-  Exchange for Local Observations and Knowledge of the Arctic (ELOKA) – Fosters collaboration between resident Arctic experts and visiting researchers to facilitate the collection, preservation, exchange, and use of local observations and Indigenous knowledge of the Arctic. ELOKA provides data management and user support to Indigenous communities to ensure their data and knowledge are managed, visualized, and shared in an ethical manner in order to work toward information and data sovereignty for Arctic residents. <https://eloka-arctic.org/>

CHAPTER 11: CROSS-SECTORAL PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION


RESOURCES


The resources in the above chapters have focused on specific sectors such as broadband, water, housing, energy and more. The planning and implementation resources in this chapter are more versatile in that they may be able to be applied across sectors.

Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI)



-  Climate Change Program: This program highlights the best practices and approaches to address climate change impacts to Tribes and tribal communities, strategies to protect Tribal treaty rights and trust resources, the need for immediate government-government consultation on climate impacts and programs, and the importance of consulting with Tribes on funding and allocation to better meet tribal needs. <https://atnitribes.org/climatechange/>

Climigration Network: a non-governmental organization that brings community leaders and practitioners together to generate equitable, just, community-led approaches to relocation for those who are now finding it impossible to live safely in place. The Network builds relationships between practitioners and frontline community leaders in the U.S. who are experiencing flood and fire risk and displacement and co-create new community-led, safe and equitable models for assisted relocation. The Network prioritizes building capacity in less-resourced communities that want to consider relocation. <https://www.climigration.org/>

-  Guidebook for Community Conversations on Climate Migration: The research team who put together this guidebook interviewed a broad range of community members across the country who are grappling with climate migration to learn from their experiences. Network members and the research team worked together to create this guidebook based on their insights. Every conversation used to develop the guidebook was built on trust and consent with clear conditions and agreements to minimize retraumatization or psychological harm as people retold or re-lived their personal stories. The guidebook offers insights on how to begin conversations about relocation - questions to ask yourself before you approach a community, phrases to use other than "managed retreat," and actions and activities you can take to start a conversation with curiosity and care. <https://www.climigration.org/guidebook>

-  Innovation Grants: In 2018, the Climigration Network awarded Innovation Grants to five organizations through a partnership with the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation. These grants supported concept development for community-led projects on climate relocation. The organizations used these awards to catalyze the development of a community-led project that addressed the difficult topic of climate relocation. The network is seeking funding to expand its community-led project grants. It remains unclear as to whether funding opportunities might become available, but it would be beneficial to contact the Network for any questions on innovation grants: <https://www.climigration.org/contact-us>

Denali Commission: The Denali Commission is an independent federal agency designed to provide critical utilities, infrastructure, and economic support throughout Alaska.

-  Catalog of Federal Programs – In 2015, the Arctic Executive Steering Committee (AESC) in one of its first actions, formed what is now known as the Community Resilience Working Group (CRWG). The CRWG was tasked with identifying potential Federal actions to address imminent threats to Alaskan communities posed by coastal erosion, flooding and permafrost degradation. One recommendation from the CRWG was to catalog Federal programs that could be used by Alaskan communities to implement solutions to threats and address resiliency challenges. In 2017 the Denali Commission developed this catalog in response to this recommendation. <https://www.denali.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Catalog-of-Federal-Programs-for-Alaskan-Communities-27Jul2018-Final.pdf>
-  Interactive project database: this is a tool to look at other projects that have occurred within the state and get real world examples and information on how to move forward with project plans
<https://cf.denali.gov/>

Department of the Interior:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Branch of Tribal Climate Resilience (TCR) partners with Tribal Nations to incorporate climate considerations into their programs and policies by providing funding, training, technical assistance and organizational support. <https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots/tcr>
 -  Annual Awards Program is an annual competitive solicitation with multiple funding Categories that may be applicable to RMP planning and design (<https://www.bia.gov/service/tcr-annual-awards-program>). The FY 2023 solicitation dates are to be decided but are tentatively estimated to open in

January. Find your BIA Regional Coordinator or Point-of-Contact for more information: <https://www.bia.gov/service/climate-resource-directory#regional>

- Category 3, Travel Support for Adaptation Planning
- Category 7, RMP Planning
- Category 8, Internships
- Category 11, Implementation for RMP Actions
- Category 12, Relocation, Managed Retreat, and Protect-In-Place Coordinator (non-competitive, accepting applications on a rolling basis)



- Relocation, Managed Retreat, and Protect-in-Place Issues in Alaska Listening Session Report – TCR partnered with the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals' (ITEP) Tribes and Climate Change Program and other critical partners to produce this document as a follow-up report to the listening sessions held for Tribal leadership in 2021. The resource expresses Tribal relocation, managed retreat, and protect-in-place challenges and recommendations for: training and technical resource needs, communication, health and well-being, funding, land, staff turnover, and more http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tcc/docs/training/AK_Listening_Session_Report.pdf

Environmental Protection Agency:



- Climate Change Adaptation Resource Center: This is an online resource providing EPA and other federal government funding and technical assistance for climate adaptation. <https://www.epa.gov/arc-x>



- General Assistance Program (GAP): EPA provides financial and technical assistance to Tribal governments and intertribal consortia to assist tribes in planning, developing, establishing, and maintaining the capacity to implement federal environmental programs administered by the EPA and to assist in implementation of Tribal solid and hazardous waste programs. One of the goals of this program is to support the accomplishment of Tribal environmental program goals in EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs) that reflect federal environmental program areas of need to protect human health and the environment (<https://www.epa.gov/tribal/indian-environmental-general-assistance-program-gap#nofa>).





- Overview of EPA Funding and Technical Assistance for Climate Adaptation: EPA has modernized the financial assistance programs below to encourage climate-resilient


investments. EPA and a number of other federal government entities offer financial and technical resources to advance local adaptation efforts. An increasing number of assistance programs are recognizing that climate-resilient investments represent good government (i.e., sound investments even in a changing climate). These investments provide funding opportunities for a climate resilient future.

<https://www.epa.gov/arc-x/federal-funding-and-technical-assistance-climate-adaptation>

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF): The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) is dedicated to sustaining, restoring and enhancing the nation's fish, wildlife, plants and habitats for current and future generations. <https://www.nfwf.org/>


-  America the Beautiful Challenge: The America the Beautiful Challenge is a public-private grant program for locally led ecosystem restoration projects that invest in watershed restoration, resilience, equitable access, workforce development, corridors and connectivity, and collaborative conservation, consistent with the federal America the Beautiful Initiative. Intended to streamline grant funding opportunities for new conservation and restoration projects around the U.S., the America the Beautiful Challenge consolidates funding from multiple federal agencies and the private sector to enable applicants to conceive and develop large-scale projects that address shared funder priorities and span public and private lands. The focus of this program is for conserving and restoring rivers, coasts, wetlands, and watersheds; conserving and restoring forests, grasslands, and other important ecosystems that serve as carbon sinks (including permafrost degradation); connecting and reconnecting wildlife corridors, large landscapes, watersheds, and seascapes; improving ecosystem and community resilience to coastal flooding, drought, and other climate-related threats; expanding access to the outdoors, particularly in underserved communities. The most recent Request for Proposals closed in September 2022. There is a yearly call for proposals and there is a minimum of 10% specifically designated for Tribes. <https://www.nfwf.org/programs/america-beautiful-challenge>

-  Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund: Established to increase the resilience of coastal communities located within federally declared disaster areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires. The fund supports conservation projects that strengthen natural systems at a scale that will protect coastal communities from the future impacts of storms, wildfires and associated natural hazards, while improving habitats for fish and wildlife species. The most recent Grant Slate closed in June 2022. <https://www.nfwf.org/programs/emergency-coastal-resilience-fund>


-  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 invests in

conservation projects that restore or expand natural features such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers and floodplains, and barrier islands that minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. The National Coastal Resilience Fund invests in two project types: Projects that benefit coastal communities by reducing threats from coastal hazards (such as rising sea- and lake-levels, more intense storms, increasing flooding and erosion, and melting permafrost) to property and key assets, such as hospitals and evacuation routes; and projects that benefit fish and wildlife by enhancing the ecological integrity and functionality of coastal ecosystems. There is no specific designated amount for Tribes, but Tribal projects are being encouraged and have been funded in the past.


<https://www.nfwf.org/programs/national-coastal-resilience-fund>

-  Resilient Communities Program: In 2017, Wells Fargo and NFWF launched the Resilient Communities Program, designed to prepare for future environmental challenges by enhancing community capacity to plan and implement resiliency projects and improve the protections afforded by natural ecosystems by investing in green infrastructure and other measures. The program focuses on water quality and quantity declines, forest health concerns, and sea level rise. The program emphasizes community inclusion and assistance to traditionally underserved populations in vulnerable areas.
<https://www.nfwf.org/sites/default/files/resilientcommunities/Documents/factsheet.pdf>

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

-  Community Resilience Planning Guide – The NIST Community Resilience Planning Guide for Buildings and Infrastructure Systems (Guide) and companion Playbook provide a practical and flexible approach to help all communities improve their resilience by setting priorities and allocating resources to manage risks for their prevailing hazards (see Figure 1 to the right). <https://www.nist.gov/community-resilience/planning-guide>
- Publications: NIST released the Survey of Federal Community Resilience Programs and Available Resilience Planning Tools in 2021 <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.GCR.21-027>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

-  U.S. Climate Resiliency Toolkit: This toolkit provides examples and framework to track climate mitigation and adaptation actions. Specific communities can use the tools to understand which climate risks are greatest to their respective region and take steps to build climate resiliency. <https://toolkit.climate.gov/>

Northern Arizona University (NAU): Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) – ITEP was created to act as a catalyst among tribal governments, research and technical resources at Northern Arizona University (NAU), various federal, state and local governments, and the private sector, in support of environmental protection of Native American natural resources. ITEP was established at NAU in 1992, in cooperation with USEPA. ITEP accomplishes its mission through several programs. <https://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/Home/>

- Tribes and Climate Change Program – established in 2009 to provide support and be responsive to the needs of Tribes that are preparing for and currently contending with climate change impacts. <http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tcc/About/Contact>



- Adaptation Planning Toolkit: A collection of templates and other resources developed to assist Tribes in their climate change adaptation planning process. The materials provided are not "one-size-fits-all" solutions, and users are encouraged to modify the materials to better represent the needs and priorities of their own Tribe.

<http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tcc/Resources/adaptation>



- Funding Resources: A repository of climate change funding resources that are routinely updated <http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tcc/Resources/funding>



- Mindmap: The Climate Change Resources for Tribes, authored by the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP), provides tribes with a visual guide to locate information related to numerous sectors of climate change.

<http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tcc/Mindmap/Index>





- Tribal Profiles: From fishing impacts in the Northwest to severe water depletion in the Southwest to heightened storm events along the Gulf Coast and Eastern seaboard, tribal communities see the impacts every day, and they've long since moved past the mindset of regarding climate change as a "theory." On the Tribal Profile pages, the Tribes and Climate Change Program profiles by region various Tribes and organizations that deal with, and attempt to respond to, climate change and its impacts (<http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tcc/Tribes/>).

Oregon Climate Change Research Institute (OCCRI)






- Tribal Climate Adaptation Guidebook - The Tribal Climate Adaptation Guidebook highlights exemplary Tribal efforts in a comprehensive climate adaptation framework that recognizes the distinct circumstances of Tribal governments, cultures, and knowledge systems. <https://tribalclimateadaptationguidebook.org/>

State of Alaska: The State of Alaska’s Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development: The Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) offers two different types of grant programs that may be relevant to RMP planning activities:



-  Community Planning Grants: The Alaska Climate Change Impact Mitigation Program provides non-competitive funding to certain Alaska Native communities to address the recommendations for immediate actions made by the Governor’s Subcabinet on Climate Change, Immediate Action Workgroup. Communities who complete Hazard Impact Assessments are also eligible to receive Community Planning Grants, as funding becomes available
<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/dcra/PlanningLandManagement/ACCIMP/CommunityPlanningGrants.aspx>
-  The State of Alaska’s Department of Natural Resources: The Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys provides access to maps and a community dashboard to show which communities have been identified as “at risk” from flooding, erosion, permafrost degradation, or a combination of these geohazards; baseline data and gaps; and progress on developing forward looking community-specific risk assessments, engineering analysis, and planning tools
<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/2a0d221e55ca48dd8092427b50a98804>.

University of Alaska Fairbanks:

-  Adapt Alaska: A repository of case studies to serve as examples of how communities are engaging in resilience planning. Methods and resources include over 90+ conversations, vulnerability assessments, monitoring, mitigation, and adaptation planning. The program also offers guidance on how to hold a resilience workshop and make a plan to begin an adaptation journey in your community. <https://adaptalaska.org/>
-  Massive Open Online Course (MOOC): introduction to climate change online course available called “Climate Change in Arctic Environments”. Learn about climate change in the Arctic from America’s Arctic University. This MOOC covers modern climate science and the impacts of climate change across atmospheric, marine, terrestrial and human systems. <https://www.edx.org/course/climate-change-in-arctic-environments>
-  Alaska Tribal Resilience Learning Network (AK TRLN) – A community of learning, sharing, technical assistance, training, and support for Alaska Tribes, Leadership, and Indigenous communities as they respond and adapt to the current and future impacts of climate change. Through a cooperative agreement with the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (<https://www.nafws.org/>), the Learning Network

works to build collaborative and meaningful relationships with Alaska Native Tribes and other entities in order to address management and adaptation needs across the state. AK TRLN offers info sessions and training, one-on-one technical assistance, and offers a variety of resources for communities on regionally-relevant science <https://akcasc.org/aktrln/>

University of Oregon:

-   Tribal Climate Change Guide: This guide offers many types of tools for Tribal Adaptation Plans, Climate Programs, Publications, Education, and other Tribal climate resources, and has a repository of related funding opportunities that are routinely updated. It serves to exchange information on climate change policy, programs, grants and other opportunities for Tribes to engage in climate change issues. <https://tribalclimateguide.uoregon.edu/>

CHAPTER 12: FOUNDATION RESOURCES

Investments and grants are essential for ensuring that projects which improve communities and the livelihoods of those within them are viable and implemented. These resources may provide non-federal funding or grants for Tribal projects to empower Tribal Nations to implement projects that better their communities.



Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF). The Arctic is warming twice as fast as the rest of the world. Its residents face risky travel across melting ice and tundra, rapid change in important wild food sources, and severe coastal erosion that is forcing whole communities to relocate. CJRF gives grants to help Indigenous communities in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland strengthen their resilience to these climate change issues.

<https://www.cjrfund.org/arctic-grants>



First Nations Development Institute: FNDI's grantmaking program provides both financial and technical resources to tribes and Native nonprofit organizations to support asset-based development efforts. <https://www.firstnations.org/our-programs/advancing-household-community-asset-building-strategies/>



National Fish and Wildlife Foundation: provides funding on a competitive basis to projects that sustain, restore and enhance the nation's fish, wildlife and plants, and their habitats. <https://www.nfwf.org/apply-grant>



NDN Collective - NDN Collective is an Indigenous-led organization dedicated to building Indigenous power. Through organizing, activism, philanthropy, grantmaking, capacity-building and narrative change, they are creating sustainable solutions on Indigenous terms.

<https://ndncollective.org/>





Rasmuson Foundation: Grants are made to Alaska-based nonprofits, individual artists, and nonprofit leaders and are aimed at promoting a better life for all Alaskans.

<https://www.rasmuson.org/grants/>

APPENDIX

Table 1. The below icon key helps to identify types of resources throughout the booklet, in example, various types of resources may be useful at different stages of the RMP process.

| Icon Key - Types of Resources | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Financial Support |  |
| Technical Support |  |