

**Table D-5  
Directory of Potential Funding Sources**

Program	Program Description	Administering Agency/ Internet Address
Emergency Responders Resources & Training Program (ERR)	Funds may be used for emergency responder improvement projects. These projects must demonstrate a benefit to community activities associated with police, fire, ambulance or related public safety services.	DCED <a href="http://www.newpa.com">www.newpa.com</a>
Floodplain Land Use Assistance Program	Provides grants and technical assistance to encourage the proper use of land and the management of floodplain lands within Pennsylvania.	DCED <a href="http://www.newpa.com">www.newpa.com</a>
Local Municipal Resources and Development Program (LMRDP)	Construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure, building rehabilitation, acquisition and demolition of structures/land, revitalization or construction of community facilities, purchase or upgrade of machinery and equipment, planning of community assets, public safety, crime prevention, recreation, and training.	DCED <a href="http://www.newpa.com">www.newpa.com</a>
Infrastructure Development Program (IDP)	Transportation facilities, airports; clearing and preparation of land and environmental remediation; water and sewer systems, storm sewers; energy facilities; parking facilities; bridges, waterways; rail and port facilities; at former industrial sites only: land and building acquisition, construction and renovation by private developers; telecommunications infrastructure.	DCED <a href="http://www.newpa.com">www.newpa.com</a>
PennVEST	Design, engineering and construction costs associated with publicly and privately owned drinking water distribution and treatment facilities, storm water conveyance and wastewater collection, conveyance, treatment facilities, and Brownfield site remediation.	DCED <a href="http://www.newpa.com">www.newpa.com</a>
PEMA Public Assistance	Provides cost reimbursement aid to local governments (state, county, local, municipal authorities, and school districts) and certain private non-profit agencies (educational institutions, utilities, emergency services, medical facilities, custodial care facilities, and others that provide health and safety services of a governmental nature). All must be open to the general public and have IRS or state certification of their private, non-profit status.	PEMA/FEMA <a href="http://www.pema.state.pa.us/">http://www.pema.state.pa.us/</a>
Flood Protection Grant Program	Provides funds to government entities responsible for the operation and maintenance of flood protection projects for non-routine maintenance, project improvements, and specialized equipment.	DEP <a href="http://www.dep.state.pa.us">http://www.dep.state.pa.us</a>
Community Disaster Loan Program	Provides funds to any eligible jurisdiction in a designated disaster area that has suffered a substantial loss of tax and other revenue. The jurisdiction must demonstrate a need for financial assistance to perform its governmental functions.	FEMA <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>

Program	Program Description	Administering Agency/ Internet Address
Fire Management Assistance Grant Program	For the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.	FEMA <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.	FEMA <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
Community Assistance Program - State Support Services Element	Provides funding to states to provide technical assistance to communities in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and to evaluate community performance in implementing NFIP floodplain management activities. In this way, CAP-SSSE helps to: ensure that the flood loss reduction goals of the NFIP are met, build state and community floodplain management expertise and capability, and leverage state knowledge and expertise in working with their communities.	FEMA <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program	Assists states and communities in implementing measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program.	FEMA <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
National Dam Safety Program	Provides vital support for the improvement of the state dam safety programs that regulate most of the 79,500 dams in the United States.	FEMA <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program	Seeks to mitigate earthquake losses in the United States through both basic and directed research and implementation activities in the fields of earthquake science and engineering.	FEMA <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program	Provides funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event.	FEMA <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) & Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Programs	Reduces flood damages to properties that have had one or more claim payments under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Mitigates flood damages to severe repetitive loss properties currently insured under the NFIP and reduces losses to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF).	FEMA <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
Cora Brown Fund	Provides for disaster-related needs that have not been or will not be met by government agencies or any other organizations which have programs to address such needs; however, the fund is not intended to replace or supersede these programs.	DHS <a href="http://www.dhs.gov">www.dhs.gov</a>

Program	Program Description	Administering Agency/ Internet Address
Community Disaster Loans	Provides loans subject to congressional loan authority, to any local government that has suffered substantial loss of tax and other revenue in an area in which the President designates a major disaster exists. The funds can only be used to maintain existing functions of a municipal operating character, and the local government must demonstrate a need for financial assistance.	DHS <a href="http://www.dhs.gov">www.dhs.gov</a>
Flood Mitigation Assistance	To assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	DHS <a href="http://www.dhs.gov">www.dhs.gov</a>
Hazardous Materials Assistance Program	Provides technical and financial assistance through the states to support state, local and Indian tribal governments in oil and hazardous materials emergency planning, and exercising. To enhance state, Tribal and local governments capabilities to inter-operate with the National Response System (NRS).	DHS <a href="http://www.dhs.gov">www.dhs.gov</a>
Homeland Security Grant Program	Enhances the capacity of state and local emergency responders to prevent, respond to, and recover from a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) terrorism incident involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) devices and cyber attacks.	DHS <a href="http://www.dhs.gov">www.dhs.gov</a>
National Dam Safety Program	Encourages the establishment and maintenance of effective state programs intended to ensure dam safety, protect human life and property, and improve state dam safety programs.	DHS <a href="http://www.dhs.gov">www.dhs.gov</a>
U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers	The process for developing civil works projects begins when citizens see a need for flood protection, navigation, or other water-related infrastructure and ask Congress for help. Congress will direct the Corps to do a study to see if a project is warranted. Corps studies are usually done in 2 phases: an initial reconnaissance to determine if a feasible solution is likely, then a feasibility study to examine alternatives and select the project that best meets national and local needs. Most feasibility studies are cost-shared with a local sponsor.	U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers <a href="http://www.usace.army.mil">www.usace.army.mil</a>