LANDSCAPE OF FEDERAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE FUNDING

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PHILANTHROPY

Prepared for the David and Lucile Packard Foundation

November 2024

FREEDMAN CONSULTING, LLC

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Landscape of Federal Climate Resilience Funding and Opportunities for Philanthropy

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In August 2024, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation engaged Freedman Consulting, LLC, to understand how philanthropy can help advance the implementation of over $50 billion in climate resilience funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). The project's goals were to:

1. **Develop a high-level landscape analysis** of over $50B in federal funding related to climate resilience; and
2. **Identify opportunities for philanthropic support**, including potential grantees, and potential challenges to addressing gaps and maximizing the intended benefits of federal programs.

This report synthesizes the project's findings. It is primarily meant to inform philanthropies interested in needs and opportunities to support implementation of BIL and IRA climate resilience funds.

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Top Findings at a Glance

Overview of BIL & IRA Resilience Funding

Note: This research prioritized analysis of the 34 most relevant resilience programs (of 125).

Programs: **BIL and IRA provided over $50B specifically for climate resilience** across 125 programs. Other BIL and IRA programs can also support resilience efforts.

Funding State of Play: Across the 34 priority programs analyzed in this project, up to $11.9B from BIL (out of $20.2B) and $10.5B from IRA (representing the full amount of prioritized resilience funds from IRA) has already been spent or is expected to be spent by the end of 2024. Among the priority programs, an estimated **$8.3B out of $30.7B remains to be spent**, the majority of which is for BIL programs with allocations for FY25 and FY26.

Agencies: The 34 priority programs are administered by the Departments of **Transportation** ($8.7B), **Interior** ($7.9B), **Agriculture** ($5.2B), **Homeland Security** ($5.0B), and **Commerce** ($3.9B).

Largest Priority Programs

Seven priority programs received at least $1 billion:

- **Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation**
  - $8.7B from BIL (Formula & Discretionary); Dept. of Transportation. *Estimated funds remaining: $3.6B*
- **Drought Mitigation**
  - $4B from IRA, Dept. of the Interior. *Expected to be fully spent by the end of 2024*
- **Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants**
  - $3.5B from BIL, Dept. of Homeland Security. *Estimated funds remaining: $1.8B*
- **Investing in Coastal Communities and Climate Resilience**
  - $2.6B from IRA, Dept. of Commerce. *Expected to be fully spent by the end of 2024*
- **Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program**
  - $1.5B from IRA, Dept. of Agriculture. *Expected to be fully spent by the end of 2024*
- **Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program for At-Risk Communities**
  - $1B from BIL, Dept. of Agriculture. *Estimated funds remaining: $553M*
- **Building Resilience Infrastructure and Communities**
  - $1B from BIL, Dept. of Homeland Security. *Estimated funds remaining: $400M*

Philanthropic Landscape & Opportunities

- National philanthropies that focus on resilience tend to **target specific issues (e.g., wildfire, coastal cities) rather than resilience broadly**. Compared to climate mitigation funders, few national philanthropies have strategies that explicitly leverage or respond to BIL and IRA, though notable exceptions exist.
- Many BIL and IRA resilience implementation needs and opportunities – such as technical assistance to help communities access funds – are **similar to those in climate mitigation** and other domains.
- Supporting **local resilience plans**, which make federally funded projects more effective are required for some program applications, is an opportunity for philanthropic impact.
- Federal **resilience programs are among the most oversubscribed**. Philanthropy can work with federal agencies to identify strong yet unfunded applications, and to improve the federal application process for future funding rounds.
- Though experts consider BIL and IRA's resilience funding relatively limited, philanthropy can support **storytelling and impact evaluation** to help make the case for more robust federal investments in the future.

Executive Summary

Federal Funding Landscape

- BIL & IRA contain 125 funding streams, totaling over $50B, specifically for climate resilience. Among those, this project identified 34 priority programs likely to be of most interest to national philanthropies due to their size, scope, funding mechanism, and focus on community resilience. Notable examples of priority programs include:
  - **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program:** FEMA's $1B funding supports hazard mitigation, receiving five times more applications than funding available.
  - **Investing in Coastal Communities and Climate Resilience Program:** NOAA is distributing $2.6B, including through the oversubscribed $575M Climate Resilience Regional Challenge.
  - **Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation (PROTECT) Program:** FHWA's $8.7B funding enhances resilient transportation infrastructure (highways, transit, rail, and ports).
  - **Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund Program:** FEMA's $500M seeds revolving loan funds in states, tribes, and territories for hazard mitigation.
  - **Voluntary Community-Driven Relocation Program:** Interior's $135M supports tribal relocation and resilience planning.
- As of November 2024, an estimated $8.3B out of $30.7B remains among the 34 priority programs. Most BIL resilience programs distribute funds annually through FY2026, providing at least two more years of funding. Most IRA resilience funds have been distributed on faster timelines, with all or most expected to be awarded by the end of 2024.
- Approximately half of the 34 priority programs require cost-sharing, typically ranging from 20-50% of the project cost, varying by recipient.
- Beyond the over $50B specifically for resilience, additional resilience-related funding can be integrated into projects funded by other BIL and IRA streams (e.g., the IRA's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and Community Change Grants program).

Philanthropic Landscape

- Climate mitigation, rather than resilience and adaptation, has been the predominant focus of philanthropy's IRA and BIL implementation efforts. Most national climate-focused pooled funds emphasize mitigation.
- National philanthropies that focus on resilience tend to target specific issues (e.g., wildfire, coastal cities) rather than pursue broad, field-building resilience strategies.
- Compared to climate mitigation funders, few national philanthropies have strategies that explicitly leverage or respond to BIL and IRA resilience funding, though notable exceptions exist.
- Some funders may not see themselves as “resilience funders” but support mitigation efforts with associated adaptation benefits, and there is a potential for strategic changes that could aggregate the power of both strategies.
- Some community foundations are supporting resilience.

Top Opportunities for Philanthropy

1. Help communities prepare, apply for, and manage federal funds – especially in geographies where capacity is limited:

- **Support resilience planning:** Help communities develop local resilience plans that make them more likely to receive federal funds and ensure disadvantaged communities are represented in the process. Resilience hubs are key institutions in many localities.
- **Build capacity to submit applications:** Support local organizations and governments by funding staff and technical assistance to strengthen their ability to find and secure federal funds. External grant writing support is a key need.
- **Provide matching funds:** When required, contribute funds to help applicants meet programs' federal cost-share requirements.
- **Help recipients implement funds:** Ask federal recipients about their current and anticipated challenges (e.g., bridge funding, permitting), and provide capacity and assistance as needed.
- **Convene local leaders:** Bring together federal recipients, philanthropic grantees, and other stakeholders from across the country for bootcamps, workshops, and more to exchange ideas and solutions – helping scale successful place-based approaches.

2. Support unfunded applications in oversubscribed federal programs: Federal resilience programs, like NOAA's Climate Resilience Regional Challenge, are often oversubscribed, leaving strong projects unfunded. Philanthropy can step in to fund these mission-aligned but unfunded projects, maximizing their impact without waiting for future rounds of federal funding.

3. Facilitate agency feedback to improve fund administration: Through convenings and other venues, philanthropy can foster a dialogue between federal agencies and local leaders to provide feedback on improving federal grant processes. This feedback can advocate for more flexible and accessible grants tailored to the needs of communities, making it easier for under-resourced areas to compete for funding.

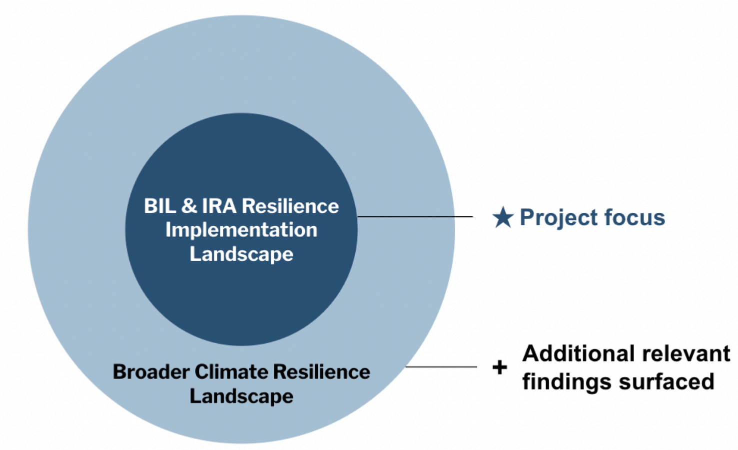
4. Tell the story about federal investments: Support communications that highlight resilience success stories supported by BIL and IRA funds – helping make the case for sustained federal funding for resilience in the process. When necessary, dispel misperceptions about how the federal government has used funds.

5. Support impact evaluation research: Help develop and implement new impact evaluation approaches to overcome challenges inherent to measuring climate resilience outcomes, with a focus on evaluating the impact of BIL and IRA funds.

Project Methodology and Scope

Between August and October 2024, Freedman Consulting conducted 11 interviews with foundations engaged in climate resilience work, federal staff involved in BIL and IRA implementation, and other climate resilience stakeholders. These interviews were supplemented by desk research, primarily sources including White House documents, federal agency websites, resilience-focused reports, foundation websites, and other materials.

As illustrated below, the project focused on needs and opportunities concerning *implementation of BIL and IRA funding for climate resilience*, though interviews and desk research also surfaced insights related to climate resilience more broadly.[1] Both types of findings are included in the report.



Finally, while climate *mitigation* was outside the project's scope, many implementation needs and opportunities are common to both resilience and mitigation. For example, communities often need local capacity and technical assistance to access and implement funds for both types of projects. Moreover, certain projects, such as solar and battery storage, can advance resilience and mitigation goals simultaneously. While this project's findings emphasize resilience, some ideas overlap with those relevant to mitigation.

[1] Many organizations and experts distinguish between climate *resilience* and climate *adaptation*, though definitions of these terms vary significantly. For simplicity, this report uses the terms interchangeably, usually using *resilience* as shorthand for both terms.

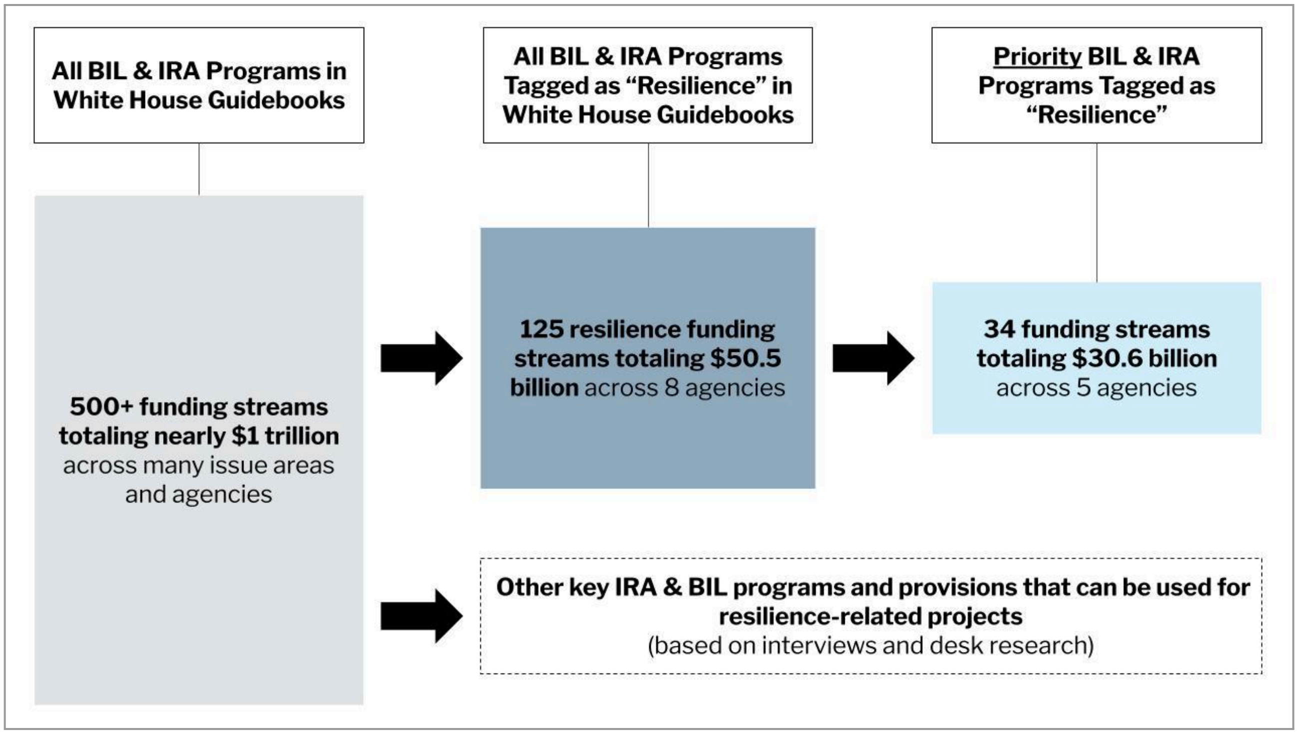
Federal Funding Landscape

Climate Resilience Funding from BIL and IRA

The White House's BIL Guidebook and IRA Guidebook include 125 climate resilience funding streams totaling over $50 billion, with the majority from BIL.[2] Most funds are administered by the Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Department of Transportation, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with others at the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Commerce, Environmental Protection Agency, and Department of Energy. BIL and IRA both introduced new programs and provided historic levels of funding to a number of existing programs.

Of the 125 BIL and IRA funding streams focused on climate resilience, Freedman Consulting identified a subset of 34 priority programs that may be of highest interest to national philanthropies. *See Appendix starting on page 25 for a list of the 34 priority programs, including details on their status and implementation, and a link to an overview of all 125 funding streams.*

Figure 1: Prioritization Framework for IRA & BIL Programs



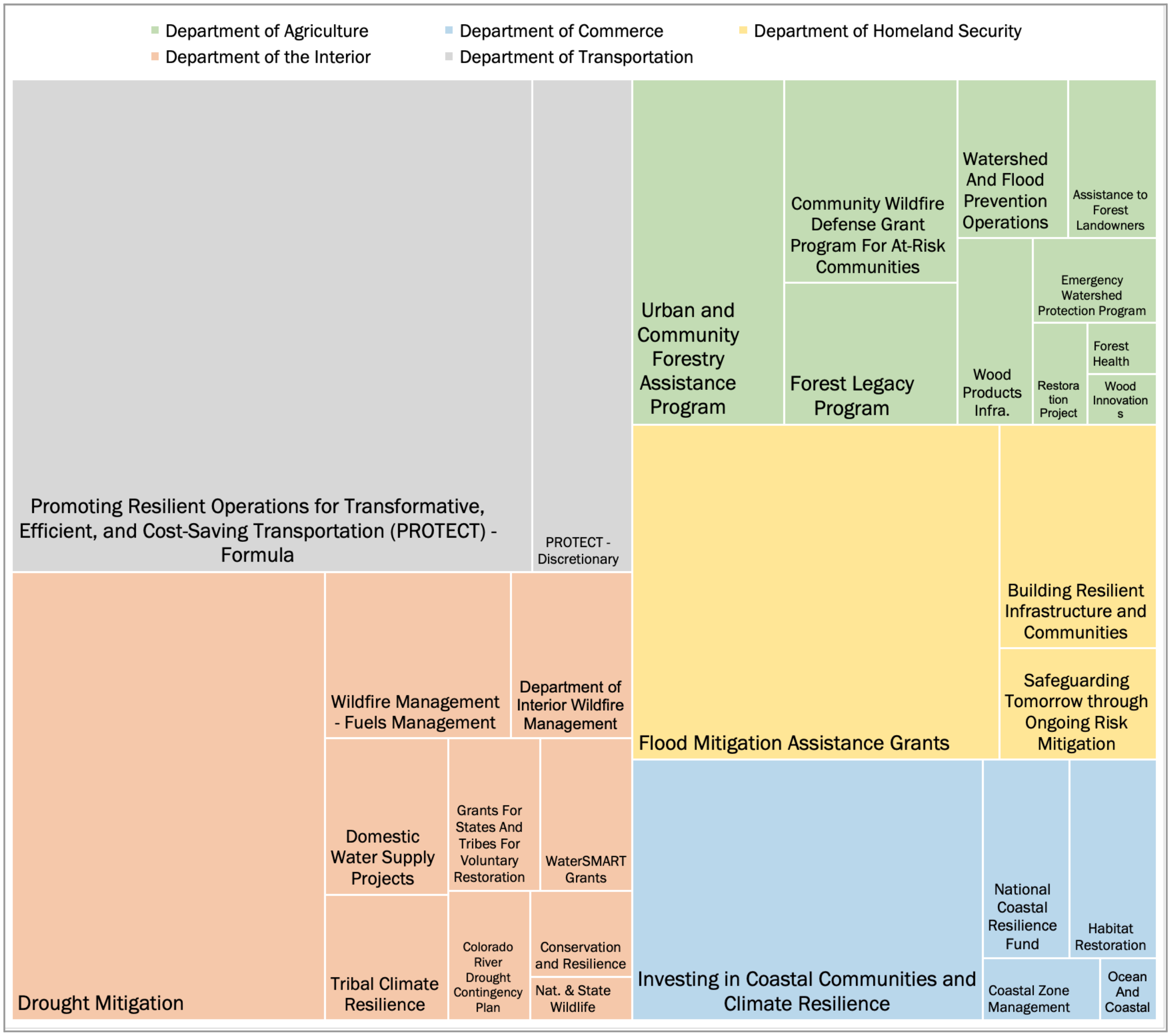
To identify programs to prioritize, this analysis focused on:

[2] In the BIL Guidebook, these are programs in the "Resilience" subsection. In the IRA Guidebook, these are programs in the "Preserving and Protecting the Nation's Lands and Waters for Climate Mitigation and Resilience" and "Strengthening Communities' Resilience to Drought, Flooding, and Other Climate Impacts" subsections.

- Programs that received at least $100 million.
- National programs and those covering multiple regions (vs. those limited to specific geographies).
- Funding available to non-federal entities and grantees.
- Programs with an explicit connection to community (vs. only ecosystem) resilience.

Figure 2: Priority Programs Identified in Analysis*

Size of the program box reflects its funding amount.



*Some funding streams are combined or abbreviated for visualization purposes. See Appendix for full list.

Among priority programs, an estimated $8.3B out of $30.7B remains as of November 2024. Up to $11.9B from BIL (out of $20.2B) and $10.5B from IRA has already been spent or is expected to be spent by the end of 2024. Many BIL programs receive and distribute funding in annual tranches through FY2026, meaning there are at least two more years of funds available.

Funding for the majority of priority IRA programs is legally available through the end of FY2031, though programs are implemented on significantly faster timelines in practice, and most or all IRA resilience funds are expected to be distributed by the end of 2024.[3] In general, grant programs have annual award cycles and are not available to communities year-round.

Figure 3: Estimated Spent and Remaining Priority IRA & BIL Resilience Funds by Agency

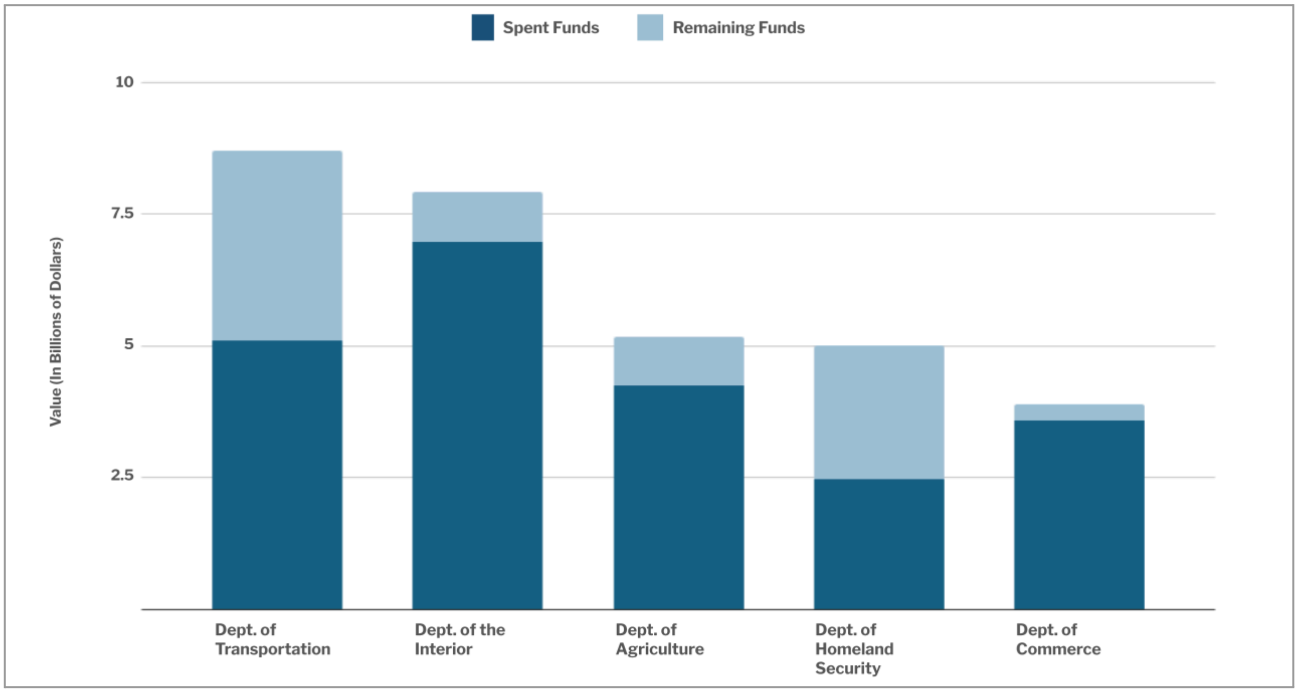
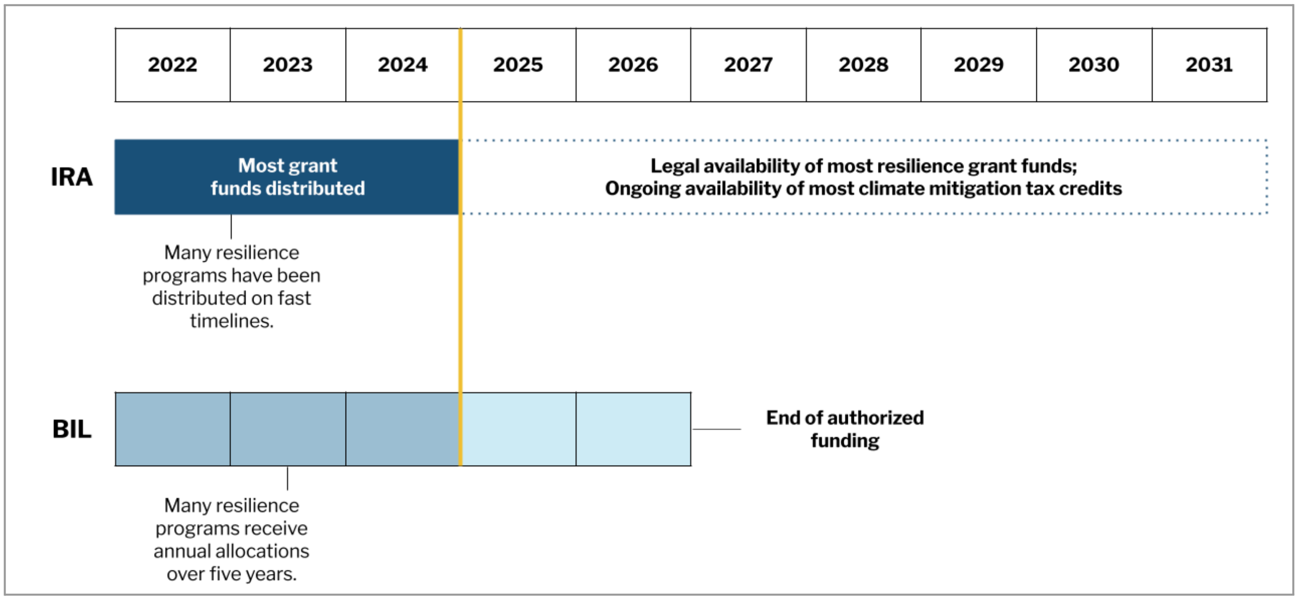


Figure 4: Timeline for IRA & BIL Funding



[3] During interviews, federal representatives indicated that all or almost all IRA resilience grant funds are expected to be awarded before 2025. Accordingly, IRA programs are considered spent for purposes of this analysis, though federal spending data may not reflect this until a later date.

About half of priority programs identified in the analysis have a **cost-share requirement**, which often varies based on the recipient. (Cost-share, or match, requires a certain percentage of a project's cost to come from non-federal sources.) The requirement typically ranges from 20-50% of the project cost.

While a wide range of BIL and IRA climate resilience programs might be of interest to philanthropy, several priority programs are notable examples (presented alphabetically, and not an exhaustive list of relevant programs):

- **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program (link):** The Federal Emergency Management Agency is distributing $1 billion from BIL (in addition to broader appropriations for the program) to support state, local, and tribal governments with hazard mitigation projects. With over 5.5 times more funding requested than available in FY 2023, this flexible spending has been highly sought after for flood control, utility and infrastructure protection, modern building codes enforcement, and other projects.

- **Investing in Coastal Communities and Climate Resilience Program (link):** The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is distributing $2.6 billion from IRA through multiple coastal resilience funding opportunities, most significantly the $575 million Climate Resilience Regional Challenge for competitive grants. With almost 28 times more funding requested than available for the Challenge, this flexible program is one of the most oversubscribed in IRA and BIL. Philanthropy could bolster this program by (1) funding projects from applicants that were not selected for the NOAA funding and (2) engaging agencies and other stakeholders to encourage more flexible government programs like this one.

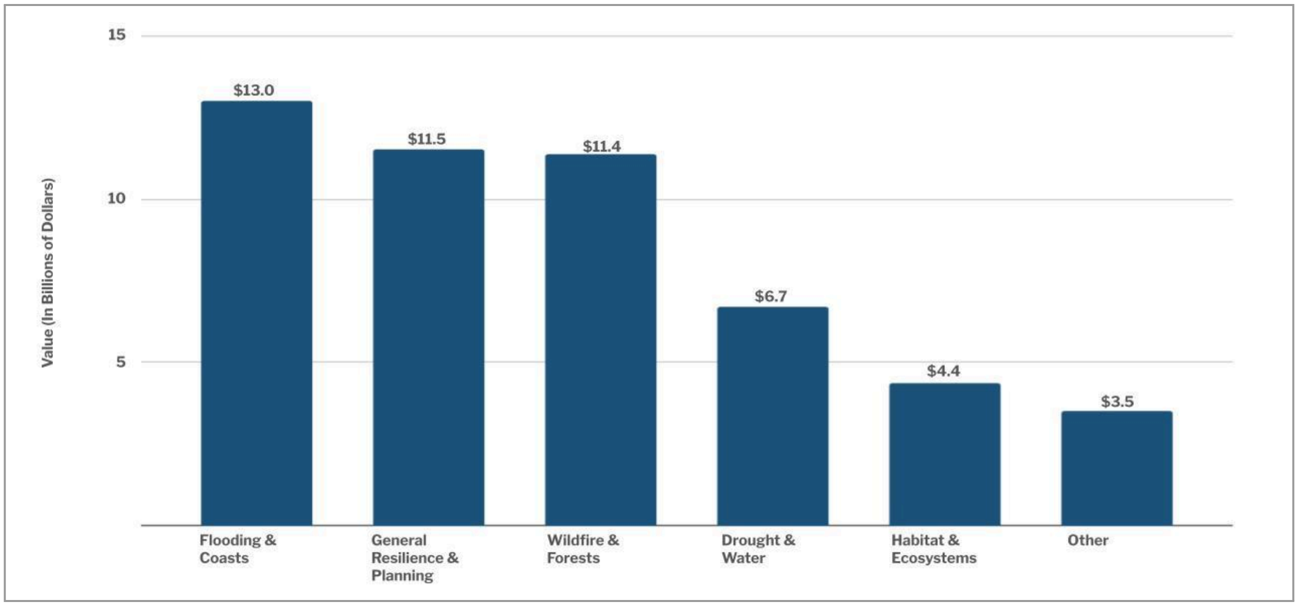
- **Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation (PROTECT) Program (link):** The Federal Highway Administration is distributing $8.7 billion from BIL to support resilient highway, transit, rail, and ports. Comprising both discretionary and formula grants, the program is helping state, local, and tribal governments lead planning efforts, improve infrastructure, and develop stronger evacuation routes. An estimated $3.5 billion remains available in coming years. Given the program's breadth, philanthropy could bolster this program by providing application bootcamps for local leaders, bolstering community engagement, supporting storytelling about the awardees, and more.

- **Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund Program (link):** The Federal Emergency Management Agency is distributing $500 million from BIL to fund states, tribes, and territories setting up revolving loan funds for hazard mitigation. Awardees will provide low-interest loans for issues like flood control, adapting buildings to new codes, and more. While 13 governments have been awarded funds to-date (with some funded consecutively), an estimated $300 million remains available in the coming years. Philanthropy could bolster this program by (1) encouraging eligible governments to apply for funds and (2) working with potential applicants to prepare applications for their respective loan funds.

- **Voluntary Community-Driven Relocation Program (link):** The Department of the Interior is distributing $135 million in IRA and BIL funds to support Tribal communities electing to implement or plan for planned relocation, managed retreat, and protection-in-place. With a small amount being distributed, the program focuses on a select number of demonstration projects – 3 relocations and 8 planning processes. Philanthropy could bolster this program by supporting (1) engagement with tribal leaders to build buy-in and (2) community-engaged planning processes to ensure the relocations' success.

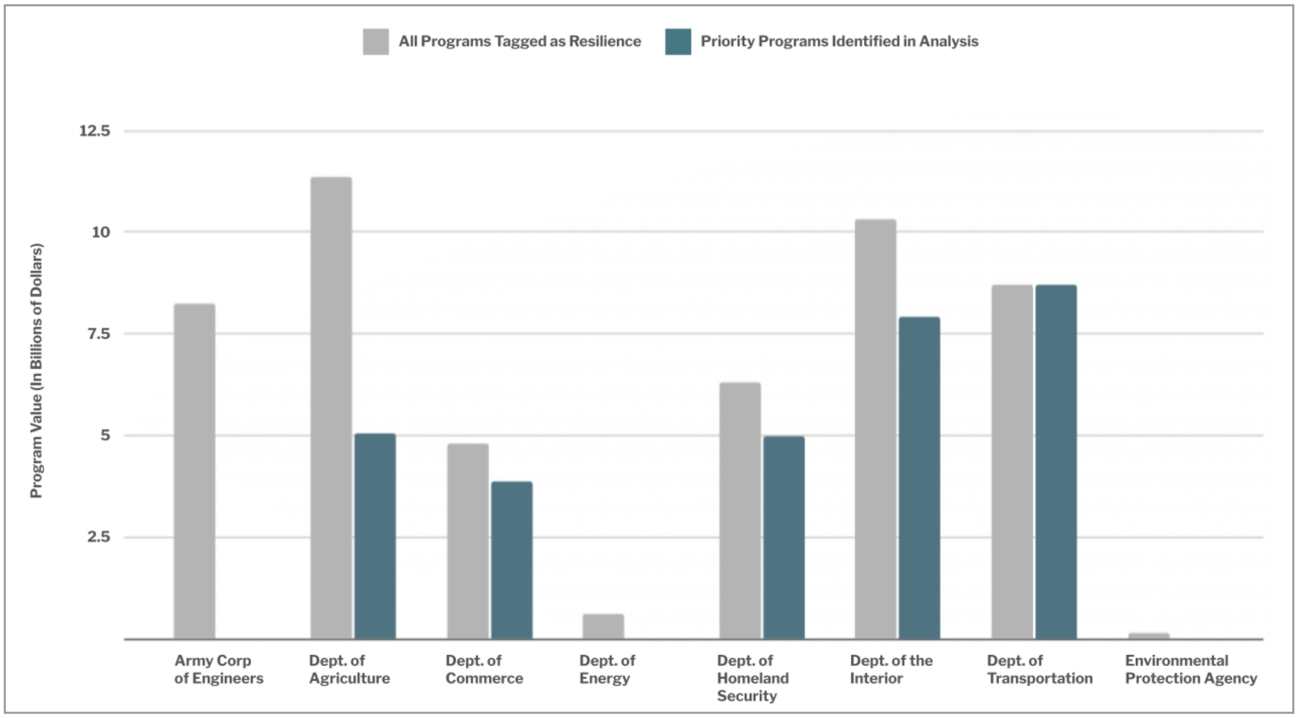
Finally, though not prioritized by this analysis, significant amounts of climate resilience funding will be distributed directly to the federal government to execute agency projects, particularly at the USDA and US Army Corps of Engineers. Across BIL and IRA, 42 programs totaling over $15 billion are solely allocated to funding the federal government. Given the narrower potential for philanthropic impact on the implementation of these funding streams, this analysis focuses on programs available to community-based organizations, local and state governments, and other non-federal entities. The latter programs provide concrete, higher-leverage opportunities for philanthropy to address implementation needs and gaps, including helping communities access programs and manage their federal awards.

Figure 5: Value of All BIL & IRA Resilience Programs by Issue Area*



*Issue areas reflect Freedman Consulting's coding of all $50.5 billion in BIL and IRA climate resilience programs.

Figure 6: Value of BIL & IRA Resilience Programs by Agency



Broader Federal Climate Resilience Landscape

Additional Funding

Beyond the over $50 billion in BIL and IRA resilience-focused programs in the White House guidebooks, the set of funds available for resilience-related work is actually much larger given that resilience can be incorporated into many projects funded by BIL and IRA funding streams for energy, transportation, and other infrastructure. Notable programs include:

- The EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and Department of the Treasury's Direct Pay provision for clean energy tax credits can help fund solar and storage projects that reduce carbon emissions while providing a resilient power source, among other projects that support both mitigation and resilience outcomes.
- Two DOE programs – Electric Grid Reliability and Resilience Research, Development, and Demonstration and Preventing Outages and Enhancing the Resilience of the Electric Grid – each received $5 billion to support a range of grid resilience projects conducted by states, tribes, other government entities, and/or industry.
- DOE's The Cost-Effective Codes Implementation for Efficiency and Resilience received $225 million to enable cost-effective implementation of updated building energy codes, reducing costs for consumers while promoting long-term resiliency.
- HUD's Green and Resilient Retrofit Program received $837.5 million to provide both loans and direct grants to fund projects that improve energy or water efficiency,

enhance indoor air quality,, and create solar storage at HUD-assisted multifamily properties.
- The EPA's Climate Pollution Reduction Grant received $5 billion from the IRA to support states, local governments, and Tribes in developing and implementing emissions reduction projects. In addition to direct emission reductions, the grants will support community-driven climate solutions that improve overall resilience.
- The EPA's Community Change program received $2 billion for underserved communities as they work to both mitigate harms and build future resilience. These place-based investments are designed to benefit the communities most disproportionately impacted by climate change.

Still, BIL and IRA's resilience funding is not sufficient to meet the scale of the need. These bills focus on other issue priorities; for example, most IRA investments are in climate mitigation. Moreover, a majority of non-IRA and BIL resilience funding is for post-disaster work, rather than pre-disaster resilience work. While climate resilience could be a focus of future federal legislation and a priority for a future administration, there is currently no agreed-upon resilience policy agenda beyond the White House's National Climate Resilience Framework released in September 2023. A policy agenda would have to account for the place-based nature of resilience, with needs varying significantly across geographies and communities, and prioritize funding for the most effective, impactful resilience programs to date. The lack of resilience-focused coalitions is a barrier to robust federal policies and investments.

Implementation Considerations

Agencies that oversee climate resiliency projects, such as the US Forest Service, had significant backlogs of projects *before* IRA/BIL, and have since had to manage those projects on top of implementing new funds from those bills. Some agencies have significant funding gaps and have had to freeze hiring or reduce resilience-related staff. For example, the Forest Service is preparing for budget constraints as its BIL and IRA funds expire, and has only recently begun to fill some positions affected by hiring freezes.

Agencies are also administering separate but relevant policies and initiatives that directly shape the implementation of BIL and IRA funds. A notable example is FEMA's Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ) effort, which designates a number of at-risk, high-need communities to benefit from lower matching fund requirements and other special assistance. Several agencies are also providing direct technical assistance and serve intermediary roles, such as through NOAA's Climate Smart Communities Initiative and FEMA's BRIC Direct Technical Assistance initiative. Such policies and initiatives are often designed to make implementation more equitable, and philanthropy can build on them as it designs its own supports for BIL and IRA funding.

Finally, a set of federally affiliated foundations work alongside federal agencies, especially in the conservation space. These include the Foundation for America's Public Lands, National

Forest Foundation, and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. These foundations can receive both federal and philanthropic funds to achieve critical resilience goals in close coordination with federal agency plans. They are also able to hold corporate partnerships, further bolstering the scale of available resources. In some cases, these foundations directly distribute competitive federal BIL and/or IRA funds. For example, The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation administers the National Coastal Resilience Fund in collaboration with NOAA.

Philanthropic Landscape

Climate mitigation, rather than resilience and adaptation, has been the predominant focus of philanthropy's IRA and BIL implementation efforts. Multiple major climate-focused pooled funds and initiatives are fully dedicated to mitigation efforts.

Where some nationally focused philanthropies *have* pursued resilience projects, they have focused mainly on specific issues – e.g., wildfire, coastal cities, or oceans – and less so on engaging in holistic resilience strategies and broad field building. In addition, several community foundations have supported local resilience work in addition to mitigation. For the most part, philanthropic climate resilience efforts do not significantly overlap with one another, and their strategies zero in on one of the following aspects:

- **Hazard:** Reducing risks from wildfire, drought, flood, etc.
- **Sector:** Activating business, nonprofit, and/or government leaders in areas such as healthcare, construction, transportation, finance, etc.
- **Scale:** Instigating change at the national, regional, state, and/or local level.

Among national philanthropies, relatively few are explicitly leveraging or responding to BIL and IRA for their organization's climate resilience goals – especially when compared to climate mitigation funders. However, there are noteworthy exceptions in the field, including:

- The **Walton Family Foundation** has helped its grantees in the Colorado River and Mississippi River basins leverage the IRA for water conservation efforts, with a focus on less-resourced communities.
- The **Kresge Foundation** supported technical assistance for early rollout of federal funds and has recently supported efforts to improve federal funding processes and policies, particularly for disadvantaged communities.
- The **Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation** expanded its work on wildfires in the Western part of North America in response to increases in federal funding from BIL and IRA, helping support the BIL-mandated wildfire commission and establish baseline data to inform the U.S. Forest Service.
- The **Doris Duke Foundation** has supported technical assistance providers that work with tribal communities to access IRA funds for conservation projects.

- The **Wells Fargo Foundation** has built capacity among its national intermediaries to understand federal funding opportunities and led financing pilots that help incorporate resilience into IRA clean energy programs like the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.
- The **Water Foundation's Water Solutions Fund** focuses on shaping BIL and IRA program design and related projects.
- The **David and Lucile Packard Foundation** is supporting organizations to both implement federally-funded resilience projects on the ground and to strengthen the overall resilience field, while coordinating philanthropic efforts in response to the release of the White House's National Climate Resilience Framework.

Multiple funders new to climate resilience are looking for ways to integrate resilience strategies with their existing climate mitigation efforts. Key past philanthropic efforts have focused on urban environments, such as initiatives from Kresge and Rockefeller.

In April 2024, the Packard Foundation hosted *Towards a Resilient US – The Role for Philanthropy,* a resilience-focused event for philanthropic leaders in Boston. Over half of respondents to a survey conducted during the event engage in place-based work, and multiple funders identified a focus on equity and inclusion.

Connecting Mitigation and Resilience

Philanthropy, like other sectors, has frequently treated climate mitigation strategies separately from climate resilience strategies. While these two areas are distinct from one another, efforts to improve climate mitigation often jointly produce benefits for resilience – and vice versa. Going forward, current and future climate mitigation efforts could apply a resilience lens to expand collaboration between what have historically been two different camps.

Part of the segmentation between mitigation and resilience has been the result of narrow focus and frameworks. For example, many climate philanthropies support the deployment of solar power and storage systems through a mitigation-focused evaluation framework focused on emissions reduction and related outcomes. However, solar and storage projects also have the potential to help communities diversify power systems, improve grid resilience, and achieve other resilience outcomes. If broader evaluation frameworks were adopted to measure these outcomes, more philanthropies may understand the value of approaches that encompass both goals.

Program design is another factor that has segmented mitigation and resilience, especially in the context of climate finance. For example, many climate mitigation philanthropies have not considered how the Environmental Protection Agency's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) could be shaped to put more emphasis on climate risk, ensuring that these investments support technologies with longer-term environmental benefits. In turn, a GGRF awardee working on zero-emissions buildings could consider supporting capital investments that improve resilience, such as weatherization.

Needs and Opportunities

Research surfaced a wide range of needs to advance implementation of BIL and IRA resilience investments and community resilience generally, with many specific opportunities for philanthropy to address challenges and fill gaps. Many of the needs and opportunities echo those that philanthropy is pursuing to advance federal funding implementation more broadly, presenting an opportunity to learn from effective philanthropic approaches in other sectors (e.g., climate mitigation). However, some needs and opportunities – such as local resilience plans – are unique to climate resilience.

Throughout this section, opportunities to advance BIL and IRA implementation specifically (★) are separated from opportunities related to support resilience more generally (**+**).

Technical Assistance & Capacity Building

Resilience planning and predevelopment are critical to ensure communities can develop a pipeline of local projects, access a range of funding sources, and implement programs effectively to comprehensively and inclusively address resilience needs. Once developed, communities can keep plans activated for when new opportunities arise over the long term. However, many localities are not aware of the need to plan or lack the resources to do so, and therefore cannot be competitive for federal funds. Where plans exist, many lack multisectoral input and do not integrate broad community resilience needs.

★ ***BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:***

- Help communities develop resilience plans, especially in smaller cities with less capacity to do so. The best plans detail specific resilience conditions – e.g., local variants in temperature – and align with federal program requirements. For some federal funding streams, such as FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Program, resilience plans are required in order to apply for funds. Grassroots organizations also need capacity to represent disadvantaged communities in local planning efforts to ensure plans account for the unique climate risks and impacts such communities face. Technical support (especially from resilience-focused professional services firms) is critical throughout the local planning process.
- Identify and engage resilience hubs to build their capacity. Though definitions vary, resilience hubs generally serve important roles in planning and disaster response and can directly access federal funds. There is a special need to help resilience hubs formalize funding sources and braid federal, state, and local funds to provide regular operating support. Several different national organizations – including the Department of Homeland Security, Urban Sustainability Directors Network, and Groundswell – track resilience hubs or lead

resilience hub efforts. The Cleveland Foundation, Marin Community Foundation, and Pittsburgh Foundation have also advanced the resilience hub model.

+ Broader Resilience Opportunities:

- Help communities identify and build a pipeline of "shovel worthy" resilience projects that can access federal funds in the long term. Certain federal funding streams, such as those for transportation infrastructure, leverage plans and project pipelines developed 10 years in advance; identifying worthy resilience projects now is essential to receiving funds later.
- Promote local collaboration and buy-in on the importance of resilience among key decision-makers, especially across public, nonprofit, and private sectors. Local governments are an especially important entity for many resilience efforts, and philanthropy can play a role in helping them adopt resilience-oriented approaches. For example, Miami-Dade County created a new resilience office with the Kresge Foundation's support.
- Work with distressed communities – including through intermediaries, workshops, or bootcamps – to leverage private and philanthropic capital (e.g., Community Development Financial Institutions) for resilience projects. This could include work to map resilience financing options at the household, neighborhood, and municipal levels.

Local entities often struggle to **understand the wide array of federal funding opportunities available**, including those for which their specific projects are eligible. In addition to resilience-focused funding streams, communities may not be aware of broader funding sources, such as climate mitigation programs that can incorporate resilience work – an opportunity that has received little attention. Even after relevant programs are identified, federal application processes can be prohibitive and often require significant capacity and expertise.

★ BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:

- Help potential federal applicants understand the full landscape of funding programs and provide general capacity that enables communities to respond to and access a range of opportunities. This could include creating tools to track resilience funding opportunities, providing community navigators for general assistance, and offering workshops and bootcamps focused on key programs.
- Help federal awardees and potential applicants understand where and how climate mitigation programs can also support climate resilience efforts. For example, there is currently an opportunity to incorporate a resilience lens into Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund implementation as its awardees begin distributing funds and local entities seek to access it.
- Build multisectoral teams and broad expertise among applicants to help them develop technically sound and comprehensive proposals. Sectors with relevant expertise can include workforce, community development, housing, emergency

management, and more. External grant writing support can also make applicant teams more competitive.
- Provide matching funds to meet federal cost-share requirements. These requirements have historically been a major barrier – especially for under-resourced communities. Where possible, find opportunities to pool matching fund resources with other philanthropic organizations.

+ Broader Resilience Opportunities:

- Support intermediaries who know community activities and gaps to fill with subgrants. They can also convene stakeholders, fund small projects, and integrate tech innovation.

Even after a project is selected for or awarded federal funds, **roadblocks can delay or hinder implementation.** Some agencies, such as USDA, have protracted timelines for finalizing contracts with awardees – creating uncertainty and time lags – or use reimbursement models for certain programs that require advanced funding. Once projects begin, notable challenges include grant management, federal auditing, and local permitting processes.

★ BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:

- Provide bridge funding for federal awardees to begin project work while contracts are finalized, or to complete projects in order to receive federal reimbursements (where applicable).
- Engage recipients of key resilience funding streams to understand any additional capacity or assistance needed to maximize the impact of their funds. *(Note: Nonprofit recipients of several key funding streams are included in the list of potential grantees surfaced by this project; see below.)*
- Provide capacity for organizations to navigate local permitting barriers. If some community pushback arises as part of the permitting processes, support stakeholder education and coordination efforts.

Resilience programs are among the most oversubscribed federal funding streams, with some programs receiving over twenty times more applications than they can fund. Many of these applications include funding-ready projects.

★ BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:

- Support projects from strong applications that were not selected by federal programs. Though philanthropy's capital likely is not at the scale needed to fully fund all of these applications, it could fund key, mission-aligned projects within them. Philanthropy can also help connect applicants to other sources of capital, such as the private sector.

Finally, **local building codes are an effective tool** for making buildings better able to withstand a wide range of environmental hazards, but less than 40% of communities have adopted hazard-resistant building codes. Some federal funding programs – such as FEMA's BRIC program – allow or encourage modern building code adoption.

+ Broader Resilience Opportunities:

- Support local efforts to adopt modern, hazard-resistant building codes across municipalities – leveraging federal funds when available.

Convening & Coordination

Communities across the country are experiencing similar challenges and can potentially benefit from successful solutions adopted in other places. As federal and philanthropic resilience investment continues, local entities implementing funds from the same program or leading similar work may lack venues to exchange ideas and solutions with each other. Facilitating this exchange can also help scale successful place-based approaches nationally.

★ BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:

- Facilitate learning and knowledge exchange among both federal and philanthropic grantees. Philanthropy can serve as neutral convenors across boundaries and geographies and help ensure place-based work informs efforts to create systems-level change. Potentially replicable examples include convening efforts by Climate Mayors and the Water Equity & Climate Resilience Caucus.

Within the philanthropic sector, resilience-focused efforts are fragmented. A more coordinated approach could make philanthropic investment more efficient and comprehensive, addressing the full spectrum of issue areas that communities experience. A number of intermediaries and technical assistance providers are working with communities on resilience issues, but it is often difficult to know "who's doing what," and these organizations may not be coordinating or sharing lessons learned with one another.

+ Broader Resilience Opportunities:

- Align philanthropic investment by coordinating coverage of resilience topics and sub-issues, ensuring each is supported by at least one funder.
- If a more formal coordination approach is desired, philanthropy could consider expanding the scope of existing climate mitigation pooled funds and/or tables (interviewees noted that this would be more effective than creating new, distinct entities).
- Expand use of climate resilience lenses in foundations' individual grantmaking and screening practices. For example, the Wildlife Conservation Society's Climate Adaptation Fund has produced guides for funders with potential grantmaking criteria and other suggestions.
- Map intermediaries and technical assistance providers to clarify the roles of each, and provide spaces for these entities to learn from and coordinate with each other directly. Relevant entities include both philanthropically supported organizations and efforts by federal agencies, such as NOAA's Climate Smart Communities Initiative.

The insurance industry is also a key player in the resilience space more generally. Its policies significantly shape resilience decisions at the household and community level, and the industry has deep expertise on climate-related hazards and risks. However, insurance costs are rising, the federal government has limited power over the industry, and many communities that are not required to be insured still face significant risks.

+ Broader Resilience Opportunities:

- Convene insurance companies, philanthropy, civil society, and other stakeholders to understand how the insurance industry can advance resilience outcomes. Discussions could include gaps and roles for philanthropy and ways to expand coverage to more at-risk communities. One specific opportunity is to explore how coverage can accommodate and encourage more resilient recovery efforts, such as the use of more hazard-proof building materials.
- Support gap-filling analysis to understand and address insurance-related resilience challenges. For example, Wells Fargo is supporting the Terner Center to analyze how climate risk is impacting insurance premiums, and how these trends impact low-income communities and housing affordability.

Communications & Narrative

Resilience-focused narratives are needed to help key local stakeholders such as utilities adopt resilience approaches over the long term. Key needs include using accessible messaging, showing concrete examples, and emphasizing resilience's return on investment. Storytelling efforts can help raise up the successes of BIL and IRA investments while correcting misperceptions. (Though not related to its BIL and IRA funds, the spread of misinformation about FEMA's recovery funds for communities affected by Hurricane Helene demonstrates the need for accurate, clear communications about federal funding.) More broadly, there is a need to build a public case for sustained federal funding–including for climate resilience– once BIL and IRA funding is fully depleted. Interviewees noted the importance of normalizing this work and avoiding potentially political framing of resilience as a "climate issue."

★ BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:

- Support storytelling about specific success stories resulting from federal investments, as well as their economic co-benefits (e.g., job creation). When necessary, promote stories that dispel misperceptions about how the federal government has used funds.
- Support communications work specifically designed to build support for additional, sustained federal investment in climate resilience.

+ Broader Resilience Opportunities:

- Promote narrative-focused strategies that encourage local governments to pursue resilience solutions and build energy to do more pre-disaster work.

Research, Evaluation, & Data

Quantitative metrics are critical to demonstrate the impact of BIL and IRA funds and make the case for continued federal resilience investments over the long-term. However, it is difficult to measure impact on desired climate resilience outcomes, especially compared to climate mitigation. A recent NBER working paper finds limited evidence of successful climate adaptation to date and cites a need to identify promising strategies.

★ ***BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:***

- Support the development and implementation of best-in-class impact evaluation approaches to federal resilience investments, with special attention to measuring the impact of BIL and IRA funding in particular. These efforts would also yield the evidence needed to prioritize effective programs for future federal resilience investments.

At the community level, **stakeholders often struggle to clearly identify, understand, and adapt** to an increasingly complex set of environmental and climate hazards. User-friendly digital tools, including climate modeling and other services, can make this less challenging for a wide range of local actors.

+ Broader Resilience Opportunities:

- Support the creation and community adoption of digital tools that make climate resilience risk and potential solutions easily digestible.

Agency Engagement

Federal agencies do not always have access to key insights and barriers facing communities, especially challenges related to funding access and implementation, even though agencies often have significant latitude in how they administer funds – including cost-share requirements. Moreover, most federal resilience agencies *directly* impact resilience outcomes more broadly, beyond administration of BIL and IRA funds in particular.

★ ***BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:***

- Create venues (e.g., collective recommendations, convenings) for community stakeholders to provide feedback to federal agencies about funding challenges they face, and to share and suggest potential improvements to how agencies administer funds. Some funders have successfully worked with environmental NGOs to encourage agencies to adopt more straightforward applications and flexible funding mechanisms, such as the use of cooperative agreements rather than grants.
- Work with foundations affiliated with federal agencies – such as the Foundation for America's Public Lands, National Forest Foundation, and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation – to find opportunities to create more efficient funding practices and generally advance implementation. These federally affiliated foundations can receive both federal and philanthropic funds.

+ Broader Resilience Opportunities:

- Support research and recommendations to inform agencies with direct resilience roles. For example, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation funded organizations to help inform a report produced by the multi-agency Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission, which BIL tasked with recommending improvements to how federal agencies manage wildfire.
- Encourage agencies to incorporate Natural Capital Accounting approaches in their cost-benefit analyses and other processes.[4] The White House released a national strategy on Natural Capital Accounting approaches in 2023, and some stakeholders see this as a key opportunity to promote nature-based solutions.

Some agencies have made **funding decisions that do not distribute resources equitably** across geographies or have funded entities that lack resilience expertise. For example, FEMA has provided funds to states' emergency management offices, rather than their resilience offices, with downstream impacts on projects.

★ BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:

- Support external organizations to monitor and increase transparency around agency funding decisions. For example, the Natural Resources Defense Council has publicly tracked funding decisions from FEMA's BRIC program.

Despite philanthropy's resources and perspectives, **federal agency staff – especially long-term civil servants – are often unaware of philanthropy's role** or the value it can contribute to federal funding implementation.

★ BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:

- Build relationships with civil servants to increase awareness of philanthropy's roles. Some funders have also embedded staff in agencies as representatives from philanthropy, helping to improve implementation.

Looking ahead, **a change in government would likely bring significant shifts in how agencies operate**, directly impacting BIL and IRA implementation. In some scenarios, stakeholders expect lower staff morale and a greater need for monitoring and oversight for programs with remaining funds.

★ BIL & IRA Implementation-Specific Opportunities:

- Pending a change of government, meet with existing federal agency staff about potential challenges and needs they anticipate. Strategize with other philanthropic and civil society leaders on ways to address them.

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[4] Duke University's Nicholas Institute defines Natural Capital Accounting as "a method of assessing natural ecosystems' contributions to the economy in order to help governments: 1) Better understand their economies' reliance upon natural systems; 2) Track changes in natural systems that may have implications for industries; and 3) Manage natural resources and ecosystems to ensure their economic benefits are sustained into the future."

Cross-Cutting Considerations

Additional key insights for philanthropy and other stakeholders to consider as they address barriers and respond to opportunities include:

- **Emergency and disaster recovery work is very expensive,** with FEMA alone spending $347 billion on disaster relief since 1992. A less expensive and potentially more effective approach is to make investments that limit disasters before they happen—for example, planting tree belts to preemptively mitigate flooding—though this strategy is not yet widespread among stakeholders.
- **Indigenous knowledge is often cited as an essential source for developing resilience solutions.** Philanthropy can be intentional in how it promotes this knowledge throughout this work, especially with regard to local technical assistance and capacity building.
- **Impact investors, family offices, and for-profit sectors have considerable financial resources available**, and can be engaged as partners to invest in tandem with philanthropy. This would greatly increase the scale of resources available, allowing for support for larger or higher-risk projects that may not otherwise be financially viable.
- **Where philanthropy has relationships in key geographies or specific issue areas, it can serve as guides for other stakeholders and philanthropy generally.** For example, philanthropy can show others – particularly funders who are newer to the climate resilience space – potential landmines and opportunities to guide their investments in specific regions. This is especially valuable given the limited scope of philanthropic organizations specifically targeting the implementation of federal climate resilience dollars.
- **Opportunities exist to integrate climate mitigation and climate resilience efforts.** For example, local solar and battery storage projects can reduce emissions while also serving as back-up power sources during national disasters. (See call-out box on page 13).
- Recognizing that many funders may have a specific time horizon for their resilience investments, **philanthropies can be intentional about their exit strategies** so that public and private sectors are prepared to take on projects at scale – rather than merely passing portfolios to other philanthropies.

Case Studies: Implementation Support in Practice

Philanthropy and nonprofits are already addressing many of the needs and opportunities above, often with significant success. The following case studies showcase several efforts that demonstrate the potential for philanthropy to advance implementation of BIL and IRA resilience funding.

Colorado River Collaborative: Building Local Infrastructure for Securing Federal Funds

The Colorado River Collaborative, an informal collaborative of seven conservation organizations initially supported by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the Walton Family Foundation, with continued support from the Walton Family Foundation and other funders, exemplifies how funders can play a crucial role in preparing communities to access federal resources. This work has occurred over several years to establish trust and collaboration, focusing on shared conservation and resilience goals. Grantees take on joint projects to address conservation issues in the region and share information about challenges and opportunities.

This network proved critical when substantial federal funds became available, allowing the group to swiftly mobilize and deploy resources. By fostering a culture of information-sharing and specialization, the collaborative ensured its members were well-informed about approximately 160 federal programs relevant to climate resilience. For instance, participants would routinely flag one another on funding opportunities ripe for joint applications, or that were a better fit for other members in the group. Grantees, leveraging the expertise of federal navigators and grantmakers, collectively tracked program timelines and sought input on applications. The collaborative's social infrastructure, years in the making, proved highly effective in securing federal funds, demonstrating the value of long-term relationship-building and resource coordination for environmental resilience efforts. The Packard Foundation, the Walton Family Foundation, and other funders set the stage for the work by using its convening influence to bring everyone together, sensitive grantmaking that avoided group competition, and encouraging coordination among its grantees.

Anthropocene Alliance: Amplifying Local Access to Federal Climate Resilience Funding

The Anthropocene Alliance (AA) has developed a robust network of local groups and community leaders, positioning it as an influential intermediary in accessing federal climate resilience funding. By leveraging its deep relationships with community champions, Anthropocene Alliance connects local groups with the expertise and resources needed to develop strategic plans and submit successful grant applications. This model of resourcing and partnership ensures that communities have the guidance they need to navigate complex federal funding landscapes. While several NGOs support similar efforts, AA stands out for its broad network and established trust with community leaders, enabling it to facilitate greater access to critical federal resources for climate resilience.

Grantee Convenings with Federal Agencies

Some funders have hosted federal convenings between environmental NGOs and agencies like the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) that have improved the efficiency and impact of federal grantmaking. These gatherings provided an opportunity for grantees to offer direct feedback to federal agencies, which can lead to shifts in how federal dollars are distributed. Moving beyond traditional small grants, federal agencies have increasingly adopted cooperative agreements, offering large, flexible funding packages. For example, agencies may allocate $40 million with clear guidelines on how it should be spent in specific areas, such as forest restoration. This approach allows for larger-scale, more strategic investments, resulting in more effective and efficient use of federal funds within watershed communities. The success of these convenings underscores the value of direct dialogue between grantees and agencies to ensure that funding mechanisms are responsive to community needs and environmental goals.

Potential Grantees

Desk research and interviews also surfaced a number of resilience-focused organizations that philanthropy might consider supporting – and in many cases, is already funding. As part of this project, Freedman Consulting developed a list of organizations that *may* be well suited for philanthropic investments in resilience work based on a scan of 1) organizations working in the field and 2) nonprofit organizations that have received awards from key federal funding streams in this analysis. *The organizations on this list have not been directly contacted about their current resilience work and potential funding needs, nor have they been assessed for effectiveness, reputation, or other grantmaking considerations as part of this effort. The list is intended to provide a starting point for further assessment and due diligence by interested philanthropies.*

The list is available to philanthropic funders upon request. Please contact Talya Karr (karr@tfreedmanconsulting.com) and Max Shipman (shipman@tfreedmanconsulting.com) for more information.

Appendix

Sources: Freedman Consulting sourced information on the $50.5 billion in climate resilience funding from the White House Guidebooks on BIL and IRA. Climate resilience policies can be found on pages 264-269 of the BIL Guidebook and on pages 145-147 and 166-167 of the IRA Guidebook. This spreadsheet includes all funding streams from the guidebooks, coded for by issue area and direct vs. non-direct federal spending by Freedman Consulting for the purposes of this analysis.

The following subset of priority programs includes:

- Programs that received at least $100 million.
- National programs and those covering multiple regions (vs. those limited to specific geographies).
- Funding available to non-federal entities and grantees.
- Programs with an explicit connection to community (vs. only ecosystem) resilience.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Priority Programs

Sorted by agency

Item Name	Federal Agency	Federal Bureau / Office	Issue Area	Authorized Program Value	Funding Status	Est. Funds Remaining (FY2025 & 2026)	Implementation Notes
Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program For At-Risk Communities	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Wildfire & Forests	$1 billion	Partially Spent	$553 million	Varying cost share; About half released to-date with irregular grant cycles.
Emergency Watershed Protection Program	Department of Agriculture	Natural Resources Conservation Service	Flooding & Coasts	$300 million	Fully Spent	$0	25% cost share

Item Name	Federal Agency	Federal Bureau / Office	Issue Area	Authorized Program Value	Funding Status	Est. Funds Remaining (FY2025 & 2026)	Implementation Notes
Financial Assistance To Facilities That Purchase And Process Byproducts For Ecosystem Restoration Projects, also known as Wood Products Infrastructure Assistance (WPIA)	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Wildfire & Forests	$400 million	Partially Spent	$366 million	At least one tranche released with irregular grant cycles
Forest Health Management on Federal Lands Program and Forest Health Management on Cooperative Lands Program	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Wildfire & Forests	$100 million	Partially Spent	Unclear	Unclear
Restoration Projects Via States And Tribes	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Wildfire & Forests	$160 million	Partially Spent	Unclear	Unclear
Watershed And Flood Prevention Operations	Department of Agriculture	Natural Resources Conservation Service	Drought & Water	$500 million	Fully Spent	$0	Varying cost share
Coastal Zone Management	Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Flooding & Coasts	$207 million	Partially Spent	$132.6 million	At least one tranche released with about half of the funding

Item Name	Federal Agency	Federal Bureau / Office	Issue Area	Authorized Program Value	Funding Status	Est. Funds Remaining (FY2025 & 2026)	Implementation Notes
Habitat Restoration, potentially known as the Transformational Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resilience Projects	Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Habitat & Ecosystems	$491 million	Partially Spent	$6 million	At least one tranche released with about half of the funding
National Coastal Resilience Fund	Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Flooding & Coasts	$492 million	Partially Spent	$211.6 million	One to two tranches released per year, typically in the late Summer / early Fall
Ocean And Coastal Observing Systems	Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Flooding & Coasts	$100 million	Partially Spent	$79.5 million	At least one tranche released with irregular grant cycles
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (Robert T Stafford Act Section 203(i))	Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	General Resilience & Planning	$1 billion	Partially Spent	$400 million	Varying cost share; Tranches released per year, typically in late Spring
Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants (National Flood Insurance Act Sec 1366)	Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Flooding & Coasts	$3.5 billion	Partially Spent	$1.829 billion	Varying cost share; Tranches released per year, typically in late Spring

Item Name	Federal Agency	Federal Bureau / Office	Issue Area	Authorized Program Value	Funding Status	Est. Funds Remaining (FY2025 & 2026)	Implementation Notes
Hazard Mitigation Revolving Loan Funds/Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation (STORM) Act (Robert T Stafford Act, Sec 205)	Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	General Resilience & Planning	$500 million	Partially Spent	$300 million	10% cost share; One tranche per year, typically in early Fall
Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan	Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Drought & Water	$300 million	Partially Spent	Unclear	Unclear
Department of Interior Wildfire Management - Burned Area Rehabilitation	Department of the Interior	Departmental Offices	Wildfire & Forests	$325 million	Partially Spent	$304.5 million	At least one tranche released with about two-thirds of the funding
Department of Interior Wildfire Management - Preparedness	Department of the Interior	Departmental Offices	Wildfire & Forests	$245 million	Partially Spent	Unclear	At least one tranche released
Grants For States And Tribes For Voluntary Restoration	Department of the Interior	Office of the Secretary	General Resilience & Planning	$400 million	Partially Spent	$331.6 million	Varying cost share

Item Name	Federal Agency	Federal Bureau / Office	Issue Area	Authorized Program Value	Funding Status	Est. Funds Remaining (FY2025 & 2026)	Implementation Notes
Tribal Climate Resilience - Adaptation Planning	Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Resilience & Planning	$86 million	Partially Spent	$66 million	FY2024 applications due 10/18/24; $120M available this cycle
Tribal Climate Resilience - Community Relocation	Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Resilience & Planning	$130 million	Partially Spent	$15 million	FY2024 applications due 10/18/24
WaterSMART Grants	Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Drought & Water	$400 million	Partially Spent	$112.2 million	Varying cost share; At least two rounds of applications expected in 2024
Wildfire Management - Fuels Management	Department of the Interior	Departmental Offices	Wildfire & Forests	$878 million	Partially Spent	$313 million	One tranche expected per year
Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation (PROTECT) - Discretionary	Department of Transportation	Federal Highway Administration	General Resilience & Planning	$1.4 billion	Partially Spent	$600 million	20% cost share, Except Tribes; At least one tranche released with about half of the funding
Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation (PROTECT) - Formula	Department of Transportation	Federal Highway Administration	General Resilience & Planning	$7.3 billion	Partially Spent	$3.01 billion	20% cost share; Annual tranches expected

Inflation Reduction Act Priority Programs

Note: During interviews, federal representatives indicated that all or almost all IRA resilience grant funds are expected to be awarded before 2025. Accordingly, this table codes each program as "Expected to Be Spent by 2025," though federal spending data may not reflect this until a later date.

Item Name	Federal Agency	Federal Bureau / Office	Issue Area	Authorized Program Value	Funding Status	Implementation Notes
Assistance to Forest Landowners with <2,500 Acres of Forestland - Emerging Private Markets for Climate Mitigation and Forest Resilience	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Wildfire & Forests	$100 million	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	20% cost share; All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Funding opportunity announced on Aug. 22, 2023.
Assistance to Underserved Forest Landowners - Climate Mitigation and Forest Resilience Practices	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Wildfire & Forests	$150 million	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	20% cost share; All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Funding opportunity announced on Aug 22, 2023.
Assistance to Underserved Forest Landowners - Emerging Private Markets for Climate Mitigation and Forest Resilience	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Wildfire & Forests	$150 million	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	20% cost share; All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Funding opportunity announced on Aug. 22, 2023
Forest Legacy Program	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Wildfire & Forests	$700 million	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	25% cost share; All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Funding opportunity announced in May 2023
Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Wildfire & Forests	$1.5 billion	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	Varying cost share; All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Announcement on April 17, 2023
Wood Innovations Grant Program	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Wildfire & Forests	$100 million	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	20% cost share; All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Funding opportunity announced in June 2024
Investing in Coastal Communities and Climate Resilience	Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Flooding & Coasts	$2.6 billion	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	All funds expected to be awarded by 2025; Tranches released across five subprograms. Funding opportunity announced on February 28, 2024

Item Name	Federal Agency	Federal Bureau / Office	Issue Area	Authorized Program Value	Funding Status	Implementation Notes
Conservation and Resilience	Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service	General Resilience & Planning	$250 million	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Announcement date unclear.
Domestic Water Supply Projects	Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Drought & Water	$550 million	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	Varying cost share; All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Announcement TBD.
Drought Mitigation	Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Drought & Water	$4 billion	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	Varying cost share; All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Announcement date unclear.
Resiliency of National Wildlife Refuge System and State Wildlife Management Areas	Department of the Interior	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General Resilience & Planning	$125 million	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Announced on March 7, 2023
Tribal Climate Resilience	Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Resilience & Planning	$225 million	Expected To Be Spent by 2025	All funds expected to be awarded by 2025. Announced on July 17, 2024