

Virginia Coastal Resilience Technical Advisory Committee

Funding Quarterly Subcommittee Meeting

Date: Thursday, August 24th, 2023

Time: 010:00 am

Location: VRA Conference Room (19th Floor)
1111 East Main St., Suite 1400
Richmond, VA 23219

Virtual Public Access: Register at

<https://vcu.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZ0oduGhqT4vG9W3iSgsprxo6ZRM4MnaesQK>

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Meeting Agenda

- 1) Call to Order, Roll Call, and Introductions
- 2) Adoption of Agenda
- 3) New Business
 - a) Subcommittee Role and Objectives
 - b) Subcommittee Advisors
 - c) Funding Needs and Opportunities
 - d) Subcommittee Members Discussion
 - e) Action Items, Scheduling
- 4) Public Comment
- 5) Adjourn

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Name	Title	Organization
Shawn Crumlish (Chair)	Executive Director	Virginia Resources Authority
Peter D'Alema (Alternate Chair)	Director of Program Management	
William Curtis	Assistant Director	
Whitney Katchmark	Principal Water Resources Engineer	Hampton Roads Planning District Commission
Ben McFarlane (A)	Chief Resilience Officer	
Lewis L. Lawrence, III	Executive Director	Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission
Curtis Smith (A)	Deputy Director	
Kristin Burhop	Vice President for Public Policy and Legislative Affairs	Virginia Chamber of Commerce
Keith Martin	Executive Vice President, Public Policy and Government Relations	
Robert Coates	Director, Grant Management and Recovery Division	Virginia Department of Emergency Management
Debra Messmer (A)	State Hazard Mitigation Officer	
Chris Swanson	Environmental Division Director	Virginia Department of Transportation
Christopher Berg (A)	Assistant Division Director	
Jamie Green	Commissioner	Virginia Marine Resources Commission
Rachael Peabody (A)	Director of Coastal Policy, Restoration and Resilience	
Randy Owen (A)	Chief of Habitat Management	
Dr. Troy Hartley	Director	Virginia Sea Grant
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Subcommittee Role and Objectives

CRMP Phase II
Subcommittee Objectives

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CRMP Phase II - Overview

The Phase II plan will be delivered by December 2024.

This planning process will result in two major deliverables:

- 1) an updated Coastal Resilience Web Explorer
- 2) a PDF Document Plan

The key components of these two deliverables are:

- 1) Flood Hazard Exposure Model
- 2) Flood Hazard Risk Assessment
- 3) Planned Resilience Actions
- 4) Financial Need for Flood Resilience
- 5) TAC Subcommittee Recommendations

Outreach and engagement will be utilized throughout the plan's development to collect feedback on the content and direction of these key components.

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CRMP Phase II - Plan Development Timeline

Jul 23	Aug 23	Sep 23	Oct 23	Nov 23	Dec 23	Jan 24	Feb 24	Mar 24	Apr 24	May 24	Jun 24	Jul 24	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Dec 24	
Meetings																		
	Sub	TAC			Sub	TAC			Sub	TAC			Sub	TAC			Sub	TAC
Schedule																		
Develop Flood Hazard Exposure Model Research, Data, and Innovation									Data Display (CRWE Update) Research, Data, and Innovation									
Data Collection Project Prioritization									Flood Hazard Risk Assessment Project Prioritization									
Project and Initiative Info Collection Project Prioritization									Analyze Planned Resilience Actions Project Prioritization, Funding									
									Quantify Financial Need for Flood Resilience Funding									
Ongoing Stakeholder Outreach and Engagement Outreach and Coordination																		
Develop TAC Subcommittee Recommendations All Subcommittees																		

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Funding Objectives

1. Inform quantification of financial need for flood resilience.

What funding needs should be identified in the CRMP Phase II, including to guide appropriations needs?

2. Develop recommendations for future planning.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- Recommend approach to quantifying and presenting financial need for flood resilience during future planning efforts.

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Subcommittee Schedule

2023Q3	CRMP PII – Identify Funding Needs
2023Q4	CRMP PII – Identify Funding Needs
2024Q1	CRMP PII – Prioritize Funding Needs
2024Q2	CRMP PII – Funding Assessment Future Plans - Recommendations
2024Q3	CRMP PII – Funding Assessment Review Future Plans - Recommendations
2024Q4	Future Plans – Final Recommendations

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Comments + Questions

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Decision Point

Recommendations to change objectives

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Subcommittee Advisors

- The Coastal Resilience TAC Chair may appoint Advisors to subcommittees with recommendations from Subcommittee Chair
- Advisors may participate in subcommittee meeting discussions
- Advisors are non-voting members of the subcommittee
- Advisors are members of the public body (FOIA)
- Subcommittee may request presentations from non-members

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Comments + Questions

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Decision Point

Advisor Recommendations

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CRMP Phase I Funding Section

- The total cost for coastal flood resilience has yet to be fully quantified, but we do know it is well into the billions of dollars.
- The projects and initiatives inventoried within the Coastal Resilience Database reveal only a portion of the ongoing work and needs.
- Funding Opportunities Database based on DEQ Coastal Zone Management database and enhanced to pair with resilience initiatives and projects but does not include every opportunity.
- Finance Subcommittee
 - Establish a Resiliency Revolving Loan Fund
 - Including a financial analysis of adapting vs. abandoning public infrastructure
 - Incorporating a more regional perspective, and with a stated time frame

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CRMP Phase I – Funding Section

Local and Regional Funding and Financing Sources

Example local and regional funding and financing programs with highlighted case examples.

Local and Regional Source	Description	Case Examples
Catastrophe, Environmental Impact, and Resilience Bonds	Debt instrument through which governments and investors establish pre-determined outcomes and benchmarks tied to resilience that dictate when and how much of a return on investment an investor will receive.	Hampton's Environmental Impact Bond
Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE)	Loan program enabled through local ordinances that finance resiliency and energy efficiency improvements at fixed rates for up to 30 years.	Fairfax County C-PACE and Resiliency Financing Program
Green Banks	Financial institutions that attract private investment into environmental infrastructure, like clean energy or climate resilience, and leverage limited cash into bigger investments, much like a traditional bank.	Montgomery County (MD) Green Bank
Revolving Loan Funds	Self-sustaining financial instruments that use collected interest and principal payments from former loans to issue new ones and can be a flexible source of gap financing.	Middle Peninsula PDC Revolving Loan Program
Special Service Districts	Special-purpose governmental units established by localities to provide additional, more complete, or more timely government services to a designated area or an entire locality, and the services of which are funded by fees, which can be used to adapt facilities to rising sea levels.	Norfolk Special Service District Policy for Flood Protection Virginia Beach's Sandbridge Special Service Tax District and Neighborhood Channel Dredging Fee
Tax Increment Financing	Land use mechanism captures the anticipated property tax increases generated by a project to pay for its capital costs and can be used to finance resilience projects in coastal or flood risk-prone areas with high development interest.	Virginia Beach's Sandbridge Beach Restoration Program
Taxes and Fees	Revenue collected by local or county governments for general funds or specific services.	Norfolk's Resilience Penny Alexandria's stormwater utility fees ¹⁰

Practitioner Perspectives: How Localities Have Paid for Resilience

Nearly 100 representatives from government and partner organizations responded to a survey with questions related to their professional experiences in securing funding for resilience. Of those respondents:

43% of those who have sought funding applied for federal grants and loans, more than any other funding source.

9% have used bonds.

9% have used taxes or fees.

5% have used public-private partnerships.

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CRMP Phase I – Funding Section

- Challenges to Securing Funding
 - The ability to secure funds remains a core obstacle to many jurisdictions
 - Staff time and expertise to find and apply for grant programs
 - Securing enough matching funds
 - Demonstrating cost-effectiveness
 - Relying on reimbursement grants for out-of-pocket costs
 - Managing project funds
- The Commonwealth seeks to understand these challenges to develop solutions to alleviate them.
- Moving forward, the Commonwealth may look to gather success stories and lessons learned from the coastal regions and beyond to share knowledge that increases our success of securing funding and implementing resilience efforts.

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Funding Needs for CRMP Phase II and Beyond

- What funding information would you like Phase II to include and at what scale?
 - Forward Looking
 - \$ needed for sustainable flood resilience capacity in PDCs and local government
 - \$ needed to protect critical infrastructure
 - Existing Conditions
 - \$ available for resilience
 - Historical Context
 - \$ spent building flood resilience in Virginia and the source of those funds
 - Investment Justification (Providing value beyond risk reduction. co-benefits and indirect impacts.)
 - Natural-and-Nature-Based project benefits to support funding justification
 - Social project benefits to support funding justification
 - Economic project benefits (economic development and reduced economic impacts)
 - Case Studies detailing funding challenges and successes
- Is data collection and/or analysis needed to provide these outputs?
- Is dynamic information needed?

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Comments + Questions

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Decision Points

CRMP Phase II Funding Needs
Revisit Recommendations to Change Objectives

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Funding Opportunities

USACE

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USACE Funding Opportunities

- [Section 22 Planning Assistance to States \(PAS\)](#)
 - Typical 50/50 federal/local cost share
 - 100/0 federal/local cost share opportunities for economically disadvantaged community as defined under Section 160 of WRDA 2020
- [Section 165\(a\) Continuing Authorities Program \(CAP\) Pilot Program for Water Resources Projects for Small or Disadvantaged Communities](#)
 - Up to 20 projects under a continuing authority program for economically disadvantaged communities at 100 percent Federal cost
 - Proposals due 10/20/23

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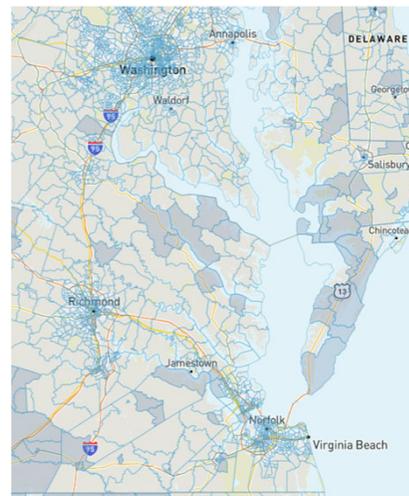
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Section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020, Definition of Economically Disadvantaged Community

- An economically disadvantaged community is defined as meeting one or more of the following:
 - Low per capita income 80% or less of the national average;
 - Unemployment rate 1%+ above national average (past 24-months);
 - Indian country as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151;
 - Communities identified as disadvantaged by the Council on Environmental Quality's Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (<https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov>).



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Comments + Questions

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Decision Points

USACE Funding Opportunities

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Subcommittee Members Discussion

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Action Items, Scheduling

- Action Item Review
- 2023Q4 Meeting
 - Date/Time
 - Location
 - Agenda Items

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Public Comment

- If you seek to provide public comment, please sign up either in-person or virtually using the Chat window.

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