

**REPORT OF THE VIRGINIA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE AND THE
SECRETARY OF NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES**

RESILIENCE IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA STATUS UPDATE

**TO THE HONORABLE GLENN YOUNGKIN, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**



**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
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1. PURPOSE

Virginia Code § 2.2-220.5 established the Chief Resilience Officer (CRO) of the Commonwealth of Virginia under the Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources and charged the CRO with developing a status of resilience in the Commonwealth report every two years to capture the coordination and planning efforts of the CRO and state agencies, as well as document all resilience funding received and distributed by the Commonwealth over the previous two years. This serves as the first status report to meet this statutory requirement.

2. BACKGROUND

While Virginia has been engaged in flood risk reduction efforts for decades, recent emphasis on resilience has focused on coastal flooding. In November 2018, Governor Ralph Northam signed Executive Order (EO) 24, “Increasing Virginia’s Resilience to Sea Level Rise and Natural Hazards,” which required an analysis of flooding and flood preparedness in the Commonwealth. A year later, with the issuance of EO 45, “Floodplain Management Requirements and Planning Standards for State Agencies, Institutions, and Property,” Governor Northam mandated the adoption of clear building and development standards in conformance with the National Flood Insurance Program for state agency actions on state-owned property.

Pursuant to EO 24, in 2020, the Commonwealth released the *Coastal Resilience Master Plan Framework (Framework)*, which established guiding principles, goals, and a roadmap for future planning efforts to further resilience efforts in coastal areas of the state. The following year, the Commonwealth published Phase I of the *Coastal Resilience Master Plan (CRMP)*. The CRMP facilitated state-led collaboration, coordination, and communication across the state’s coastal regions. While Phase I focuses on the impacts of tidal and storm surge coastal flooding, Phase II will expand to include coastal, riverine, and rainfall-driven flooding. The Virginia Coastal Resilience Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was codified in 2022 under § 10.1-659 to assist with developing, updating, and implementing the CRMP. The TAC met quarterly to review updates to the CRMP and the *Virginia Flood Protection Master Plan (VFPMP)*. The group developed 20 recommendations that will appear in the CRMP Phase II. The TAC sunset February 2024 after concluding its work on the CRMP Phase II.

In 2022, the General Assembly called for an update to the VFPMP (HB516 / SB551), originally published in 2005. The upcoming revision will create an actionable framework for state government to mitigate the impacts of flooding statewide. The *Status of Flood Resilience Report* was published in 2023 and provided an update on implementation efforts across the Commonwealth. Virginia Code §10.1-659 created the Flood Resilience Advisory Committee (FRAC), which is responsible for advising the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) on topics related to flood resilience coordination and assisting with developing, updating, and implementing the Virginia Flood Protection Master Plan.

In 2024, the scope of resilience in the Commonwealth further expanded when the General Assembly updated § 2.2-220.5 to formally establish a dedicated CRO. Previously, the Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources served as the CRO. The legislation also called for the creation of the Interagency Management Resilience Team (IRMT) (HB 1458). Accompanying budget language funded three positions to establish the Office of Commonwealth Resilience, hereafter

known as the Virginia Office of Resilience (VOR).¹ The 2024 legislation recognized that while flooding remains a critical concern for the Commonwealth, other hazards also present challenges for Virginians. According to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database, published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), there were more than 6,300 reported hazard events in Virginia between 1996-2022. This includes 1,115 winter storms, 3,238 episodes of non-tornadic wind, 107 records of excessive heat, 105 tornadoes, 69 reports of drought, and 26 wildfires, among other reported hazards. In total, these hazard events caused more than \$3.7B in property damage and \$1B in crop damage. These occurrences damage critical infrastructure, disrupt essential services, displace communities and wildlife, and threaten public safety and resources. At least 170 human deaths were directly connected to these reported hazard events.² Given the impact and frequency of these events, the Commonwealth recognized a need to expand to an “all-hazards” approach to resilience.

The newly established VOR will continue to focus Virginia’s efforts on flood resilience (both coastal and inland), while also broadening understanding and developing strategies to address other hazards, including but not limited to: drought, earthquakes, tornados, wildfire, hurricanes, high wind events, severe storms, extreme temperatures, and biosecurity.

In addition to an all-hazards approach, VOR has a mandate to maintain a statewide focus. Recent events, such as Hurricane Helene which devastated parts of Southwestern Virginia in 2024, are a clear reminder that all Virginians need support preparing for, preventing, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters and other hazards.

3. STATE RESILIENCE ENTITIES

3.1 Virginia Office of Resilience

Virginia Code § 2.2-220.5 established the CRO of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The CRO is housed under the Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources and leads VOR. VOR also includes a Resilience Coordinator and a Resilience Policy Advisor. As of May 2025, all three of these positions are filled. VOR plays a critical role in Virginia’s approach to resilience by fostering coordination and collaboration within and across all levels of government, private sector entities, and community stakeholders. Without duplicating existing efforts, the purpose is to serve as a centralized hub that aligns resilience planning and implementation statewide, ensuring resources and initiatives are cohesive, efficient, and impactful.

A core focus of VOR is to build strong, working partnerships with emergency management agencies, particularly the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM). Recognizing that effective resilience requires seamless integration of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation strategies, VOR will support VDEM to effectively facilitate expertise in emergency management processes in Virginia. This close collaboration will ensure resilience efforts across urban, suburban, and rural areas are comprehensive, adaptive, and able to address evolving all-hazards effectively.

¹ See budget language in Appendix III.

² See Table 1 in the Appendix.

The CRO convenes and chairs the IRMT to support the coordination of resilience planning and implementation efforts. This enables VOR to facilitate cross-sector dialogue and shared decision-making, breaking down silos and enhancing the Commonwealth's capacity to anticipate, withstand, and recover from disasters caused by all-hazards.

3.2 Interagency Resilience Management Team

The IRMT meets quarterly to provide guidance and facilitate coordination across state agencies while administering all-hazard resilience efforts. Members include representatives from state agencies involved in resilience, environmental management, infrastructure, and emergency preparedness. The IRMT is responsible for: ensuring a unified approach to resilience planning and addressing cross-agency challenges; exchanging information and best practices related to resilience, including means of integrating common language and practices for resilience work across agencies; advising the CRO on strategies for enhancing resilience planning and funding coordination across agencies under a unified statewide approach to resilience; and recommending metrics for measuring the progress of resilience efforts in the Commonwealth.

The following agencies serve on the IRMT:

- Office of Diversity, Opportunity and Inclusion (ODOI)
- Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS)
- Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
- Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM)
- Virginia Department of Energy (VDE)
- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- Virginia Department of Forestry (DOF)
- Virginia Department of General Services (DGS)
- Virginia Department of Health (VDH)
- Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR)
- Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)
- Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)
- Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR)
- Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC)
- Virginia Resource Authority (VRA)

3.3 DCR Office of Resilience Planning

The Office of Resilience Planning (ORP), housed within DCR, is responsible for developing, administering, and implementing the VFPMP and the CRMP; conducting community outreach and engagement; coordinating flood resilience activities across the Commonwealth; and providing access to flood and flood damage reduction data. Since the ORP is flood-focused, it serves a critical role in Virginia's resilience efforts.

The VFPMP and the CRMP represent a coordinated interagency and intergovernmental strategy to address the current and future flood risks that impact all Virginians. The Department's flood resilience mission is to mitigate the impacts of

severe and repetitive flooding, in turn minimizing loss of life, property damage, and the negative impacts of flooding on the environment. The flood resilience master plans support the Commonwealth in accomplishing this mission by collecting data on historic and forecasted flooding conditions, developing risk and vulnerability analyses to understand projected impacts, and identifying and prioritizing strategies for action to reduce vulnerability and bolster resilience.

The VFPMP is a statewide plan that focuses on directing state government policy. In contrast, the CRMP is a regional plan that provides a collaborative format for identifying and prioritizing flood resilience vulnerabilities and priorities for resilience actions. As the CRMP is updated, it will provide valuable input to inform the statewide VFPMP.³

ORP seeks to engage the public to ensure planning efforts reflect the diverse needs and priorities of all Virginians, as well as to educate and empower communities and individuals with the knowledge and resources to take action to increase their resilience. This is accomplished using multiple methods; such as advisory councils like the FRAC, to public meetings and listening sessions in person and online.

Many sectors across the Commonwealth are impacted by flooding, which touches many state government responsibilities. ORP coordinates state agency activities, including hosting an annual Virginia Flood Preparedness Coordination Meeting for state agency representatives and other stakeholders.

The state's flood resilience planning efforts are developed based on the best available science and data to determine where and how different geographies in the state are likely to be impacted by flooding today, as well as in the decades to come. ORP ensures the data resources it produces for these efforts are available to the public, so that Virginians across the Commonwealth can anticipate, prepare and respond to flood risk.

3.4 Other Supporting Committees and Workgroups

Within the agencies listed in Section 3.2, there are workgroups that address resilience issues in Virginia. These groups' memberships include additional stakeholders, such as Planning District Commissions (PDCs), federal agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). For example, DCR leads the FRAC, which supports the development of the VFPMP. The Coastal Policy Team, led by DEQ, identifies coastal policy issues and develops recommendations. VDEM leads the Virginia Emergency Support Team (VEST), which assists local governments in responding to natural and human-caused disasters. DOF oversees two resilience groups: the Virginia Interagency Coordination Group, which coordinates the movement of agency resources in support of wildfire and all-hazard incidents, and the Virginia Security Corridor Sentinel Landscapes Partnership, which addresses military installation encroachment challenges.

4. ONGOING RESILIENCE COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Virginia's resilience efforts have been primarily focused on flooding, including updating the VFPMP, developing the CRMP Phase II, and launching the CRWE. Efforts to broaden Virginia's focus to a statewide all-hazards approach require ongoing additional coordination and collaboration among state agencies.

³ More information on VFPMP and CRMP is found in Section 4.1 of this Report.

4.1 State Flood Mitigation Efforts

Virginia Flood Protection Master Plan

The VFPMP was codified in § 10.1-602 with updates in 1991 and 2005 (the 2005 publication included a Guide for Citizens and Localities) to support local flood mitigation and preparedness activities. The 2022 General Assembly amended § 10.1-602, revising the scope of the VFPMP (HB 516 / SB 551). The revision to the 2005 VFPMP follows the current code requirements:

The Plan shall be a place-specific plan for mitigating severe and repetitive flooding, [adhere to the Coastal Resilience Framework Principles], and include, at a minimum:

- a) *An inventory of flood-prone areas;*
- b) *An inventory of flood protection studies;*
- c) *A record of flood damages;*
- d) *Strategies to prevent or mitigate flood damage; and*
- e) *The collection and distribution of information relating to flooding and floodplain management.*

The upcoming edition will create an actionable framework for state government to mitigate the impacts of flooding statewide. The updated VFPMP is due no later than December 31, 2026, and will be on a 5-year update cycle thereafter. This process includes coordinating with planning team partners and engaging with stakeholders to solicit feedback.

The advisory group supporting the development of the VFPMP is the FRAC, which brings together representatives from state agencies, local governments, and other stakeholders. The FRAC plays a vital role in advising DCR on flood resilience strategies, facilitating interagency collaboration, and ensuring that the VFPMP reflects current evidence and analysis while effectively addressing flood risks. Through its ongoing work, the FRAC helps guide the development and implementation of effective, coordinated flood mitigation and adaptation efforts across Virginia.

Virginia's flood resilience efforts place significant emphasis on collaboration. DCR facilitates numerous meetings, webinars, workshops, and surveys to foster a cooperative environment among various agencies and partners. As of March 2025, DCR's efforts have been focused on active participation from core stakeholders in the VFPMP revision process. DCR ensures that those most directly involved in flood management have input in shaping the updated VFPMP. In addition, over 220 engagements from supporting stakeholders have further broadened the scope of input, ensuring diverse perspectives, including those from tribal communities, which will be vital to address regional challenges with inclusive flood resilience strategies.

Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Plan

The Framework was released on October 22, 2020, to create cost-effective, nature-based strategies to protect Virginians, their communities, infrastructure, and economy from coastal flood impacts. The Framework also established guidelines for the development of the CRMP Phase I (Phase I), which was published in 2021. Phase I focuses on the impacts of tidal and storm surge coastal flooding in Virginia. The CRMP Phase II (Phase II) will expand on these impacts and include coastal, riverine, and rainfall-driven flooding. Phase II is currently being finalized and will provide a unified

baseline analysis for flooding exposure and coastal impacts, as well as identify opportunities to create flood resilience solutions. This includes:

- An inventory of government-led or supported projects and initiatives across the coastal regions, which can be viewed via the CRWE (more details follow below)
- Information about financing flood resilience, including an inventory of funding opportunities which can be viewed via the CRWE
- Recommendations for next steps to address flood resilience development by the Coastal Resilience TAC

The Coastal Resilience TAC, originally established to assist in the development and implementation of the CRMP, no longer convenes as its mission to support the CRMP has concluded. The Coastal Resilience TAC played an important role in guiding early phases of the CRMP and ensuring the incorporation of scientific and technical expertise. The focus has currently shifted towards the implementation and ongoing updates on the VFPMP.

During the development of Phase II, over 200 participants engaged in webinars, meetings, and workshops and more than 50 stakeholders contributed their input through surveys. Phase II aligns with the principles of comprehensive, coordinated resilience and transparency in public engagement. By addressing a full spectrum of flood hazards and identifying practical solutions, Phase II will supply state and local stakeholders with the tools needed to improve resilience across coastal Virginia.

Coastal Resilience Web Explorer

Phase II will include the launch of the updated CRWE, a new tool for tracking coastal resilience efforts across the Commonwealth. This public platform provides access to information on project funding, progress, and geographic distribution. The revised CRWE will be a resource to understand how state and local funding is utilized to mitigate flood risk and strengthen community preparedness. By consolidating project data in one location, the CRWE supports public engagement and cultivates accountability in resilience planning.

State Agency Flood Resilience Efforts

The following state agencies all play critical roles in flood resilience, either through direct management or support of flood resilience programs and entities.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

- Virginia's lead agency for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance
- Provides technical assistance to local governments
- Enforces State Floodplain Standards for state development
- Administers the Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF) and Resilient Virginia Revolving Fund (RVRF) programs
- Maintains the Virginia Flood Risk Information System (VFRIS)
- Follows and updates multiple critical plans and regulations including:
 - CRMP

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- VFPMP
- Dam Safety Statutes and Regulations
- Local Floodplain Ordinances
- State Floodplain Standards
- Grant manuals for Community Flood Preparedness Fund (CFPF) and Resilient Virginia Revolving Fund (RVRF)
- Hosts advisory committees such as the FRAC and the Flood Funds Advisory Review Committee

Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM)

- Operates the Flood Intel Unit which provides a real-time flood monitoring network and flood event analysis
- Utilizes a self-registration portal for grant updates and funding availability and shares information with partners, including the Virginia Floodplain Management Association

Virginia Department of Energy (VDE)

- Funds projects that enhance the resilience of the energy grid from flood impacts

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

- Oversees the CZM program that contributes to flood resilience utilizing a combination of state and local laws and regulations to manage coastal resources
- Facilitates coordinated policies and implementation of enforcement laws and regulations protecting coastal resources and promoting sustainable development
- Houses the Coastal Policy Team, which includes representatives from state agencies and coastal PDCs to address crosscutting coastal resource management issues
- Provides the Stormwater Local Assistance Fund (SLAF), which offers matching grants to local governments for stormwater best management practices (BMPs) (e.g., new BMPs, retrofits, restoration, low-impact development projects, etc.)
- Facilitates the stormwater program to regulate Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4), industrial, and construction permits, as well as implement local Stormwater Management Programs to improve design, construction, and maintenance of stormwater infrastructure
- Offers stormwater training and certification programs to applicants, localities, other state agencies, and NGOs to ensure proper management of stormwater runoff, protect water quality, and prevent pollution from impacting rivers, streams, and groundwater

Virginia Department of Forestry (DOF)

- Promotes sustainable forestry management to reduce erosion and flood risk in coastal areas
- Provides tree planting funding and technical assistance to mitigate flood risk in both urban and rural areas

Virginia Department of General Services Division of Engineering and Buildings (DGS DEB)

- Reviews and provides comments on Environmental Impact Reports, specifically assessing effects on 100-year and 500-year floodplains before DEQ issues permits
- Verifies, as the State Building Official, that construction projects in floodplains have appropriate permits from DCR under the Flood Damage Reduction Act (§10.1-603)
- Conducts final reviews of building permits to ensure compliance with Virginia Construction Code requirements for Flood-Resistant Construction
- Enforces the Virginia Construction Code and American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 24 – flood resistant design and construction standards
- Uses the VFRIS from DCR to assess floodplain extents and inform construction reviews

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR)

- Supports the adaptation of historic buildings to be more resilient to flood risk and recover from damage

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)

- Oversees RISE Resilience Innovations, a nonprofit that helps entrepreneurs develop and test scalable solutions to environmental issues

Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)

- Developed a resilience plan in 2022 and a business plan for 2024-2026 which informs decisions on infrastructure design, construction, and maintenance

Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR)

- Completed coastal vulnerability assessment using environmental modeling to guide site-specific resilience strategies
- Conducts habitat restoration projects such as stream restoration to mitigate flood impacts

Virginia Marine Resource Commission (VMRC)

- Regulates and permits living shorelines as the preferred shoreline erosion control method unless scientific evidence shows otherwise, promoting natural coastal protection over traditional hardening techniques
- Oversees the protection and sustainable management of marine habitats and fisheries, supporting healthy ecosystems that contribute to coastal resilience
- Follows Virginia Code §28.2-1301.B and §28.2-1308, requiring preservation of wetlands and protection of shorelines and coastal habitats, incorporating Commission guidelines and standards to address risks
- Notifies relevant local and federal regulatory bodies of permit applications affecting coastal resilience

Virginia Resource Authority (VRA)

- In partnership with DCR, administers funds for flood resilience projects

4.2 State Agency Additional Hazard Resilience Efforts

The following state agencies are engaged in activities in all-hazards resilience beyond flooding. As VOR and other agencies' efforts continue, additional activities and departments may be identified and referenced in future reports.

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS)

- Monitors herd health and tests animal products to protect animal and public health from dangerous pathogens
- Maintains a variety of specific disaster plans, including those on radiological emergencies, food emergency response, and disease-specific plans

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

- Supports wildlife habitat and prevents the loss of open space through State Parks, the Natural Area Preserve program, and the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation
- Implements agricultural BMPs to reduce erosion and improve water quality through Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM)

- Leads the Commonwealth's planning for and response to natural and human-caused disasters, acts of terrorism, and cyber incidents
- Develops and executes the Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan to reduce or prevent injury from natural hazards to residents, communities, and critical facilities

Virginia Department of Energy (VDE)

- Funds projects that enhance the resilience of the energy grid from extreme weather and natural disasters

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

- Improves water quality through stormwater BMPs and investment in environmental infrastructure including living shorelines, buffers, wetlands, etc.

Virginia Department of Forestry (DOF)

- Leads Virginia's wildfire prevention and response efforts
- Stewards healthy and sustainable forests that clean air, improve water quality, provide wildlife habitat, and create recreational opportunities
- Leverages natural resources solutions to meet military installations' encroachment challenges through the Virginia Security Corridor Sentinel Landscapes Partnership

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR)

- Protects historic buildings and archaeological sites from environmental hazards

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)

- Utilizes the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) National Disaster Recovery Grant (CDBG-NDR) to help state and local governments and tribal nations recover from major disasters
- Utilizes the Virginia Disaster Assistance Fund (VDAF) to assist Virginia residents who are recovering from a disaster

Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)

- Conducts preventative maintenance on the state's highway system and coordinates public safety response and messaging during severe storm events

Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR)

- Administers a variety of ecological initiatives on habitat enhancement and restoration, such as fish passage, wildlife health, and wetlands, to support ecological resilience and ensure high-functioning natural systems for better response to physical hazards such as fire and flood

Virginia Marine Resource Commission (VMRC)

- Manages marine and aquatic resources, including fisheries, for long-term sustainability, and ecological and economic resilience

Virginia Resource Authority (VRA)

- Administers funds for disaster prevention and response

4.3 Academia

Virginia's universities play a key role in advancing resilience efforts across the Commonwealth. These academic institutions conduct critical research, provide policy and legal analysis, engage with communities, and train the next generation of resilience experts. VOR will engage with these partners to facilitate collaboration and shared understanding of ongoing efforts and activities. Future status reports will highlight and outline universities' supporting efforts.

5. RESILIENCE FUNDING

From July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2025, Virginia agencies reported \$943 million in funding for a variety of resilience efforts, including but not limited to flood initiatives. This included \$564 million in state funds and \$379 million from the federal government. At the federal level, the largest contributors were the Department of Energy, the Department of

Transportation, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), providing \$262 million between the three agencies.⁴ The following sections highlight significant state-administered flood resilience programs.

Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund

Virginia Code §10.1-603.24 and §10.1-603.25 established CFPF in 2020. CFPF provides financial assistance to regions and localities throughout Virginia to enhance flood resilience initiatives.

The review process for CFPF is a structured, multi-step evaluation designed to ensure fairness and compliance. Once applications are submitted, DCR staff conduct an initial assessment to confirm eligibility and adherence to submission requirements. Applicants are assessed based on several factors, including the type of project, its benefits to communities, and the expected impact over time. During Rounds 3 and 4, CFPF awarded approximately \$119.3 million to facilitate flood resilience across the Commonwealth. These funds supported an array of projects, including capacity building and planning, studies, and projects.⁵

In 2022, CFPF Round 3 awarded a total of \$65.4 million in two phases:

- Phase I: 27 projects received \$13.6 million in grant funding.
- Phase II: 22 projects were awarded \$51.8 million in supplemental grants to support ongoing initiatives or meet emerging needs.

In 2024, CFPF Round 4 awarded \$53.9 million to 50 projects. These funds were allocated across various categories, including:

- Capacity Building and Planning: 18 projects received \$6.6 million.
- Studies: 16 projects received \$9.2 million.
- Projects: 16 projects received \$38 million.

CFPF is instrumental in supporting communities statewide, particularly those in low-income and high-risk areas. The most recent Round 5 application period ran from September 10, 2024, to January 24, 2025, and received 70 applications, including 42 from Virginia's coastal region.

To improve accessibility and efficiency, DCR has implemented several updates to the CFPF Round 5 Manual since CFPF Round 4 Manual. The most significant of these changes are:

- Loans from RVRF may now be used as match for projects. Applicants do not need to complete a separate RVRF application to access these loans; rather, applicants may request these funds through the CFPF Round 5 application. This is intended to help localities meet match requirements, which can range from 0-50% based on the type of project and income status of the locality.

⁴ For a full breakdown of funding by agency and source, see Table 7 in the Appendix.

⁵ Full funding distribution breakdown for Rounds 3 and 4 are detailed in Tables 2 through 6 in the Appendix.

- Financial information related to loans will now be collected after an award is made and before the signing of a grant agreement. DCR received feedback that the amount of financial information required to obtain a loan was an obstacle for applicants. While this information is necessary to finalize the loan, it is needed to evaluate the underlying CFPF application. The vast majority of local governments are credit-worthy, and accordingly, DCR and VRA feel comfortable collecting this information after CFPF award is granted.
- An approved local Resilience Plan will now be valid for 5 years to access CFPF project grants. All existing Resilience Plans are extended for two years. Updates to Resilience Plans are now eligible for CFPF grants under certain circumstances. DCR received feedback that a 3-year cycle was too short for resilience plans. Since the inception of CFPF, DCR has added required elements to resilience plans, and felt it was appropriate to make CFPF grants available to incorporate those items into resilience plan revisions and updates.
- The standard period of performance for Capacity Building and Planning grants is now 5 years. The period of performance for projects and studies remains 3 years, but applicants may request two one-year extensions. DCR received feedback that localities were having difficulty completing capacity-building and planning activities within the three-year period of performance.

As of May 2025, CFPF has approximately \$206 million in unobligated funds, which will be significantly reduced after Round 5 awards are distributed.

Resilience Virginia Revolving Loan Fund

RVRF was established in Virginia Code 2022. Administered by DCR in collaboration with VRA, RVRF provides financial support to localities, authorities, districts, and commissions for resilience initiatives. RVRF received an initial capitalization of \$25 million from CFPF to fulfill a 10% match requirement for federal support under FEMA's Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund.⁶ In 2023, RVRF received an additional \$100 million in the biennial budget. \$119 million unobligated funds remain, which are available for future resilience investments. While there is considerable demand for grant funding, it has been more challenging to identify and attract applicants for low-interest loans. The latest RVRF manual was released for public comment on June 6, 2025. This funding round will be focused on Hurricane Helene recovery efforts in Southwestern Virginia.

RVRF supports eligible projects through a reimbursement-focused model. For low-income communities, up to 15% of the total award can be advanced upfront to help with startup costs, while other communities may receive up to 10%.⁷ Loan payments are structured around project milestones or made on a quarterly basis, with flexible terms designed to fit the needs of the recipients. To maintain oversight, recipients must finalize agreements, submit detailed reimbursement requests, and provide financial and project reports within established timelines. Compliance is monitored through regular inspections and evaluations.

⁶ Derived from Virginia Safeguarding Tomorrow Through Ongoing Risk Mitigation Revolving Loan Fund Program Intended Use Plan, <https://www.vaemergency.gov/aem/Grants/va-intended-use-plan-fy24-strlf-final.pdf>.

⁷ Derived from 2023 Funding Manual for the Resilient Virginia Revolving Fund, <https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/dam-safety-and-floodplains/document/Round-4-2023-RVRF-Manual-FINAL-Sept-13.2023.pdf>.

A collaborative process guides funding decisions, with an Advisory Review Committee evaluating submissions and offering recommendations. While grant funding operates on a reimbursement basis, loans are managed through agreements with VRA. Applicants are required to meet funding conditions, complete deliverables, and follow reporting protocols to ensure transparency and accountability.

Virginia Dam Safety, Flood Prevention, and Protection Assistance Fund

The Virginia Dam Safety, Flood Prevention, and Protection Assistance Fund (DSFPPAF) was established in Virginia Code §10.1-603.16 in 2020. The fund's goal is to protect public safety and property by addressing flood prevention needs and ensuring dams comply with regulations. DSFPPAF offers financial support to public and private entities that own dams under state regulation and provides assistance to local governments for improving dam safety and managing flood risks. DSFPPAF offers grants for activities such as assessing hazard classification, conducting dam break analyses, mapping inundation zones, performing engineering studies, repairing or modifying dams, and removing unsafe structures. Managed by VRA and DCR, DSFPPAF is permanent and non-reverting.

In fiscal year 2025, \$5 million was made available through DSFPPAF, with \$1 million dedicated to dams with unknown hazard classifications and \$4 million for those with known classifications. Applicants must provide a 50% match for grants or a 10% match for loans.⁸ As of January 1, 2025, DSFPPAF had approximately \$13.2 million in unobligated funds, not including the pending \$5 million funding round, which is considered obligated. It is important to note that only 50% of the funds available in the prior fiscal year can be awarded in any given year in accordance with statutory limitations.

DCR also administers the Soil and Water Conservation District Dam Maintenance, Repair and Rehabilitation Fund, which is used for the maintenance and repair of dams owned by Soil and Water Conservation Districts. This fund, along with DSFPPAF, helps ensure dams are safely designed, maintained, and operated while supporting flood prevention efforts across Virginia.

6. VOR NEXT STEPS

As discussed in the Background section of the report, the most recent efforts in Virginia for resilience began with a focus on coastal flooding. VOR is now expanding that focus to adopt an all-hazards approach. While flood resilience will and should remain a priority, VOR will also work to broaden understanding and strategies to address other hazards across Virginia. VOR will carry out its responsibilities in the following key focus areas:

- Flood Resilience (Coastal and Riverine) Collaboration and Integration
- IRMT Stand-up and Development
- Hazard Identification and Integration
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Education and Public Outreach

⁸ This will change July 1 due to 2025 legislation.

Derived from 2025 Grant Manual for the Virginia Dam Safety, Flood Prevention and Protection Assistance Fund, <https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/dam-safety-and-floodplains/document/2025-DSFPPAF-grant-manual.pdf>.

Flood Resilience (Coastal and Riverine) Collaboration and Integration

Within this focus area, VOR will continue facilitating closer coordination among Commonwealth agencies to better plan, prepare, respond, and adapt to flooding hazards across Virginia. VOR will collaborate with state, local, federal and private partners to identify and monitor hazards, identify funding streams, and investigate natural and nature-based resilience features when appropriate. The CRMP Phase II and the VFPMP efforts will be completed. VOR will also engage with federal partners, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), on behalf of the Commonwealth to leverage state resources and authorities in support of USACE Civil Works flood resilience projects. Since five USACE districts operate within the Commonwealth (Norfolk, Baltimore, Huntington, Nashville, and Wilmington), VOR will collaborate and engage directly with each district to ensure full coordination of efforts across Virginia.

IRMT Stand-up and Development

As of the time of this report's drafting, the inaugural IRMT meeting was scheduled to convene in late June 2025. The IRMT will act as a whole-of-government information clearinghouse for all resilience-related activities, promoting open communication and information flow across agencies and departments. It will also help establish metrics for resilience success and identify additional hazards in Virginia that must be addressed. In this role, the IRMT will function both as a working team and as an advisory body to VOR on all-hazards resilience opportunities and challenges in Virginia.

Hazard Identification and Integration

VOR will expand the hazard 'viewshed' beyond flooding to improve outcomes and enhance the quality of life for Virginians. VOR will collaborate with the IRMT, federal partners, NGOs, academia, localities, and the public to identify and better define underrecognized or emerging hazards in the Commonwealth. Once identified, VOR and the IRMT will determine how to integrate these hazards into Virginia's overall resilience framework.

Stakeholder Engagement

As resilience planning efforts and understanding expand, VOR will keep stakeholders involved as partners in hazard planning and response. VOR will actively seek and support opportunities for collaboration to ensure its efforts reflect and benefit all Virginians. VOR will engage with academia to further foster understanding and integration between the academic research community and state government. VOR will participate in workgroups, committees, and similar forums to share best management practices, scientific findings, and other relevant data that support resilience planning across the state.

Education and Public Outreach

Beyond specifically identified stakeholder engagement, VOR will actively engage with the public and support localities that seek resilience assistance. There are opportunities for VOR to communicate directly with communities during public sessions, engage with students, and provide technical and capacity-building support to local governments. By fostering a broader understanding of resilience across the Commonwealth, VOR can encourage Virginians to adopt a resilient mindset, which creates more opportunities to develop effective solutions for addressing hazards.

7. CONCLUSION

With the establishment of VOR, the Commonwealth is advancing an integrated and holistic resilience approach for Virginians, its resources, and infrastructure. Although resilience efforts have initially been focused on flooding, expanding to all-hazards will ensure better collaboration and engagement in a more broadly defined risk space. As a new entity, the responsibilities of VOR can be viewed as iterative, and the office will continue to define its scope as it matures, integrating the CRO's statutory requirements with pre-existing work. This does not imply a reduction in focus on flood resilience – those efforts are critical and will continue with the same, if not increased, intensity. Additionally, more focus and emphasis will be placed on the geographic extent of Virginia, to include areas that are urban and rural, coastal and inland, tidal and riverine. Virginia is well postured to leverage existing professional, academic, and financial resources to more efficiently deliver these benefits to the Commonwealth, and future Status Reports will build upon this report to capture successes supporting all-hazards resilience.

APPENDICES

Appendix I – Acronym List

Plans/Programs

CRMP – Coastal Resilience Master Plan

CRWE – Coastal Resilience Web Explorer

CZM – Coastal Zone Management

NFIP – National Flood Insurance Program

VFPMP – Virginia Flood Protection Master Plan

VFRIS – Virginia Flood Risk Information System

Funds

CFPF – Community Flood Preparedness Fund

DSFPPAF – Virginia Dam Safety, Flood Prevention, and Protection Assistance Fund

RVRF – Resilience Virginia Revolving Fund

VDAF – Virginia Disaster Assistance Fund

Agencies/Entities

CRO – Chief Resilience Officer

DCR – Department of Conservation and Recreation

DEQ – Department of Environmental Quality

DGS – Department of General Services

DHCD – Department of Housing and Community Development

DHR – Department of Historic Resources

DOF – Department of Forestry

DWR – Department of Wildlife Resources

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

HUD – United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

IRMT – Interagency Resilience Management Team

ORP – Office of Resilience Planning

PDCs – Planning District Commissions

TAC – Technical Advisory Committee (Virginia Resilience Advisory Committee and Virginia Coastal Resilience Technical Advisory Committee)

USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers

VDACS – Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

VDE – Virginia Department of Energy

VDEM – Virginia Department of Emergency Management

VDOT – Virginia Department of Transportation

VMRC – Virginia Marine Resource Commission

VOR – Virginia Office of Resilience

VRA – Virginia Resource Authority

Appendix II – Tables

Table 1. Jurisdictional analysis of NCEI Hazard Events

Hazard Type	Timeframe	Years of Record	Number of Episodes	Property Damage (\$million)	Crop Damage (\$million)	Direct Injury	Indirect Injury	Direct Deaths	Indirect Deaths
Drought	1996-2022	26	69	0.00	668.49	0	0	0	0
Excessive Heat	1996-2022	26	107	0.00	0.00	142	17	4	5
Flood	1996-2022	26	1,687	1,063.49	96.70	18	0	60	0
Hurricane	1996-2022	26	30	1,169.12	165.60	34	0	12	0
Landslide	1996-2022	26	6	0.90	0.00	0	0	0	0
Non-Tornadic Wind	1955-2022	67	3,238	288.28	39.86	415	18	39	5
Tornado	1951-2022	71	105	1,079.53	2.89	943	0	38	1
Wildfire	1996-2022	26	26	12.60	2.96	4	0	0	0
Winter Storm Count	1996-2022	26	1,115	71.10	45.48	25	32	19	13
Totals			6,383	3,685.02	1,021.98	1,0581	67	172	24

Source: March 2023. Virginia Department of Emergency Management. Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Table 2. CFPF Phase I Grant Round 3 Projects in 2022

Community	Project Title / Description	CFPF Amount Awarded
ACCOMACK-NORTHAMPTON PDC	Staffing, planning and assessments	\$375,000.00
CENTRAL VIRGINIA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION	Resilience Plan	\$54,000.00
TAZEWELL COUNTY	Staffing, planning and assessments	\$332,505.00
TOWN OF BUCHANAN	Floodplain staff and resilience plan	\$54,000.00
CITY OF COVINGTON	Resilience Plan and floodplain staff capacity	\$140,590.00
GRAYSON COUNTY	Resilience Planning	\$75,656.00
TOWN OF CLINTWOOD	Resilience Planning	\$51,300.00
SHENANDOAH COUNTY	Staffing capacity	\$2,969.37
CITY OF COVINGTON	Drainage study	\$357,380.00
TOWN OF FRONT ROYAL	H&H Studies to Update FEMA Maps	\$90,000.00
CITY OF SUFFOLK	Finney Outfall for Nansemond River Drainage Area Study in Downtown Suffolk	\$65,593.00
DICKENSON COUNTY	Acquisition, flood proofing, restoration	\$2,232,415.00
CITY OF NORFOLK	Riverside Memorial Cemetery Shoreline Stabilization	\$1,120,000.00
CITY OF PETERSBURG	Stormwater system	\$2,800,878.00
CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH	First Colonial Road and Oceana Boulevard Stormwater Improvements	\$2,021,662.50
CITY OF FAIRFAX	Resilience Planning	\$119,755.00
KING GEORGE COUNTY	Resilience Plan	\$30,300.00
ALBEMARLE COUNTY	Floodplain staff and resilience plan	\$118,313.00
HENRICO COUNTY	Resource Assessments, planning, strategies, development	\$94,545.00
CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE	2-Dimensional Stormwater Management Model for Meadow Creek and Rivanna River Watersheds	\$275,000.00
NORTHERN VIRGINIA REGIONAL COMMISSION	Study to assess changes in watershed hydrology using existing streamflow and precipitation monitoring data from Four Mile Run	\$68,974.00
CITY OF SUFFOLK	Kimberly Bridge Feasibility Study	\$149,373.50
CITY OF FAIRFAX	Mosby Wood Floodplain Improvement Study	\$24,286.00

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE	Hydraulic and hydrologic study of the Goose Creek watershed/floodplain	\$92,500.00
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA	Inlet Capacity and New Inlet Program ("Inlet Program")	\$764,000.00
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA	Mount Vernon Dual Corrugated Metal Pipe Culvert Replacement and Optimization	\$1,250,000.00
HENRICO COUNTY	Gambles Mill Pump Station	\$870,244.00
Total Amount		\$13,631,239.37

Source: September 2022. Community Flood Preparedness Fund Round 3 Award.

Table 3. CFPF Phase II Supplemental Grant Round 3 Projects in 2022

Community	Project Title / Description	Total Project Cost	Match	CFPF Amount Awarded
DANVILLE, CITY OF	Resilience planning and staffing	\$368,600	\$331,740	\$36,860
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	Staffing and planning assessments	\$166,839	\$150,155	\$16,684
NORFOLK, CITY OF	Ghent-Downtown-Harbor Park Flood Protection Barrier System	\$49,257,600	\$24,628,800	\$24,628,800
RICHMOND, CITY OF	Mayo Island acquisition	\$9,375,000	\$7,500,000	\$1,875,000
RAPPAHANOCK-RAPIDAN REGIONAL COMMISSION	Planning and Capacity Building	\$50,000	\$37,500	\$12,500
SALEM, CITY OF	Planning and Capacity Building	\$78,962	\$59,221	\$19,741
HAMPTON ROADS PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION	Resilience planning and assessments	\$20,006	\$15,000	\$5,006
HAMPTON ROADS PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION	Studies of regional significance to support the development and implementation of local and regional resilience plans, policies, and projects.	\$230,020	\$115,010	\$115,010
FAIRFAX COUNTY	27 Fairfax County Watershed Studies	\$1,200,000	\$600,000	\$600,000

OCCOQUAN, TOWN OF	Study that evaluates the town's stormwater and flood resilience	\$169,805	\$84,902.50	\$84,902.50
FAIRFAX COUNTY	Chowan Avenue Stormwater Improvement project	\$2,000,000	\$1,200,000	\$800,000
MATHEWS COUNTY	Davis Creek - Davis Creek – Channel Dredging and Novel Dredging Spoils Reuse	\$1,461,615.38	\$876,969.23	\$584,646.15
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	Whiting Creek Comprehensive Resilience Enhancements	\$107,692.31	\$70,000	\$37,692.31
MATHEWS COUNTY	East River Boat Yard Resilience Enhancements	\$618,812.42	\$371,287.45	\$247,524.97
MATHEWS COUNTY	Whites Creek Public Landing Resilience Enhancements	\$160,669.23	\$96,401.54	\$64,267.69
FAIRFAX COUNTY	Fairfax County Pummit Run Watershed - Tucker Avenue Neighborhood Stormwater Improvement	\$8,156,700	\$4,894,000	\$3,262,700
CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	Structural floodwalls, storm water system upgrades.	\$1,975,398	\$1,086,457.90	\$888,920.10
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	Captain Sinclair's Recreation Area - Comprehensive Flood Mitigation	\$146,000	\$102,200	\$43,800
MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION	Mobjack Watershed - Individual property shoreline protection projects	\$519,843	\$363,890	\$155,953
MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION	York River Watershed - Individual property shoreline protection projects	\$192,880	\$135,016	\$57,864
MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION	Piankatank/Moore Creek - Individual property shoreline protection projects	\$76,625	\$53,637.50	\$22,987.50

FAIRFAX COUNTY	Trippls Run at Barrett Road Flood Mitigation	\$12,836,000	\$8,985,200	\$3,850,800
Total Amount		\$89,169,067	\$51,757,388	\$37,411,659

Source: December 2022. Community Flood Preparedness Fund Round 3 Award.

Table 4. CFPF Grant Round 4 Capacity Building and Planning in 2024

Community	Project Title / Description	Total Project Cost	Match Request	CFPF Amount Awarded
TOWN OF CHINCOTEAGUE	Develop & Adopt A Resilience Plan For The Town Of Chincoteague And Build Regional Resilience Capacity Through Training And Education	\$65,000.00	\$0.00	\$65,000.00
TOWN OF ABINGDON, VA	Proposal To Develop Town Of Abingdon's Resilience Plan	\$67,769.00	\$6,776.90	\$60,992.10
CRATER PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION	Proposal To Develop Crater Planning District Commission Resilience Plan And Expand Staff	\$622,995.09	\$62,107.08	\$558,963.71
WYTHE COUNTY BOS	Proposal To Develop Wythe County's Resilience Plan	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00
HENRICO COUNTY	Proposal To Revise Henrico Counties Resilience Plan	\$299,795.00	\$74,948.75	\$224,846.25
MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION	Mppdc Capacity Building & Planning	\$402,840.00	\$40,284.00	\$362,556.00
PETERSBURG CITY	Proposal To Hire 3Rd Party Floodplain Administrator And Complete The City Of Petersburg's Community Outreach Plan	\$150,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$135,000.00
CITY OF RICHMOND	Proposal To Update The City Of Richmond's Stormwater Inventory	\$1,661,720.00	\$166,172.00	\$1,495,548.00
ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	Developing A Flood Resilience Plan Focused On Flood Mitigation	\$700,000.00	\$175,000.00	\$525,000.00

CITY OF GALAX	Proposal To Develop City Of Galax's Resilience Plan	\$200,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$180,000.00
TOWN OF SAXIS	Creation Of An Adaptation And Resilience Plan	\$250,000.00	\$27,777.78	\$250,000.00
NORTHERN VIRGINIA REGIONAL COMMISSION	Proposal To Develop Regional Resilient Design Guidelines	\$303,096.00	\$73,333.33	\$220,000.00
CITY OF BUENA VISTA	Capacity Building (Resilience Plan)	\$80,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$72,000.00
STAFFORD COUNTY	Proposal To Develop Stafford County's Resilience Plan	\$89,210.00	\$22,302.50	\$66,907.50
BUCHANAN COUNTY	Resilience Staffing	\$327,393.12	\$32,739.31	\$294,653.81
TOWN OF PENNINGTON GAP	CFM Certifications And Initial Flood Resilience Planning	\$50,000.00	\$5,388.89	\$48,500.00
TAZEWELL COUNTY	Debris Plan	\$285,683.00	\$28,568.33	\$257,115.00
TOWN OF LEESBURG, VA	Stormwater And Flooding Resilience Plan	\$2,350,668.00	\$587,667.00	\$1,763,001.00
Total		\$7,931,169.21	\$1,354,399.21	\$6,605,083.37

Source: March 2024. Community Flood Preparedness Fund Round 4 Award.

Table 5. CFPF Grant Round 4 Studies in 2024

Project Title / Description	Total Project Cost	Match Request	CFPF Amount Awarded
Stoney Run Flood Reduction Improvements	\$4,747,000.00	\$474,700.00	\$4,272,300.00
Proposal To Assess Properties In The City Of Petersburg's Floodplain	\$107,000.00	\$10,700.00	\$96,300.00
Newmarket Creek Watershed Study	\$580,000.00	\$58,000.00	\$522,000.00
Muddy Branch Tributary Flood Study	\$200,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$180,000.00
Featherbed Lane Floodplain Improvement Study	\$69,955.76	\$6,995.58	\$62,960.18

Actionable Stormwater Platform (Asp) Phase 3 For Flood Data	\$694,080.00	\$69,408.00	\$624,672.00
Compound Flood Study	\$300,001.46	\$30,000.00	\$270,000.00
Upper Town Run Watershed Stormwater Master Plan Development	\$2,148,000.00	\$214,800.00	\$1,933,200.00
Bull Run Watershed Management Plan	\$495,651.75	\$247,825.87	\$247,825.88
CFM Funding And Drainage Project Follow-Up Analysis & Plan	\$350,000.00	\$35,597.44	\$320,377.00
Dwight Avenue And Virginia Street Drainage Improvements Study	\$123,112.32	\$61,556.16	\$61,556.16
Proposal To Inventory Town Of Colonial Beach's Stormwater Infrastructure	\$89,000.00	\$8,900.00	\$80,100.00
Loudoun County - Village Of Waterford, Va Stormwater Master Plan Development	\$120,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
Proposal To Inventory City Of Lexington's Stormwater Infrastructure	\$90,950.00	\$45,475.00	\$45,475.00
Study - Bottom Road Area	\$215,716.00	\$21,571.56	\$194,144.00
Study - Bluefield Downtown H&H	\$258,256.00	\$25,825.56	\$232,430.00
Total Amount	\$10,588,723.29	\$1,391,355.16	\$9,203,340.22

Source: March 2024. Community Flood Preparedness Fund Round 4 Award.

Table 6. CFPF Grant Round 4 Projects in 2024

Community	Project Title / Description	Total Project Cost	Match Request	CFPF Amount Awarded
NORFOLK, CITY OF	Grandy Village Living Shoreline, Norfolk. This Project Will Restore Over Half An Acre Of Tidal Marsh Along 1500 Linear Feet Of Eroding Shoreline In Ocean View, Near The Community Center. A Rock Sill With Sand Backfill Will Be Installed, Followed Seeding Of Oysters And Planting Of Marsh Species And Trees, Shrubs, And Wildflowers Across Over An Acre Of Adjacent Riparian Park Space.	\$2,443,948.00	\$122,197.37	\$2,321,750.00
PETERSBURG CITY	Proposal For Property Acquisition & Building Demolition In The City Of Petersburg	\$2,268,000.00	\$226,800.00	\$2,041,200.00
TAZEWELL COUNTY	Richlands School Stormwater Improvements	\$996,323.00	\$49,816.15	\$946,506.85
NORFOLK, CITY OF	East Ocean View Community Center Living Shoreline, Norfolk. This Project Will Restore Over Half An Acre Of Tidal Marsh Along 1500 Linear Feet Of Eroding Shoreline In Ocean View, Near The Community Center. A Rock Sill With Sand Backfill Will Be Installed, Followed Seeding Of Oysters And Planting Of Marsh Species And Trees, Shrubs, And Wildflowers Across Over	\$3,900,000.00	\$195,000.00	\$3,705,000.00

	An Acre Of Adjacent Riparian Park Space.			
NORFOLK, CITY OF	Steamboat Creek Living Shoreline Design. This Project Will Design The Restoration Of Approximately 4500 Linear Feet Of Eroding Shoreline In Steamboat Creek, A Tributary Of The Eastern Branch Of The Elizabeth River In The Low-Income, At Risk Campostella Area Of Norfolk. Rock Sill, Sand Fill, Marsh And Riparian Plantings, And Oyster Seeding Will Be Included In The Design And Topographic Modifications To Provide Enhanced Flood Protection Will Also Be Assessed And Included Where Feasible.	\$351,663.00	\$17,583.11	\$334,079.00
TOWN OF CHRISTIANSBURG	College St Drainage Improvements	\$4,097,246.00	\$194,080.07	\$3,687,521.40
HAMPTON, CITY OF	Resilient Hampton: Fox Hill, Grandview, And Harris Creek Water Plan. This Proposal Seeks Funding To Complete The Initial Concept Development And Conceptual Design Of Nature-Based Or Hybrid Projects In Fox Hill, Grandview, And Harris	\$600,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$360,000.00

	Creek. Funding Would Finance The Planning And Conceptual Design Process For The Resilient Hampton: Fox Hill, Grandview, And Harris Creek Water Plan.			
MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION	Aberdeen Creek Living Shoreline	\$3,086,273.00	\$746,844.43	\$1,742,637.00
HAMPTON, CITY OF	Adapt -Long Creek Blueway, Hampton. Preliminary Engineering For Long Creek Blueway, Which Will Mitigate Both Nuisance Flooding And Larger Flooding Events By Raising 1St & 5Th Streets And Creating A Surge Barrier. In Addition To The Two Road Raising Approaches, The Project Includes A Series Of Recreational Boardwalks And Stormwater Storage Solutions Behind The Raised Roads.	\$1,550,000.00	\$193,750.00	\$775,000.00
FAIRFAX COUNTY	Richmond Highway Voluntary Land Acquisition	\$4,000,000.00	\$1,200,000.00	\$2,800,000.00
CITY OF RICHMOND	Proposal For City Of Richmond Green Alley Projects	\$1,797,692.00	\$719,076.87	\$1,078,615.31
CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	Battlefield Boulevard Road Elevation	\$10,200,000.00	\$1,235,294.12	\$7,000,000.00
VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	Marsh Restoration In Back Bay Project. The Primary Objective Of This Project Is To Create A Sustainable Coastal Marsh Island System In Back Bay Through Reclamation Of	\$53,378,490.00	\$2,142,857.14	\$5,000,000.00

	Historically Lost Marsh Habitat And Protection Of Existing Marsh Complexes From Erosion. This Restoration Effort Aims To Provide Multiple Benefits Of Reduced Flood Impacts, Enhanced Fish And Wildlife Habitat, And Improved Water Quality.			
FAIRFAX COUNTY	Little Pimmit Run Tributary At Woodland Terrace Project	\$9,346,000.00	\$3,029,700.00	\$3,029,700.00
ROANOKE CITY	Ore Branch Stream And Floodplain Restoration	\$921,248.08	\$46,062.40	\$946,625.68
ROANOKE CITY	Proposal For City Of Roanoke 1St And Salem Drainage Improvements	\$2,460,000.00	\$246,000.00	\$2,300,592.60
Total Amount		\$101,396,833.08	\$10,605,061.66	\$38,069,227.84

Source: March 2024. Community Flood Preparedness Fund Round 4 Award.

Table 7. Interagency Sources of Funding in 2025

Agency	Funding Source	Amount	Programs	Brief Description of Efforts
DCR	State	\$388,200,000	Community Flood Preparedness Fund; Resilient Virginia Revolving Fund; Dam Safety Flood Prevention and Protection Assistance Fund; Soil and Water District Dam Repair Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds flood resilience projects, flood-related studies, development of resilience plans, and staff capacity -Funds dam rehabilitation and flood resilience projects and engineering for local governments and individual dam owners -Funds the repair and maintenance of dams owned by Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Districts
DEQ	Federal: NOAA	\$6,300,000	Virginia Coastal Zone Management	-Funds research and policy development projects related to coastal and flood resilience
DEQ	Federal: EPA	\$32,100,000	Virginia Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provides low-interest loans through a self-perpetuating loan fund -Funds projects that provide water quality benefits for their communities, including publicly owned stormwater BMPs, land conservation, living shorelines, and agricultural BMPs
DEQ	State	\$41,600,000	Stormwater Local Assistance Fund; Virginia Clean Water Revolving Fund; Coastal Zone Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provides matching grants to local governments for the planning, design, and implementation of stormwater BMPs that address cost efficiency and commitments related to reducing water quality pollutant loads -Eligible capital project types can include new stormwater BMPs, retrofits of stormwater BMPs, stream restoration, low-impact development projects, buffer restoration, pond retrofits, and wetland restoration

DHCD	Federal: HUD	\$1,540,000	HUD National Disaster Recovery Grant (CDBG-NDR)	-Provides seed money to rebuild disaster-impacted areas and start the long-term recovery process
DHCD	State	\$1,250,000	HUD National Disaster Recovery Grant (CDBG-NDR)	-Provides State matching funds for the HUD National Disaster Recovery Grant
DHCD	State	\$50,000,000	Virginia Disaster Assistance Fund	-Supports rapid relief and long-term resilience to Virginians impacted by recent natural disasters -Strengthens homes, properties, bridges, and community infrastructure to better withstand future disasters
DHR	Federal: NPS	\$1,948,682	Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Funds	-Provides funding for resilience planning in localities that have been affected by severe weather events, such as Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Sandy
DHR	State	\$90,212	Threatened Sites Grant	-Supports a grant program for protecting threatened archaeological sites
DOF	Federal: USFS	\$40,160,948	Forest Legacy Forestland Conservation Program; Urban & Community Forestry Program; Wildfire Prevention Program; Forest Health Program	-Funds forest conservation, urban forest management, tree planting, forest insect and disease management, and wildfire prevention and hazard mitigation
DOF	Federal: DOD	\$578,892	Virginia Security Corridor Sentinel Landscapes Partnership	-Supports resilience efforts for military installations within the Tidewater and Potomac Sentinel Landscapes
DOF	State	\$51,989,000	Wildfire Response; Emergency Response; VA Water Quality Law Enforcement; Prescribed Burning, Forest Management; Watershed Program; State Nurseries; Office of Working Lands; Tree Improvement Research	-Funds wildfire response, suppression, and management, Virginia Emergency Support Team (VEST), enforcement of Virginia Water Quality laws related to timber harvesting activities, prescribed burning, forest management and reforestation activities, watershed forestry and riparian buffer planting, DOF tree

				seedling nurseries, forestland conservation, forest and tree improvement research
DWR	State	\$10,750,000 (Generated Income)	Hunting and Fishing Licenses; “HB38” Taxes; Virginia Migratory Waterfowl Conservation Stamp	-Supports the protection, restoration, and enhancement of wetlands
DWR	Federal: USFWS	\$24,000,000	Wildlife Restoration and Sport Fish Restoration Grant; State Wildlife Grants;	-Used to address the needs of Species of Greatest Conservation Need as outlined in Virginia’s Wildlife Action Plan
VDACS	Federal: FDA	\$450,000	Rapid-Response Team for Food-Borne Illness	-Provides a rapid and unified multi-agency all-hazards response to foodborne illness outbreaks and various food/feed emergencies to minimize the social, economic, and public health impact
VDACS	Federal: USDA	\$490,000	Animal Health	-Supports efforts to increase resilience against foreign animal diseases and food safety concerns, and conducts training and exercises
VDACS	Federal: USDA	\$4,600,000	Meat & Poultry Services	-Funding to assist the USDA in the administration and enforcement of the Federal Meat Inspection Act, and Poultry Products Inspection Act and associated regulations
VDACS	Federal: USDA	\$2,210,000	Plant Industry Services	-Supports safeguarding crops and forests against the entry, establishment, and spread of economically and environmentally significant pests
VDACS	Federal: EPA	\$1,120,000	Pesticides Program	-Funds enforcement of pesticide regulations and programs on pesticide applicator certification and training, worker protection, water quality, endangered species, and storage
VDACS	Federal: USDA	\$1,000,000	Food Distribution Program	-Funding to increase food security during all emergency situations by

				working in partnership with the Federation of Virginia Food Banks, schools, and other state agencies to distribute food to families in need
VDE	Federal: DOE	\$104,000,000 (includes conditionally awarded grant)	RACER grant; DOE Grid Resilience Formula Grant; Grid Resilience and Innovation Partnerships (GRIP) Program for Data Center Flexibility as a Grid Enhancing Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding to develop a resilience workbook for localities and fund design for projects identified by localities -Supports projects that enhance the resilience of the electric grid against disruptive events (extreme weather, wildfire, or a natural disaster) -Funding to implement a battery energy storage system at the Iron Mountain data center to provide reliable backup power and facilitate load management
VDEM	Federal: FEMA	\$66,800,000	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; Flood Mitigation Assistance; Pre-Disaster Mitigation; Public Assistance Grants; Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund – Pre-Disaster; Emergency Management Performance Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provides pass-through funding following a federal disaster to update regional hazard mitigation plans and implement cost-effective brick and mortar projects to reduce the risk of future hazards; -Provides Congressional Directive Spending pass-through funding to local, state, tribal, and non-profit organizations that sustained damage to build back with current codes and standards as well as structural mitigation components; -Funds regional all-hazards planners who help support hazard mitigation plans
VDEM	State	\$5,000,000	Shelter Upgrade Fund; Flood Intel Unit Gage Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provides pass-through funding to local governments to provide backup power to shelters and/or harden the shelter to make it more resilient to wind

				-Funded an update to all stream gauges
VDOT	Federal: DOT	\$73,000,000	PROTECT: Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation Formula Funds	-Funding for programmatic resilience planning and project implementation, including: the development and implementation of the Resilience Improvement Plan, the development of a vulnerability assessment and other tools, resilience related research and pilot studies, and project implementation funding for the incremental cost of resilient improvements to transportation infrastructure.
VMRC	Federal: NOAA	\$191,200	Permit Review and Compliance Coastal Zone Management Grant	-Supports 2.5 positions within VMRC's Habitat Management Division's existing regulatory permitting program governing the Commonwealth's state-owned submerged lands, tidal wetlands, and beaches/dunes -Administering this program includes a requirement to permit living shorelines unless the best available science shows that such approaches are not suitable
VMRC	State	\$4,772,794	Marine Habitat and Waterways Improvement Fund; Abandoned and Derelict Vessel Program	-Funds four positions that improve marine habitat and waterways, including the removal of obstructions or hazardous property from state waters -Supports the new Virginia Abandoned and Derelict Vessel Removal and Prevention Program -Also funds projects such as living shorelines, oyster reefs, or other marine habitat improvements that enhance coastal resilience
VMRC	State	\$4,731,462	Shellfish Management Division	-Dedicated to the replenishment and restoration of the public

				oyster resource in Virginia, these funds support annual shell and seed planting on public oyster grounds and ten positions to carry out the work
Secretary of Veterans and Defense Affairs	State	\$5,000,000	Virginia Military Community Infrastructure Grant Program	-Offers local match for military communities to pursue Department of Defense grants to support infrastructure resilience projects in communities with military installations and to enhance military readiness
Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources	State	\$500,000	Virginia Office of Resilience	-Funds the Virginia Office of Resilience including the Chief Resilience Officer, the Resilience Coordinator, and the Resilience Policy Advisor positions
	State	\$563,883,468		
	Federal	\$378,889,722		
	Total	\$942,773,190		

Source: IRMT responses to VOR in May 2025.

Appendix III – Virginia Code and State Budget

Virginia Code § 2.2-220.5. Chief Resilience Officer of the Commonwealth; Interagency Resilience Management Team

A. The Governor shall designate a Chief Resilience Officer. The Chief Resilience Officer shall serve as the primary coordinator of resilience and adaptation initiatives in Virginia and as the primary point of contact regarding issues related to resilience, as that term is defined in § 10.1-603.28. The Chief Resilience Officer shall be equally responsible for all urban, suburban, and rural areas of the Commonwealth. All agencies of the Commonwealth shall assist the Chief Resilience Officer in the discharge of his duties upon request.

B. The Chief Resilience Officer shall (i) promote communication, coordination, and cooperation between state agencies, the federal government, local governments, other political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, and other interested parties regarding resilience; (ii) lead in developing and in providing direction and ensuring accountability for a statewide resilience and adaptation strategy; (iii) seek to ensure that resilience and adaptation strategies prioritize the protection of Virginia's natural resources and maximize the implementation of nature-based design while supporting Virginia's statutory obligations to clean water; and (iv) initiate and assist with economic development opportunities associated with adaptation. The Chief Resilience Officer, in his role, shall also:

1. Identify and monitor those areas of the Commonwealth that are at greatest risk from significant multi-hazard threats and recommend actions that both the private and public sectors should consider to increase the resilience of such areas;
 2. Provide support to local governments, as that term is defined in § 10.1-603.28, that are seeking to promote resilience within their communities by providing technical assistance and capacity building support regarding best practices for resilience planning, data collection, and project design and implementation;
 3. Coordinate with the Department of Emergency Management on all issues related to pre-disaster hazard mitigation and post-disaster recovery;
 4. Assist the Department of Conservation and Recreation with the development and implementation of a Virginia Flood Protection Master Plan and a Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Plan in accordance with § 10.1-602;
 5. Seek to maximize the coordination, availability, and use of federal, state, and private funding to address resilience challenges, including initiating and assisting with the pursuit of funding opportunities at both the state and local levels. In order to maximize federal funding, the Chief Resilience Officer is authorized to:
 - a. Serve as a non-federal sponsor, as that term is described in 33 C.F.R. § 203.15, and enter into a legal agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the purpose of mitigating flooding and integrating resilience, at the request of and in coordination with an eligible funding recipient;
 - b. Enter into and execute agreements with the federal government, including the U.S. Department of Defense, for support for flood control initiatives to increase resilience related to U.S. Department of Defense installations; and
 - c. Make applications on behalf of the Commonwealth for other federal funding as directed by the Governor;
 6. Coordinate the collection and dissemination of the best available resilience science, legal guidance, planning strategies, best practices, and needs assessments to the public. Such needs assessments shall include any local government needs assessments that have been submitted to the Chief Resilience Officer. Such information shall be made available on a publicly accessible website; and
 7. Beginning July 1, 2025, and every two years thereafter, report to the Governor and the General Assembly on the status of resilience in the Commonwealth. Such report shall include the status of actions undertaken by the Chief Resilience Officer and state agencies regarding resilience coordination and planning and all resilience funding received and distributed by the Commonwealth during the prior two years. In preparing the report, the Chief Resilience Officer shall also coordinate with the Director of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion and shall be assisted by all relevant Secretariats and agencies.
- C. The Chief Resilience Officer shall convene an Interagency Resilience Management Team (the Team) to support the coordination of planning and implementation of resilience efforts, and he shall serve as chairman of the Team. The Team shall meet on the call of the chairman but not less than once every three months. Membership of the Team shall include representatives from the Departments of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Conservation and Recreation, Emergency

Management, Energy, Environmental Quality, Forestry, General Services, Health, Historic Resources, Housing and Community Development, Transportation, and Wildlife Resources; the Marine Resources Commission; the Virginia Resources Authority; the Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion; and others as appointed by the Governor. Each agency participating in the Team shall designate a resilience coordinator to represent such agency in the Team. The responsibilities of the Team shall include:

1. Exchanging information and best practices related to resilience, including means of integrating common language and practices for resilience work across agencies;
2. Advising the Chief Resilience Officer on strategies for enhancing resilience planning and funding coordination across agencies under a unified statewide approach to resilience; and
3. Recommending metrics for measuring the progress of resilience efforts in the Commonwealth.

2025 Virginia State Budget Provision HB1600 (Chapter 757) Section D – Establishment of the Virginia Office of Resilience

D. Out of the amounts provided for this item, \$500,000 the first year and \$500,000 the second year from the general fund and three positions are provided to establish the Office of Commonwealth Resilience.