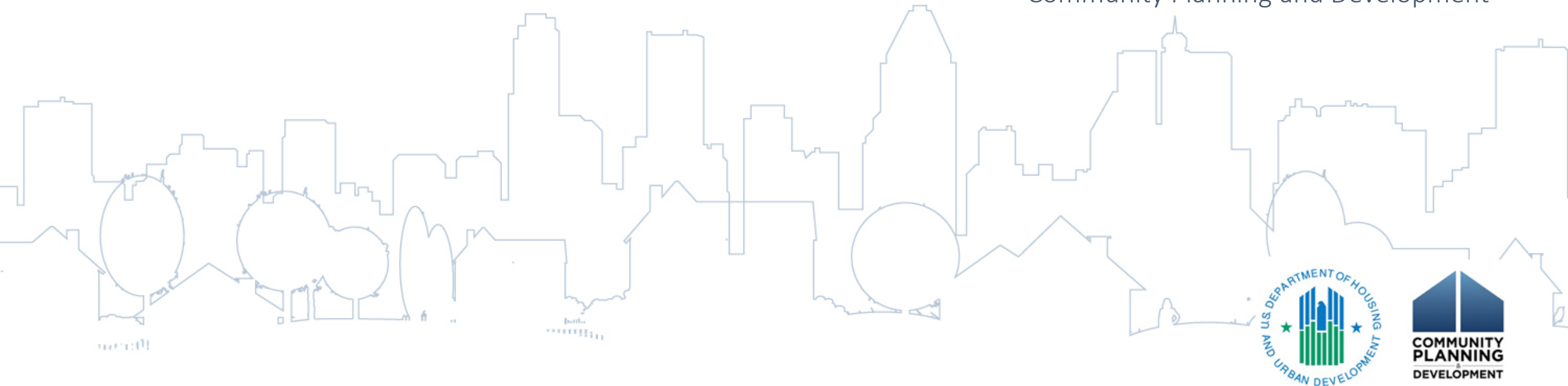


Mitigation/Resilience and Disaster Recovery

Overview

January 2018

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Community Planning and Development



Resilience and Mitigation



Resilience and Mitigation

Preparedness, resilience and mitigation measures for rebuilding activities:

- Ensure that communities recover safer and stronger
- Reduce human and financial costs in recovering from future stresses and disasters
- Take time to research and plan: do not wait to start until after a major disaster



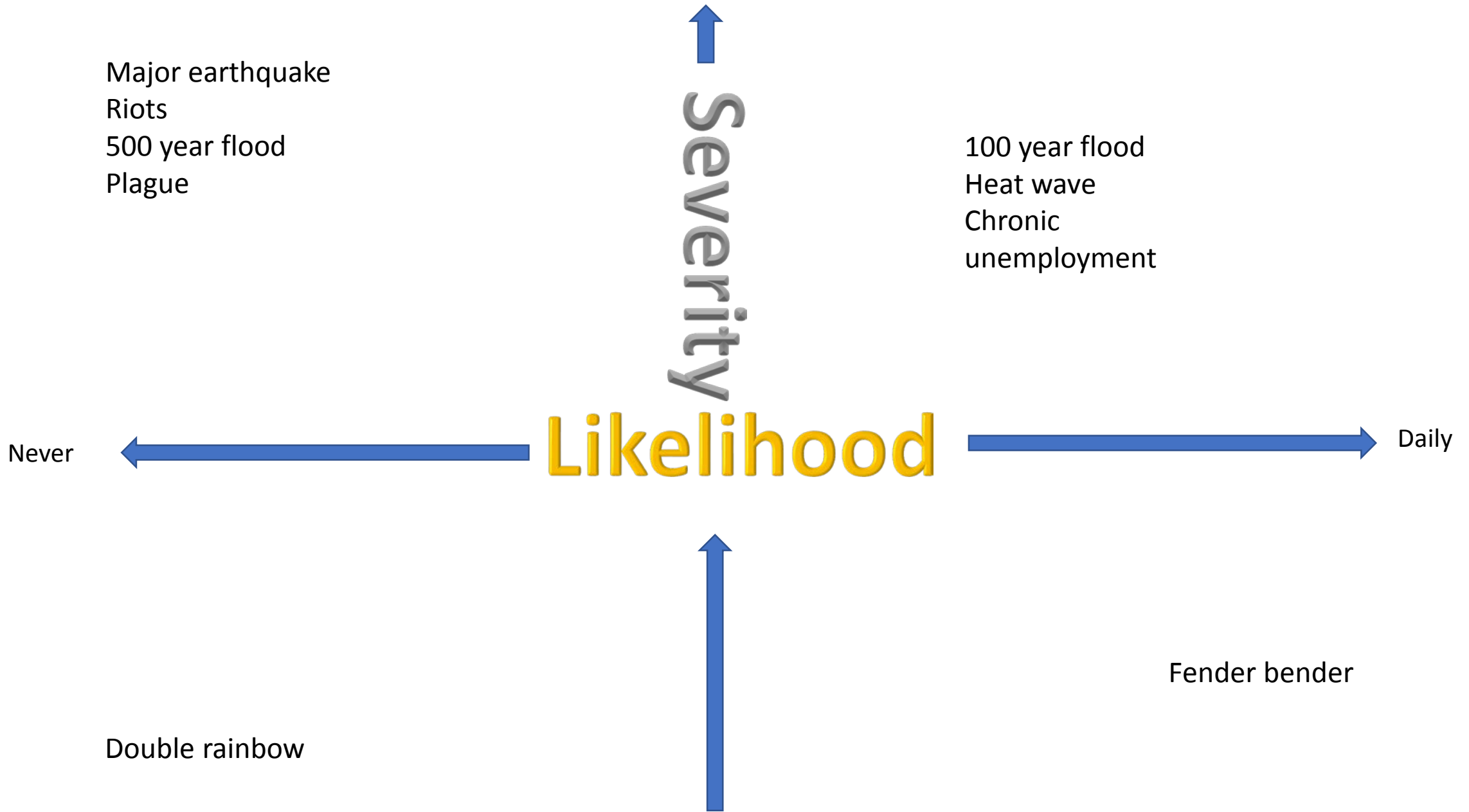
Resilience and Mitigation

Local building and fire codes make many mitigation/resilience elements routine in American modern construction

Use of grant and local funding for activities that help achieve resilience and mitigation:

- Buyouts
- Elevation of structures
- Flood control improvements
- Infrastructure upgrades
- Green infrastructure





Considerations

A community is only resilient if its weaker links are resilient

- Which populations have difficulty accessing the resources or information needed to recover?

Can mitigation elements enhance your project or plan?

- A park can retain/drain flood water
- Elevate mechanicals to limit flood damage
- Power back-up for elevators, HVAC
- Outdoor seating or bike paths can also be flood walls
- Enhance investments by seeking both long-term disaster mitigation and everyday benefits



Iowa Examples



Iowa

Iowa Watershed Approach (underway now) = State and >30 partners

- Repetitive downpour-driven flooding
- Eight watersheds to construct water slowing/retention structures in rural areas (ponds, wetlands, berms)
- One watershed to implement housing resilience rehabilitation for >300 LMI households in Dubuque, Iowa
- Three LMI communities to implement storm water infrastructure practices.



Iowa Housing Resiliency

320 Homes in Dubuque, IA providing resiliency improvements such as sump-pumps, grading, waterproofing, gutters and more to houses subject to repetitive flooding and presidential disaster declarations for individual assistance:

- 188 Single Family Owner Occupied
 - 28 Single-Family Rental
 - 104 Multi-Family Rental Units
-
- \$8,427,665 CDBG-DR + \$400,000 City of Dubuque

Social Resiliency includes:

- Home advocate assistance
- Tracking property values
- Tracking nurse visits for asthma by students living in the eligible area



CDBG



Formula Grantees

Following a Presidential major disaster declaration => HUD has regulatory waiver authority, limited statutory suspension authority

- States, cities, urban counties, insular areas may amend planned use of funds to address disaster needs
- Consideration: FEMA response funds should go first
- Going forward: consider resilience needs in consolidated plan
 - December 16, 2016 (81 FR 90997), provided that the new requirements apply to a consolidated plan submitted on or after January 1, 2018.



Resources

- <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5337/notice-cpd-17-06-using-cpd-funds-for-disaster-response-and-recovery/>
- https://www.hud.gov/press/press_releases_media_advisories/2017/HUDNo_17-072



CDBG-DR



Funding and Management

CDBG-DR Grant Portfolio

108 Grants

- \$54.7 Billion in Active Grants

58 Grantees

- 31 States
- 27 Local Governments

Management of Disaster Grants

HUD Headquarters

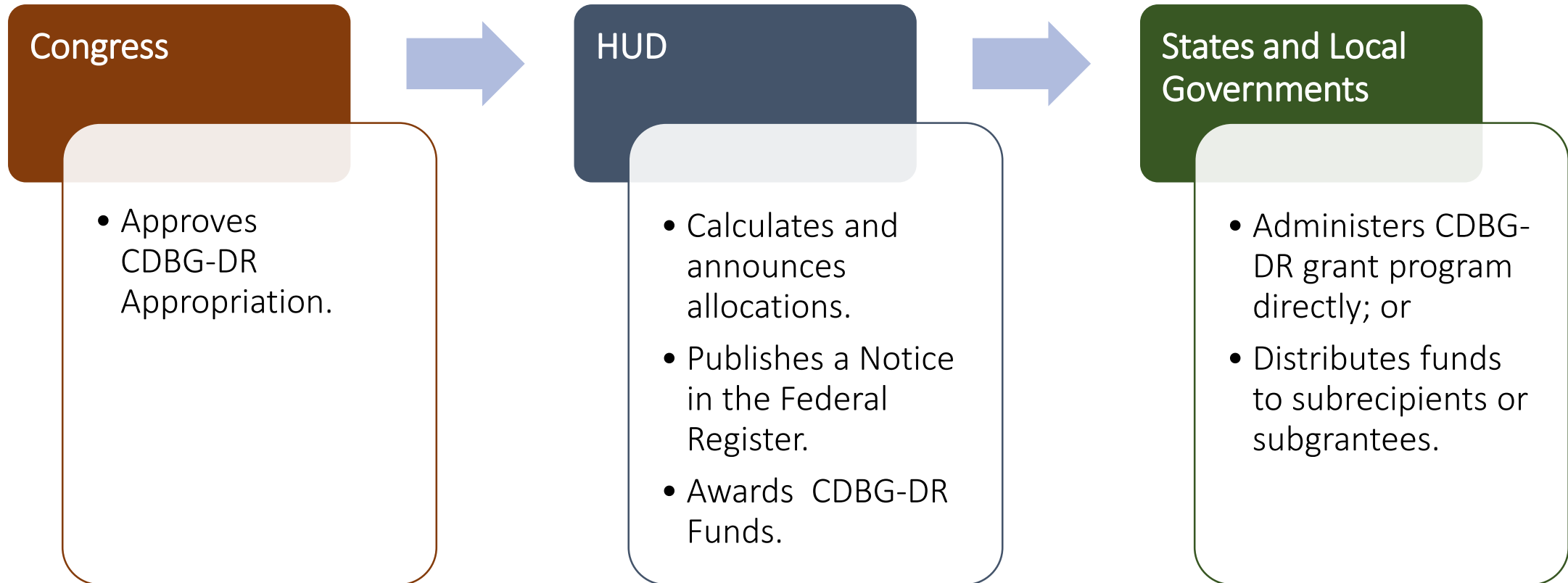
- Manage large grants (LA, MS, TX, NY, NJ, IA, NYC, Lower Manhattan Dev. Corp)

HUD CPD Field Offices

- Manage all other grants



The Disaster is Presidentially Declared



CDBG-DR: Appropriation – Not a Program

- No annual appropriation for CDBG-DR
- Statutory authority is via individual supplemental appropriations
- CDBG Regulations apply, unless modified by Federal Register Notice.



Core Requirements

- Each CDBG-DR activity must:
 - Address a disaster-related impact (direct or indirect) in a Presidentially-declared county for the covered disaster
 - Be a CDBG eligible activity
 - Meet a CDBG national objective



Housing Recovery

Description

Activities that lead to restoring and improving the housing stock.

Examples

- New construction
- Rehabilitation/reconstruction
- Single family or multifamily
- Owner or rental



Role of CDBG-DR

- Phases of a disaster: Planning, Disaster, Response, Recovery
- CDBG-DR is intended for long-term recovery not DR preparation or response
- Other federal programs such as FEMA address post-disaster response
 - Response costs such as radios, temporary generators, emergency staff costs, etc. not eligible under CDBG-DR



Waivers

- The Secretary may provide waivers or specify alternative requirements if such waiver is not inconsistent with the overall purpose of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.
- The Secretary may not waive requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment.

CDBG-DR Resources

- CDBG Disaster Recovery website:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/>

- Supplemental Appropriations and Federal Register Notices

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices/>

- CDBG-DR grantees
- HUD CPD representatives



Questions?

