Addressing
Homelessness in
Disaster Recovery
CDBG-DR

Office of Disaster Recovery
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### Presidentially Declared Disaster

Congress Approves CDBG-DR Appropriation

HUD

- Calculates and announces allocations.
- Publishes a Notice in the Federal Register.
- Awards CDBG-DR Funds.

States and Local Governments

- Administers
   CDBG-DR
   grant program
   directly; or
- Distributes funds to subrecipients or subgrantees.

## Keys Steps in the Process

Financial and Grantee The Allocation Management **Announcement** Certification After Public AP **Notice (AAN)** Checklist approval: submit and the DRGR Action Plan. Consolidated (60 days from Sign Grant Notice AAN) Download AP, Agreement post for 30 days **Admin-Only Public Action Plan, Action Plan Implementation Plan, Projections** of expenditures & outcomes, and (optional) **SF424** (120 days from AAN) Citizen Participation & Engagement

## Whole Community Recovery

- Vulnerable Populations HUD defines vulnerable populations as a group or community whose circumstances present barriers to obtaining or understanding information or accessing resources.
- Underserved Communities Populations sharing a particular characteristic, as well as geographic communities, that have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life

## Developing the Action Plan

- The action plan describes programs and activities that conform to applicable requirements and identifies the proposed use of all funds
- Elements within the action plan:
  - Developing an impact and unmet needs assessment
  - Demonstrating a clear connection of programs and projects to unmet needs
  - Describing and analyzing public housing, affordable rental housing, and housing for vulnerable populations

#### **Unmet Needs**

To measure the disaster impact, the grantee will conduct an assessment focusing on the following three critical components:

- Collecting and Updating Pre-Disaster Baseline Data, Post-Disaster Market Data, and Data on Assistance Provided
- Analyzing Data Collected in light of the Impact of Short-Term Recovery Efforts
- Identifying Existing, Anticipated, and Potentially Available Funding Sources



#### **Unmet Needs Data**

#### Pre Disaster Baseline

Pre-disaster baseline data provides information on the conditions of a community before the disaster and key insights for recovery and improvement in the housing, infrastructure and economy sectors.

## Post-Disaster Market Data

Multiple entities collect significant amounts of data after a disaster from direct damages to indirect damages and secondary effects.

# Data on Assistance Provided

To ensure CDBG-DR funds are only used for recovery needs not already funded by another source, grantees must work with all entities that provided assistance to affected homeowners and businesses following the disaster.

## **Analyzing Data**

- Activities and results of emergency and short-term recovery efforts (e.g. FEMA-funded activities),
- Interim solutions (such as FEMA temporary housing) versus Permanent solutions (such as repairing a water pump facility),
- Key parties involved in relief and recovery efforts, to date, at the federal, state, and local level
- Estimated duration of the emergency and short-term recovery efforts,
- The condition of the most vulnerable populations, and
- Initial planning initiatives at the neighborhood, city, county or regional level.



## Identifying Funding Sources

 Federal funds will not cover the full cost of recovery so leveraging state, local, and private funds is critical. Attracting additional funds to the effort will create more opportunities for recovery and reconstruction and help the community identify more creative solutions to a range of problems exposed by the impacts and effects of a disaster.



## From unmet needs to projects

- Examples of uses of CDBG-DR fund to address homelessness in the recovery phase
  - Special needs housing rehabilitation
  - Development of new special needs units
    - Emergency shelters (Public Facilities)
    - Transitional housing
    - Permanent housing



## Project example- Sabana Village

- Rehabilitation/preservation of 160 units
  - 80 are permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless
- Used CDBG-DR funds for gap financing in combination with Low Income Housing Tax Credits (\$10M)
- The project was designed to comply with the Accessible Unit Distribution, Broadband Infrastructure, and ICC 700 Green Building Standards requirements
- Developer: Lucha, Inc.



## Project example- Sabana Village







## Things to keep in mind

- Use the experience of CoC- local providers for program design
- Procurement can be a challenge- determine organization readiness
- Will need to leverage other funds for operations
- Use CDBG-DR funds to not only address disaster related damages, but also to increase resiliency of these projects



# Questions



