

Panel of Speakers



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Resiliency



Mitigation and Resilience Overview

Key Definitions

- Resilience is a system's capacity to recover from adversity, a community's ability to rebound quickly from shocks and stressors while at the same time reducing future risk (Lincoln Land Institute)
- Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters (FEMA)

CDBG-DR Set-Aside

- Instead of a separate allocation, the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021 requires a 15% CDBG-DR Mitigation set-aside
 - No tie-back is required
 - To maximize impacts of all available funds, grantees are encouraged to coordinate and align these funds with other projects funded by CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT, as well as other disaster recovery activities funded by FEMA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Forest Service, and other agencies as appropriate.

Examples of CDBG-DR eligible Resilience and Mitigation activities

Hardening critical facilities

- Elevation of mechanical and electrical equipment, Backup power supplies, Redundant systems, Flexible networks

Deploying backup power systems

- In critical infrastructure, community facilities, and housing serving vulnerable populations
- Generators, Solar, Microgrids

Coastal Protection

- Seawalls, Floodgates, Storm surge protections, Berms, Beach restoration, Wave attenuation
- Green infrastructure projects such as berms and retention areas can double as recreational facilities during non-storm events

Storm water runoff reduction

- Rain gardens, Bio swales, Permeable pavement Retention pools

CDBG-DR Buyout Programs

Engaging community stakeholders

Program design

All programs will need to document:

- Amount of CDBG-DR funds allocated to the program
- Eligible activity
- National objective
- Lead agency / distribution method
- Program description
- Eligible geographic area
- Any other eligibility criteria
- Maximum amount of assistance per beneficiary
- Maximum income of beneficiary
- Resilience and mitigation measures
- How does the program reduce barriers for assistance

Examples of CDBG-DR programs



Housing

- Homeowner repair or reconstruction
- Mandatory and optional elevation
- Interim mortgage assistance
- Acquisition for redevelopment
- Small rental repair
- Multi-family rental repair or new construction
- Buyout
- Homelessness prevention programs



Economic revitalization

- Small business loan, grant and technical assistance
- Infrastructure investments for economic revitalization purposes
- Micro-enterprise assistance



Infrastructure and community facilities

- Non-federal share match (FEMA PA and HMGP)
- Critical infrastructure
- Assistance to local governments for other recovery infrastructure programs



Public/Social services

- Expansion or new public services
- Mental health services
- Workforce development



Planning

- Community development, recovery and/or mitigation /resilience plans
- Data collection and/or modeling

What HUD Requires?

- Emphasis on high quality, durability, energy efficiency, sustainability, mold resistance
- Support for adoption and enforcement of modern and/or resilient building codes
- Mitigation of hazard risk, including possible sea level rise, high winds, storm surge and flooding
- Implementation and compliance with Green Building Standards
- Identification and implementation of resilience performance standards that can be applied to each infrastructure project
- Alignment of infrastructure projects with other planned State and local capital improvements
- Integration of preparedness and mitigation measures into rebuilding activities
- Verification of how grantees will promote community-level and/or regional (e.g. multi-jurisdictional) post-disaster recovery and mitigation planning
- Identification of how grantees will address storm water management systems in flood impacted areas
- State grantees must work with local governments in the most impacted and distressed areas to identify the unmet needs and associated costs of needed storm water infrastructure improvements

Small and Rural City Grant Management Capacity

Limited resources and capacity to manage housing and community development grants

- Grant management: Staff balancing dual roles, part-time, inexperienced, etc.
- Finances: Constrained budget, unable to front cost or wait for reimbursements

Limited pool of consultants and contractors

- Funding and/or project is not large enough to attract highly skilled and knowledgeable vendors
- Consultants in the area might not have the necessary expertise or number of staff necessary administer the grant and/or projects or provide services quickly
- Contractors in the area might not have the labor pool or equipment necessary for large housing and infrastructure projects

Potential Issues, Risks, and Solutions

Potential Issues and Risks

- Designing projects to meet program requirements and guidelines
- Complying with federal regulations and cross-cutting regulations
 - Repayment of funds
 - Expenses determined to be ineligible
- Adhering to grant timelines and expenditure requirements
 - Grant award reduced or withdrawn
 - Construction costs increase

Solutions: form a consortium or partnerships

- Adjacent or nearby cities
- Similar (size and scope) projects

Consortium and Partnerships

Procure consultant and construction services

- Encouraged by 2 CFR 200.318(e).
- Increase economies of scale, reducing consultant and construction costs
- Make projects more attractive to local and national firms
 - Increase vendor pool
 - Increase competition
 - Increase ability to procure qualified vendors with requisite knowledge and skills
- Grant management, environmental, A & E services, construction, etc.

Partner to develop regional programs and activities

- Apply for grant funds
- Share designs
- Share resources

State and County Support

Technical Assistance

- Tools and resources
- Workshops and meetings
- Office hours

Training

- Program development
- Grant management
- Compliance and Reporting
- Procurement

Create Resilient Housing and Communities.... Neighborhood by Neighborhood

Develop short and long-range community resilience goals and strategies into policy, finance, planning, design, construction and infrastructure

1. Build capacity for hyperlocal implementation of resilience and recovery efforts.
2. Engage Partners to foster integration and alignment of Community-Based efforts.
3. Spark development of Neighborhood-led Resilience Hubs.
4. Support social cohesion -- associated with faster community recovery and better overall health.

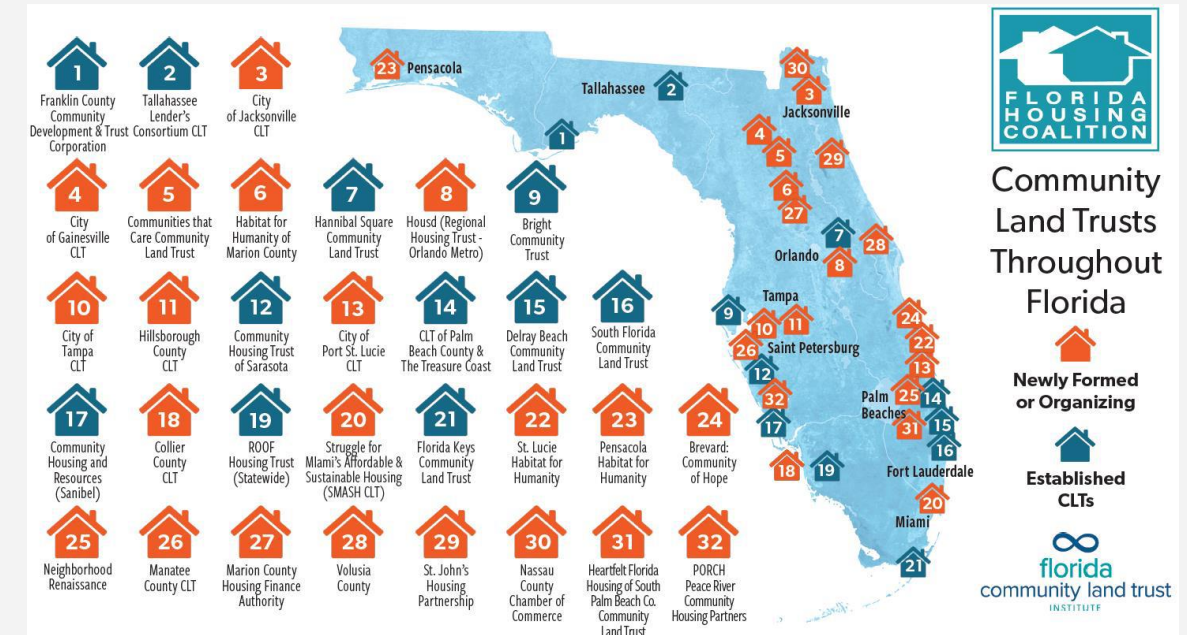


West Street Recovery in Houston is an excellent example of community-led organization supporting resilience.

<https://www.weststreetrecovery.org/our-work/#prep>

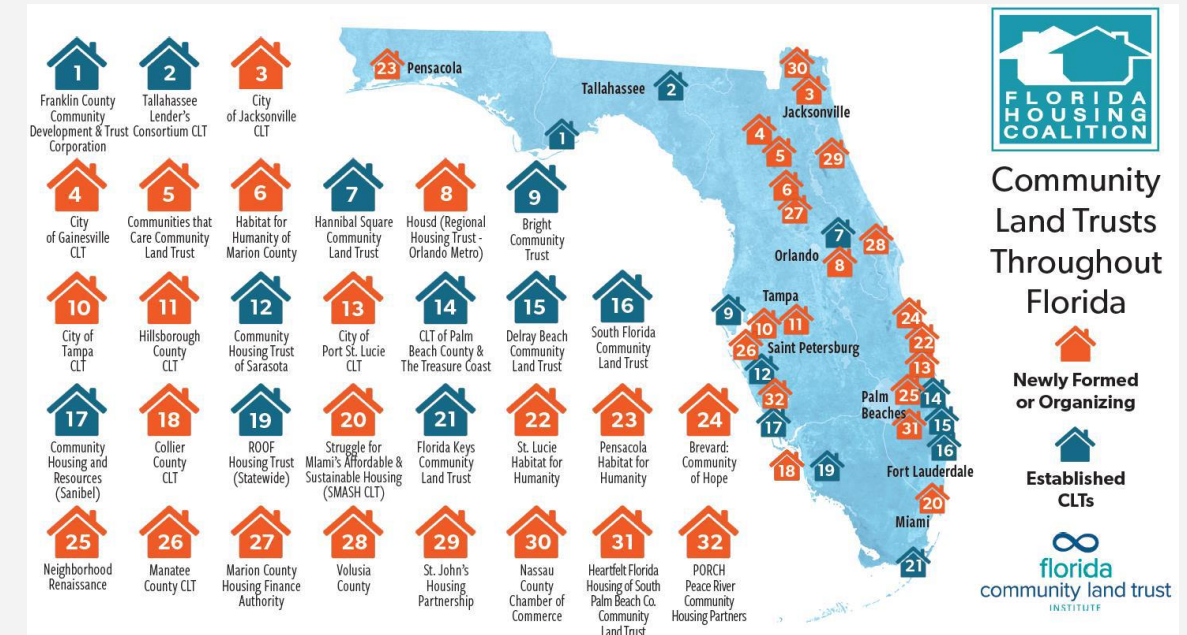
Consider Permanent Affordability as a Key Strategy in Equitable Community Recovery

- Creating community land trusts can reduce economic vulnerabilities in blue sky and post-disaster
 - 99-year ground lease requires planning for future conditions
 - Prioritize land acquisitions with low flood risk
 - Design housing and community for the future – not just to current code



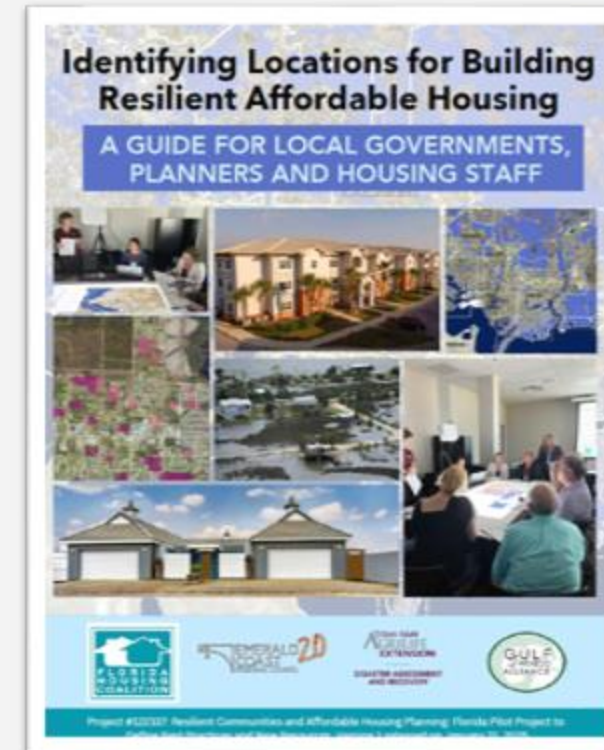
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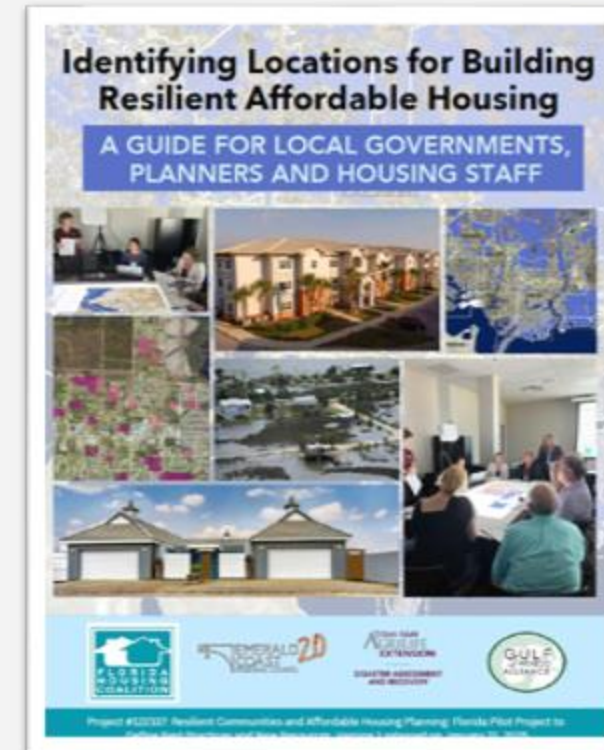
Resilient Community Initiatives

- Work with planning and CFM to define community areas to optimize density
- Update zoning to support Missing Middle Housing Types + Gentle Density
- Define higher resilience standards and requirements in your RFAs and provide incentives



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THANK YOU



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Questions?

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