



National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC)

Lessons Learned: Phase 1

June 25, 2015



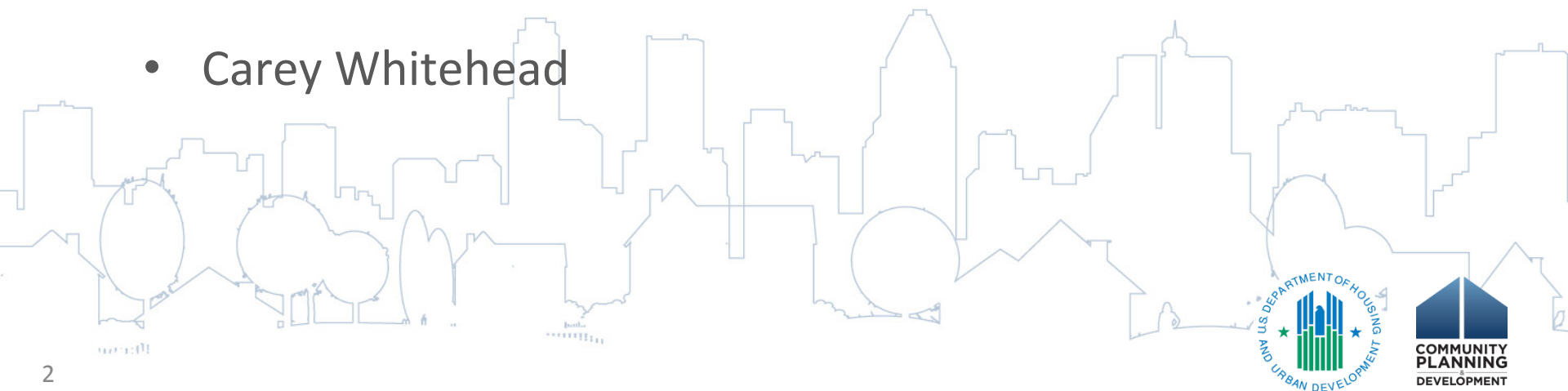
Presenters

Office of Community Planning and Development

- Jessie Handforth Kome – Office of Block Grant Assistance
- NDRC Team Members

Office of General Counsel

- Carey Whitehead



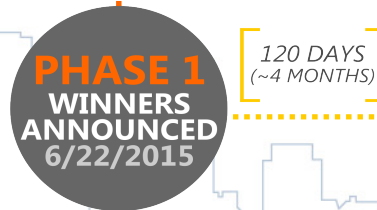
Agenda

1. Overview: National Disaster Resilience Competition
 - Process and Timeline
 - Goals
2. Lessons Learned
 - What we saw advancing the NDRC Goals
 - Long-Term Commitment
 - Cross-Disciplinary or Greater Regional Approaches
 - Stakeholder Consultation
 - MID-URN
 - Leverage
3. Moving Forward
 - NOFA on [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov)
 - Resources Available to NDRC Phase 2 Eligible Applicants
4. Questions

NDRC Overview - Timeline

Phase 1

[Framing Unmet Recovery Needs, Vulnerabilities,
and Community Development Objectives]



Phase 2

[From Framing to Implementation]



**Note: These dates are tentative and subject to change at HUD's discretion*



What are the competition goals?

- To **fairly allocate** remaining PL 113-2 CDBG disaster recovery funds.
- To **apply science-based and forward-looking risk analysis** to address recovery, resilience, and revitalization needs.
- To **leave a legacy** of institutionalizing the implementation of thoughtful, innovative, and resilient approaches to addressing future risks.
- To **provide resources to help communities plan and implement** disaster recovery that makes them more resilient to future threats while improving quality of life and making communities more resilient to economic stresses or other shocks.
- To **fully engage stakeholders** about the impacts of climate change and to develop pathways to resilience based on sound science.
- To **leverage investments from the philanthropic community** to help communities define problems, set goals, explore options, and craft solutions.



Lessons Learned

- Advancing the NDRC Goals
 - What are the ways in which Phase 1 responses helped advance NDRC Goals?
- Rockefeller Foundation involvement
 - Rockefeller's involvement definitely strengthened applications and helped applicants to think resiliently.



Phase 1 Long-Term Commitment

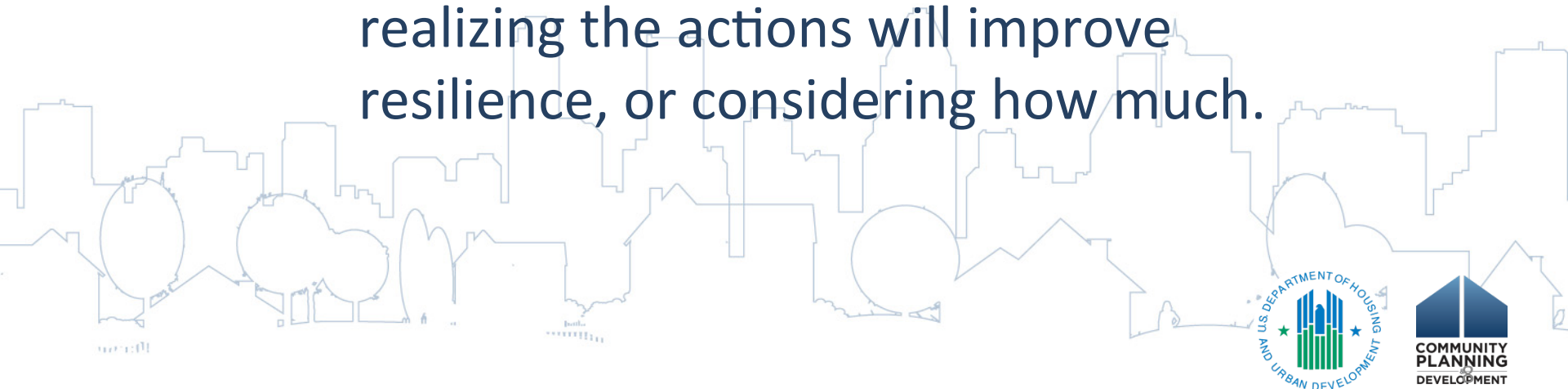
From the NOFA (underlined for emphasis)...

“Describe any significant or major steps you have already taken or are seriously considering that commit you to increasing the resilience in your jurisdiction regardless of whether you receive a CDBG-NDR award. HUD will only award points for Phase 1 or invite an Applicant to Phase 2 if it has already taken (after the date of the Qualified Disaster) or firmly commits to take within one year of the announcement of Phase 2 results, one or more actions improving permanent resilience in a geography including at a minimum its most impacted and distressed target area(s). HUD will evaluate your response this factor by assigning points for local, regional, and state commitments that may be reasonably expected to increase resilience. Up to 5 points are available and examples are provided in Phase 2: Factor 5 for categories and examples of changes that will be highly considered. In evaluating this factor, HUD will take into account the geographic scale of the area served by the resilience improvement or protection, and the degree to which the action as you describe it will clearly result in a significant improvement in resilience from the existing status or policy baseline for the area before the date of the Qualified Disaster. HUD will also take into account significant new actions taken after the date of NOFA publication. To receive points for this factor, you must provide a baseline and a goal outcome measure for at least one metric, (e.g., number of persons, households, businesses, acres of land, structures for XXX years) expected to be positively protected by each action or commitment. You must also provide the actual or planned effective date of any change. (See Factor 5: Phase 2 Long-Term Commitment for more detail.)”

Long-Term Commitment

Outcomes and clarity:

1. A long-term commitment includes all specific characteristics – action, outcome, duration, effective date
2. Some communities take actions without realizing the actions will improve resilience, or considering how much.



Cross-Disciplinary or Greater Regional Approaches

From the NOFA...

“How will your idea affect adjacent areas (positively or negatively)? Describe both potential positive and negative effects.

What are the local and regional interdependencies among sectors (e.g., housing, transportation, energy, environmental)? If you don't know, how have you or will you collaborate with your neighbors to learn about and consider these issues?

Can you resolve your vulnerability(ies) and meet unmet recovery needs inside your jurisdiction, or will you need to work with other UGLGs or state(s) or regional organizations? If you need others, have you already approached them? If yes, are they supportive of this application? Do you have a formal agreement to cooperate? In what disciplines or areas? Can any other jurisdiction prevent you from addressing the risks from this vulnerability using your approach? Are there cross-jurisdictional mechanisms (plans, commitments, bodies with decision-making authority) that are already in place to support this activity?

Characterize your community's overall approach to resilience now and in the foreseeable future.

Characterize your community's approach to resilience incorporating risks associated with climate change. Does your most impacted and distressed target area(s) and region or state participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System? Do you participate in any other state, regional, national, or international program that rates overall community commitment to resilience? If yes, briefly describe your commitment, rating, and results. Does your state or community have a climate change adaptation plan? If yes, briefly describe the actions it outlines.”

Stakeholder Consultation

From the NOFA...

“Framing a disaster recovery problem generally requires discussion with stakeholders to increase the Applicant’s awareness of their recovery needs, community development issues and priority vulnerabilities. At the same time, the Applicant can provide data and technical assistance to increase stakeholder ability to contribute to the framing process.

What are your plans for collaboration, outreach, and communication? What have you already discussed with stakeholders?

Who are the stakeholders for this project, and how have you worked with them on developing this proposal? How will you work with them if you are selected to go forward to Phase 2? How have you involved the greater community, especially vulnerable populations, in the development of this proposal? How have you worked with advocacy groups or directly with vulnerable populations to best identify their needs in the proposed approach?

Did any of your discussions with stakeholders bring to light potential cumulative impacts of your risks and vulnerabilities? Describe.

Have you considered and discussed with stakeholders the indirect risks and vulnerabilities in the environment of your most impacted and distressed target area and (optionally) region or state, with particular attention to potential sources of contamination, such as wastewater treatment facilities or brownfields?

How have the results of the collaboration with stakeholders, project partners, and/or citizens shaped your proposal? Provide a summary of the consultation process and complete and submit the Consultation Summary form in Appendix I.”



MID-URN

- MID-URN data and supporting information results were greatly improved from the 45-day review.
- For existing CDBG-DR grantees, MID-URN requirement is more specific than a CDBG-DR action plan. Must address why existing CDBG-DR grant will not meet the identified URN.
- The timeframes were tight to produce the required data and documentation.
- If HUD did not comment, MID-URN submission passed. If HUD did comment, MID-URN had an issue.

Phase 2 Factor 4: Leverage

From the NOFA...

“HUD views leveraged commitments as an indicator of support in the community for this CDBG-NDR effort (Phase 1) or project (Phase 2). These additional resources will also increase the effectiveness of the proposed grant activities. These rating factors evaluate the extent to which you demonstrate that you have secured from other sources either direct financial commitments to implement the CDBG-NDR-assisted project or program proposed in this application or supporting commitments to support the overall proposal, in accordance with the criteria below.

Direct Financial Commitments. A direct financial commitment (direct leverage) is cash committed by an Applicant or a Partner to the CDBG-NDR-assisted eligible activity, project, or program itself, and the funding is available to you to directly carry out your CDBG-NDR proposal. All direct leverage must be included in the budget for the project together with the CDBG-NDR assistance, as described below and in Factor 3 - Phase 2. HUD will accept as direct leverage a pledge of planning and administrative costs incurred by the Applicant (including costs incurred under a contract for planning or administrative services), but HUD will not accept a pledge of in-kind costs incurred by Partners, subrecipients, or other entities as direct leverage.

Supporting Commitments. A supporting commitment (or supporting leverage) is funding that you or your Partners have available to carry out activities that directly support the overall proposal, but are not part of the sources and uses of the proposed CDBG-NDR-assisted project or program. Examples of this type of commitment include a university professor who received grant funding to conduct a healthy environment study for the target area or a city that commits its own funding to conduct a traffic redesign study for an intersection or corridor in the target area or a state that changes its low-income housing tax credit qualified allocation plan to direct tax credit resources to meet affordable housing unmet needs of the target area. This does not include in-kind contributions, such as professional staff time or office and meeting space from your Partners. Leverage points will not be awarded if the leverage documentation does not indicate that the supporting commitment supports the overall proposal.”



Phase 2 Factor 4: Leverage (cont.)

“Requirements that Apply to Leverage You must follow these requirements in compiling and documenting leverage for purposes of Phase 2 of the NOFA. Otherwise, it may not be possible for HUD to count the direct or supporting commitments at the levels claimed. These general requirements apply to all leverage resource commitments, both direct financial commitments and supporting commitments.

(1) Firmly Committed. Resources must be firmly committed as of the application deadline date. “Firmly committed” means that the amount of the resource and its dedication to CDBG-NDR Grant activities is explicit. Endorsements or general letters of support from organizations or vendors alone will not count as resources and should not be included in the application. An estimate or maximum amount identified in leverage documentation such as contract or sources and uses statement alone is insufficient to demonstrate firm commitment. The leverage documentation must demonstrate minimum amount that is firmly committed to count as direct or supporting leverage.

(2) Content. Leverage documents must represent valid and accurate commitments of support pledged after the initial publication of this NOFA on September 17, 2014. They must detail the dollar amount and any terms of the commitment. For direct leverage, the documentation must also indicate that the funding is available to you for the activities directly related to undertaking your CDBG-NDR proposal. For supporting leverage, the documentation must indicate that the funds are available to you or to your Partners to carry out activities that directly support the overall proposal.

(a) If a commitment document is for more than one resource and amount, each resource and amount should be indicated individually in the document rather than in one lump sum.

(b) An example of good commitment: “X Agency commits to providing \$100,000 in funds for technical study to support the CDBG-NDR proposal in X target area.”

(c) Statements that the commitment is subject to the award of CDBG-NDR grant funds are acceptable, so long as the commitment is firm.”

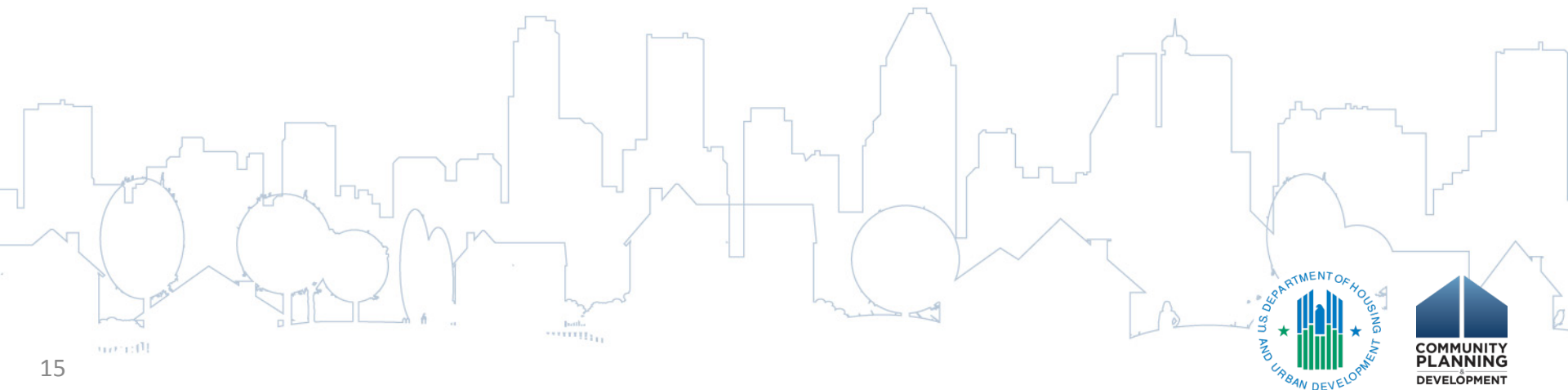
Moving Forward: Resources Available to Phase 2 Eligible Applicants

- The Phase 2 update for the NDRC NOFA has been posted on grants.gov. If you download the application instructions package, you will get the zip file with all the pieces.
- HUD [strongly](#) advises all Phase 2 applicants to download and read through the NOFA in its entirety.
- Many formatting changes made to improve clarity and content.
- Definitions updated in leverage factor
- Values table in Appendix H updated and program level BCAs defined
- **Deadline set: October 27, 2015**



NDRC Resources: Rockefeller Workshops

For Phase 2, the Rockefeller Foundation is once again supporting the goals of the NDRC by convening resilience workshops around the country. Further details are forthcoming.



Other NDRC Resources

Quick link: [Hud.gov/resilience](https://hud.gov/resilience)

Resilience-related resources:

[CDBG-DR Resilient Recovery](#)

[Manage A Program: Community Resilience](#)

Fact Sheet:

[NDRC Fact Sheet](#)

NDRC NOFA posted on Grants.gov :

[NOFA Grants Funds available](#)

Submit NDRC questions to: resilientrecovery@hud.gov

NDRC NOFA And Resilience Webinar Series: [NDRC Webinar Series](#)

Questions?

