



CDBG and CDBG-DR: A Comparison

	CDBG	CDBG-DR
Statutory Authority	 Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amendment (HCDA) Annual appropriation acts 	 Supplemental appropriation provides funds for specific disasters/years HCDA provides basic framework
Primary Objective	 Viable communities through provision of decent housing, suitable living environment and economic opportunity 	 Disaster relief, long term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization
Regulations	• 24 CFR 570	 24 CFR 570 Federal Register Notices for each CDBG-DR appropriation Appropriation allows HUD to waive HCDA provisions and add alternatives
Grantees	 States Entitlement cities and counties Insular areas (inc. USVI) 	 States Appropriation may give HUD option for local government awards (entitlements plus insular areas)
Funds Allocation Process	 Statutory formulas in section 106 of HCDA 	 Appropriation provides guidance HUD allocates by using FEMA/SBA data to identify most impacted and distressed areas HUD has wide discretion
Eligible Activities	 Housing Public Services Real Property Improvements Public Facilities Economic Development 	 Same as CDBG Appropriation allows HUD to waive HCDA provisions and add alternatives
Administration & Planning Costs	 Capped at 20% of grant plus program income 	 Appropriation provides up to 5% for administration Extensive planning costs permissible
Application	 Grantee submits Annual Action Plan to HUD Plan is accepted unless HUD identifies defined problems 	 Appropriation requires grantee to submit Disaster Recovery Action Plan to HUD HUD must affirmatively approve plan providing opportunity to address HUD concerns
Overall Benefit	 70% of CDBG funds expended must benefit lo-mod income (LMI) persons 	 Appropriation may retain 70% level or may reduce it HUD may reduce the 70% level per waiver/alternative authority based on compelling need