



Mitigation -- Resilient Infrastructure Program (RIP) 101



Hello and welcome to the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development's Mitigation Resilient Infrastructure Program 101 webinar.



HCD DR-Infrastructure Team Presenters

- Caleb Odorfer
 - Program Representative, HCD Disaster Recovery Section
- Gurdev Mann
 - Program Representative, HCD Disaster Recovery Section

My name is Caleb Odorfer, Program Representative in HCD's Disaster Recovery Section. I am joined by my colleague Gurdev Mann, who is also a Program Representative in HCD's Disaster Recovery Section.



MIT-RIP Objectives

- HUD Definition of Mitigation
- How to develop a Mitigation Project
- Mitigation Needs Assessment
- Preparing for the Notice of Intent (NOI)

For today's webinar on the Mitigation Resilient Infrastructure Program, or MIT-RIP, we are going to focus on clarifying HUD's definition of Mitigation, how to develop a project that meets mitigation goals, understanding the mitigation needs assessment, and identifying what Eligible Applicants can be doing now to prepare for the Notice of Intent (NOI).

What is Mitigation?





What is CDBG-MIT?

- **CDBG Mitigation is a new source of funding**
 - Different from CDBG-DR unmet recovery needs grant
 - Allocated by Congress
- **CDBG-MIT is for preventative measures**

What is CDBG Mitigation? CDBG Mitigation is a new source of funding through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It was created in part with the 2017 CDBG funds and was allocated by Congress. It is important to understand through that even though CDBG Mitigation was created in part with the 2017 CDBG-DR allocation, CDBG Mitigation is different from regular CDBG and CDBG-DR grants. CDBG Mitigation funds are to be used for forward-looking preventative measures rather than recovery needs. That said, HUD's CDBG and CDBG-DR regulations still apply to CDBG Mitigation as the grant comes from HUD under the CDBG framework.



HUD Definition of Mitigation

- **Mitigation**
 - Increase resilience to disasters and reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship, by lessening the impact of future disasters.
- **Resilience**
 - 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*

Through the Federal Register Notice, HUD has defined Mitigation activities are those that “increase resilience to disasters and reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship, by lessening the impact of future disasters.” All projects funded with these dollars must meet that definition. The MIT-RIP program is also prioritizing projects that increase resilience, HUD frequently defines resilience as a system’s capacity to recover from adversity, or a community’s ability to rebound quickly from shocks and stressors while at the same time reducing future risk.



CDBG-MIT Funding Overview

- **Total Funding** – \$88 million is available to address mitigation efforts statewide
- **Overall Benefit Requirement** – 50% of the total allocation must benefit LMI
 - Decrease from 70% overall benefit requirement in Unmet Needs Action Plan
- **Most Impacted and Distressed Areas** – 50% of funds must be spent in HUD-designated Most Impacted and Distressed (MID) areas.
 - **Remaining 50% of funds can be spent on projects outside of the HUD-designated MID area but must still benefit either a HUD-identified or grantee-identified MID area.**
 - Decrease from 80% of funds required to be spent in MID for Unmet Needs Action Plan

Total Funding for the CDBG Mitigation funding is \$88 million is available to address mitigation efforts statewide, that is broken down between two program Mitigation Resilient Infrastructure program and Mitigation Resilience Planning and Public Services (MIT-PPS) program. For the Overall Benefit Requirement, 50% of the total allocation must benefit low and moderate income households (individuals whose income is below 80% of area median income). Of note, this is a decrease from the 70% overall benefit requirement in Unmet Needs Action Plan. For the Most Impacted and Distressed Areas, 50% of funds must be spent in HUD-designated Most Impacted and Distressed (MID) areas, a decrease from 80% of funds required to be spent in MID for Unmet Needs Action Plan. That said, while the remaining 50% of Mitigation funds can be spent on projects outside of the HUD-designated MID area, those projects must still benefit either a HUD-identified or grantee-identified MID area. This is an important point and we want to be clear about it, so we will repeat it. Projects that are outside a MID, must still benefit a MID area.



HUD Goals for MIT

- High-impact projects
- Repetitive loss of property and critical infrastructure
- Build capacity to analyze disaster risks and update hazard mitigation plans
- Maximize impact of funds through leverage, private-public partnerships, and coordination with other Federal programs
- Risk reduction to community lifelines

What are the HUD Goals for Mitigation funds? HUD would like to see these dollars create high-impact projects, with a focus on repetitive loss of property and critical infrastructure. Projects must exhibit measurable risk reduction to community lifelines, of which there are seven- we will go over them in the next slide.

Sub-recipients should also work to maximize the impact of available funds by encouraging leverage, private-public partnerships, and coordination with other Federal programs.

HUD is also emphasizing the importance of building capacity to analyze disaster risks and update hazard mitigation plans, the planning and public services programs will address these goals, HCD will host a webinar to go over those programs on Oct. 14th.



Community Lifelines

FEMA's 7 Community Lifelines

1. Safety and Security
2. Communications
3. Food, Water, Sheltering
4. Transportation
5. Health and Medical
6. Hazardous Material (Management)
7. Energy (Power & Fuel)

What are Community Lifelines? One of the main HUD goals for MIT is to reduce risk to community lifelines. Community lifelines, as defined by FEMA, are Services that enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security.

Lifelines are the integrated network of assets, services, and capabilities that are used day-to-day to support the recurring needs of the community. When these systems and services go down our communities and economies are detrimentally impacted. So, by reducing the risk to Community Lifelines we are more resilient to disasters and able to rebound faster.

Since MIT-RIP is a HUD funded program, you may be wondering why HUD incorporated FEMA Community Lifelines? Like we mentioned in previous slides, HUD wants to leverage the Mitigation funds as much as possible and as such adopted FEMA's framework on community lifelines. This creates an opportunity for the programs to speak to one another and potentially allows projects to align as well.

The seven community lifelines are as follows: 1. Safety and Security, 2. Communications , 3. Food, Water, Sheltering , 4. Transportation, 5. Health and

Medical, 6. Hazardous Material (Management) , and 7. Energy (Power & Fuel))



All MIT Projects MUST

- Meet definition of mitigation activities
- Address current/future risks in grantee's mitigation needs assessment of MID areas
- Be CDBG-eligible activities under Title I of the HCDA
- Meet a national objective + criteria for mitigation activities
- Be eligible per grantee's Action Plan & program policies and procedures

For CDBG-Mitigation, all projects must do the following. Meet the definition of mitigation activities; address the current and future risks as identified in the grantee's mitigation needs assessment of MID areas; be CDBG-eligible activities under Title I of the HCDA or otherwise eligible pursuant to a waiver or alternative requirement; meet a national objective, including additional criteria for mitigation activities; and be eligible per grantee's Action Plan & program policies and procedures.



London Sewer



So, what are some historical examples of projects that did a good job and not so great job of mitigating for the future in practice?

First the good, in the 19th century the Thames had become essentially an open sewer, and with the Great Stink of 1858 Parliament put funds towards building a sewer system. Joseph Bazalgette was put in charge. London was a fast-growing city, and the largest in the world at the time, so Bazalgette decided to build the sewer system so that it could accommodate not just the current London population but future populations. To do this he overrode plans for small bore sewers and insisted on large tunnels and then he doubled them in size. Along with other Victorian overengineering elements Bazalgette's sewer is still working 150 years later and the basis for London's new super sewer systems.

San Francisco Transbay Transit Center



Now, for the not so good. The new \$700 million underground Caltrain Station at the San Francisco Transbay Transit Center is expected to receive both the Caltrain Peninsula Rail Service and the new Highspeed Trains. The station will connect to a current Caltrain station via a \$6 billion tunnel. The problem is that there is not enough room to accommodate Caltrain ridership by the time that the tunnel is finished as there will be about 12-16 Caltrain trains per hour, but the new station can only fit 10. Unlike the London Sewer they have not built this to be future proof and will need to make changes even before it is finally ready. For MIT-RIP do not do this!



Things to Think About

- Current/Future Populations
- Population Migrations
- Fire Patterns and Climate Change
- Storms
- Flooding

Pulling from those examples and looking into the types of projects that you will be doing; it is critical for mitigation and resilience projects to consider the changing needs and challenges that your infrastructure project will face.

Some, but not all, of the things that you will need to think about when designing a project are the needs and size of both your current and future populations. Will the population grow or shrink and how will that impact the project? Is your project located in an area that is more, or less prone to disasters? How does that impact the population now, vs the future projected population?

Similarly, what is the population migration like in your area? If your project is less prone to disasters might more population migrate your way over time? If so, is your project designed to capture and accommodate that growing population? If your project is in an area that is more prone to disaster might the population shirk over time as a result? How does that impact the necessity for the proposed project?

What are the fire patterns in the project area? How can those patterns influence where and how you implement a project? How is the climate change impacting those patterns? How is the population migrations impacting those fire patterns? And how

does your project mitigate those risks and build community resilience? Similarly, how do storms or flooding impact your project and service area? Does the project mitigate for them?

Background





HCD MIT Action Plan

- Approved by HUD June 4, 2020
- Resilient Infrastructure Program
 - \$61,379,000
- Resilience Planning and Public Services
 - \$22,440,000
- Eligible Applicants (Cities and Counties)
 - DR-4344 and DR-4353

The HCD Mitigation Action Plan was approved by HUD on June 4th, 2020. The Action Plan established two programs. They are the Mitigation Resilient Infrastructure Program (MIT-RIP) with an allocation of \$61,379,000 and the Mitigation Resilience Planning and Public Services (MIT-PPS) program that has an allocation of \$22,440,000. The Eligible Applicants are those cities and counties impacted by DR-4344 and DR-4353.

Like we mentioned before. HCD will host a webinar to go the Resilience Planning and Public Services Programs on Oct. 14th.



Most Impacted and Distressed Areas

- Most Impacted and Distressed (MID) Counties
 - Sonoma County
 - Ventura County
- MID Zip Codes
 - 95470 – Mendocino County
 - 95901 – Predominantly Yuba County
 - 94558 – Predominantly Napa County
 - 95422 – Predominantly the City of Clearlake in Lake County
 - 93108 – City of Montecito, located in Santa Barbara County



MIT-RIP funds must be spent in the Most Impacted and Distressed (MID) areas or, if outside the MID, to benefit the MID. For DR-4344 and DR-4353, the MID is Sonoma County, Ventura County, and the Zip codes 95470, 95901, 94558, 95422, and 93108. It is important to remember that the MID does not capture all the Eligible Applicants jurisdictions.



Mitigation Needs Assessment

The Mitigation Needs Assessment for CDBG-MIT was developed from institutional knowledge and historical data.

- Reviewed current risk assessments, plans, and data:
 - State Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Local Hazard Mitigation Plans
 - Other county/municipal data from the 2017 disasters
- Consulted state and local agencies that address and manage hazard mitigation and disaster-related emergencies
 - CAL FIRE, CalOES, Governor's Office of Planning & Research, Sierra Nevada Conservancy
 - Cities and counties impacted by 2017 disasters

What is the Mitigation Needs Assessment? The California State Mitigation Needs Assessment was completed and submitted to HUD as a part of HCD's Mitigation Action Plan. It presents a statewide and local look at how hazards are affecting and impacting community lifelines.

The Mitigation Needs Assessment involved a review of both state and applicable local hazard mitigation plans. HCD consulted with jurisdictions, private sector, and other government agencies, including State and local emergency officials. The Mitigation needs assessment also quantitatively and qualitatively assess how lifelines impact the following seven community lifelines: Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Water, Sheltering; Transportation; Health and Medical; Hazardous Material; and Energy.

The CDBG-DR program also requires grantees incorporate a needs assessment in their action plan, however on the DR side it is an Unmet Needs Assessment

The difference between the two also speaks to the difference between the two programs.

The CDBG-DR unmet needs assessment requires grantees look back and determine what needs that were created by the disaster still need to be met- remember all CDBG-DR projects must tie-back to the qualifying disaster.

The Mitigation Needs Assessment looks forward to determine what needs to be put in place to make communities more resilient in the face of future disasters- remember, CDBG-MIT projects do not need a tie-back but must meet the definition of Mitigation.



Citizen Participation Requirements

- HCD must form a Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC)
- Meet in an open forum at least 2x per year
- Solicit and respond to public comment
- Serve as on-going public forum

As part of the Program Grant requirements, HCD must form a Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC). CACs are required to meet in an open forum at least twice a year and CACs will solicit and respond to public comment and serve as on-going public forum.



Duration of Funding

- 6 years
 - 50% of funds expended
 - Round 1 MIT-RIP
 - Planning and Public Services
- 12 years
 - 100% of funds expended
 - Round 2 MIT-RIP – launch early 2024

The Mitigation Program is a 12 year program. However within 6 years HUD would like to see at least 50% of the funds expended, with the full grant expended in 12 years.

Because of the extended timeline, HCD has broken out the MIT-RIP into two rounds of funding. Round 1 is what we are discussing today however, project applications that are either not funded or do not meet established requirements will be allowed to submit under Round Two. As appropriate, HCD will encourage jurisdictions to take part in the capacity building portion under the Resilience Planning and Public Services Program to ensure proper local implementation, oversight, and compliance with CDBG-MIT requirements. Eligible applicants will receive technical assistance regarding CDBG-MIT requirements, and HCD and its partners will help applicants identify or address both the short-term and long-term mitigation needs, develop and incorporate additional resilience elements in proposed projects, and develop projects that are scalable and replicable.

Resilient Infrastructure Program (MIT-RIP)





MIT-RIP Project Types

- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Match Projects
- Stand-alone mitigation infrastructure projects

There are two types of projects that are eligible under MIT-RIP funding. The non-federal local cost share match of FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Match Projects and stand-alone mitigation infrastructure projects. To be eligible all projects must meet the requirements that are set forth in the upcoming Policies and Procedures manual.



Resilient Infrastructure Funding

- Round 1 -- \$43,080,000
 - Approx. launch date: Late 2020/Early 2021
- Round 2 -- \$18,299,000
 - Approx. launch date: Early 2024
- Max grant award -- \$5,000,000 per project
- No single jurisdiction can receive more than \$10,000,000 in CDBG-MIT funding

MIT-RIP has two funding rounds. The first round of \$43,080,000 will be launched approximately late 2020 or Early 2021. While the second round of \$18,299,000 will launch approximately in Early 2024.

The Resilient Infrastructure Program will include a maximum award, as a grant, of \$5,000,000 per project. Exceptions to the maximum award amount will be considered on a case by case basis, accounting for the amount of funding needed beyond the award cap, the benefits of the proposed project, and other funding included as leverage, among other factors.

There will be no limit to the number of project applications a local entity can submit; however, no single jurisdiction can receive more than a total of \$10,000,000 in CDBG-MIT funding- keep in mind this includes MIT-RIP and the Planning and Public Service programs.

Even if you're not 100% shovel ready, we recommend applying in Round 1- this will give HCD an idea of what your mitigation needs are, and if the project isn't quite ready the planning and public services programs are available to build capacity and the project could be eligible for round 2



Round One

- Shovel Ready
 - Completed designs
 - Already moving forward in initial design stages
- Experience implementing risk reduction projects of scale and scope = proposed project
- Implemented, completed, and met National Objective within first six years of grant period
- **Projects must be located within the MID or serve the MID**

Local jurisdictions that are not able to present shovel ready projects and exhibit a minimum standard of capacity for Round One project funding will be afforded an opportunity to complete relevant planning initiatives and build capacity through the Resilience Planning and Public Services Program. Shovel ready projects are those that have completed designs and are already moving forward in initial design stages. Further, Round One is for projects that serve jurisdictions that can demonstrate prior experience in implementing risk reduction projects of the scale and the scope similar to the proposed projects. The majority of Round One projects will be implemented, completed, and met a National Objective within the first six years of the grant period.



Round Two

- Serve Eligible Applicants requiring additional time fully develop project proposals and capacity
- Additional evaluation criteria under Round Two will ensure prioritization of projects from Eligible Applicants who received capacity building funding
- **Projects must be located within the MID or serve the MID**

Due to method of distribution by rounds, this program will remain active over the course of the entire grant period to ensure eligible jurisdictions in the MID that require time for planning activities and need capacity building support can implement projects of similar risk reductive impact in comparison to jurisdictions ready to implement projects during Round One. Round Two will serve eligible applicants that require additional time to present fully developed project proposals and demonstrate sufficient capacity. We want to note that HCD will establish additional evaluation criteria under Round Two to ensure resilient infrastructure projects from applicants who received capacity building funding are given priority.



LMI & MID Requirements

- LMI – 50% of funds
- MID – 50% of funds
 - Investments made outside of the HUD MID areas must ultimately demonstrate impacts to the MID

The MIT-RIP program has an overall benefit requirement that 50% of the total allocation must benefit low-and moderate-income households (i.e. those individuals whose income is below 80% of the area median Income), **and of course, the LMI national objective can be also be achieved through LMA, Low and moderate Income Area benefit.** The MIT-RIP program must all spend 50% of funds in the areas that have been identified as the most impacted and distressed. If funds are spent outside of the MID, the project must have a demonstrable benefit within the MID.



National Objectives

- Low-and Moderate-Income Persons (LMI)
- **NEW** Urgent Need Mitigation (UNM)
 - Addresses current and future risks in the Mitigation Needs Assessment
 - Results in a measurable reduction in risk

Potential projects under MIT-RIP must meet one of two National Objectives in order to be eligible. The first is that the project must benefit Low- and Moderate-Income Persons to meet the LMI National Objective. The second National Objective that can be met to make a project eligible is the new Urgent Need Mitigation. This new National Objective has the criteria that a potential project must, in order to meet the UNM, address current and future risks as identified in the Mitigation Needs Assessment and result in a measurable reduction in risk. To this end, there must be documentation of measurable and verifiable reduction in risk.



Basic LMI Area Benefits Requirements

- Benefits available to all area residents
- 51 percent of area residents are LMI
- Service area must be primarily residential

Basic qualification requirements for an LMI area benefit include: The benefits are available to all area residents. At least 51 percent of the area residents are low- and moderate-income persons. At least 51 percent means 51 percent or greater, so no rounding up! Service area must be primarily residential. As a note, while LMI area benefit is the main methodology used to show LMI, there are others that could be used. It all depends on the activity. For a more detailed breakdown on basic LMI Area Benefit Requirements, please see the DR-Infrastructure 101 webinar that was shared with Eligible Applicants.



Demonstrating Benefit to MID

- Primary method is service area maps:
 - Geography
 - Population

Benefit of the MID can be shown in a different ways. Primary methods to demonstrate the benefit of the activity to the MID is through service area maps focused on either: Geography or Population. Geography is when the benefit to the MID can be demonstrated with a service maps showing how the activity is located within the MID, or it services the geographic area of the MID. Population MID benefit is when the service maps that demonstrate how the activity being funded services the people living in the MID and who were impacted by the disasters.



Demonstrating Benefit to MID

- Location Data of the Project
- Address and Lat/Long
- Map of the service area and MID intersection
- Justification
 - Written
 - Benefit Cost Analysis

To demonstrate benefit to MID, Eligible Applicants need to provide: Location Data of the Project, Address and Lat/Long and A map of the service area and the intersection with the MID. Eligible applicants also need to submit a justification of how the activity services the MID, you can do a written justification, but we recommend a benefit cost analysis if possible. More information will be available when the Policies and Procedures are released.



Environmental Reviews

- All projects require an environmental review prior to funds being committed or disbursed
- FEMA's Environmental Review for HMGP Match projects may be submitted
- For stand-alone projects eligible applicants need to conduct an environmental review

In terms of environmental reviews, all projects require an environmental review prior to funds being committed or disbursed. It is allowable for submitted MIT-RIP projects to use FEMA's Environmental Review for FEMA HMGP Match projects, if the scope of work does not change. For all stand-alone projects, eligible applicants need to conduct and environmental review. Remember, it is key not to make any choice limiting actions prior to the review being done.



Operations and Maintenance

- Must plan for the long-term operation and maintenance of infrastructure and public facility projects funded with CDBG–MIT funds
- O&M should be factored into project budget

As part of the eligibility requirements for MIT-RIP, potential projects must plan for the long-term operation and maintenance of infrastructure and public facility projects funded with CDBG–MIT funds. This means that O&M should be factored in the project budget.



Elements of an Eligible Project

- Demonstrate benefit to the MID
- Demonstrate resilience benefit by considering:
 - Fire patterns
 - Migration/population patterns
 - Flood patterns
- Quantify long term benefits
 - How many people will the project serve?
 - What level of new protection will the project provide?

Other elements of project eligibility that we touched on earlier regard how to demonstrate the resilience benefit of the potential project. This includes considering fire patterns, migration and population patterns, and flood patterns. To further demonstrate the resilience benefit you will need to quantify a projects long term benefits. That can include things like how many people the project will serve and what is the new level of protection that the project will provide to people served by the project.



Risk-Benefit Analysis

- Risks if the proposal is not implemented
 - What happens now, 5 years, 20 year and 50 years

 - What would be the impact on the community
 - As a whole and any vulnerable lower income populations

 - Estimate the costs that might be avoided if a disaster struck again

Projects should be considered and presented through a risk-benefit analysis, considering what are the current risks being faced and how could the proposed project address some of the following areas

1. Risks if project isn't implemented

What would realistically happen now, in 5 years, in 20 and 50 years

What would be the impact on the community as a whole and any vulnerable lower income populations

Estimate the costs that might be avoided if a disaster like the qualifying disaster struck again, accounting for how development may proceed differently depending on whether the proposal is implemented.



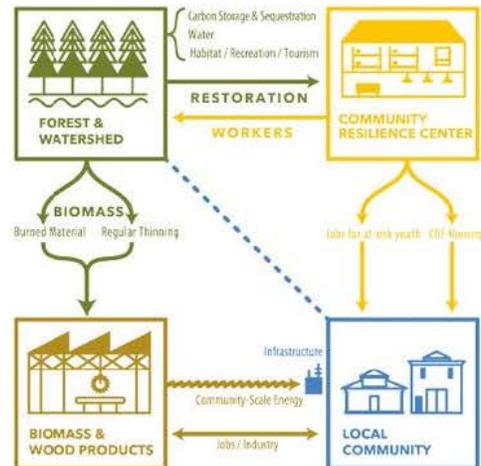
Risk-Benefit Analysis Cont.

- Resilience benefits
 - Reduction of expected property damages
 - Reduction of expected casualties
 - Value of reduced displacement
 - Reduced vulnerability of energy and water infrastructure to large-scale outages
- Environmental benefits
 - Ecosystem and biodiversity
 - Reduced energy use
 - Climate change – Reduced Greenhouse Gas emissions
 - Air Quality
- Social benefits
 - Benefit to low- and moderate-income persons and/or households

2. Resilience: the value of protection from the effects of future/repeat disasters +
 - Reduction of expected property damages due to future/repeat disasters
 - Reduction of expected casualties from future/repeat disasters
 - Value of reduced displacement caused by future/repeat disasters
 - Reduced vulnerability of energy and water infrastructure to large-scale outages
3. Environmental +
 - Ecosystem and biodiversity
 - Reduced energy use
 - Climate change – Reduced Greenhouse Gas emissions
 - Air Quality
4. Social: includes benefits that would further Community Development objectives +
 - Reductions in human suffering (lives lost, illness from exposure to environmental contamination, asthma and cancer rates in low income and minority populations living in areas with greater environmental risk)
 - Benefit to low- and moderate-income persons and/or households



Case Study: CDBG-NDR Community and Watershed Resilience Program



In 2017, \$70 million in Community Development Block Grant-National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) funding was granted for CWRP implementation by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The CWRP will restore and mitigate impacts of 2013 Rim Fire federally declared disaster by improving forest watersheds and increasing community resilience

The 2013 Rim Fire burned more than 257,000 acres, devastating forest watersheds, local economies as well as threatening access to clean drinking water and damaging air quality. Initial estimates indicate that the Rim Fire released 11 million metric tons of greenhouse gasses (GHGs), or roughly equivalent to the annual GHG emissions from 2.3 million cars. The Rim Fire disaster area needs CWRP to address unmet forest recovery work, increase community protections and resilience.

Resilient watersheds and communities are better prepared for the next intense fire. The CWRP will create resilience by implementing three (3) project activities: 1) Community Resilience Centers (CRCs) will provide ongoing community resources and protection during future fires; 2) the Forest and Watershed Health Project (FWHP) will restore forests and watersheds to reduce damage from future fires; 3) Biomass Utilization Facilities (BUFs) will utilize biomass to reduce fuels in the forest and

increase the area's forest products industry.

How does this link to Mitigation? The Community Watershed and Resilience Program considered impacts from the 2013 fire and then designed projects that would make communities more resilient when faced with future fires in addition the CWRP is leveraging a variety of efforts to generate greater impact throughout the effected area.

Also note, HCD has a webpage dedicated to the NDR program which includes the applications and the benefit cost analysis (BCA) that was completed as a part of the application. This is a great resource to check out as you begin to built out that quantifiable justification of risk reduction and mitigation benefits.



Resources

- [HCD CDBG-MIT Action Plan](#)
- [CDBG-MIT Federal Register Notice](#)
- [CDBG-DR 101 Webinar](#)
- [HCD NDR Community and Watershed Resilience Program](#)

For further reference on all that we discussed to day, please see the following resources of the HCD CDBG-MIT Action Plan, the CDBG-MIT Federal Register Notice, and the CDBG-DR 101 Webinar.

MIT-RIP What's Next



So, what's next for MIT-RIP? \$



MIT-RIP – What's Next

- Documentation
- MIT-RIP & DR-Infrastructure
- Upcoming Webinars
- Office Hours
- Proposed NOI Timeline

The next slides will describe what's next with the MIT-Resilience Infrastructure Program documentation, how this program relates to the DR-Infrastructure, office hours sessions, and the proposed NOI timeline.



Preparing Documentation

- What can be done now in preparation for the NOI?
 - Project plans
 - Project service areas
 - LMI benefit
 - MID areas benefit
 - Project budget

What can be done now to prepare for the NOI: If available, gather any project plans. You can also develop service areas for all projects by creating maps of the service area. To do this, use the service area and HUD's LMI data to determine if the project might benefit an LMI population and confirm if it benefits the MID areas. Also, having the project budget, even an estimate, will help prepare you for the NOI.



LMI Documentation

- If a local income survey is being prepared to show LMI benefit
 - Only survey outcomes are required
 - Full survey package with support documentation isn't required until after the NOI is approved

Something to note for LMI Documentation, if you are going to use a Local Income Survey, you will also need to develop and conduct that as well. Only survey outcomes are required. The full survey package with support documentation isn't required until after the NOI is approved. Our recommendation, as initially shared in the DR-Infrastructure 101 webinar, is to use HUD's provided data to calculate the LMI benefit, given the resources and time involved in conducting a Local Income Survey.



DR-Infrastructure and MIT-RIP

- DR-Infrastructure -- tieback to the 2017 disasters and meet need created by the disaster
- MIT-RIP -- forward looking activities for community resilience and mitigation for future disasters

The two programs can work together, but the key is that: DR-Infrastructure is focused on activities that have a tieback to the 2017 disasters and are meeting a need that is a loss created by the disaster; and MIT-RIP are forward looking activities to make something (either impacted or not impacted) stronger so as to make the community more resilient and mitigate the impacts of future disasters.



Upcoming Webinars

- CDBG Mitigation – Planning & Public Services
– October 14th
- Preparing for the Notice of Intent (NOI)
– TBD

Ahead of the NOI, there will be two more webinars. The first will focus on the second part of the CDBG Mitigation program of Planning & Public Services and will be held on October 14th. The second webinar will be focused on preparing for the Notice of Intent for DR-Infrastructure and MIT-RIP once the NOI is released. Announcements and registration directions will be forthcoming.



Office Hours

- September and October
- Tuesdays and Thursdays
- Use Shared Excel to sign up

HCD is holding individual office hours in September and October on Tuesdays and Thursdays. There are office hours set aside for the morning and afternoon at 10 am and 3 pm. All Primary Points of Contact for each Eligible Applicant should have received the announcement regarding the Office Hours with an Excel Sheet for sign-up. For those that have not signed up, please use the Excel Sheet that was shared to sign up for a session. They are first come, first served.

If there are questions about how to develop a service area, where to find the data needed to calculate the LMI benefit, or other technical assistance questions, these sessions are for that purpose. Please note that HCD will not be determining project eligibility at these office hours meetings.



Proposed NOI Timeline

- Office Hours: Sept. - Oct. 2020
- NOI Released: October 2020
- NOI Open for Submission: November 2020
- NOI Closes: December 2020
- Grant Allocations: Early-2021

It is anticipated that the NOI will be released in October 2020. The NOI will be fillable by the Eligible Applicants but cannot be submitted until the NOI submission period opens in November 2020. The NOI will stay open through December 2020. NOIs will be reviewed in early-2021 and grant awards will be made following review.



Follow-up Questions

Please send any follow-up questions from today's webinar to Mitigation@hcd.ca.gov

Please send any follow-up questions from today's webinar to Mitigation@hcd.ca.gov. All follow-up questions will be answered and shared by email with the Eligible Applicants' Point of Contacts.



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That concludes Mitigation Resilient Infrastructure Program 101. Thank you all for joining us today. Once again if you have any questions regarding today's webinar please contact us at mitigation@hcd.ca.gov. This presentation and any follow-up questions and answers will be shared with all eligible applicants. We look forward to seeing at the Office Hours. Thank you and have a great day.



Follow-up Question 1

- The map on one of the slides is unclear, as it shows different counties as blue and covered under DR-4353, and it identifies the MID Counties as Sonoma and Ventura as well as select Zip codes. What exactly are the MID areas?



Follow-up Answer 2

The Most Impacted and Distressed areas (MID) for DR-4344 and DR-4353 are defined by HUD in the Federal Register Notice ([Federal Register/Volume 84, No. 169](#)), published August 30th 2019.

The following areas are the HUD MID:

- **MID Counties**
 - Sonoma County
 - Ventura County
- **MID Zip Codes**
 - 95470 – Mendocino County
 - 95901 – Predominantly Yuba County
 - 94558 – Predominantly Napa County
 - 95422 – Predominantly the City of Clearlake in Lake County
 - 93108 – City of Montecito, located in Santa Barbara County



Follow-up Question 2

- Would a county (or city) that is an Eligible Applicant, but not in the MID, only have eligible projects if those activities also benefited a MID area? For example, would LA County (a non-MID county) need to have a project that benefited the adjacent Ventura County (a MID county) to be eligible?



Follow-up Answer 2

- Yes, in regard to the MID benefit of eligible activities, that is correct. For an LA County project to be eligible under the MID requirements, it would need to provide a demonstrable benefit to a MID area, such as the adjacent Ventura County.