NATIONAL DISASTER RESILIENCE COMPETITION

Phase 2 Fact Sheet
June 2015

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation (Rockefeller), is providing significant resources and support to communities to help them become more resilient. The National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC) is a two-phase process that will competitively award nearly $1 billion in HUD Disaster Recovery funds to eligible communities. The competition will help communities recover from prior disasters and improve their ability to withstand and recover more quickly from future disasters, hazards, and shocks. To complement these funds, Rockefeller will provide technical assistance and training workshops to every eligible state and local government. This support will help applicants consider future risks and vulnerabilities in planning and decision-making, and assist them in applying for HUD funding. While distinct, these two programs will work together to help communities better understand their risks and identify ways in which they can protect the long-term well-being and safety of their residents.

Overview

Cities and towns face significant economic and social risks from extreme weather events including heat waves, drought, tropical storms, high winds, storm surges, and heavy downpours. In many places, these risks are projected to increase substantially due to climate change, sea level rise, and increased development in coastal areas and other vulnerable locations. Hurricane Sandy, recent droughts, and longer wildfire seasons illustrate the rise in natural disasters and the grave consequences of such events. In spite of advances in disaster preparedness, extreme weather is now affecting the safety, health, and economies of entire regions. American communities cannot effectively reduce their risks and vulnerabilities without considering future extreme events and the effects of climate change in their everyday planning and decision-making. Following a disaster, the recovery phase presents a valuable opportunity for communities to consider how to rebuild more resiliently. The National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC) will make nearly $1 billion available to communities that have been impacted by natural disasters in recent years.

The competition will encourage communities to not only consider how they can recover from a past disaster but also how to avoid future disaster losses. Applicants will need to link or "tie-back" their proposals to the disaster from which they are recovering, as well as demonstrate how they are reducing future risks and advancing broader community development goals within in their target geographic area(s). For example, a community that lost housing during a mudslide may consider constructing homes in a safer area for the survivors. It may also find a

financing mechanism for affected downstream businesses to survive the effects of the event and prepare and plan for future hazards.

The competition is structured in two phases: (1) a framing phase and (2) an implementation phase. During Phase 1, applicants considered their disaster recovery needs, vulnerabilities, stakeholder interests, resilience, community development objectives, and investment alternatives.

In Phase 2, applicants will consider and refine approaches to meet their needs and objectives identified in Phase 1. HUD invited the top-scoring applicants from Phase 1 to participate in Phase 2. HUD will make funding awards at the conclusion of Phase 2.

Eligible Applicants

All states with counties that experienced a Presidentially Declared Major Disaster in 2011, 2012 or 2013 were eligible to submit Phase 1 applications that address unmet needs as well as vulnerabilities to future extreme events, stresses, threats, hazards, or other shocks in areas that were most impacted and distressed as a result of the effects of the Qualified Disaster. This includes 48 of 50 states plus Puerto Rico and Washington, DC. In addition, 17 local governments that have received funding under Public Law 113-2 were also eligible.

HUD reviewed the Phase 1 applications received and selected the highest scoring applicants to continue to Phase 2.You can find a list of eligible Phase 2 applicants at the end of this fact sheet.

Defining Resilience

A resilient community is able to resist and rapidly recover from disasters or other shocks with minimal outside assistance. Reducing current and future risk is essential to the long-term vitality, economic well-being, and security of all communities. By identifying future risk and vulnerabilities, resilient recovery planning can maximize preparedness, save lives, and bring benefits to a community long after recovery projects are complete.

This competition encourages American communities to consider not only the infrastructure needed to become resilient, but also the social and economic characteristics that allow communities to quickly bounce back after a disruption. For example, applicants need to consider how their projects will promote community development goals, ensure meaningful public engagement and participation, and build collaborations with neighboring jurisdictions and stakeholders who are critical partners in preventing, mitigating, and recovering from disasters.

The Role of Philanthropy: The Rockefeller Foundation

Rebuild by Design, a competition previously funded by HUD, Rockefeller, and other philanthropic partners, demonstrated the value of combining philanthropic, government, and other community resources to increase community capacity and innovation.

During Phase 1, and again for Phase 2, the Rockefeller Foundation is supporting the goals of the NDRC by convening resilience workshops around the country. Teams from every NDRC-eligible state and local jurisdiction will have the opportunity to gain a wide range of information and expertise on resilience. The workshops help communities identify and assess their local risks and vulnerabilities, encourage sharing and peer-learning, connect applicant teams with experts and funders, and teach resilience-enhancing opportunities that will assist them in developing their proposals for the NDRC.

HUD is confident that every state and local government that participated in the first phase, or framing process, of the competition has benefited from the effort and emerged with a better understanding of the risks it faces, the resilience issues it should consider when making major public investments, and how it can enhance its ability to withstand extreme events including climate change.

The Rockefeller Foundation's philanthropic and intellectual investments aim to help poor and vulnerable people by increasing the resilience of all communities. The Rockefeller Foundation, and other philanthropic organizations that may be involved in activities related to this NOFA, is independent and not under HUD's direction. The Rockefeller Foundation will not represent HUD and cannot give technical answers about how to respond to the NOFA.

Objectives of the National Disaster Resilience Competition

The NDRC will build on the successful model of Rebuild by Design, which emphasized innovative designs and community engagement to develop resilient projects to recover from Hurricane Sandy. The NDRC expands the reach of that approach to a national scale. Through the NDRC, HUD seeks to meet the following six objectives:

1. Fairly and effectively allocate the CDBG Disaster Recovery funds.
2. Create multiple examples of modern disaster recovery that applies science-based and forward-looking risk analysis to address recovery, resilience, and revitalization needs.
3. Leave a legacy of institutionalizing the implementation of thoughtful, sound, and resilient approaches to address future risks in state and local decision making and planning.
4. Provide resources to help communities plan and implement disaster recovery that makes them more resilient to future threats or hazards, including extreme weather events and climate change, while also improving quality of life for existing residents and making communities more resilient to economic stresses or other shocks.
5. Fully engage and inform community stakeholders about the impacts of climate change and assist in developing pathways to resilience based on sound science.
6. Leverage investments from the philanthropic community to help communities define problems, set policy goals, explore options, and craft solutions for local and regional resilient recovery strategies.

Program Format and Timeline: HUD's NDRC and Rockefeller's Resilience Program

The two-phased NDRC competition is structured iteratively to guide each applicant through broad consideration of its disaster recovery needs, vulnerabilities, stakeholder interests, resilience and other community development objectives, and investment alternatives in Phase 1. Phase 2 calls for the reconsideration of those issues at a more granular level of detail. Phase 1 is considered to be the framing phase and lasted approximately 180 days from the announcement of the NDRC.

Phase 2 is the implementation phase and will conclude October 27, 2015, approximately 120 days after the announcement of Phase 2 invitees.

Phase 1: The Framing Phase

The best applications demonstrate how the concept (1) helps the community recover from the effects of the covered disaster, (2) advances community development objectives such as economic revitalization, and (3) improves the community's ability to absorb or rapidly recover from the effects of future extreme events, stresses, threats, hazards, or other shocks. The NDRC urges applicants to consider the full range of their community development objectives and foreseeable future conditions, including those related to climate change. They should take into consideration changing threats and hazards, including those due to climate change, and rebuild in a way that meets future needs.

In an effort to be supportive of the NDRC, the Rockefeller Foundation plans to convene Phase 2 resilience academies around the country during Phase 2. Participation in these workshops will be offered to every eligible state and local government applicant. The Rockefeller led curriculum is designed to provide a wide range of information and expertise to help communities understand lift a Phase 2 project from the Phase 1 framing, and to further applicant understanding of resilience and identify threats, hazards, economic stresses and other potential shocks, including those resulting from climate change. The resilience workshops offer tools and concepts that will help applicants deepen understanding of their situations, engage with their communities, choose resilience building opportunities, connect with experts and funders, and prepare applications.

HUD will offer additional resources to help eligible applicants understand the terms of the competitive award process and support other communities and stakeholders who are interested in better understanding the concept of resilient recovery. Webinars will be offered approximately once per week during Phase 2. All resources, webinars, and links to Rockefeller and other training opportunities will be available through the HUD Exchange at https://www.hudexchange.info/cdbg-dr/resilient-recovery .

During Phase 1, the applicant was required to consult with stakeholders to comprehensively frame the recovery needs, identify relevant risks and vulnerabilities, and other community development opportunities in the target geographic area(s). Every fundable application must demonstrate a logical link, or tie-back, to addressing Unmet Recovery Needs stemming from the effects of the community's Presidentially-declared major disaster from 2011, 2012, or 2013,

and proposals must primarily benefit the most impacted and distressed areas related to the Qualified Disaster.

Phase 2: The Implementation Phase

In Phase 2, the highest scoring applicants from Phase 1 have been invited to fully articulate a resilience-enhancing disaster recovery or revitalization project or program that addresses their identified risks, vulnerabilities, and community development opportunities. HUD only invited an applicant to compete in Phase 2 if it committed to taking a permanent resilience-enhancing action. For example, a state or county might have coordinated or merged local plans or requirements in a way that will clearly enhance community resilience. This may be accomplished by incorporating hazard mitigation assessments into forward-looking comprehensive plans that have been updated to consider climate change impacts. The NOFA includes other examples, and leaves an opportunity for innovative responses as well.

At the end of Phase 2, HUD anticipates awarding grants to multiple winning applications, with funding levels ranging from $1,000,000 to $500,000,000. Phase 1 applicants that are not invited to continue to Phase 2, but have met all the requirements (as detailed in the NOFA) are eligible to be considered for a reserve pool award. Under the reserve pool, an applicant could receive CDBG-DR funds totaling up to $2.5 million (for applicants that are not current CDBG-DR grantees under P.L. 113-2) or $500,000 (for applicants that are current grantees under P.L. 113-2) or the total amount of demonstrated unmet needs, whichever is less. Any such award may include reimbursement of some or all planning and general administration costs associated with completion of the Phase 1 application. HUD may award a total up to $30 million to such applicants under a separate Notice. Any reserve pool funds not awarded at this stage will be allocated in a similar manner following Phase 2 to any applicants meeting the same criteria.

The NDRC Phase 1 applicants invited to participate in Phase 2 are:

Tuscaloosa, Alabama	State of Mississippi
State of Alaska	State of Missouri
State of California	State of Montana
State of Colorado	State of New Jersey
State of Connecticut	State of New Mexico
Chicago, Illinois	New York City, New York
Cook County, Illinois	State of New York
DuPage County, Illinois	Minot, North Dakota
State of Illinois	Moore, Oklahoma
State of Iowa	State of Oklahoma
State of Kansas	State of Oregon
Commonwealth of Kentucky	Dauphin County, Pennsylvania
Jefferson Parish, Louisiana	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
New Orleans, Louisiana	Shelby County, Tennessee

St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana	State of Tennessee
State of Louisiana	State of Texas
Springfield, Massachusetts	State of Utah
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Commonwealth of Virginia
State of Michigan	State of Washington
State of Minnesota	State of West Virginia

The list below outlines the elements and estimated timeframe for HUD's NDRC.

Estimated Dates for Major Phase 2 Activities

- Week of June 22, NOFA re-published at grants.gov
- Webinars delivered roughly once a week by HUD staff to all interested parties
- October 27, 2015, Phase 2 applications due to grants.gov
- October-December 2015, HUD review phase
- Announcement of successful Phase 2 proposals, January 2016

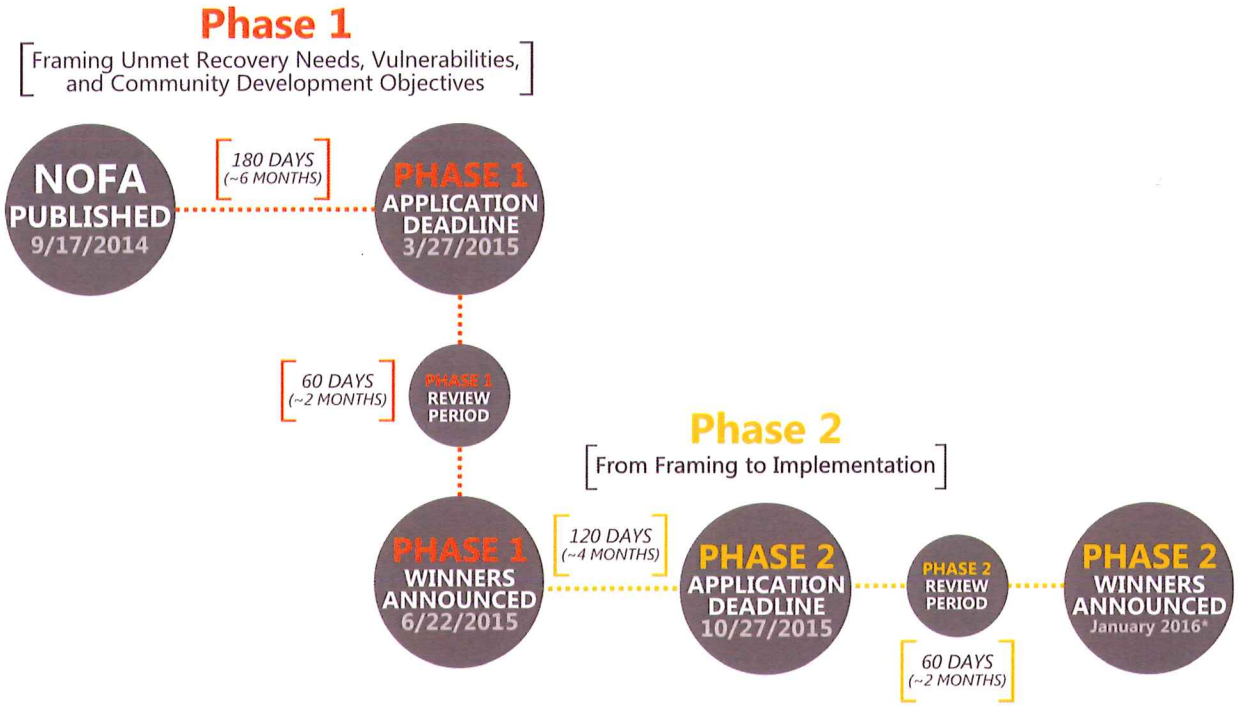
Background and additional information.

Information about the Rebuild by Design process and innovative design proposals is available at www.rebuildbydesign.org.

The Rockefeller Foundation provides information on its efforts and resources https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/our-work/initiatives/resilience-academies/.

Through Public Law 113-2, Congress appropriated $16.0B ($15.2B post-sequester) to HUD for the Community Development Fund for disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization. These funds are limited to Presidentially Declared Disasters from 2011-2013. HUD has allocated all but the NDRC funds and has until 9/30/17 to obligate all funds awarded.

Total estimated funding for NDRC is $999,108,000. HUD is setting aside $181,000,000 for applications serving Hurricane Sandy Qualified Disasters in the States of New York and New Jersey and in New York City due to the catastrophic level of damage caused by Hurricane Sandy and the 2011 tropical storms.



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