



Leveraging Federal Funds for Building and Fire Department Operations

Getting the most out of FEMA, HUD, DOE, and COVID-relief funding at the state the local level

June 15, 2022



Federal Funding Streams for 2022

Government Relations (GR) team advocacy focuses on Congressional support for building and fire prevention department operations as well as code adoptions, implementation, and enforcement.

COVID-19 Recovery Funding

- American Rescue Plan Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (FRF)

DOE

- Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Energy Code Implementation Program

FEMA

- Post Disaster Code Administration & Enforcement Assistance
- Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

HUD

- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) (state formula and entitlement programs)
- CDBG Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)
- CDBG Disaster Mitigation (CDBG-MIT)



COVID-19 Recovery Funding



American Rescue Plan (ARP) Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (FRF)

Enacted on March 10, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 provided \$1.9 Trillion in federal recovery investments, including the direct payment of **\$350 billion** to state, tribal, territory, and local governments (STTL) through the **Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (FRF)**.

Click [here](#) for allocation specifics.



States and DC
\$195.3 billion



Counties
\$65.1 billion



Larger Municipalities
\$45.6 billion



Tribal Governments
\$20 billion



Territories
\$4.5 billion



Municipalities <50,000
\$19.5 billion



The American Rescue Plan

Fiscal Recovery Funds – Eligible Costs and Digital Services

Costs necessary “to respond to the public health emergency”

- “Technology infrastructure resources to improve access to and the user-experience of government information technology systems, including upgrades to hardware and software as well as improvements to public-facing websites or to data management systems, to increase public access and improve public delivery of government programs and services”
- “[E]xpenditures such as technology infrastructure to adapt government operations to the pandemic”

Provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue... due to the COVID–19 public health emergency ”

- Provision of government services would include government software investments for remote work and remote access to processes.

Code Council Solutions Eligible for American Rescue Plan Funding

- ✓ [Digital Codes Premium](#)
- ✓ Model Program for Online Services
- ✓ [Third Party Plan Review](#)
- ✓ E-permitting with [Municipity](#)
- ✓ E-process and Records Management with [Laserfiche](#)
- ✓ [Remote Virtual Inspections](#)
- ✓ [Custom Local Building Codes](#) and
- ✓ [MapLink](#) for Tracking Zoning Requirements



How to Access Fiscal Recovery Funds

1. Determine your staffing, operations, and/or hardware/software needs and assess costs.
2. Determine whether funding is available for your department.
 - Consult with the budget/finance department, county clerk, municipal league.
 - Check out ICC's Coronavirus Response Center – [Advocacy Resources](#) or email Advocacy@iccsafe.org for help.
3. Determine the purchasing/procurement process.
4. Track expenses and, where applicable, apply for reimbursement or work with finance department on reporting requirements.

Use the American Rescue Plan Act's Funds to purchase critical digital solutions and services:



Our solutions improve telework capabilities for your public employees



Our solutions enable the remote function of government



Our third party plan review solutions facilitate ongoing operations in communities where government services were cut back



Department of Energy (DOE)

Building Energy Codes Implementation Program



Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Energy Code Implementation Program

The IIJA provides an unprecedented \$225 million -- \$45 million per year -- for a new program at the Department of Energy (DOE) to award competitive grants for “**sustained cost-effective implementation of updated energy codes**” ([Sec. 40511](#) of the IIJA).

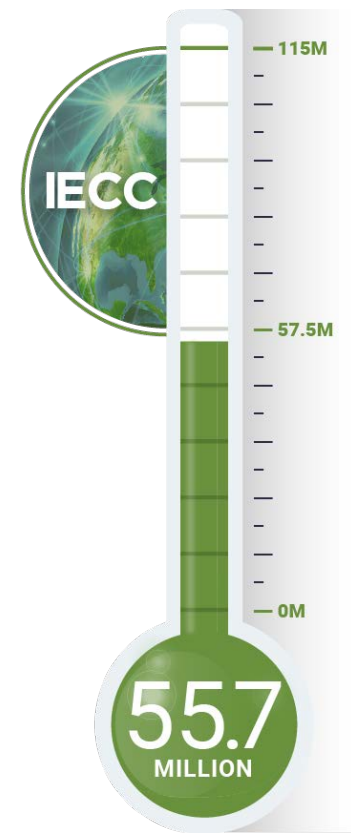
Applicants: either **state or tribal agencies** or **partnerships** between state agencies and any number of the following:

- local building code agencies
- codes and standards developers
- builder/architectural associations
- utilities
- and/or consumer, energy efficiency, and environmental advocates.

Requirements in the IIJA Law:

1. Having a **state partner** (e.g., building code agency, State energy office, or Tribal energy office) and
2. Having an “**updated building energy code.**”
 - DOE will define that phrase, but in doing so must recognize local amendments. The Department is also prohibited from defining that phrase to include only the latest energy code edition.

Code on a Mission Campaign



Supporting Organizations



*Tracker displays progress as of June 6, 2022.

<https://www.iccsafe.org/iecc-on-a-mission/>



FEMA Programs



Post Disaster Code Administration & Enforcement Assistance (DRRA Section 1206)

Disaster Recovery and Reform Act (DRRA) Section 1206 Authorizes FEMA to Provide Resources to State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Partners



1

Building Code Administration (review and process building permit applications; collect fees; hire, train, supervise staff; etc.)



2

Code Enforcement (inspect structures; review elevation certificates; conduct and process condemnation determinations; etc.)



3

Floodplain Management Regulation, Administration, and Enforcement (hire, train, supervise staff; provide training; process permits; etc.)



4

Substantial Damage Operations (conduct field surveys; prepare cost information; perform inspections; etc.)



Eligible Work: Building Code Administration & Enforcement

- Review and process applications for building permits; certificates of occupancy; certificates of compliance
- Hire, train, supervise, certify, and license staff, as required to conduct eligible activities
- Provide training and outreach to the public on building code and building permit requirements
- Establish construction plan review and inspection processes, procedures, and instructions for permit holders
- Inspect structures
- Monitor impacted areas for unpermitted construction activities
- Identify and carry out corrective actions
- Review and issue elevation certificates

Work Eligibility Criteria

Must be:

- Performed in a **designated area of the major disaster declaration** and;
- Relate to the **repair, replacement or retrofit of disaster-damaged structures** (public, private and residential) in the jurisdiction of the Applicant.
- Consistent with the work normally done to administer and enforce building codes.
- Eligible under Category G - Parks, recreational, and other facilities (Permanent Work)

Excerpt from [FEMA Policy FP 204-079-01](#)



2. Enhance compliance with state and local building codes and floodplain management ordinances by providing state, tribal, territorial, and local governments additional resources to carry out required activities after a disaster.

REQUIREMENTS

A. APPLICABILITY

Outcome: To establish the applicability and retroactive implementation of this policy.

1. This policy will go into effect on November 1, 2020.
2. This policy applies to major disaster declarations for PA declared on or after August 1, 2017.
3. For major disasters declared on or after November 1, 2020, eligible costs will be reimbursed under the provisions of this policy.
4. For major disasters declared between August 1, 2017 and November 1, 2020, eligible costs will be reimbursed under the provisions of this policy, provided the Applicant notifies FEMA that it intends to seek reimbursement within 90 days from the Recovery Scoping Meeting or 90 days from the effective date of this Policy, whichever is later. An example opt-in form can be found in Appendix A of this policy.
5. Work that is eligible under this policy cannot be used as the basis of a request for an Alternate Project³ or for participation in the PA Alternative Procedures Pilot Program for Permanent Work.
6. FEMA will not fund activities under this policy if a community has been suspended from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) or has otherwise been sanctioned for not participating in the NFIP though a flood risk has been identified.

B. DESCRIPTION OF ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE WORK

Outcome: To identify the types of activities are eligible and ineligible under this policy.

1. All building code and floodplain management ordinance administration and enforcement activities must be performed, in a designated area of the major disaster declaration and relate to the repair, replacement, or retrofit of disaster-damaged structures in the jurisdiction of the Applicant.⁴ This may include public, private, and residential structures.

³ See Stafford Act Section 406(c) (42 U.S.C. § 5172) and 44 C.F.R. § 206.203(d)(2).

⁴ 44 C.F.R. § 206.223



- ix. Inform property owners of damage determination and provide compliance requirements.
- x. Perform inspections to ensure compliance with repair and substantial damage construction requirements.
- xi. Determine whether proposed improvements are "substantial improvements" and trigger requirements for compliance, including a building permit.
- xii. Determine if damaged structures have been designated as historic or that may be eligible for such designation.
- xiii. Review, adjudicate, and resolve Substantial Damage Determination appeals.

4. Ineligible Work:

- a) Activities associated with non-disaster damaged structures or non-disaster-related development.
- b) Activities to update a community's laws, rules, procedures, or requirements. Examples include:
 - i. Adopting new or updating current building codes or floodplain management ordinances.
 - ii. Adopting or updating zoning laws and requirements.
 - iii. Developing new land use plans or requirements.

C. ELIGIBLE COSTS

Outcome: To establish costs eligible for reimbursement under Section 1206 of the DRRA.

1. Eligible costs under this policy will be funded at the Permanent Work cost-share applicable to the disaster.
2. Costs to perform eligible work described in Section B.3 will be eligible for reimbursement for a period no longer than 180 days after the date of the major disaster declaration.⁶ FEMA will not extend assistance beyond 180 days.

⁶ Other sources of FEMA funding may be available to applicants that can demonstrate a need for services that extend beyond the eligibility of this policy. For example, FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program may be available to fund extraordinary post-disaster code enforcement costs not covered by this policy and activities to promote disaster-resistant codes.

Cost Eligibility Criteria

- Funded at the **Permanent Work** cost-share applicable to the event
- **Funding eligible for 180 days after major disaster declaration date**
- All claimed costs must be necessary and reasonable and are subject to program eligibility and other Federal requirements, including those related to procurement and contracting
- Public Assistance prohibits providing assistance that duplicates funding from another available program. However, CDBG-DR may be used towards cost-share requirements.



Eligible Costs

- Overtime for budgeted employees
- Straight and overtime for unbudgeted employees & extra hires
- Costs associated with temporary hires or contract support is eligible
- Other costs associated with extra hires or contracted support may be eligible for reimbursement. This includes costs for travel, accommodations, and per diem, as appropriate
- Purchase of supplies and equipment to execute work is eligible
- Mutual Aid or EMAC costs are eligible depending on agreement
- Legal cost related to enforcing building code or floodplain ordinance

Eligible Code Council Solutions

- [ICC/NCSEA Disaster Response Alliance](#) mutual aid resources for post-disaster building safety evaluations.
- The Learning Center's in-person and [virtual training](#) and certification offerings on the I-Codes.
- [When Disaster Strikes Institute](#) for post-disaster damage assessment training
- [ICC Plan Review Services](#)
- Purchasing additional code books or [Digital Codes Premium](#) licenses.
- Purchase of additional software, including electronic permitting software, electronic records and process management software, or Remote Virtual Inspection software may be eligible for reimbursement on a case-by-case basis.

(See slide 5 for examples of ICC digital solutions)



How to Apply

Communities must submit their applications for reimbursement and all supporting documentation through the FEMA PA Grants Portal: <https://grantee.fema.gov/>

Supporting documentation is needed to

- Demonstrate completed work,
- Demonstrate costs incurred,
- Provide the location of work,
- Validate EMAC resource requests or intrastate/interlocal mutual aid requests

Example of a timesheet needed for documentation.

	10/12/2020	10/13/2020	10/14/2020	10/15/2020	10/16/2020	10/19/2020	10/20/2020	10/21/2020	Totals
John D									
Regular	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	64
OT	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24
Jane D									
Regular	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	64
OT	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16



Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

- FEMA's primary pre-disaster mitigation program since FY 2020.
- FEMA describes BRIC Building Code Activities as “Low-Cost, High Impact Hazard Mitigation.”
- Code projects are paid out of state, tribal, and territorial (STT) funding allocations and are known as “Capability- and Capacity-Building (C&CB)” activities.
- States adopting the most recent editions building codes and with Building Code Effectiveness Grading Scale (BCEGS) ratings 1-5 are earn more points towards the competitive mitigation awards.
- Federal cost share is no less than 75% and, in some communities, may cover 100% of the cost.

BRIC Grant Logistics



Frequency: **Annual**

NOFO Release: **August/September**

Applicant Deadline to FEMA: **End of January** (open for appx. 6 months)

Applicant: **State Hazard Mitigation Officer/Emergency Management Office**

Possible Sub-Applicants: **building and/or fire prevention departments, other state code offices/agencies, (more broadly) your jurisdiction for other hazard mitigation planning, emergency management, and/or competitive mitigation projects.**

Local Cost Share: **0 – 25%** (Staff Time and in-kind contributions may count towards that local cost. Economically disadvantaged communities may not be subject to a local cost share.)

Direct Technical Assistance Available? **Yes.**

Can my ICC GR Manager help direct me to the right people? **Yes!**



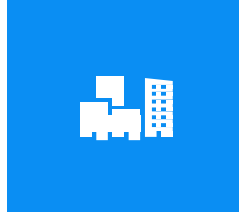
Federal Investment in BRIC

Fiscal Year	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Program Investment	\$500 million	\$1 Billion	TBA August 2022	TBD
C&CB State/Territory Set-Aside	\$600,000/ea.	\$1 Million/ea. \$56M state/territory \$25 Tribal set-aside	\$1.5 Million/ea.	TBD
Code Projects Funded	12 state/local 4 tribal	1 state 6 tribal	-	-
Code Investment	\$2,247,795	\$1,677,227	-	-

Example Building Code Adoption and Enforcement Activities



Evaluate adoption and/or implementation of codes that reduce risk



Enhance existing adopted codes to incorporate more current requirements or higher standards



Develop professional workforce capabilities through technical assistance and training

FEMA's supporting documentation states that funding can be used:

- To **“Purchase publications, or obtain digital license or printing permissions of publications, to support building code activities.”**
- For code official training and certification.
- For **“electronic permitting, online model code access, virtual inspection technology, and remote building codes administration.”**
- To **“Cover costs associated with building department accreditation.”**
- To **“Engage consulting services to support activities related to building codes.”**



Examples of Previously Funded Code Activities

- Statewide Code Training Programs
- Statewide earthquake resilience investigation (code review and study)
- Statewide building code adoption and enforcement activities
- Statewide post-disaster assessment training (ICC's *When Disaster Strikes Institute*)
- Development of a State Disaster Response Network
- County planning and zoning code update
- Building code studies to increase state/local flood resilience
- Building Department Accreditation
- Modeling for enhanced building code flood provisions
- Fire Safety and Code Development
- Territory-wide code update
- Tribal code adoption
- Tribal Community Resilient Building Code Implementation

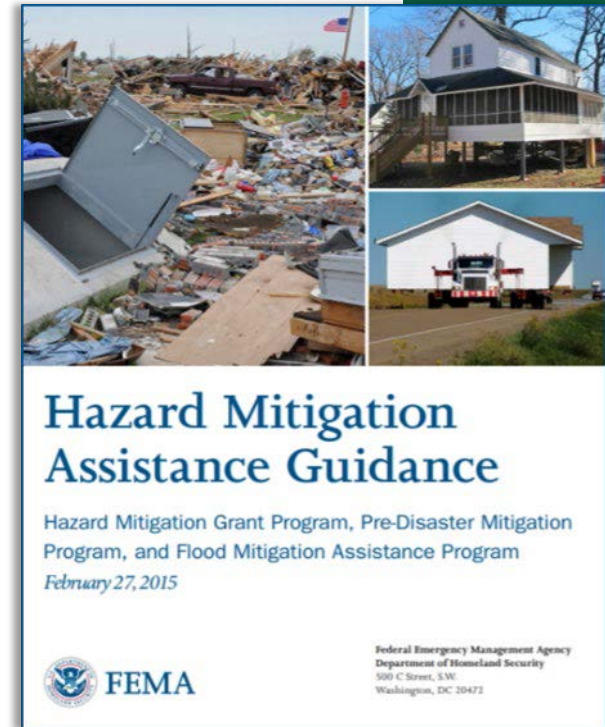


How to Apply

1. Look to your State Emergency Management Office **now** for pre-application information.
 - **Note:** Many states have fixed sub-application deadlines that precede the application deadline. The state-level notifications might start coming up in the next month or so.
2. Contact your State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to confirm your state's deadline or to request Technical Assistance.
 - [Click here](#) to find your SHMO's contact information.
3. Identify your department's needs that qualify for BRIC funding.
 - [Click here](#) for FEMA's BRIC Building Code Activities document.
 - **Note:** Code activities are eligible as a "Capability- and Capacity-Building" (C&CB) activity under a \$1.5 million State/Territory and Tribal set-aside in the upcoming FY 2022 NOFO.
4. Coordinate with your ICC chapter and state agencies on statewide proposals.
5. Stay tuned for updates from your ICC GR Manager on changes or new info on the FY 2022 Cycle.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

- HMGP assistance is triggered by a Presidential major disaster declaration or a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) and is funded through the [Disaster Relief Fund](#) (DRF).
- The key purpose of the HMGP is to ensure that the reconstruction process following a disaster addresses opportunities to include mitigation measures to reduce the loss of life and funding is formula-based and is subject to a sliding scale.
- States can use HMGP funds for any eligible activity for any type of hazard and are not limited property from future disasters.
- Projects funded under HMGP must meet one of the two most recent editions of the IBC.



HMGP Grant Logistics

Frequency: Annual cycle tied to funding dependent on Presidential Disaster Declarations

Funding: \$3.46 Billion available through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program within COVID-19 disaster declarations.

NOFO Release/Application Deadline: Currently aligned with the BRIC grant cycle.

Applicant: State, Territory, Tribal Hazard Mitigation Officer/Emergency Management Office with a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan

Possible Sub-Applicants: Local government must have a FEMA-approved Mitigation Plan to apply as a sub-applicant.

Local Cost Share: 0 – 25% (Staff Time and in-kind contributions may count towards that local cost. Economically disadvantaged communities may not be subject to a local cost share. Exception - FEMA will provide 100% federal funding for applicant and sub-applicant management costs.)

Can my ICC GR Manager help direct me to the right people? Yes!

Code Provisions

- Up to 7% of HMGP funding may be used for “planning-related activity” (7 Percent Funding) including **“evaluating adoption and/or implementation of codes and ordinances that reduce risk and/or increase resilience to future hazards by . . . [d]etermining if building codes are consistent with hazard-resistant provisions in International Code Series, State-model, or State-mandated building codes.”**
- HMGP also provides for a [5 Percent Initiative](#), which is available for mitigation activities that are difficult to evaluate using FEMA-approved cost-effectiveness methodologies. The 5 Percent Initiative specifically permits **“[e]valuation of model building codes in support of future adoption and/or implementation.”** The 5% may be increased up to 10% so long as the increased funding is used for activities **“promoting disaster-resistant codes for all hazards.”**

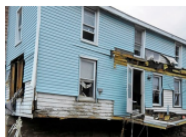


Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

Clarifying The Additional 5 percent Initiative

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Additional 5 percent Initiative for Promoting Resilience through Disaster-Resistant Building Codes

The standard 5 percent Initiative provides opportunities for applicants and subapplicants to fund some projects that are difficult to evaluate using FEMA-approved cost-effectiveness methods. Standard 5 percent Initiative funds cannot be used in situations in which mitigation activities can be evaluated under FEMA-approved cost-effectiveness methods but do not meet the required benefit-cost ratio.



In the past, FEMA allowed the 5 percent amount to be increased up to 10 percent after a Presidentially declared major disaster for tornadoes and high winds at the discretion of the applicant, if the added 5 percent funding was used for activities that addressed the unique hazards posed by tornadoes. The original Additional 5 percent Initiative for tornado and high-wind mitigation activities has been modified by the FY15 *Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance* (see Part VIII, A.14) to address all hazards subject to the mitigation activity being eligible as a 5 percent Initiative project. Mitigation activities funded under this additional 5 percent set-aside also must incorporate resilience through the use of disaster-resistant building techniques. The revised set-aside funding, described in this Fact Sheet, is called the Additional 5 percent Initiative.

This Fact Sheet provides Recipients and subrecipients of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds with additional information on how to implement the Additional 5 percent Initiative as changed by the FY 15 *Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance*. FEMA's intention in supporting the adoption and enforcement of building codes is to promote resilience by using disaster-resistant practices. A building is considered disaster resistant when it not only protects its occupants but can also be quickly repaired and re-occupied because damage from natural disasters is minimized.

The Additional 5 percent Initiative set-aside can be used to fund activities beyond those funded by the standard 5 percent Initiative; the applicant may set aside up to 5 percent of the total HMGP funds to pay for such activities. To obtain funding under the Additional 5 percent Initiative set-aside, Recipients and subrecipients must adopt disaster-resistant building codes or achieve an improved Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) score (please see additional information on BCEGS score as described under Option 2) before project closeout and within the Period of Performance.

Background

Post-disaster code enforcement

Under certain conditions, HMGP will fund code enforcement costs after a disaster to ensure that disaster-resistant building codes (codes, standards, and local ordinances that promote disaster resistance) are adopted and implemented. Funding can be obtained under the standard 5 percent Initiative or under the Additional 5 percent Initiative set-aside. Eligible costs are “extraordinary” post-disaster code enforcement costs or the costs that exceed the normal costs of the building department. The best time for local communities to enforce post-disaster codes is during response and recovery.

Covered Activities

- Post-disaster Code Enforcement
 - Wildfire Mitigation
 - Structural And Non-structural Retrofitting Of Existing Buildings And Facilities
 - Wind Retrofits Of One- and Two-family Residences
- Pre-award Costs and Management Costs



Additional information can be found in the [Addendum to the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance](#).



How to Apply

1. Research your AHJ's State and Local Hazard Mitigation Plans (HMP).
 - If your State/Local HMP is under development, request to participate as a stakeholder to ensure the inclusion of code activities.
 - Review the appropriate policy guide [State Mitigation Planning Policy Guide](#) (FP 302-094-2) and [Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide](#) (FP-206-21-0002).
2. Look to your State Emergency Management Office now for pre-application information.
 - Note: Like BRIC, many states have fixed sub-application deadlines that precede the application deadline.
3. Contact your State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to confirm your state's deadline. ([Click here](#) to find your SHMO's contact information.)
4. Be on the lookout for the FY 2022 NOFO in August/September.
5. Contact your ICC GR Manager for additional assistance.



HUD Grant Programs



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

1. Community Development Block Grant (State/Entitlement)
(CDBG)
2. Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery
(CDBG-DR)
3. Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Mitigation
(CDBG-MIT)

Click here for a HUD's [*CDBG and CDBG-DR: A Comparison*](#) doc.



Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) (base program)

Funding Frequency: Annual, direct, formula funding to states and entitlement communities through the regular Congressional appropriations cycle.

Each funded activity must meet one of three national objectives:

1. Benefits low- and moderate- income individuals,
2. Aids in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or
3. Addresses an urgent need that poses a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community which occurred within the last 18 months and for which other funding is not available.



Eligible CDBG Code Enforcement Activities

Funding can only be used for designated areas and projects that meet the national objectives. Eligible code activities include:

- Inspections and/or third-party inspection of CDBG funded projects (i.e., building a community center)
- Code enforcement in deteriorated or deteriorating areas
- Uniforms, coveralls, and personal protective equipment
- Vehicles
- Tablets used to record the information
- Costs of legal proceedings that result from code enforcement inspections. (The cost of correcting the violations is not an eligible code enforcement cost.)



Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) and Mitigation (CDBG-MIT)

- The CDBG disaster programs supplement unmet needs and provide long-term recovery where FEMA and other assistance ends.
- Congress provides disaster-specific Supplemental Appropriations for CDBG-DR. A varying percentage (recently 15-20%) of the total award is set aside for MIT activities that reduce risk in the “most-impacted or distressed” (MID) areas.
- Each award announcement follows waivers to the base CDBG program, as published in the Federal Register, outlining the regulations and impacted/eligible states, counties, cities, and/or zip codes.



Action Plans

Before receiving the funding, grantees, primarily through a State or Territory Housing or Community Development Agency, are required to develop or amend a Public Action Plan. Development of the Action Plan is subject to public notice and input through possible surveys, as well as hearing/meetings, and a comment period on the draft Action Plan before submission for HUD approval.

Code-specific Requirements in the most recent Federal Register Notices:

- The Action Plans must contain a description of how the grantee **“will support adoption and enforcement of modern and/or resilient building codes that mitigate against natural hazard risks, including climate-related risks and provide for accessible building codes and standards.”**
- Per the most recent notice, **“The grantee must identify an industry-recognized green building standard AND a minimum energy efficiency standard.”**



Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Mitigation (CDBG-MIT)

- The Mitigation program is wholly distinct from the FEMA BRIC program but can be use towards the BRIC cost-share.
- Unlike the CDBG-DR and FEMA programs, the mitigation plan does not have a disaster tie-back, but in general, at least 50% of the funding must support activities in the MID area.
- Past MIT announcements have specifically encouraged allocating funds for, “**building code development and implementation, land use planning and/or hazard mitigation planning activities.**”



States with Active CDBG-DR/MIT Awards 2020 Disasters

Grantee	Total Funding	MIT set-aside
Alabama	\$501,252,000	\$65,381,000
California	\$231,203,000	\$30,157,000
Florida	\$187,383,000	\$24,441,000
Iowa	\$57,566,000	\$7,509,000
Louisiana	\$1,050,267,000	\$136,991,000
Michigan	\$59,898,000	\$7,813,000
Mississippi	\$36,684,000	\$4,784,000
Oregon	\$422,286,000	\$55,081,000
Puerto Rico	\$184,626,000	\$28,832,000
Tennessee	\$42,740,000	\$5,575,000
Total	\$2,773,905,000	\$366,564,000

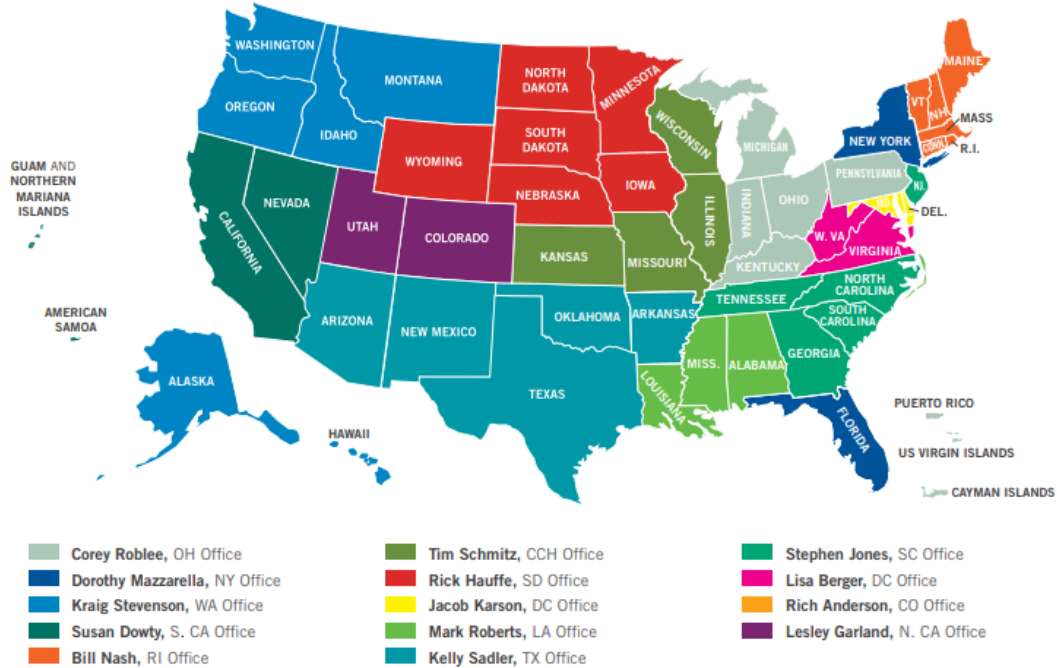
States/Cities with Active CDBG-DR/MIT Awards 2021 Disasters

Grantee	State	DR	MIT	Total
State of California	California	\$12,835,000	\$1,926,000	\$14,761,000
State of Colorado	Colorado	\$6,448,000	\$967,000	\$7,415,000
State of Kentucky	Kentucky	\$65,176,000	\$9,777,000	\$74,953,000
Lake Charles	Louisiana	\$9,370,000	\$1,406,000	\$10,776,000
Baton Rouge	Louisiana	\$4,042,000	\$606,000	\$4,648,000
State of Louisiana	Louisiana	\$1,106,388,000	\$165,958,000	\$1,272,346,000
Detroit	Michigan	\$50,079,000	\$7,512,000	\$57,591,000
Dearborn	Michigan	\$14,202,000	\$2,130,000	\$16,332,000
State of Michigan	Michigan	\$10,463,000	\$1,570,000	\$12,033,000
State of Mississippi	Mississippi	\$7,310,000	\$1,096,000	\$8,406,000
State of North Carolina	North Carolina	\$6,935,000	\$1,040,000	\$7,975,000
State of New Jersey	New Jersey	\$198,562,000	\$29,784,000	\$228,346,000
New York City	New York	\$163,455,000	\$24,518,000	\$187,973,000
State of New York	New York	\$35,880,000	\$5,382,000	\$41,262,000
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	\$85,827,000	\$12,874,000	\$98,701,000
State of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	\$20,132,000	\$3,020,000	\$23,152,000
Nashville-Davidson	Tennessee	\$4,479,000	\$672,000	\$5,151,000
State of Tennessee	Tennessee	\$22,089,000	\$3,314,000	\$25,403,000
Houston	Texas	\$26,344,000	\$3,952,000	\$30,296,000
Dallas	Texas	\$21,246,000	\$3,187,000	\$24,433,000
Fort Worth	Texas	\$14,447,000	\$2,167,000	\$16,614,000
State of Texas	Texas	\$22,945,000	\$3,442,000	\$26,387,000
State of Washington	Washington	\$16,210,000	\$2,431,000	\$18,641,000
Total		\$1,924,864,000	\$288,731,000	\$2,213,595,000



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