

An aerial photograph of a river with a dark vertical bar on the left side. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

**WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW  
ABOUT CDBG-DR  
MITIGATION**

Ensuring Safety, Minimizing Risk, and Responding Effectively

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## ABOUT CDBG-DR

The Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) is a federal program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), provides flexible, long term funding to state and local governments to support recovery efforts following presidentially declared disasters, such as typhoons, floods, and wildfires, the program aims to address unmet needs not covered by other federal or local disaster assistance.

## ABOUT CDBG-DR MITIGATION

On May 24, 2023, Super Typhoon Mawar struck Guam, causing widespread damage across the island.

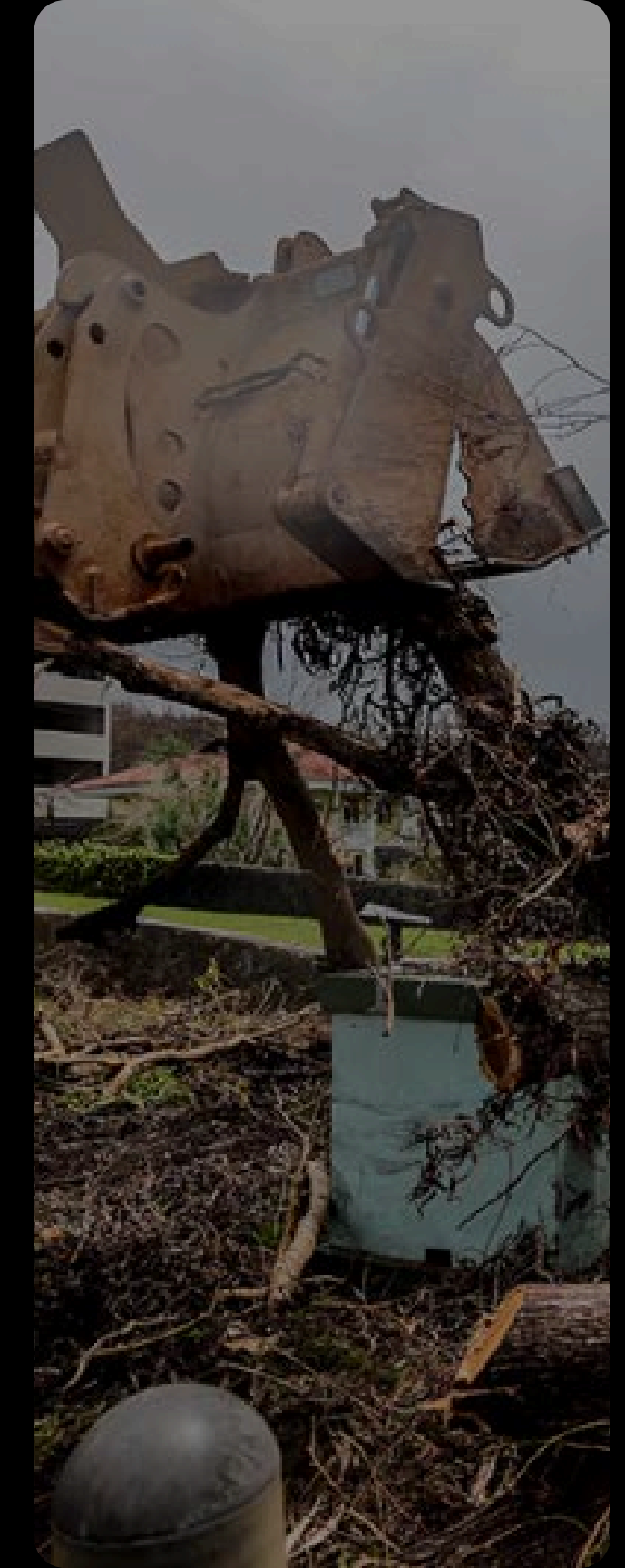
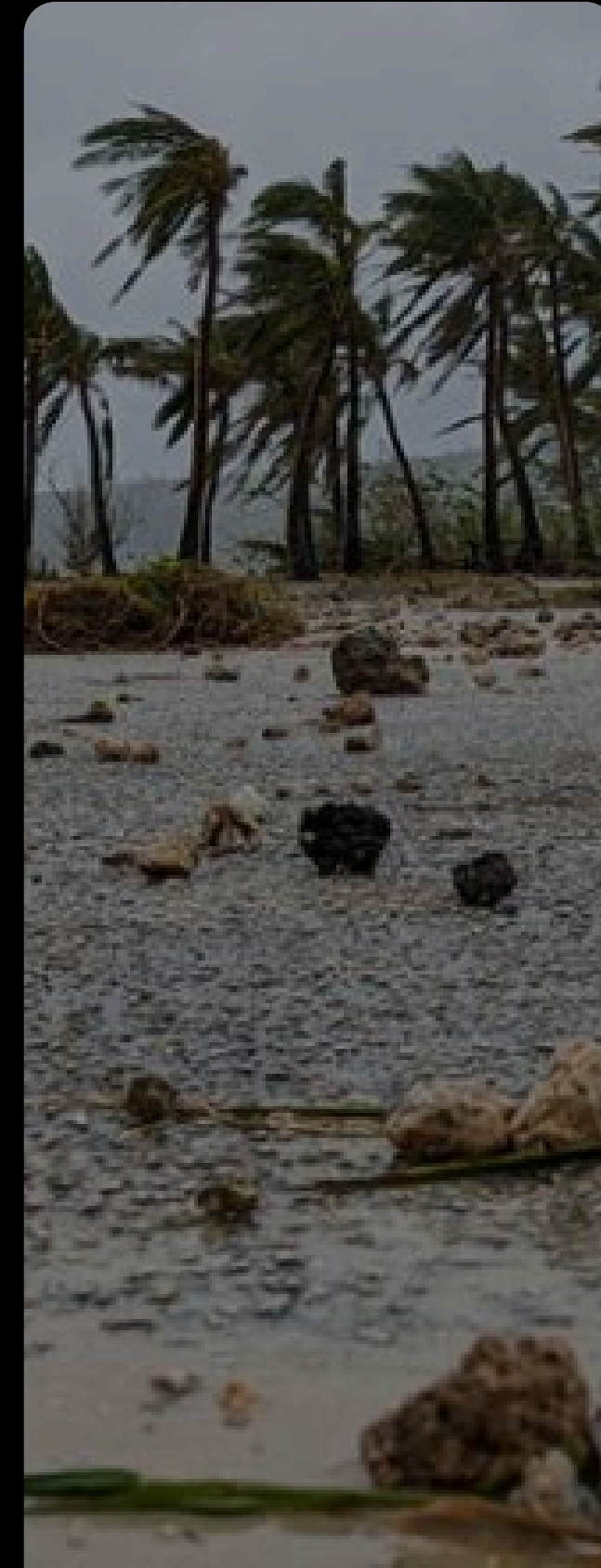
To support long-term recovery needs, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocated \$500,825,000 in funding to Guam through the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA).

Of this amount, at least \$52.26M (10.5%) is set aside exclusively for mitigation. These funds support projects that reduce future disaster risks and strengthen community resilience.

PUBLIC FACILITIES/  
INFRASTRUCTURE



ECONOMIC  
REVITALIZATION



# THE FOUR PILLARS OF CDBG-DR

HOUSING

MITIGATION



# KEY TERMS & DEFINITIONS

- **National Objective:** Projects and Activities must serve a specific purpose following the national objectives: Benefit to Low to Moderate Income individuals and families, Removal of Slum/Blight, or Address an Urgent Need
- **Urgent Need:** An activity having urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare the community where other financial resources are not available to meet such needs
- **Low to Moderate Income (LMI):** Households making less than 80% of the the median area income, Guam's three LMA Villages based on the 2020 Census are Dededo, Agat, Merizo, 70% of total CDBG-DR funds must be used to benefit Guam's LMI population

# KEY TERMS & DEFINITIONS

- **Low-To-Moderate Income Area (LMA):** Area benefit activities (LMA), which benefit all residents in the service area of a project, where at least fifty one percent (51%) of the residents are LMI persons
- **Limited Clientele (LMC):** Limited Clientele Activities (LMC), where fifty one percent (51%) of the beneficiaries of an activity have to be LMI persons under presumed benefit as define by HUD

# KEY TERMS & DEFINITIONS

- **Mitigation Activity:** Actions or Activities that increase resilience to future disasters and reduce or eliminate the the long-term risk of loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship.
- **Sub-Recipient:** A non-federal entity such as a local government, non-profit organization or other public or private agency that receives CDBG-DR funding from a grantee to carry out specific eligible activities.
- **Duplication of Benefits (DOB):** When a disaster survivor, household, business, organization or government entity receives funding from multiple sources for the same purpose.

# WHY MITIGATION MATTERS

- According to a 2018 study from the National Institute of Building Sciences, every \$1 spent on mitigation activities can prevent up to \$6 in recovery costs.
- A study from the National Earthquake Hazard Prevention Program found that mitigation efforts can reduce property damage up to 50%.
- The U.S Small Business Administration estimates that proper hazard mitigation measures can reduce business closures in disaster prone areas by 25% and preserve an average of \$3 million dollars in annual revenue.
- A FEMA Loss Avoidance Study in Broward County, FL (2011) revealed a \$2.15M mitigation project for public facilities saved up to \$10.4M in potential damages.

## MITIGATION VS. PUBLIC FACILITIES/INFRASTRUCTURE

- Mitigation does not have to have a tie back to the disaster.
- Mitigation focuses on building resilience for future disasters while PFI focuses on rebuilding and rehabilitating infrastructure.
- CDBG-DR Mitigation is a Set Aside amount (\$52,586,625)
- Projects eligible for CDBG-DR mitigation funding must be on the Guam Hazard Mitigation Plan or have intention of being placed on the Guam Hazard Mitigation Plan.



# ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS



**Project(s) must be indicated in Section 6 of the current Guam HMP, or have the intention of being placed on the Guam HMP**

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**Eligible stakeholders must be primary owner and operator of proposed infrastructure project.**



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**Eligible stakeholders must be primary owner and operator of proposed infrastructure project.**

**Project(s) must be compliant with Federal and local laws and regulations.**

**Must meet one of HUD's National Objectives.**



# **CDBG-DR Mitigation Project Priority Framework**

An aerial photograph of a forest, showing a large, circular tree canopy in the center. The image is divided into three vertical panels. The left panel is dark, the middle panel is lighter, and the right panel is dark. The text 'TIER I', 'TIER II', and 'TIER III' is overlaid on the panels.

**TIER I**

**TIER II**

**TIER III**

# TIER I

## Projects in LMA municipalities / LMC populations

- Based on the data from The Guam 2020 Census, there are three identified \*LMA municipalities; Dededo, Agat, and Merizo.
- Serving primarily \*LMC populations under CDBG-DR presumed benefit such as elderly persons, foster children, or individuals with disabilities; other definitions determined by HUD.

\*Low-Moderate Area benefit (LMA)

\*Limited Clientele (LMC)

TIER II

TIER III

**TIER I**

## **TIER II**

**Projects that can support LMI Benefit through data analysis**

- **Projects that directly benefit low-to-moderate income populations.**
- **Supports projects that are not in one of the LMA villages but can demonstrate direct \*LMI benefit through quantifiable data, mapping, or beneficiary documentation.**

**\*Low-To-Moderate Income (LMI)**

**TIER III**

**TIER I**

**TIER II**

## **TIER III**

**All other projects in the Guam Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)**

- **Address critical mitigation needs where LMI benefit cannot be directly measured but the project significantly enhances Guam's preparedness for future disasters.**

# Grading Rubric

Org.

Qual.

Obj.

# Grading Rubric

Org.

## Organizational Capacity (25 Points)

**Description:** Evaluates the applicant's experience, staffing pattern, past performance in similar projects, financial stability, and ability to manage federal funds compliant with CDBG-DR regulations (e.g., procurement, reporting, environmental reviews).

### Scoring Levels

- **Excellent (22-25 pts):** (5+ years) of previous grant experience, clearly identified organizational, sound financial systems, partnerships for capacity gaps.
- **Good (18-21 pts):** (3-5 years), adequate staff, some successful projects, financial stability, basic compliance.
- **Fair (13-17 pts):** (1-3 years), limited qualifications, minimal relevant experiences, minor financial concerns.
- **Poor (0-12 pts):** Little to no experience, unqualified staff, no track record, serious financial/compliance issues.

# Grading Rubric

## Qual.

### Quality of Project Description (25 points)

**Description:** Assesses clarity, completeness, and detail of the proposal, including the problem statement, objectives, methods, expected outcomes, and how it addresses hazard mitigation needs.

#### Scoring Levels

- **Excellent (22-25 pts):** Clear problem, detailed objectives and methods, measurable outcomes, strong evidence, aligned with mitigation plans.
- **Good (18-21 pts):** Mostly clear and complete, reasonable outcomes and data support.
- **Fair (13-17 pts):** Basic, somewhat vague, lacks detail or strong rationale.
- **Poor (0-12 pts):** Incomplete, disorganized, unclear, lacks essential elements.

# Grading Rubric

Obj.

## Alignment with CDBG-DR National Objectives (50 points)

**Description:** Measures how well the project fulfills one or more of the CDBG-DR national objectives: benefiting low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons ( $\geq 51\%$ ), preventing/eliminating slums/blight, addressing urgent needs, with emphasis on long-term disaster mitigation.

### Scoring Levels

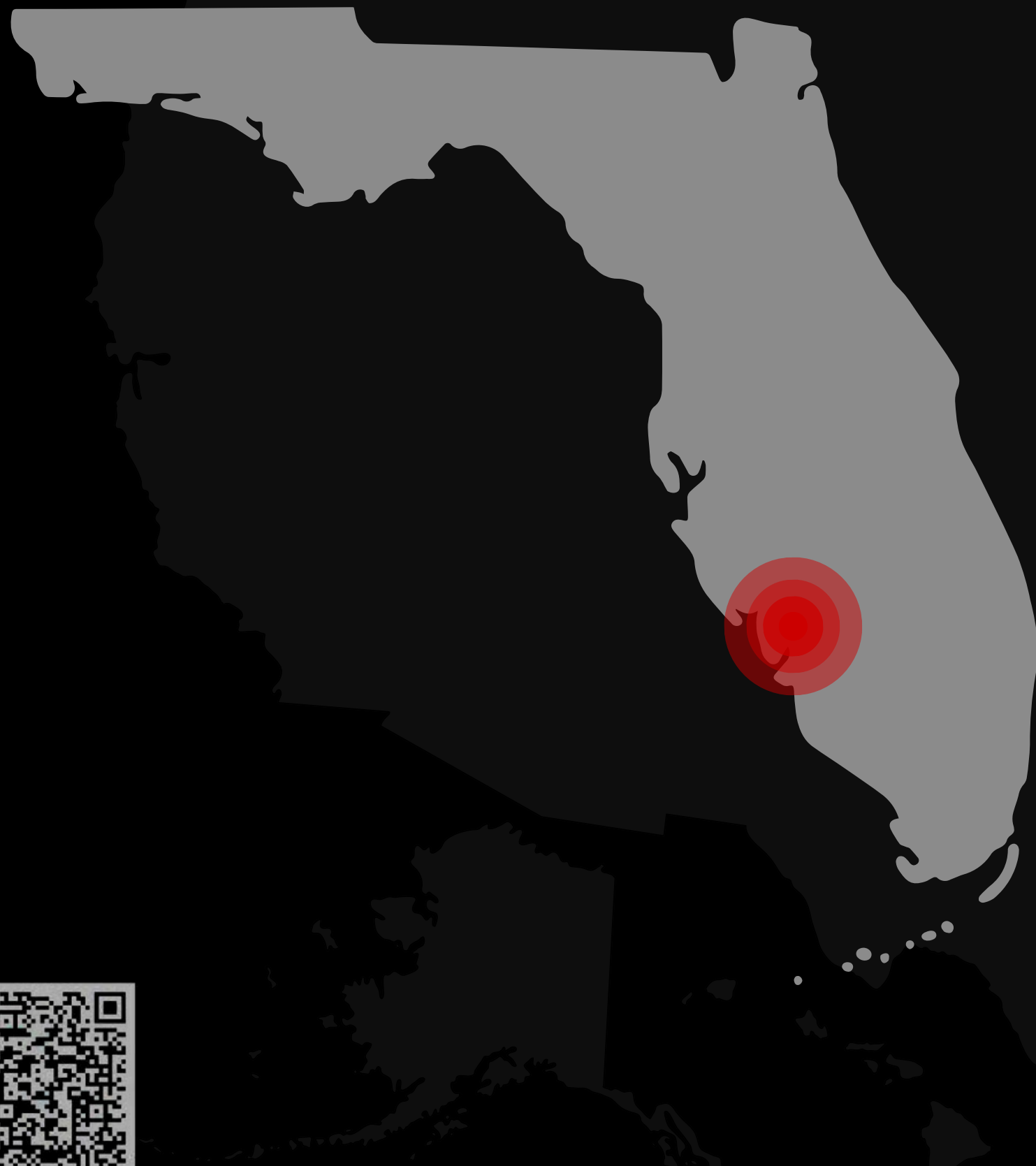
- **Excellent (42-50 pts):** Strong alignment with national objectives (e.g.,  $\geq 70\%$  LMI benefit), clear data, and compelling mitigation outcomes.
- **Good (31-41 pts):** Meets objective (e.g., 51% LMI benefit), sufficient documentation, evident mitigation component.
- **Fair (21-30 pts):** Marginal alignment, limited evidence, unclear or weak mitigation link.
- **Poor (0–20 pts):** Fails to demonstrate alignment, lacks documentation or mitigation focus.

## HOW TO GET ON THE HMP

- Organizational head or designee may propose action at any time, using the Office of Civil Defense Form 901 (Notice of Interest).
- Each submission must describe the Hazard addressed, scope and objectives, location, estimated costs, potential funding sources, and how the action aligns with territorial plans and priorities.
- Submit Notice of Interest to the Office of Civil Defense

\*For more information please contact the Office of Civil Defense, State Hazard Mitigation Officer.





## **Lee County, FL (Hurricane Ian)**

**Hurricane Ian made landfall in Lee County, Florida on September 28, 2023, Lee County was awarded 1.1 Billion in CDBG-DR funds. \$144,506,000 was identified for Mitigation Set-Aside. \$21 million was awarded to the city of Bonita Springs to improve, stormwater, water and wastewater infrastructure in three corridor street improvements, The city of Bonita Springs identified that stormwater, water, and wastewater systems were in critical condition and improvements would reduce flooding risks and improve safety of pedestrians and motorists. These mitigation measures benefitted 12,715 citizens, 6,115 were identified as Low/Mod**



A light gray silhouette of the state of Texas is centered on a dark gray background. A red target icon, consisting of three concentric circles, is positioned over the southeastern part of the state, representing the location of Houston.

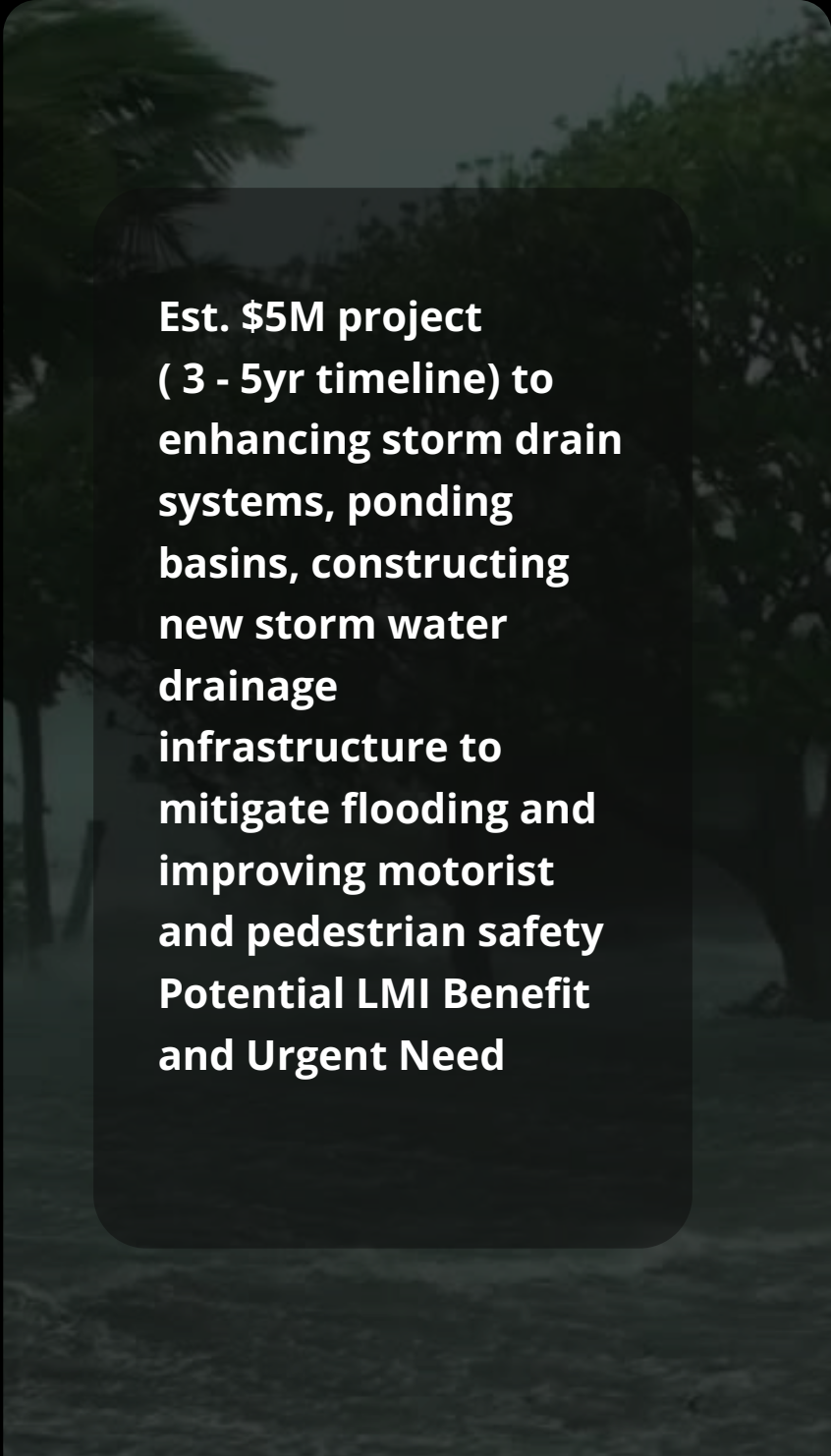
## Houston, TX (Hurricane Beryl)

The City of Houston, Texas received \$314,645,000 in CDBG-DR funds following the devastation of Hurricane Beryl on July 8, 2024. Houston used their \$41M of mitigation Set-Aside funds for removing debris and overgrown vegetation in the city's urban canopy. The hurricane caused power outages for 2.7 million people, and created up to 2 million cubic yards of debris. The city used mitigation set aside funds to create regional debris repositories (\$32M) in hopes to reduce debris removal from days to hours and utilized 8M for vegetation control



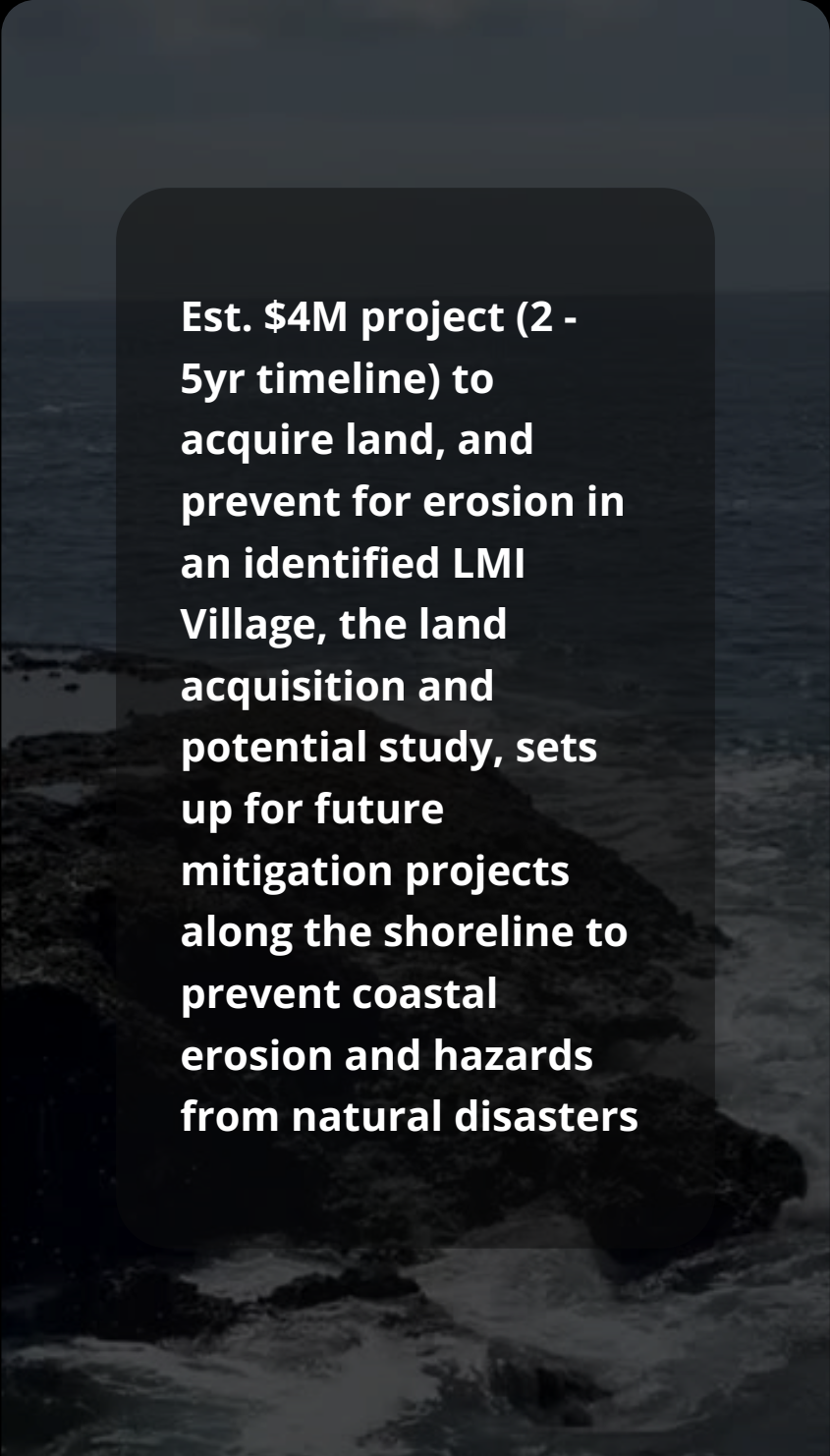
# POTENTIAL GUAM MITIGATION PROJECTS

## FLOODING PROJECT A



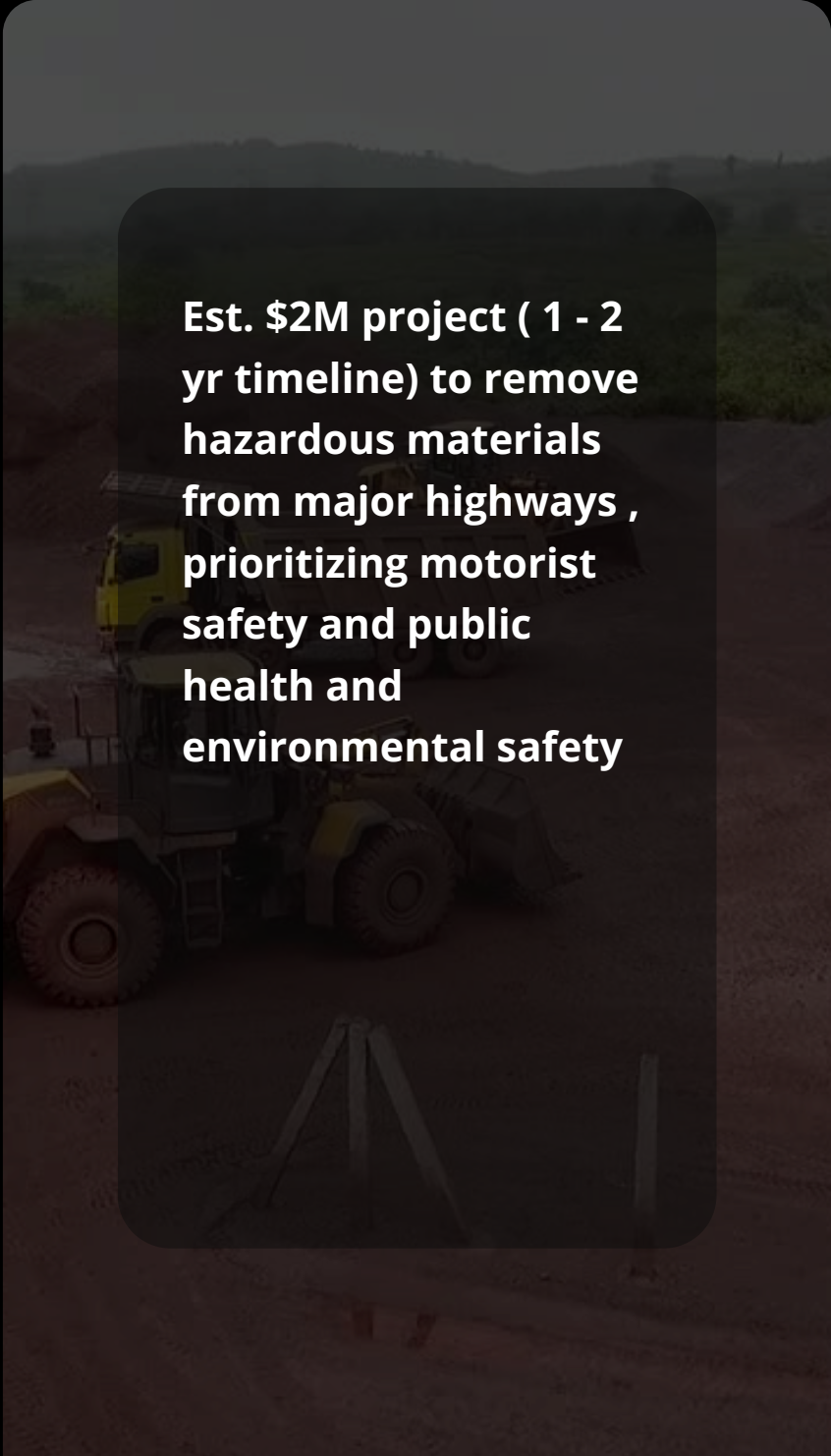
Est. \$5M project  
( 3 - 5yr timeline) to  
enhancing storm drain  
systems, ponding  
basins, constructing  
new storm water  
drainage  
infrastructure to  
mitigate flooding and  
improving motorist  
and pedestrian safety  
Potential LMI Benefit  
and Urgent Need

## SHORELINE PROJECT B



Est. \$4M project (2 -  
5yr timeline) to  
acquire land, and  
prevent for erosion in  
an identified LMI  
Village, the land  
acquisition and  
potential study, sets  
up for future  
mitigation projects  
along the shoreline to  
prevent coastal  
erosion and hazards  
from natural disasters

## HAZARD MATERIAL PROJECT C



Est. \$2M project ( 1 - 2  
yr timeline) to remove  
hazardous materials  
from major highways ,  
prioritizing motorist  
safety and public  
health and  
environmental safety



**“DISASTER RECOVERY REBUILDS THE PAST,  
MITIGATION BUILDS THE FUTURE”**



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## INFORMATION ON THE GUAM HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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FAQ Sheet

