

**Grantee: Houston, TX**

**Grant: B-16-MH-48-0001**

**January 1, 2017 thru March 31, 2017 Performance Report**

---



**Grant Number:**

B-16-MH-48-0001

**Obligation Date:****Award Date:****Grantee Name:**

Houston, TX

**Contract End Date:****Review by HUD:**

Submitted - Await for Review

**Grant Award Amount:**

\$66,560,000.00

**Grant Status:**

Active

**QPR Contact:**

Angela Simon

**LOCCS Authorized Amount:**

\$66,560,000.00

**Estimated PI/RL Funds:**

\$0.00

**Total Budget:**

\$66,560,000.00

## Disasters:

### Declaration Number

No Disasters Found

## Narratives

### Disaster Damage:

In 2015, the City of Houston, Texas (the City) experienced two major flooding events. As a result of these catastrophic flooding events, 9 lives were lost (7 in May event, 2 in October), over 6,000 homes flooded (single family, multifamily, etc.) and critical public infrastructure suffered substantial damage or total destruction. Each event greatly impacted the Houston area, and many properties actually experienced damages from both events. Hereafter in this Action Plan, these two floods will be referred to collectively as the "2015 Disasters."

The first flood occurred during the month of May 2015 and continued into early June 2015 bringing record rainfall upon the city (the Memorial Day Flood). Heavy downfalls, totaling more than 14 inches, with 12 inches of rain falling on areas of the city in only ten hours and reaching record levels, led to the devastation from the Memorial Day Flood. Floodwaters inundated the city, bringing Houston to a standstill. The record-breaking rainfall closed portions of I-10 and I-45. Approximately 800 cars were stranded on the highways surrounding Houston and more than 80,000 Houstonians were without power at one point during these storms. On May 29, 2015, the Memorial Day Flood received a disaster declaration through FEMA identified as FEMA 4223 (DR-4223).

A second catastrophic flooding event occurred over a three-day period from October 30, 2015 to November 1, 2015 (the Halloween Flood). For the second time in less than 6 months, a strong complex of storms moved through the Houston area leading to torrential rainfall, as much as 12 inches in some locations of Houston, leaving 202 streets flooded and 47,000 homes reporting power outages at some time during the storms. On November 25, 2015, the October flooding event received a disaster declaration through FEMA identified as FEMA 4245 (DR-4245). The 2015 disasters impacted approximately 36,000 people in Harris and Fort Bend Counties alone.

#### Impact on Low- and Moderate-Income Populations

A household is defined as low- and moderate-income (LMI) when the combined income of the household is at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Family Income (AMFI) for the county. Some LMI areas in Houston experienced significant flooding associated with the Memorial and Halloween flooding events.

#### Impact on Special Needs Populations

Special needs populations and those with functional needs may require special attention and help in receiving assistance and disaster resources. These special needs populations may consist of children, the elderly, pregnant women, those from diverse cultures, individuals lacking transportation means, individuals with chronic disorders or pharmacological dependencies, those with disabilities, individuals living in institutions, unable to speak English, and the homeless. Regardless of the functional need, it is vital that all efforts possible are made to ensure these individuals have the ability to access any available disaster recovery resources.

According to HCDD program managers, no existing HUD-assisted housing received documented damages from the 2015 Disasters, although the construction of some new HUD-assisted units may have been delayed several days due to the extensive rainfall. Additionally, in regards to the population served through the City of Houston's Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) Progra

### Disaster Damage:

program managers confirmed that at this time no HOPWA sites were specifically impacted by the May or October flood events.

#### Housing Types Impacted

Data of the Memorial Day flooding from the Houston Office of Emergency Management's Disaster Summary Outline shows that while a large number of multifamily units were affected (3,526 units), a much smaller portion received minor (14 units) or major damage (224 units). On the contrary, large numbers of single family homes experienced minor (827 units) or major damage (930 units), while 2 were destroyed entirely. This information concludes that the total for homes affected, with minor or major



damage, or totals 5,832 units for the Memorial Day flooding alone. This number is higher than the total that received FEMA Full Verified Loss (FVL), 3,313; however, these types of discrepancies are accounted for in the housing impact calculation by using a housing multiplier. Significantly different from the Memorial Day Flood was the impact to the housing sector during the Halloween Flood. Houston OEM's Disaster Summary Outline for the Halloween flooding outlined below, shows that a much smaller number of multifamily homes were affected in general as compared to the Memorial Day Flood, but that many (318 units) experienced major damage. There were 56 single family homes affected (impacted, but damage was not deemed minor or major), with 291 receiving minor damage, and 124 receiving major damage, while none were completely destroyed. The total for homes affected, with minor or major damage, or destroyed totals 789 for the Halloween flooding event. While FEMA FVL data is currently unavailable for the Halloween flooding event, this smaller number corroborates with the smaller number and amount of SBA Disaster Home Loans sought following this event, as opposed to the Memorial Day Flood. According to the 2015 American Housing Survey from the US Census Bureau, the city has 913,006 housing units. Of these, 353,069 are occupied by owners (44.5%), 439,694 are occupied by renters (55.5%), and 120,243 units are vacant or seasonal. FEMA residential losses from both 2015 flood events include 2,539 single family homes and 4,082 multifamily homes. To determine the approximate number of renters and homeowners that had a residential loss, 2010-2014 American Community Survey data is used. In Houston, approximately 22% of single family units (attached and detached) are renter occupied and 6% of multifamily units are owner occupied. Using this citywide data, it is estimated that approximately 4,396 renter units had residential losses and 2,225 owner occupied units had residential losses in the 2015 flood events. This shows that significantly more residential renter households had some type of loss from these events. However, most of the losses suffered by residential renter households are categorized as "Affected," which is only cosmetic damage, and does not alter the livability of the unit. Instead, a more representative number of residential losses that decrease the livability of a unit would consider only three categories, "Minor", "Major", and "Destroyed". Without considering cosmetic only damages and using the same methodology as above, there are an estimated 1,001 residential rental units that had losses and 1,729 residential

### **Disaster Damage:**

ner occupied units that had losses.

Clearly, the housing impact from the Memorial Day and Halloween flooding events in Houston was widespread, but also unique in many ways. Both single family and multifamily residents, in various housing types, were affected. Additionally, many homes experienced damages due to these flooding events despite being located outside of the floodplain.

While there is a substantial percentage of new homes in Houston (17% built after 2000), the largest percentage of homes (36%) were built prior to 1969. Thus, when serious weather events occur, such as flooding, older homes may have more substantial damages or require more significant repairs.

#### **Public Housing**

Public housing plays a vital role in the city's housing environment. The Houston Housing Authority (HHA) is the public housing authority that operates within, and directly outside, the city limits of Houston. HHA provides affordable homes and services to more than 60,000 low-income Houstonians, including over 17,000 families housed through the HHA. HHA also operates the country's 3rd largest voucher program exclusively serving homeless veterans in and around the Houston area. The City consulted with key officials with HHA to gather information and discuss flood related damages to both HHA owned properties, as well as landlord owned (voucher) properties. Minimal damage was reported with twelve residents reported as displaced. To date, five residents have relocated and the remaining residents are currently in the process of moving. While this process is never easy, arrangements have been made to ensure those moving are given adequate living arrangements until permanently relocating.

According to officials, no resident units were impacted. The damages from the May and October storms included the entire 1st floor of the building being flooded with 2-3" of water. The 1st floor area includes the office, dining area, pool table/game room, television room, fitness center, hair salon, and community store. The front doors were also affected. As a senior community, these first floor amenities are vital to the residents. As renovations began, mold was discovered and had to be remediated. Eventually, all floors needed to be tested and most remediated.

Based on this information, the remaining unmet need does not justify an allocation from the CDBG-DR15 Program or other unmet needs are of a more critical nature.

#### **Infrastructure Impact**

Many national communities are in fiscal crises due to compounding infrastructure and federal match costs, emergency response expenses, and faltering tax and employment bases. Infrastructure expenses can exceed local budget capacity by hundreds of thousands of dollars. The city's coastal location, low base elevations, flat topography, and high urban density create a unique confluence of factors that contribute to vulnerability for flooding and drainage issues. Those factors are difficult for any similarly-situated city to address under normal circumstances. However, when disaster-category storms and rainfall occur, these factors interact to create significant flooding issues that then impact housing developments that are critical to the affordability of the city.

The Memorial Day flooding event, which had substantially more flooding reports than the Halloween flooding event, had a concentrated

### **Recovery Needs:**

inences.

Based upon its review of additional data received from the initial publication of the draft Action Plan and its consideration of public comments submitted, the City will fund a housing program to address identified unmet needs within the housing sector. The City has recognized the need to prioritize its most vulnerable citizens, and will do so through the allocation of \$12 million to a Single Family Housing Program, funded under the CDBG-DR15 Program. These funds seek to further decent, safe, and sanitary housing in flood-impacted areas by providing assistance through multiple housing activities, such as the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and assistance with property elevation of impacted housing units, as well as assistance for homeowners that have completed rehabilitation work in relation to the 2015 Disasters with personal resources.

This interdependent relationship between housing, infrastructure, and economic development and revitalization, is the foundation of the City's allocation of its CDBG-DR15 Program. Houston is directing its CDBG-DR15 allocation toward projects that support the comprehensive strategy of the City to recover from the 2015 Disasters. The City plans to leverage additional Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones (TIRZ) funding to maximize the CDBG-DR15 funds.



Based on the interdependent relationship between housing and a strong infrastructure system, the City is allocating more than \$29 million of its CDBG-DR15 funds for infrastructure activities to repair, replace, or relocate infrastructure including, but not limited to bridges, water treatment facilities, roads, ditches, drainage systems, and sewer and water lines.

### **Disaster Damage:**

impact on the western portion of the city. While there were some clusters of impact in low and moderate-income (LMI) areas, there were also substantial clusters outside of LMI areas in the southwestern side of the city.

As noted above, infrastructure in Houston, like other large cities, is deteriorating and costs for improvement are compounding. In addition, infrastructure can become inadequate in a fast growing city like Houston. Although the 2015 flooding events damaged some infrastructure in the city, as seen through the requests issued through the FEMA-PA Program, much of the flooding occurred due to inadequate or aging drainage infrastructure. This needs assessment does not recommend any specific project, however it shows that investment in infrastructure would enhance drainage in neighborhoods some of which have flooded repeatedly.

#### **Economy**

Houston is built along the coast of Texas at an elevation barely above sea level, where beaches and bayous have been filled in with pavement to support a growing, industrial city. The economy is primarily fueled by the energy sector with approximately 3,600 energy-related companies located in the area. The city is also a world leader in the chemical industry, with an extensive infrastructure that includes the world's most elaborate pipeline network, and over 405 chemical plants in the Houston-Baytown-Huntsville area. The city is diverse and a hub for international business; the Port of Houston is the world's sixth largest port, making Houston an international gateway to the Southwest. Another well-known feature of the city's economy is the Johnson Space Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Memorial Day and Halloween flood events left businesses across Houston with extensive clean up required; however, the city was fortunate that the losses to the economic sector were relatively minor. Business slowed as owners returned to work to find damaged inventory, stagnant flood waters, and various needs for structural repairs. Construction projects throughout the city paused to allow the waters to recede and favorable conditions to return. Economic activity was temporarily slowed due to limited access from flooding along the major transportation arteries.

#### **Flood Impact: Economy**

Early impact predictions in June, the month following the Memorial Day Flood, estimated anywhere from \$3- to \$8- million in lost tax revenue; an estimate much higher than documented impact.

As of August 2016, the SBA has issued \$2,022,000 in Business and Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) to residents in the city. A total of 31 loans were issued, at an average payout of \$61,219 for the Memorial Day floods, and only 2 loans at an average of \$62,100, for the Halloween flood. An additional loan for \$2,000,000 was made to a non-profit entity for FEMA DR-4223, for a total of \$4,022,000 in assistance provided to businesses and non-profits for flood recovery. The Halloween flooding caused a less significant impact and businesses reopened sooner than with the Memorial Day flooding event.

The Greater Houston Partnership (Chamber of Commerce), the Texas Workforce Commission, and the Mayor's Office of Economic Development were consulted for additional economic/business-related impact from the flooding events and no additional impact was reported. N

### **Disaster Damage:**

o Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) claims were indicated to have been paid out for Houston residents.

#### **State of the Economy**

Overall, flood-related impact to the Houston economy was minimal. The damage hit as local businesses and families were coping with an economic slowdown driven by low crude oil prices. The Houston economy is primarily based on the energy industry, with jobs largely existing in the oil and gas industry, which has been in a steady decline since 2014. Oil prices began their slide in the summer of 2014, plunging from more than \$100 a barrel to less than \$30 in February 2015, leading to production cuts, bankruptcies, and widespread layoffs in the industry.

### **Recovery Needs:**

#### **Summary of Impact and Unmet Need**

The needs assessment represents Houston's preliminary calculation of financial impact to the city and its residents, caused by the 2015 Disasters. The assessment explores in detail the components of the \$66,560,000 HUD estimate. In accordance with HUD requirements in determining unmet need, recovery resources already received will be accounted for and subtracted from the estimate of impact.

The City's examination of impact and unmet need is organized into three major categories: housing, infrastructure, and economic recovery. In order to calculate these sums, the City compiled and analyzed data provided by state, federal, and local stakeholders. Data includes reports from FEMA, SBA, local public agencies and reports from civic organizations. These figures will be updated as new data become available. The total impact to the city is approximately \$549,912,899.58. Of this amount, approximately \$491,154,880.92 in resources allocated to assist recovery have been identified, yielding an unmet need of \$58,758,018.66.

The housing category yielded the largest amount of financial impact, with the most recovery resources allocated, and the largest amount of remaining unmet need with more than \$38 million in impact remaining to be addressed. This was followed by impact to the infrastructure sector at approximately \$19.9 million remaining in unmet need and lastly, impact to the economic sector at \$4,022,000.00 with \$0.00 remaining in unmet need.

#### **Housing**

CDBG-DR funds are often used to rehabilitate damaged homes and multifamily units. However, grantees may also fund new construction or rehabilitate units not directly impacted by the disaster if the activity clearly addresses a disaster-related issue. This impact can be demonstrated by the disaster's overall effect on the quality, quantity, and affordability of the housing stock and the resulting inability of that stock to meet post-disaster needs and population demands.

Based on the analysis of the city's unmet needs and the limited amount of recovery funds available, the City will target CDBG-DR15 funding towards a single family housing program, voluntary acquisition program, and infrastructure improvements in support of disaster-impacted housing. To provide lasting relief to the greatest number of residents, Houston will focus primarily on infrastructure improvements certain to eliminate or lessen the number of homes that will be impacted by future floods. Many



of the same homes that flooded in 2015, flooded in subsequent events in 2016, highlighting the need for a more permanent solution based on the root cause of the flooding, while also providing assistance to impacted Houstonians to repair or elevate their homes. Thus, this recovery strategy aims to provide a comprehensive approach ensuring long-term recovery.

#### Infrastructure

Funds typically available to assist with infrastructure recovery include FEMA, private insurance, and state and local assistance.

Of the total \$21,201,826.41 impact, an estimated \$1,239,771.80 in resources have been made available for Houston's infrastructure needs resulting in an estimated unmet need of \$-----19,962,054.61. The \$19,962,054.61 in impact was calculated based on FEMA Public Assistance Project application information. Data from the Texas

### Recovery Needs:

Department of Transportation (TxDOT) regarding state roads, impact to ditches and streams, utilities, railroads, schools, and neighborhood infrastructure will be factored in as it is made available.

The City's application for FEMA Public Assistance included damage categories of Debris Removal, Protective Measures, Public Buildings, Public Utilities, and Recreational or Other. The City's survey of the damage inflicted on infrastructure and the restoration thereof is ongoing and involves the coordination of multiple City agencies. In conjunction with FEMA's Public Assistance Grant Program, the City is identifying and assessing damaged sites to develop cost estimates that quantify the scope of work and financial commitment required for the necessary infrastructure projects. The current data reveals that infrastructure systems affected by the 2015 Disasters included damage to roadways, bridges, wastewater treatment systems, drinking water treatment and collection systems. The immediate recovery efforts were documented by the initial estimates submitted for consideration for Public Assistance, through GIS mapping by city departments, such as the HCDD and the Houston Office of Emergency Management.

#### Open Space & Elevation

The city's overall elevation and drainage orientation towards the Gulf of Mexico, further complicates the impact of neighborhood-level improvements, and amplifies the complexity and scale of Houston's long-term needs, within the context of its geography. Thus, the City has placed an increased focus on the importance of permeable and undeveloped space, open-ditch drainage, or park and open space, in relationship to flood impacts. As indicated by mapping flooding reports with open ditches, much of the flooding has taken place in areas with existing open ditch drainage and in areas outside of the existing floodplain, indicating that existing drainage and permeability was insufficient to prevent flooding. Improvements to existing, insufficient open ditch drainage is vital to further resiliency and the City will be prioritizing consideration of such projects. Capitalizing on this opportunity to better its communities, the City plans to use this opportunity to invest in green infrastructure projects which will provide an economic uplift to communities by improving water quality, reducing the number of costly floods, and neighborhood beautification. Examples of such projects are further discussed in the CDBG-DR15 Infrastructure Program details below, but could include bioswales, and green streets while ensuring that downstream flooding does not occur.

Specifically, the City will look to fund projects through the CDBG-DR15 Program which will provide support to the communities and neighborhoods including those with the most severe unmet needs – low-income historically minority neighborhoods with inadequate open ditch drainage infrastructure. Through its needs assessment and public comment period, the City focused on these areas mindful that these communities are more likely to be located in disaster-vulnerable areas, and to suffer disproportionately severe housing and infrastructure damage because of a disaster. Accordingly, the City will prioritize assistance through its CDBG-DR15 Program to its low-income and historically disinvested minority communities.

#### Economy

In regards to the specific Economic Unmet Need, a c

### Recovery Needs:

ulation using the estimated impact and estimated assistance was used to arrive at a remaining unmet economic need of \$0.00, which illustrates the resiliency of the Houston economy.

#### Connection between Identified Needs and Use of CDBG-DR15 Funding

The City is ever-mindful that the need for safe, decent, and affordable housing is always a top priority. Approximately 6,621 homes in Houston alone were impacted by the 2015 Disasters. Of these homes, 1,596 were extensively damaged and 2 were damaged beyond repair. Recent data provided for the development of this Action Plan concluded that 391 single family homes were deemed to have suffered substantial damage from the 2015 Disasters. The City provided substantial damage letters to these residents notifying them of their responsibility to perform any repairs in full compliance with the City's flood plain ordinance. Many recipients of these letters are without the resources necessary to perform these repairs as required. This additional consideration was evaluated in the further development of the comprehensive CDBG-DR15 Program design ultimately resulting in the inclusion of a Single Family Housing Program alongside the Infrastructure Program to assist with such on-going needs as further detailed herein.

It is evident that the 2015 Disasters impacted the City's quality, quantity, and affordability of the housing stock and its ability to meet post-disaster needs and population demands. Houston's ability to provide safe, decent, and affordable housing requires adequate flood mitigation infrastructure. Continuous impacts are felt by Houston's housing sector as a result of these weaknesses. The City identified that many of the impacts to the housing sector were due to repeat flooding and were rooted in infrastructure inadequacies. The same communities, consisting of both renter and homeowner occupied units, are routinely affected by Houston's flooding; thus, a more permanent solution is deserved to best assist these communities benefitting renters and homeowners. Accordingly, a long-term solution for these communities has been prioritized by the City. Adequate housing infrastructure includes water and sewer services, streets and roads, fire protection, and emergency services.

Therefore, a long-term recovery solution for impacted housing residents is impossible without first creating additional capacity within the City's flood mitigation with a focus on detention, which the City will address by using the majority of CDBG-DR15 funding for Public Facilities/Infrastructure and Housing Buyout activities. As identified in the unmet needs assessment, the greatest number of damaged housing was owner occupied homes (excluding units that were only cosmetically damaged). Therefore, the City has not elected to provide direct assistance to single family or multifamily renters. However, renters may benefit from the Public Facilities/Infrastructure and Housing Buyout activities intended to prevent future flooding in neighborhoods where these activities take place.

Similarly, a strong infrastructure system promotes economic growth. Inadequate supply of infrastructure or unreliability in services deters critical investment of capital in these communities. Thus, the ability of the city to retain current businesses, as well as develop new businesses, is dependent upon a strong infrastructure system supporting these bus



Overall	This Report Period	To Date
Total Projected Budget from All Sources	N/A	\$5,328,000.00
Total Budget	\$0.00	\$5,328,000.00
Total Obligated	\$5,328,000.00	\$5,328,000.00
Total Funds Drawdown	\$106,693.90	\$106,693.90
Program Funds Drawdown	\$106,693.90	\$106,693.90
Program Income Drawdown	\$0.00	\$0.00
Program Income Received	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Funds Expended	\$115,808.96	\$115,808.96
Match Contributed	\$0.00	\$0.00

## Progress Toward Required Numeric Targets

Requirement	Required	To Date
Overall Benefit Percentage (Projected)		0.00%
Overall Benefit Percentage (Actual)		0.00%
Minimum Non-Federal Match	\$0.00	\$0.00
Limit on Public Services	\$9,984,000.00	\$0.00
Limit on Admin/Planning	\$13,312,000.00	\$106,693.90
Limit on State Admin	\$0.00	\$8,201.11

## Progress Toward Activity Type Targets

## Progress Toward National Objective Targets

National Objective	Target	Actual
Low/Mod	\$33,280,000.00	\$0.00

## Overall Progress Narrative:

### Housing Buyout

During Q1-2017, HCDD has worked to solidify a partnership with the existing Harris County Flood Control (HCFC) District Voluntary Housing Buyout Program. HCDD has identified 3 of the program's target areas that overlap with City of Houston areas impacted by the 2015 flooding events. HCDD proposes to provide funding for housing buyout in these areas. A memorandum of understanding between HCFC and HCDD has been developed, operational considerations have taken place, and appropriate processes have been developed. This activity has gone before the City Council's Housing and Community Affairs Committee and City Council approval is anticipated in mid Q2-2017. The housing buyout activity is expected to begin in late Q2-2017/early Q3-2017.

### Housing (Single Family Home Repair)

During Q1-2017, HCDD completed program design and draft guidelines development for this new home

repair program which will target single family homes impacted by the 2015 flooding events. Implementation efforts are currently underway. Program information has been presented to the City’s Housing and Community Affairs Committee and City Council approval is anticipated in mid Q2. Home repair activity will begin in early Q3-2017.

Infrastructure

HCDD has completed project selection for two Public Works and Engineering Department (PWE) Storm Water Action Team (SWAT) projects which will help mitigate flooding and reduce localized drainage problems in low-income areas impacted by the 2015 flooding events. Specific project activity will include upgrading infrastructure, where such repairs and upgrades will protect the surrounding neighborhood, but not increase downstream flooding. HCDD has completed a draft Letter of Agreement between HCDD and PWE. Operational considerations have taken place and appropriate processes have been developed. The public notice period will initiate in late Q2-2017 and planning efforts for project design

## Project Summary

Project #, Project Title	This Report Period	To Date	
	Program Funds Drawdown	Project Funds Budgeted	Program Funds Drawdown
20-PLN, Planning	\$98,492.79	\$2,000,000.00	\$98,492.79
21A-ADM, Administration	\$8,201.11	\$3,328,000.00	\$8,201.11



## Activities

**Project # / Title:** 20-PLN / Planning

**Grantee Activity Number:** PLA-16P01

**Activity Title:** Planning

**Activity Category:**

Planning

**Project Number:**

20-PLN

**Projected Start Date:**

09/01/2016

**Benefit Type:**

Area ( )

**National Objective:**

N/A

**Activity Status:**

Under Way

**Project Title:**

Planning

**Projected End Date:**

12/01/2021

**Completed Activity Actual End Date:**

**Responsible Organization:**

City of Houston Housing and Community Development

**Overall**

**Total Projected Budget from All Sources**

**Jan 1 thru Mar 31, 2017**

N/A

**To Date**

\$2,000,000.00

**Total Budget**

\$0.00

\$2,000,000.00

**Total Obligated**

\$2,000,000.00

\$2,000,000.00

**Total Funds Drawdown**

\$98,492.79

\$98,492.79

**Program Funds Drawdown**

\$98,492.79

\$98,492.79

**Program Income Drawdown**

\$0.00

\$0.00

**Program Income Received**

\$0.00

\$0.00

**Total Funds Expended**

\$98,492.79

\$98,492.79

City of Houston Housing and Community Development

\$98,492.79

\$98,492.79

**Match Contributed**

\$0.00

\$0.00

**Activity Description:**

Planning activities include all costs of data gathering, analysis, and preparation of plans and the identification of actions that will implement such plans.

**Location Description:**

601 Sawyer, Houston, TX 77007

**Activity Progress Narrative:**

Planning reflects staff time to prepare the required Risk Analysis Documentation, the Action Plan for Disaster Recovery, updating required procedures, community engagement (public hearing and community meeting), and public notice publication cost, community meeting venue cost, travel and training costs for DRGR training.





## Accomplishments Performance Measures

No Accomplishments Performance Measures

## Beneficiaries Performance Measures

No Beneficiaries Performance Measures found.

## Activity Locations

No Activity Locations found.

## Other Funding Sources Budgeted - Detail

No Other Match Funding Sources Found

### Other Funding Sources

Amount

No Other Funding Sources Found

Total Other Funding Sources

---

## Project # / Title: 21A-ADM / Administration

**Grantee Activity Number:** ADM-16A31

**Activity Title:** Administration

**Activity Category:**

Administration

**Project Number:**

21A-ADM

**Projected Start Date:**

12/01/2016

**Benefit Type:**

( )

**National Objective:**

N/A

**Activity Status:**

Under Way

**Project Title:**

Administration

**Projected End Date:**

12/01/2022

**Completed Activity Actual End Date:**

**Responsible Organization:**

City of Houston Housing and Community Development

### Overall

**Total Projected Budget from All Sources**

**Jan 1 thru Mar 31, 2017**

N/A

**To Date**

\$3,328,000.00

**Total Budget**

\$0.00

\$3,328,000.00

**Total Obligated**

\$3,328,000.00

\$3,328,000.00



<b>Total Funds Drawdown</b>	\$8,201.11	\$8,201.11
<b>Program Funds Drawdown</b>	\$8,201.11	\$8,201.11
<b>Program Income Drawdown</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Program Income Received</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Total Funds Expended</b>	\$17,316.17	\$17,316.17
City of Houston Housing and Community Development	\$17,316.17	\$17,316.17
<b>Match Contributed</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00

**Activity Description:**

Program administration costs will include the general management, oversight, and coordination, as well as other administrative costs such as public information.

**Location Description:**

601 Sawyer, Houston, TX 77007

**Activity Progress Narrative:**

Administrative costs include staff time for DR15 implementation workgroup meetings, program design and development, and specific activity implementation planning.

**Accomplishments Performance Measures**

**No Accomplishments Performance Measures**

**Beneficiaries Performance Measures**

**No Beneficiaries Performance Measures found.**

**Activity Locations**

**No Activity Locations found.**

**Other Funding Sources Budgeted - Detail**

**No Other Match Funding Sources Found**

Other Funding Sources	Amount
No Other Funding Sources Found	
Total Other Funding Sources	

