

**Smart Move Program Phase I:
Single-Family New
Construction
Policy**



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Version History and Version Policy

The version history of the policy manual is tracked in the table below, with notes for each change. The dates of each publication are also tracked in the table.

The State will publish a new version after making substantive changes that reflect a policy change. The updated policy manual will be assigned a new primary version number such as 2.0, 3.0, etc.

After making non-substantial changes, such as minor wording and editing or clarification of existing policy that do not affect the interpretation or applicability of the policy, the State will publish a version of the document with a sequential number increase behind the primary version number such as 2.1, 2.2, etc.

Amendments made to policy may go into effect on the date of the revision or may be applied retroactively, depending on the applicant pipeline and status of applicants in the program intake and recovery process. Whether a policy will be applied proactively or retroactively will be detailed in the version history below and/or within the relevant program sections.

Version Number	Date Revised	Key Revisions
1.0		Smart Move Program Phase I Single-Family New Construction Policy Manual



1 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

Hurricane Ida occurred from September 1 through September 3, 2021, bringing lashing winds and torrential rains that caused powerful flash flooding and left a path of devastation destroying homes and small businesses across many counties throughout the State of New Jersey. Consequently, the magnitude of destruction to homes, businesses, and public infrastructure prompted HUD to make an initial award in May of 2022 (FRN 87 FR 31636) to the State of New Jersey, through the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (DCA), \$228,346,000 in Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding to support long-term recovery and mitigation efforts following Hurricane Ida (DR-4614). HUD increased the award by \$149,229,000 in January 2023 (88 FR 3198) for a total CDBG-DR award of \$377,575,000.

To determine the areas eligible for financial assistance, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) designated Most Impacted and Distressed (MID) areas, in addition, the State was permitted to designate MIDs that may not have already been identified by HUD. The following counties are HUD or State-Identified MIDs and where recovery efforts will be targeted for use of this CDBG-DR funding:

- **HUD-identified MID counties:** Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passaic, Somerset, and Union.
- **State-identified MID counties:** Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, and Warren.

The nature of the CDBG-DR funding is designed to address the needs that remain after all other forms of assistance have been exhausted, while the current funding levels are significant, unfortunately, the known and quantifiable needs still surpass the levels of funding. As a result, DCA has evaluated the collective need and determined how to strategically prioritize the use of CDBG-DR resources to bridge the disparity to provide relief most efficiently and effectively to the MIDs.

The purpose of this policy manual (policy) is to provide guidance for those who are participating in the Smart Move Program (Program) including but not limited to: all Units of General Local Government (UGLG) / subrecipients, developers, DCA employees, providers, vendors, contractors, consultants, partners, citizens, applicants, awardees, external departments, and agencies doing business with DCA, as well as beneficiaries and others associated with, working for, accessing, or applying for benefits or assistance under the Program. To understand all provisions within the Program, it is recommended that this document is read in its entirety and any inquiries are directed to program representatives for assistance. In addition to this document, DCA will publish FAQs, fact sheets, program checklists, and other documents to assist with program administration and participation.

1.2 Program Description

Smart Move is a pilot program that will subsidize the development of quality, energy-efficient, resilient, and affordable single-family, owner-occupied housing in lower risk areas within or near disaster-impacted communities that are participating in Blue Acres or other buyout programs that are supported by different funding sources. The Program will provide safe housing for relocating residents so they may stay in or near their communities after selling their high-risk properties and first-time homebuyer opportunities for eligible households. The qualified primary residential occupants who sold their high-risk owner-occupied homes through the Blue Acres Buyout Program, will be prioritized.

Alternative resilient and green energy solutions may be incorporated into the development, including, but not limited to, fuel cells, solar farms, microgrids, and other innovative green technologies. The Program will adhere to HUD's Green and Resilient Building Standards, which requires new construction to meet an industry-recognized green building standard that has achieved certification and a minimum energy efficiency standard. The standards prescribed by this Program will be discussed in Section 7.3 in this policy.

The new developments will be built outside the 500-year floodplain and the inland or coastal climate adjusted floodplain, as defined by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

1.3 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the Program is to promote housing recovery while creating affordable homeownership opportunities that fosters long-term sustainability of communities by building resilient housing that is less susceptible to damage and destruction resulting from natural disasters. The Program will be funded with a total of \$50 million from CDBG-DR funding resulting from Hurricane Ida to develop and construct new housing units.

Any eligible UGLG within the MID-identified counties with eligible projects may apply to be selected to participate in the pilot Program. The Program reserves the right to limit the number of projects selected up to the available amount of funding. The application process will aim to distribute projects to ensure a geographic distribution of housing and to avoid the concentration of low-income housing to a specific locale. A MID-identified county may be awarded funding for multiple projects, however, only one project will be awarded on a UGLG level (i.e., city, township, etc.).

The premise of the Program is to creatively and intelligently use CDBG-DR funds to assist individuals whose homes were destroyed; individuals who were displaced and can no longer return to their previous residences because of a continued and/or increased threat of loss due to its location and proximity to high-risk flood areas; and/or first-time homebuyers. The Program will:

- ▶ Meet the Low and Moderate Income (LMI) national objective using the Low and Moderate Housing (LMH) strategy to create affordable homeownership

opportunities for households impacted and/or displaced because of the disaster(s).

- ▶ When necessary and eligible provide public infrastructure in support of housing under the Low and Moderate Area (LMA) National Objective for any roads, utilities, improvements, that will serve the new LMH housing development.
- ▶ Prioritize impacted individuals/households who were homeowners prior to the disaster and participating in the Blue Acres Buyout Program.
- ▶ Disburse funds in the most impacted areas to address unmet needs based upon unmet needs assessment.
- ▶ Replace the housing stock damaged or destroyed in the affected areas, where possible, in areas where replacement is not possible, create housing in more sustainable and resilient areas.
- ▶ Increase the number and quality of affordable housing units.
- ▶ Increase substantiality, energy efficiency, affordability, and resiliency of housing stock.
- ▶ Implement innovative design and development typologies, where possible.
- ▶ Reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship by removing residents from areas at high risk of flooding.

1.4 Funding Sources

1.4.1 Tropical Storm Ida CDBG-DR

The funding for the Program is provided through HUD's CDBG-DR Program, as appropriated by Congress the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2022, Public Law 117-43, and the Continuing Appropriation and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 Public Law 117-180. CDBG-DR grants are authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (HCDA) for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster.

On September 30, 2021, President Biden signed Public Law 117-43 directing \$5 billion to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for recovery from disasters in 2020 and 2021, which HUD subsequently allocated \$228.346 million to the State of New Jersey as a result of Hurricane Ida that impacted the state from September 1-3, 2021. Alternative requirements and waivers for the use of the CDBG-DR funds are published in the applicable Federal Registers, including [87 FR 31636](#). Subsequently after the execution of Public Law 17-180, an additional \$2,000,000,000 was appropriated by Congress to supplement this disaster relief, of which \$149,229,000 was allocated to the State of New Jersey in [88 FR 3198](#), for a total CDBG-DR award amount of \$377,575,000 at the time this Program was developed.

1.4.2 Interchangeability of CDBG-DR

Interchangeability of Disaster Funds

At any time, DCA may elect to utilize funds resulting from Hurricane Sandy for the Program. Should this occur, the funds will be used interchangeably and DCA will ensure to follow the proper rules and requirements, as prescribed per funding source. For example, if DCA is utilizing Ida funds, it will follow the Federal Register Notice (FRN) allocating that funding, however, if it is utilizing Sandy funds, it will follow the rules and requirements outlined in the FRN allocating Sandy funding. At this time, however, there are no Sandy funds allocated toward the Program.

1.5 Tie-Back to Disaster

In general, new construction or the rehabilitation of units not damaged by the disaster are an eligible use of funds, if the activity clearly addresses a disaster-related impact (e.g., post-disaster housing need, displacement from disaster-affected areas to other places) and is located in a disaster-affected area. 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.

Hurricane Ida caused significant damage to the State's already fragile and strained housing stock, the damage has resulted in the loss of owner-occupied and rental units. The effects of Ida compounded by the lingering effects of Hurricane Sandy has depleted the housing stock which has impacted affordability and has escalated the State's housing challenges and homelessness crises. The Program helps respond to these impacts.

1.6 Connection to Unmet Needs and Distribution of Funding

As required by the Federal Register, Vol. 87, No. 23, February 3, 2022 (87 FR 6364), the State will allocate at least 80% of the funds to address unmet needs within HUD-identified "most impacted and distressed" (MID) areas that have been Presidentially declared as a major disaster. These include Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties. The remaining 20% of the allocation may be used to address unmet needs in areas that are outside the HUD-identified MID areas, provided that they received a presidential declaration as a disaster and are designated as grantee-identified MID areas by the State.

Project selection criteria is discussed in Section 3 and will be key in ensuring projects that are selected and awarded funding are in these locations and possess characteristics (i.e. affordability, size, etc.) to address housing types, quantity of units, and other housing needs, as identified in unmet needs assessment.

1.7 Not Eligible for FEMA Reimbursement

CDBG-DR activities under the Program are not eligible for reimbursement by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the Army Corps of Engineers. The Program will be used to address unmet housing needs not already covered by FEMA or other federal agencies.

1.8 Program Administration

DCA is responsible for the direct administration of the Program. As Responsible Entity, DCA will retain oversight of the Program, oversee all activities and expenditures of its subrecipients and developers, and ensure all statutory and regulatory program requirements are met including: national objectives, fair housing, social equity and non-discrimination, procurement and labor standards, environmental regulations, compliance, construction standards, and eligibility.

1.8.1 Subrecipient Roles and Responsibilities

Some of the key roles include, but are not limited to:

- ▶ Perform grant administration of the grant award.
- ▶ Meeting all established performance goals and measures.
- ▶ Assist with outreach to local communities, development communities, and localities in sphere of influence regarding program and development projects.
- ▶ Negotiate, execute, manage, and monitor the written development agreement with developer.
- ▶ Provide management and oversight of developer.
- ▶ Enforce policies, program guidelines and procedures.
- ▶ Monitor its own and developer performance and compliance with grant agreement and applicable federal regulations related to administrative and financial management, federal crosscutting requirements (i.e., suspension and debarment, Davis Bacon, Section 3, MBE/WBE, etc.), and other requirements.
- ▶ Facilitate project application process for submission to the Program.
- ▶ Manage any URA triggered relocation process, if applicable.
- ▶ Assist with project-specific (Tier 2) environmental review process to ensure compliance.
- ▶ Manage project approval processes as the entitling entity (i.e., entitlements, approval of construction drawings, permits, etc.).
- ▶ Ensure developer is adhering to roles and responsibilities as spelled out in written development agreement.
- ▶ Review and approve payments/reimbursements to developers.
- ▶ Submit request for reimbursement to the Program for review. Maintain project financial and budget records.
- ▶ Submit data to the Program for proper reporting (i.e., DRGR reporting, Section 3, Davis Bacon, etc.).

- ▶ Track/oversee project progress (i.e., status, time, and expenditure reports, etc.).
- ▶ Follow recordkeeping requirements established by the Program and establish additional requirements as needed for staff and developers.
- ▶ Ensure payment requests, reports, and program documents exist and are accurate.
- ▶ Confirm completion of related construction work prior to the release of reimbursements to the developer.
- ▶ Review, and approve change orders, when necessary.
- ▶ Manage process of acceptance/dedication of public infrastructure developed in support of housing with a commitment to long-term operations and maintenance.
- ▶ Manage AFFH and AFHMP compliance of project; work with the developer to create the AFHMP; monitor developer efforts toward AFFH and implementation of the AFHMP; manage marketing and outreach efforts regarding development of the project and sale of homes.
- ▶ Participate in the escrow transaction at land acquisition and construction funding of project, provide security instruments (i.e., promissory note, DOT, covenants/restrictions, etc.) and disbursement of funds.
- ▶ Ensure proper safeguards are used to protect homebuyer Personally Identifiable Information (PII) (i.e., name, birth date, social security number, age, etc.).
- ▶ Create and maintain a monitoring plan to ensure their own Program compliance and developer compliance.
- ▶ Assist with Duplication of Benefits process to ensure no duplication exists related to infrastructure and the overall development of the project.
- ▶ Oversee developer with the management of the closeout process and other aspects of Program/grant closeout related to the development project.
- ▶ Participate in monitoring and auditing processes including coordinating with developers. Monitoring and auditing may occur during Program implementation and/or after Program closeout, as required.

1.8.2 Developer Roles and Responsibilities

Some of the key roles of the developer will include but are not limited to:

- ▶ Formulate partnership/legal ownership entity (if applicable), negotiate partnership agreement, negotiate development agreement with subrecipient, identify and accept legal and financial risks associated with development.
- ▶ Select and manage all members of the development team (i.e., architects, engineers, environmental consultants, real estate professionals, general contractors, etc.).
- ▶ Obtain site control and negotiate terms of development agreement.



- ▶ Manage all predevelopment activities site selection, due diligence, land acquisition, title, survey, geotechnical, environmental studies, preparing plans and specifications, estimating construction costs, etc.
- ▶ Conduct marketing, advertising, and outreach regarding the development; manage functions related to outreach and engagement of the community (political, business, residents, etc.); issuing proper notices.
- ▶ Manage all activities related to constructing, rehabilitating, or purchasing real estate for the purposes of developing affordable housing.
- ▶ Secure and leverage necessary funding, develop the finance plan and strategy, seek investors, negotiate terms of funding, adhere to underwriting and lending rules, closing on lending, and manage funds.
- ▶ Manage application submission process related to project design, entitlement, approval and permitting processes.
- ▶ Manage all aspects of the construction process including procurement of the prime contractor, pre-construction meeting, award and manage construction contract(s), manage costs and budgets, review/process change orders, inspect work for construction draws, schedule inspections for sign-offs/permits finals, ensure adherence to federal regulations such as Section 3, Davis Bacon, MBE/WBE, fair housing, etc.; facilitate process for the acceptance of public infrastructure, oversee releases of bonds, ensure site security/asset management and protection, compliance with OSHA and other federal, state, and local laws and requirements.
- ▶ Ensure the fiscal viability and sustainability of the project during construction until disposition of all properties; maintain proper insurances, bonds, financial guarantees, etc.
- ▶ Work with subrecipient to assist with compliance of AFFH and the creation of the AFHMP.
- ▶ Work collaboratively with the Program and subrecipient to conduct marketing, advertising, and outreach regarding sale of homes.
- ▶ Facilitate sales/escrow processes for the sale of the homes to homeowners and implementing measures to ensure the homebuyer's confidential, Personally Identifiable Information (PII) (i.e., name, birth date, social security number, age, etc.) is protected.
- ▶ Manage closeout of the development/project and aspects of Program/grant closeout related to the development project.
- ▶ Participate in monitoring and auditing processes that may occur during Program implementation and/or after Program closeout, as required.

1.8.3 Program Start and Expenditure Timeline

Program Start

DCA anticipates that the Program will begin in fall 2023 and extend through project and Program closeout, or expiration of the grant.

Funding Period

For the CDBG-DR funding, DCA will not be held subject to the timely distribution and expenditure requirements typically imposed on CDBG funds; however, 100 percent (100%) of the CDBG-DR allocation must be expended prior to the expiration of the grant.

All funding awarded to a unit of general local government (UGLG) and their sub-awardees are subject to these timelines, as well. DCA may impose a more restrictive performance timeline of expenditures to ensure its ability to manage and meet statutory expenditure guidelines. DCA will include performance benchmarks, evaluation markers, and monitoring schedules in the standard agreements with subrecipients to ensure the statutory deadline is met.

Extension of Funding

HUD may extend the six (6) year period of performance, administratively. If extended to DCA, such an extension is not an automatic extension to its subrecipients and/or sub awardees. Extensions to DCA's subrecipients, if granted, will be on a case-by-case basis and determined by various factors such as project performance, subrecipient performance, timelines, overall program performance, national objective criteria, percentage of completion, total investment/expenditures at the time of the request for extension, etc. When the initial and/or extended period of performance has ended, DCA will close out the grant, any remaining funds not expended by the subrecipients and/or sub awardees will be recaptured by DCA and returned to HUD.

1.8.4 Geographic Areas Served

HUD-identified MID counties: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passaic, Somerset, and Union.

State-identified MID counties: Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, and Warren.

1.8.5 Applicable Rules, Statutes, Waivers and Alternative Requirements

As described in [87 FR 31636, II.B.1](#), grantees may utilize CDBG-DR funding for new construction. This FRN waives the previous prohibitions as found in 23 U.S.C. 5305(a) and 24 CFR 570.207(b)(3) to the extent necessary to allow the construction of new housing. DCA will administer the Program to develop new construction housing under the provision of the applicable waiver citations and apply CFR 570.202 and extend to new construction in addition to rehabilitation assistance. The Program will remain compliant with federal accessibility requirements listed in 24 CFR 1.4(b)(3) and 8.4(b)(5). Guidelines pertaining to new construction standards and requirements will be further detailed in Section 7.3 of this policy.

1.9 Social Equity and Vulnerable Populations

The Program will employ the following efforts to promote housing for vulnerable populations:

- ▶ Working closely with local governments to understand high-risk areas, social vulnerabilities, and community or public services that depend on residents.
- ▶ Working closely with community-based organizations to conduct outreach and engagement.
- ▶ Funding and facilitating access to housing counseling services for all program applicants through the supportive services (housing counseling and legal services).
- ▶ Supporting equitable homeownership for Blue Acres participants and eligible first-time homebuyers.

Intersectionality with Analysis of Impediments

As a homeownership program, the Program is positioned to not only serve low-income households and vulnerable populations by creating homeownership opportunities for the priority populations, but the Program also has the ability to strategically address many of the impediments to fair housing, as identified in the 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. The Program will help address the following impediments:

1. **Declining housing affordability** – The Program will require that 70% of the total units developed and funded through the Program are occupied by LMI households and each project must be occupied by a minimum of 51% LMI households.
2. **A rising proportion of people with Limited English Proficiency** – The Program will implement fair housing and affirmative marketing practices that are intended to make information accessible and meaningful. It will implement communication strategies in languages – as identified in the Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan - that reflect the diversity of the target populations.
3. **A concentration of subsidized housing in neighborhoods with relatively high levels of poverty** – The Program will solicit projects from various communities in the MID counties with mixed income-levels comprising the community.
4. **Lack of public information about fair housing law rights and responsibilities and lack of dialogue among groups with similar interest in access to fair housing and fair housing protections** – The Program will require an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan (AFHMP) and a comprehensive marketing strategy to ensure information regarding housing opportunities is available and accessible. The subrecipient and/or developer will be responsible for creating the plan and submitting to the Program for approval.
5. **The continuation of land use and zoning barriers to the production of housing for low-income households in some localities** – DCA will partner with UGLG that may have the ability to use variances within its administrative and

legislative capacity to approve development/zoning variances, and amendments to General and Specific Plan to address challenges related to land use and zoning that may serve as barriers and impediments to development.

6. **Racial and ethnic housing concentration** – DCA will make efforts, such as targeted marketing and outreach, to reduce racial disparities within communities by using the Program to increase the affordable housing supply and increase access to racial and ethnic groups that disproportionately may not have access.

2 ELIGIBILITY

2.1 National Objectives

HUD enforces compliance with the overall benefit requirements in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (HCDA) and 24 CFR 570.484, 24 CFR 570.200(a)(3), and 24 CFR 1003.208 and requires that all CDBG and CDBG-DR funded activities meet one of the specifically defined national objectives which ensures the funding is predominantly used to assist low to moderate income individuals, supports efforts to eliminate slums or blight, and address post-disaster urgent needs (within a prescribed timeframe). The Program will meet the following national objectives:

- Low Moderate Income (LMI):
 - Low Moderate Housing (LMH) for housing development & Phase II assistance
 - Low Moderate Area (LMA) for public infrastructure in support of housing
- Urgent Need

The Program will use the LMI national objective to serve individuals and households at or below 80% Area Median Income (AMI), ensuring seventy percent (70%) of the Program funded homes in each of the Program's housing developments will be sold to LMI-designated individuals and/or households. The Program may also use the Urgent Need national objective to provide assistance to eligible households with incomes greater than 80% AMI, but not exceeding 120% AMI. The Program has established the following prioritization categories to address the highest and greatest need, households will be prioritized, in Phase II regarding the disposition of housing units:

- **Priority #1:** Households participating in the Blue Acres Program within the jurisdiction of the Smart Move New Housing Development area. This priority approach provides opportunities for relocating residents to remain in lower risk areas within their communities.
- **Priority #2:** Ida-impacted households who are relocating through a Blue Acres Program in another jurisdiction and/or Ida-impacted qualified first-time homebuyers with incomes at or below 120% of AMI. This priority approach

provides opportunities for storm-impacted homeowners and renters to relocate to lower risk areas.

The Program and its partners will make reasonable accommodations to ensure access to the Program for persons with disabilities.

2.2 Eligible Activities

Eligible activities include those permissible for eligible entities under Section 105(a) of the HCDA and the CDBG federal regulations found at 24 C.F.R. Part 570 <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3689/24-cfr-part-570-cdbg/>. The eligible entity carrying out the activities shall be and will remain in compliance with Section 105(a), 24 C.F.R Part 570 and CDBG-DR waiver or alternative requirements found in 87 FRN 31636. The Program will target the use of funds specifically for new construction and all activities related to the delivery of new construction single-family housing units for homeownership purposes only, this is not a rental program and will not offer single-family rental units.

New Construction

The Program will fund the construction of new housing units - and related public infrastructure, as needed. Such activity is made permissible by alternative requirement under Section II.B.2 of FRN 31636. While the alternative requirement allows the carrying out of activities related to reconstruction and rehabilitation of residential structures with CDBG-DR funds, the Program will focus only on new construction, and/or conversion of previously non-residential structures into housing units.

The Program will ensure all new construction activities are performed and delivered in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local building requirements has adopted ICC-700 National Green Building Standard and Energy Star as the basis to meet the Green and Resilient Building Standard to achieve the resiliency, energy efficiency, affordability, and quality goals of the Program.

Homeownership Assistance

In the efforts of promoting continued stabilization of the community and households, homeownership assistance via down payment assistance may be provided to eligible Blue Acres Program participants and/or first-time homebuyers who have a demonstrated need. The assistance will be used to bridge purchase gaps of affordability for households earning up to 120 percent (120%) area median income who are participating in the Blue Acres Buyout Program and/or first-time homebuyers who meet program requirements.

The homeownership assistance will be provided in addition to any subsidies required to develop the projects. Homeownership assistance will be calculated and awarded strictly on demonstrated need. The homeownership assistance will be used to meet the national objectives defined in Section 2.1 of this Policy.

2.3 Eligible Costs

The Program funds may be used for all aspects of funding the development and in disposition of the properties once complete, such as (this is not an exhaustive list):

- ▶ Land acquisition costs (up to 50% land cost eligible for program reimbursement)
- ▶ Clearance/Demolition
- ▶ Soft Costs
 - Architecture
 - Engineering
 - Environmental
 - Market Analyst
 - Marketing Specialist
 - Consultancy Services
 - Legal
- ▶ Hard Costs
 - Housing Development
 - Infrastructure
 - Resilient Infrastructure
- ▶ Fees
 - Financing Fees
 - Developer Fees (no more than 15% of total development cost)
- ▶ Down Payment Assistance to Homebuyers
- ▶ Program/Activity Delivery Costs incurred by the Program and/or the subrecipient
 - Local Government Subrecipient Delivery Cost – applicants may request up to 5% of total project award as local activity delivery in the budget.
- ▶ Any costs that are eligible and reasonably necessary to develop and sell the housing units

2.4 Ineligible Activities

Activities are not eligible for the use of CDBG-DR funds through the Program if they:

- ▶ Do not tie-back or correspond to an identified disaster-related impact
- ▶ Are restricted by the appropriate legislation
- ▶ Are ineligible according to the CDBG-DR requirement and an appropriate waiver has not been granted
- ▶ Are not identified as eligible in the approved State Action Plan
- ▶ Are located in a floodplain
- ▶ Fail to meet a national objective
- ▶ Are illegal

2.5 Eligible Applicants

The Program will award funding to UGLGs such as counties, cities, and townships located within the designated MIDs. The UGLG will procure and award funding to for-profit and non-profit developers or Community Development Business Organizations (CDBOs). The Program will not directly award funds to for-profit and non-profit developers or CDBOs.

2.6 Eligible Project Models

This Program is designed to construct needed housing in disaster impacted counties with a lack of available affordable housing. The Program will allow applicants to select from one of these three project models:

- ▶ New Construction: Single-Family Subdivisions
- ▶ Infill and Scattered Site Development
- ▶ Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Adaptive Reuse Conversion

For more detail on eligible project models listed above, please refer to Section 4 of this Policy document.

3 APPLICATION

The Program will publish the application which will outline all required information to be included in the application. This information will be used to compare all applications consistently, calculate the amount of funding eligible to the project based on the proposed design, and allow the Program to underwrite the project and assess for readiness and cost reasonableness.

3.1 Application Process Overview

DCA is directly administering the Smart Move Program, identifying projects, and awarding funding through a competitive application process. It is anticipated that the application will be the issuance of a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) to be released in Fall of 2023. All eligible applicants, as defined in Section 2.5, will be able to apply for funding for projects located in jurisdictions within the designated MID counties. The value of the total funding made available through the NOFA will be up to \$15,000,000 per project. The Program will provide only the amount of funding required to develop the eligible projects, as defined in Section 2.6. The funding may be used for any of the eligible use of funds listed in Section 2.3.

All awards will be determined by an established ranking and scoring criteria that will be defined within the application, which may include: budget, scope, cost reasonableness, development incentive, development plan and design, affordability mix of housing units, construction building standards, materials and finishings, and the level and type of green, resilient and energy efficient measures incorporated into the project.

3.1.1 Scoring and Selection

Responses to the NOFA will first be reviewed for eligibility as specified in Section 2 and must meet minimum threshold criteria before moving to a technical evaluation. Applications will then be evaluated according to the technical scoring criteria. Should additional and/or clarifying information be needed to determine eligibility or to score a submitted application, those applicants may be given additional time to respond at the Program's discretion.

The Program will conduct an application evaluation (threshold criteria) which will determine whether the application is complete and potentially eligible for funding. DCA will further review only the applications that meet the threshold criteria listed below:

- ▶ Application was submitted on time.
- ▶ Application is signed and complete.
- ▶ Applying entity is an eligible city, township, county, special district or federally recognized tribal government.
- ▶ Applicant's project benefits HUD and/or State-identified MID areas.
- ▶ Applicant meets National Objective Requirement(s).
- ▶ Application demonstrated site(s) control.
- ▶ Application indicates development will not occur in a floodplain.
- ▶ Application indicates the development will contain a minimum of 6 units.
- ▶ Application indicates commitment to minimum Green Building Standards.
- ▶ Applicant submitted evidence of Public Notice compliance.

Applications that meet the minimum threshold criteria will then be reviewed by a panel as part of a technical scoring process. The review panel will generate individual scores using the established score criteria. The review panel will consist of qualified professionals who will independently and objectively score applications consistent with the scoring criteria. The review panel will meet regularly during the scoring process to discuss any widely divergent scores. Ultimately, the average of their scores will become the official composite score for each application. Only the application itself (including requested attachments) will be scored. Any documents submitted with the application that were not requested will not be scored. Each element of the scoring criteria has a value associated with it. Scoring criteria will include but is not limited to:

- ▶ **Project Site:** The application will be scored on how close the site is to the greatest number of services and amenities such as access to food, health and wellness services, education and cultural sites, transportation, retail, community, and civic facilities. Projects should demonstrate how walkable or accessible to transportation they are and illustrate walkability on a site plan or map of the area.
- ▶ **Demonstrated Experience:** Applications will be scored on their partnered developer's ability to demonstrate experience with construction of new housing, housing developments similar in scale to what is proposed, federal



funding programs such as CDBG-DR or HOME, federal labor standards, compliance and reporting requirements.

- ▶ **Project Readiness:** Projects that demonstrate their ability to proceed immediately upon award and complete within the program schedule will receive the most points. Project readiness will be assessed on multiple factors including site control (is the property currently owned by the development team or will an acquisition be required), financial readiness (are all assets needed for the project in place with letters of commitment from lenders or team assets), and project design development (how far along are architectural and engineering plans).
- ▶ **Resilient Design:** To receive the point allotment for this criterion, the application must describe how the project incorporates one or more resilient construction solutions, including those designed to harden and protect residential structures from hazards, leaving households and communities more resilient and prepared for future climate events. Resilient solutions use approaches that include, but are not limited to solar power generation and storage, green roofs, on-site stormwater management, durable and storm-resistant exterior building materials, resilient infrastructure, etc.
- ▶ **Innovative Design:** To receive the point allotment for this criterion, the application must describe how the project incorporates one or more innovative construction solutions designed to demonstrate new, innovative, creative solutions to complex problems of durable and affordable housing. Such innovative design examples include but are not limited to, structural 3-D printed homes, geothermal heating, electrochromic smart glass, net-zero housing, modular construction, adaptive reuse such as storage container housing, etc.
- ▶ **Community Need:** Applicants must demonstrate their local need for additional affordable housing units. This can be documented in the form of the required Market Analysis. Communities may also demonstrate a loss of housing units as a result of the disaster, or buyout programs designed to reduce future risks.
- ▶ **Value of CDBG-DR investment:** While all applicant projects will be unique in design and development characteristics, the Program will calculate the average CDBG-DR investment per housing unit to determine the value of CDBG-DR funds committed to the project. Applications able to produce the most housing units at the lowest CDBG-DR cost per unit will score the highest. This calculation will not include the down payment assistance that will be provided to the homebuyers.
- ▶ **Community Engagement:** Applications will be scored on their ability to demonstrate that meaningful community outreach and engagement led to project design based on local housing needs assessments and community input.
- ▶ **Mix of housing unit types, sizes, and income levels:** The Program is committed to providing clean, quality, affordable housing to meet the needs of the community. Applications that demonstrate developing a variety of housing



types and sizes and various income levels, (i.e., LMI (up to 80% AMI), UN (up to 120% AMI), and market (no income qualifiers) – with 70% of the units funded by the Program serving LMI households) that align with documented community needs will score the highest. All housing units must be constructed to the same quality and construction standard for all buyers.

- ▶ **Leveraging Partnerships:** Utilizing a variety of funding sources and services allows applicants to best leverage CDBG-DR resources. Applicants should consider any available resources in designing their project scope and budget such as support from non-profit, and private partners.

All scores and justifications will be documented and provided to applicants upon request to ensure transparency in the award process. A description of the scoring rubric will be provided with the Application Packet and Instructions. Failure to provide sufficient supporting documentation may result in the application being deemed incomplete or otherwise the score reduced in accordance with the missing information.

3.2 Proof of Public Hearing

In accordance with the State’s Citizen Participation Plan, all units of local government that receive CDBG-DR funds must have a written and adopted citizen participation plan that includes gaining public input on the use of CDBG-DR funds including the amount of funds requested, the activities to be undertaken, the national objectives that will be met, and a review of any potential displacement caused by the project and the local government’s anti-displacement and relocation plans. Applicants will need to include proof of publication and public hearing minutes. Any additional citizen participation requirements such as the local government’s adopted citizen participation plan can be collected after a project has been awarded.

3.3 Site Requirements

3.3.1 Site Selection and Neighborhood Compatibility

All applications must clearly identify the site for their housing development project. Applications should include maps, photographs, and documentation about the existing site condition, the surrounding land uses, and the availability or need for utilities and public infrastructure to support this proposed housing development. Site selection documents should also provide information about the proximity of the proposed housing units to surrounding amenities and services.

3.3.2 Site Control

Applicants must demonstrate control of any site(s) that will receive funding. Site control must be documented at the time of application through a deed or other proof of ownership; or an executed option to purchase or lease. Acting on such option prior to the completion of the Environmental Tier II review will constitute a choice limiting

action, therefore applicants should ensure that options to purchase or lease allow sufficient time for the Program to both review applications and conduct all required compliance. Applicants may need to extend options to prevent any violation of HUD environmental regulations.

3.3.3 Adverse/Negative Site Features

Applicants should avoid sites with known or identified negative or adverse site features. In general, such adverse site conditions will be identified in the Tier II Environmental Review, but applicants should pay close attention to sites with potential issues related to noise, and environmental justice when identifying the site use for the new housing development.

3.3.4 Property Appraisal

For private purchase or developer-owned property contributed to the project, the developer must obtain an independent full appraisal of the property's market value at developer's cost and transmit it to the applicant, if the developer is seeking reimbursement for the value of the land. If the applicant deems the appraisal acceptable, developer may include up to 50% of the value of the land to be reimbursed by the Program in the project budget. Through application review, the Program will make the determination if such land costs will be funded prior to the start of construction and at the time the restrictive covenants are recorded. The applicant or the Program, at its discretion, may obtain another appraisal at its cost and determine a reasonable value for the contribution of the property. Land donated by the applicant is not subject to property appraisal requirements.

3.4 Land Use Entitlements

Applicants must ensure that housing is an eligible land use for the proposed site and no entitlements or restrictive covenants prevent such development. If any zoning changes, lien releases, or other such land use procedures are known, the applicant must outline the steps necessary to make the parcel able to be developed.

3.4.1 Parcel and Tract Maps

The application should outline both the existing parcel for development along with the anticipated subdivision for single-family housing. Applications should demonstrate a knowledge and understanding of all requirements to acquire, build, subdivide, and dispose of housing units for the identified site. Applicants should include details for:

- ▶ Lot Line Adjustments
- ▶ Prelim/Final Tract Maps
- ▶ Housing Development plan (i.e. 3D site plan)



3.5 Market Analysis

The market analysis will evaluate various aspects of the market conditions affecting the development such as economic conditions, housing supply and demand, rental rates (which could have a bearing on the resale market), market trends such as pricing, existing resale inventory, and absorption rates and other factors that may impact the proposed project. The analysis must synthesize the data and interpret the data with relevant conclusions to housing needs, the relevancy of the project, to the market and how the project addresses such needs. The analysis must be completed by a certified/licensed market analyst and must be included with the application/request for funding. This analysis must support and be consistent with the applicant's proposed development design, mix of housing type and size, and sales price per unit as discussed in Section 5.5.2.

3.6 Construction Plans

Applications must include detailed site and construction plans. The program allows for a variety of housing sizes and types, however all units should be designed and constructed to the same standard using the consistent durable materials for all units. While plans do not need to be finalized, and the Program may request site/plan modifications, the applicant should at a minimum provide schematics that outline:

- ▶ Total number of housing units proposed for the development.
- ▶ Breakdown of housing units by bedroom size.
- ▶ Breakdown by attached or detached housing units.
- ▶ Breakdown of identified populations to be served / income targeting – assign the number of housing units by type to: below 80% AMI, 80-120% AMI, market. 70% of the Program funded units must be dedicated to LMI households.
- ▶ Anticipated need for public infrastructure within and outside the proposed site.
- ▶ Detailed information about innovative and resilient building practices integrated into project design such as microhomes.
- ▶ Resilient public infrastructures such as Microgrids.

3.7 Project Plan Requirements

3.7.1 Project Budget with Cost Estimates

Applications must include a detailed project budget outlining all uses of funding for the entire development project including but not limited to costs associated with acquisition, lot/parcel subdivision, legal and finance fees, design and engineering, construction of housing units, construction of public infrastructure, development fees, etc. The budget must also clearly document all funding sources including the requested CDBG-DR amount and all other leveraged funds including developer equity, conventional lending, or other local, state, or federal funding allocated to this project. Project budgets will clearly document which funding sources are proposed for which costs specified in the budget, ensuring that all costs are equal to all sources.

The application will identify all required budget lines. In general, the budget will include:

- ▶ Land Acquisition: Up to 50% of the land cost may be specified for CDBG-DR funds.
- ▶ Infrastructure: Up to 100% of the infrastructure cost may be specified for CDBG-DR funds.
- ▶ Resilient Infrastructure: Up to 100% of the infrastructure cost may be specified for CDBG-DR funds.
- ▶ Housing Construction: Up to the calculated development incentive may be included in the Program's award: See section 5 for detail.
- ▶ Developer's Fee: Up to 15% of the Total Development Cost may be included in the total project budget.
- ▶ Subrecipient Delivery Cost: Up to 5% of the Program's award may be specified for CDBG-DR funds.

Developers must provide a cost for the project, assume part of the project risk, and enter into a Development Agreement, a written agreement with the subrecipient where both their fees and processes are clearly outlined. As such any cost overages are the responsibility of the developer. The Developer's fee can be used to cover cost overages or costs associated with acquiring necessary insurance, bonding, or other unanticipated expenses.

3.7.2 Project Schedule

The Developer must submit a detailed project schedule that reflects all aspects of development from predevelopment to construction to sell out of the housing units. The project schedule must include all major milestones and be included in the Development Agreement. The schedule must reflect the Developer's ability to complete the project within the funding and expenditure timeframes, as imposed by the CDBG-DR funding source, and must demonstrate the Developer's ability to perform in accordance with the schedule.

All projects will be subject to commencing within six (6) months from the execution of the subrecipient agreement and the receipt of the Notice to Proceed and completing within thirty-six (36) months from the contract execution date, unless written approval to extend is provided by the Program. The project schedule must be included in the Development Agreement and must be approved by the Program prior to the execution of the agreement.

Additionally, all projects funded with CDBG-DR funding must be completed and funds expended no later than January 13, 2028. To ensure the expenditure requirements are met, the Program may impose mandatory milestone achievements that significantly precede this date to ensure the ability to perform and meet the funding requirements.

3.7.3 Development Team

Applications must outline in detail the members of their development team including but not limited to:

- ▶ Key Members/Qualifications
- ▶ Experience
- ▶ Partnership Structure and Ownership Details
- ▶ Legal: In-house/partner or General Counsel
- ▶ Partnerships with Financial Institutions
- ▶ Capacities
- ▶ Organizational/Staffing
- ▶ Fiscal Capacity/Liquidity/Credit Strength
- ▶ Past Performance
- ▶ Conformance with Construction Standards
- ▶ Construction Financing Cashflow Plan – Including proposed sequence of construction and disposition of housing units (will units be built and sold in order to cashflow project, or will all units be built concurrently for mobilization cost savings.)
- ▶ Professional References

The developer and any organizations comprising the development team that will be receiving federal funding will be subject to meeting federal debarment and suspension requirements. Each will be required to be registered with System Award Management at www.sams.gov, possess a federal Unique Entity Identifier (UEI), and must not be included on the debarred and suspension list. Any entity listed in the debarment data is not eligible for federal funding.

3.7.4 Project Readiness

Shovel ready projects or projects that are in a considerably advanced stage of progress to be able to commence construction within six (6) months after an issuance of an award will be prioritized. Project readiness will include substantial completion of the following: NEPA/Environmental, local zoning/entitlement approvals, approval of construction drawings, and building permit readiness.

3.8 Due Diligence Documentation

All applications must provide sufficient documentation for the Program to conduct their review for due diligence including but not limited to correct local zoning, any needed variances, waivers or changes needed and the process for such changes, environmental constraints, survey irregularities, issues with title, geotechnical deficiencies, etc.

3.9 Underwriting

The Program will use all the detailed information provided in the application to underwrite the development project. Underwriting includes but not limited to ensuring all proposed costs are eligible, necessary, and reasonable. The Program will review application design

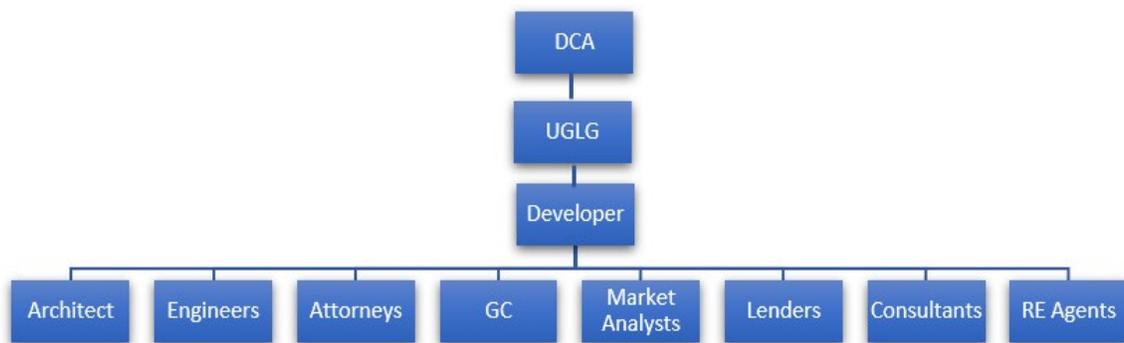
details to ensure projects are feasible and reasonable. Housing finishes and construction materials identified should be durable and low maintenance. As such some proposed building materials may be higher cost than standard builder grade but are designed for sustainable and resilient long-term affordable housing, and therefore may be determined cost reasonable. The application will provide specifics on underwriting criteria, scoring metrics, funding restrictions and limits (i.e., maximum developer fee, Subrecipient Delivery Costs, construction contingencies, etc.).

4 HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Program Implementation Model

The Program will be implemented under a UGLG led model with management and oversight provided by DCA. The UGLG will act as applicant up until award, at which time they will assume the role of subrecipient and be responsible for all efforts necessary to carry out activities with the exception of those that are specific to DCA. Additionally, the subrecipient will be subject to all applicable federal and state requirements pertaining to the awards. The Program will select the pilot communities through a competitive application.

Once the eligible communities have been selected as subrecipient, the subrecipient will enter into a development agreement with a for-profit or non-profit organization to serve in the capacity of developer. The developer will control the site and retain ownership of the development project through Phase I. The implementation structure will be as follows:



The roles will be defined in the Subrecipient Agreement with DCA, and will include but may not be limited to managing the development process (i.e., predevelopment, construction, and disposition/sale) and development team which may include:

- ▶ Developer
- ▶ Engineers, architects, and/or landscape architects



- ▶ Environmental consultants
- ▶ Land use experts/planners
- ▶ Green building/resiliency consultant
- ▶ Real estate attorney
- ▶ Financial consultant
- ▶ General contractor
- ▶ Market analyst
- ▶ Real estate agents and/or brokers
- ▶ Marketing consultant

Additionally, the specific requirements between the subrecipient and development team (i.e., developer, contractor, etc.) will be defined in a development agreement and may be inclusive of:

- ▶ Selecting site(s), negotiating and acquiring land (after environmental review);
- ▶ Procuring contractors, professional and consultancy services;
- ▶ Designing the project;
- ▶ Obtaining project entitlements and approvals;
- ▶ Securing financing (i.e., predevelopment, construction, and permanent);
- ▶ Managing construction;
- ▶ Marketing and selling homes to homebuyers (Covered in Phase II).

The development team will be established by the developer with the subrecipient providing oversight of the developer. The Program will also conduct a thorough review of the experience and capacity of development team members to ensure they are able to carry out CDBG-DR activities. The result of the development team capacity review will determine whether an organization is able to participate in the Program and if the UGLG is able to proceed with entering into a contract with the developer.

In making its determination of capacity, the Program will consider all issues relevant to the development team members' ability to successfully develop/manage the project or properly expend all awarded resources in a timely and eligible manner. Approval of the development team, or parts thereof, will be at the sole discretion of the Program. The Program may check references and obtain feedback from other states and municipalities where relationships with members of the development team exist.

The Program will check the statuses of the entities comprising the development team in the System for Award Management (SAM) website at www.sam.gov to ensure that no agency comprising the development team has been debarred, suspended, or otherwise precluded from doing business with the federal government.

4.2 Project Models

4.2.1 New Construction: Single Family Subdivisions

The Program will allow for the development of new residential subdivisions to create single-family homes. 70% of new homes will be sold to LMI income qualified buyers and 30% sold to UN income qualified buyers or market rate buyers. The Program will allow for the construction of public infrastructure in support of housing as described in Section 4.5 below, which requires that at least 51% of all households within the service area of the new infrastructure are LMI. The subdivision approval process will be managed by the administrative/governing body(ies) of the subrecipient's jurisdiction. The subdivision design must meet all applicable federal, state, and local requirements related to subdividing land for residential use. These projects will likely require the installation of public infrastructure such as roads, utilities, and other neighborhood improvements. These costs are eligible under this Program and must be clearly broken out from the housing costs in the application to ensure compliance with reporting requirements of HUD CDBG eligible activities.

4.2.2 Infill and Scatter-Site Development

The Program will allow for an infill and/or scattered-site strategy. This includes the construction of one or more housing units on an existing parcel of land within an existing neighborhood. For example, the redevelopment of a previously cleared site, the partitioning of oversized lot(s) to allow for greater housing density, or the development of a previously undeveloped parcel adjacent to existing public utilities. Building housing as in-fill on vacant lots expands housing opportunity within existing neighborhoods. This strategy may be beneficial in communities that have unused or underused parcels within its existing development patterns. Infill and scattered site projects can be developed in close proximity to resources LMI households may not typically be able to access easily. These applications must be able to demonstrate the ability to construct at least six (6) LMI housing units on one or multiple non-adjacent (scattered) sites within the jurisdiction of the applicant.

4.2.3 Adaptive Reuse and Conversions

The Program will allow adaptive reuse and/or conversion projects to increase the affordable homeownership stock if opportunities arise to repurpose or convert an existing structure to build affordable ownership housing. Conversion includes the adaptive reuse of existing non-residential structures into housing units. For example: former school buildings, warehouses, office buildings, etc. are converted into housing units.



4.3 Additional Development Options

Within the three development models mentioned above, all developments have the flexibility to design projects that include the following options:

4.3.1 Attached and Detached Single-Family Residential Types

The Program may incorporate various single family residential types into the Program to address community needs. These types may not only include single-family detached structures with no shared walls but may also include single-family attached and semi-detached structures with common walls. Given the many factors that influence development such as materials and labor costs, scarcity of land and space, challenged credit markets, and changing market conditions, single-family attached residential structures such as condos, townhomes and semi-attached structures with smaller footprints may be a cost-effective approach to optimize funding, maximize land use, increase the overall production of homeownership units, reduce the amount of maintenance required by homeowners, and make homeownership for low-income households more affordable and sustainable. Both Attached and Detached housing types may result in the formation of homeowner associations (HOAs) or other shared ownership models. In all cases, the ownership of housing units will be fully transferred to the new owners, and any HOAs may be established by the community of owners. The developer will not be involved in any long-term maintenance or on-going operations after the sale of housing units, nor will any management fees will be paid to the developer.

4.3.2 Innovative Housing Construction

Applicants are encouraged to incorporate innovative and creative housing construction into the Smart Move Program to address existing and future housing needs. Projects that include these innovative techniques will receive extra points when the Program is considering applications.

Examples include, but are not limited to, prefabricated manufactured housing, 3-D printed housing, fixed foundation tiny houses, innovative and technological designs, and alternative construction methods.

Additional green innovative features can be integrated into housing design such as solar power with back-up storage, rain gardens and planter boxes to hold and reuse water, green roofs, etc. Innovative and creative housing approaches will require a record of successful implementation and maintenance within the region to be considered. The application may request additional funds above the Development Incentive for documented innovative housing approach costs per-unit.

4.4 Project Characteristics

The characteristics of each project will be determined by the subrecipient and the development team in collaboration with the community. The project specifics will be based upon community demographics and housing needs, site location and characteristics, and proximity to amenities such as parks, schools, public transportation, medical facilities, libraries, etc.

Each project must meet all the following requirements:

- ▶ In a designated MID county
- ▶ Project is financially feasible, reasonable, and viable
- ▶ Require a detailed budget with no more than \$15M requested in program funding
- ▶ Prevents a concentration of LMI housing, developments will be mixed income with 70% of the development serving LMI households
- ▶ Meets required building and construction standards (Section 7.3)
- ▶ Meets elevation requirements
- ▶ Meets or exceeds green and energy efficiency standards
- ▶ Meets resiliency standards
- ▶ Must contain a minimum of six (6) single family housing units, may be infill/scattered sites

4.5 Public Infrastructure in Support of Housing

Public infrastructure is critical to community development particularly when constructed in support of housing and may be fully funded by the Program. Consequently, CDBG-DR identifies publicly owned infrastructure as improvements that are open to and accessible by the general public and serve the housing units produced through this program. Applicants should consider both infrastructure needs to serve the proposed new housing as well as existing systems needs to accommodate growth. Costs incurred to construct the improvements may be eligible for reimbursement. Examples of public improvements include but are not limited to:

- ▶ Streets
- ▶ Sidewalks and curbs
- ▶ Wet Utilities (i.e., water and sewer improvements)
- ▶ Dry utilities (i.e., gas, electrical, solar energy systems such as microgrids, communications, broadband infrastructure)
- ▶ Flood and drainage systems (i.e., gutters, storm drains, catch basins, and retention/detention basins)
- ▶ Aesthetic improvements (i.e., landscaped parkways, decorative lighting, benches, planters)

All new housing units must have access to and be connected to public utilities, thus, the use of septic tanks, wells, or other private utilities not tying into the mainline from a private

property/house are not considered to be public improvements and will not be deemed acceptable nor eligible for reimbursement.

The Program will cover up to 100% of the eligible budgeted costs to develop the standard, green, and resilient infrastructure directly benefiting the development. For proposed infrastructure that benefits the area such as streets, sidewalks, sewer, gutters, etc., at least 51% of the service area community members/households receiving the benefit must meet the LMI national objective and must be designated an LMA service area to be eligible for the 100% cost coverage.

The project budget must detail all infrastructure costs within the itemized Total Development Costs budget and the Sources and Uses must demonstrate if any other federal, state, or local funding sources are available or being used to fund the construction of the public improvements. The cost of the public infrastructure is subject to verification that no Duplication of Benefits exist.

The developer will be required to partner with the local municipality and utility companies for the development and eventual dedication of the public improvement to the governing jurisdiction. All public infrastructure construction must comply with all laws and regulations governing the construction of public facilities including but not limited to Davis Bacon, State Prevailing Wage (where applicable), Section 3, MBE/WBE, etc.

The public infrastructure must be maintained and have an expected useful life in accordance with industry standards or those imposed by local laws and ordinances, whichever is greater. Generally, the infrastructure will be dedicated to and accepted by the UGLG and/or lead agency for long-term operations and maintenance.

The Program encourages green and resilient measures that promote long-term resiliency and sustainability. The projects that incorporate the use of green building standards, materials, and green infrastructure into the design will receive an increased score. These projects will introduce and use green approaches and technologies that are not commonly used and may come with increased long and short-term costs. Some examples of green infrastructure are:

- ▶ Permeable and porous pavements
- ▶ Bioswales
- ▶ Rainwater harvesting
- ▶ Downspout disconnection
- ▶ Bioretention cells to hold water on-site
- ▶ Infiltration basins
- ▶ Filters
- ▶ Extended Detention
- ▶ Land/habitat conservation and the use of open spaces to reduce stormwater runoff and sewer overflow.



4.6 Easements and Right-of-Way Dedications

If easements and right-of-way dedications are required as part of the subdivision development process, acquisition of such must be clearly identified as voluntary or involuntary within the application and must adhere to federal Uniform Relocation Act requirements, please refer to Section 6.1 for more details.

5 AWARD

5.1 Distribution of Funding

Distribution of Funding by Community

The funding for communities will be determined by a competitive application process (i.e., Notice of Funding Availability, Request of Proposal, etc.), to identify eligible projects for funding.

Distribution of Funding by Project

Projects will be selected and funded based upon demonstrated need, detailed budgets, and award calculations.. The Program reserves the right to make exceptions to the maximum award amount, when necessary, to comply with federal accessibility standards, reasonably accommodate a person(s) with disabilities, to exceed standard energy efficiency, and green and resiliency standards, or to construct innovation and expanded energy efficient infrastructure such as microgrids, solar farms, and other energy-efficient solutions.

5.2 Maximum Awards

The Program will impose a maximum assistance of \$15,000,000 per project. Award calculations will be based upon the total Development Incentive described in section 5.5 below along with eligible costs documented as necessary for the construction of the proposed housing development.

5.3 Subrecipient Award

The Program will make a grant award to the Subrecipient to include the eligible uses of funds as outlined in the selected application. This award will be issued in the form of a Subrecipient Agreement. The Subrecipient will then provide the needed funds to the developer in the form of a zero percent (0%) interest loan for the term of the construction period, to be defined in the Development Agreement. The loan will be secured by DCA as a recorded deed of trust (lien) that will be fully forgiven upon the completion of the project. Restrictive covenants will be recorded against the project to secure the CDBG-DR investment and ensure the project is completed in conformance with the intended affordable use. Upon project completion, the restrictive covenants and deed of trust (lien) securing the loan to the developer will be reconveyed and released.

5.4 Developer Funding

In addition to the loan provided by the Subrecipient, the developer may need to obtain other construction financing, the Program will not fully fund the project. The developer may be fully reimbursed for infrastructure costs and reimbursed for housing development costs, up to the full incentive amount during the construction phase. The payments will be made in accordance with the Development Agreement upon a milestone-based payment schedule. The developer will also receive proceeds upon the sale of each home.

The Subrecipient will act as the lender of CDBG-DR funds to the Developer and will establish a loan in the amount of the Program calculated award less any Subrecipient Delivery Cost with the Developer prior to funding being provided.

The loan closing will occur when the subrecipient executes the development agreement, and DCA records the restrictive covenants as part of the loan closing. Once all documents are executed, and the Program has confirmed completion of federal cross-cutting requirements such as the environmental review, CDBG-DR funds will be eligible for reimbursement to the developer, as costs are incurred for the construction of single-family housing units.

5.5 Development Incentive

The Program will offer development incentives to help reduce the capital outlay and development costs. The funds will be paid to the developer based on established milestones, with the final retainage payment issued when all homes are sold to the LMI or UN homebuyers. The development incentives will be calculated based on the proposed project design in terms of number of units and submitted maximum sales price. The development incentives will apply to all the housing product types discussed in Section 4.2.

5.5.1 Maximum Per-Unit Incentive

The Program will calculate the development incentive based upon the proposed maximum sales price per unit. The development incentive will be used to ensure the home will be sold at a discounted, affordable sales price to the homebuyer. It is anticipated that homes sold to LMI homebuyers will require a higher level of incentive; consequently, the incentive limits are percentage based, adjusted by national objective, please see the Table in Section 5.5.2 for calculation examples.

Considering the benefits of mixed-income communities, the Program is encouraging developers to include some market rate homes in the unit mix. However, given those units may serve households with incomes higher than limits allowable in CDBG-DR funded programs, market rate units will not be eligible for program incentives. The maximum incentives are:

National Objective	Income Level of Homebuyer	Maximum Per-Unit Incentive
LMI	Up to 80%	50% of Sales Price
UN	80% - 120%	33% of Sales Price
N/A (Market Rate)	No income qualifiers	Not eligible for incentive

Please note: the dollar value of the incentive will change as it is directly tied to the percentage of incentive based upon the national objective.

5.5.2 Sales Price and Purchase Price Discounts

Though the homes will be sold to income-qualified households, the Program will require the developer to apply “purchase price discounts” (also known as a seller’s concession) as a strategy to prevent depressed market values generally resulting from affordable housing. These discounts will be calculated per home and are equal to the Incentive identified above.

As part of the application, the developer must indicate the anticipated price the houses are expected to be sold at. Developers must provide independent pricing models, market analysis and comparable sales documentation to support their identified sales price. The applicants can establish a set sales price anticipated for the time of construction completion, as long as any escalators used in this projection are described within the application’s supporting documentation. In order to ensure affordability, each house will be subject to this set sale price. The sales price must be deemed reasonable and is subject to the Program’s approval.

The development incentive noted above will be based on the applicable percentage of the set sales price, which will be awarded and paid to the developer during construction. Therefore, no price negotiations or price adjustments can occur at the time of sale to the income qualified buyer, as the incentive was awarded based on the determined sales price at the time of award.

A purchase price discount equal to the development incentive (the amount already provided during construction) will be issued to the homeowner to reduce the amount the buyer is responsible for at closing. The development incentives and purchase price discounts will be stipulated in the Development Agreement between the Subrecipient and the developer and in the Purchase and Sale Agreement between the developer and homebuyer. The purchase price discount will be reflected as a credit to the homebuyer from the developer on the estimated closing statement during the escrow process. Additionally, the sales price of record will be the undiscounted purchase price.

The sales price will inform the development incentive and the purchase discount as noted in the example below for a single-family detached development type:



TABLE 1 – EXAMPLE INCENTIVE AND DISCOUNT CALCULATIONS

Single-Family Detached Incentives, Purchase Price Discounts, and Sales Price										
National Objective	Percentage of Incentive applied to Sales Price	2 Bedroom			3 Bedroom			4 Bedroom		
		Sales Price	Development Incentive/ Purchase Price	Discounted Sales Price to Homebuyer	Sales Price	Development Incentive/ Purchase Price	Discounted Sales Price to Homebuyer	Sales Price	Development Incentive/ Purchase Price	Discounted Sales Price to Homebuyer
			Discount	Discount		Discount	Discount		Discount	
LMI	50%	\$ 375,000	\$ 187,500	\$ 187,500	\$ 450,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 275,000	\$ 275,000
UN	33%	\$ 375,000	\$ 123,750	\$ 251,250	\$ 450,000	\$ 148,500	\$ 301,500	\$ 550,000	\$ 181,500	\$ 368,500
Market	0%	\$ 375,000	\$ -	\$ 375,000	\$ 450,000	\$ -	\$ 450,000	\$ 550,000	\$ -	\$ 550,000

Note: Since incentives are percentage based, the dollar value will vary based upon market sales prices of the housing unit for each proposed project.

5.6 Award Calculations

Phase 1 award calculations, up to \$15M per project, will be established based on the budget proposed in the application. The combination of these application inputs and the policy established amounts will generate a calculation for a total project award. The Program reserves the right to award less than the proposed budget to meet Programmatic budget caps and to only include reasonable and necessary costs. All awards will be subject to a Duplication of Benefits review and calculation (See Section 6.3) prior to the Program issuing a notification of award.

Phase 1 awards will include all eligible costs in accordance with the project application budget as stipulated in Section 3.7.1 for costs to be awarded through the Subrecipient Agreement.

Phase 2 will calculate down payment assistance for homebuyers, which will be set aside for the Program to provide to buyers. This amount will be calculated and included in the \$15M maximum award for Phase 1, but not awarded in the Subrecipient Agreement.

5.7 Notification of Award

Projects selected for funding by the Program may be offered all or a portion of the total requested funding. Once award amounts are determined, the Program will send a Notification of Award to successful applicants which is a preliminary offer to enter into a subrecipient agreement. Execution of an agreement is contingent on both parties' agreement of the terms and conditions, including project scope, budget – including state and federal construction and financial rules and regulations, and timeliness, among others and described in greater detail in this policy. Awards will be considered final upon receipt of an executed grant agreement between DCA and the applicant.

5.7.1 Protest of Award Determination

Within five (5) business days of notification, applicants may protest the Program's determination that an application is incomplete, has failed threshold review, or been determined to provide an insufficient basis for an award. Written protests must be submitted to the Program and must provide relevant facts and evidence of support of the protest. The protests will be reviewed and processed on a programmatic level. Upon final determination of the protest, if applicant is not satisfied with such



determination, the applicant may use the Program's formal appeals process to escalate the matter. Please refer to Section 9 for more information on the appeals process.

5.8 Agreements

5.8.1 Subrecipient Agreement

Upon selection of an eligible application and after the total award amount has been calculated based upon the submitted project budget and the Program's review, DCA will enter into a Subrecipient Agreement with the applicant unit of local government. This agreement will outline the terms and conditions of the award including the total award amount and the period of performance in which the project must be completed within. If identified within the application, the agreement will outline the amount of CDBG-DR Subrecipient Delivery Costs the subrecipient may retain for costs associated with their local management and oversight of the project (not to exceed 5% of the total project award).

5.8.2 Developer Agreement

Prior to the issuance of any funding to the project, the developer will be required to execute a Development Agreement with the Subrecipient. The Development Agreement must include, but is not limited to:

- ▶ A comprehensive project budget inclusive of the Program funded incentives and all external funding;
- ▶ The amount and type of funding provided to the developer;
- ▶ The number of total units approved for the housing development designating the number of affordable and market;
- ▶ The location of development, unit sizes (square feet) and number of bedrooms;
- ▶ The market rate sales price of the Program funded homes to be built;
- ▶ Acknowledgement of the restrictive covenants imposed on the development;
- ▶ The schedule for completion and occupancy of the units;
- ▶ The list of construction milestones by which payment may be remitted;
- ▶ A description of incentives, subsidies, development standards development standard waivers or other optional assistance being provided;
- ▶ A description of who the units may be sold to and procedures/process for qualifying buyers; and,
- ▶ A description of remedies and cures for breaches and defaults.

5.8.3 Foreclosure, Non-Compliance, Defaults and Breaches

All agreements must include clauses for non-compliance, default, and breach of contract. The Program will work closely with subrecipients to enforce all written agreements and take legal action when necessary for the protection or recapture of federal investments when projects fail to perform, accomplish an eligible activity, or meet a national objective. The Program will document all efforts to enforce

agreements, take legal action when necessary, and exhaust reasonable efforts for recapture prior to requesting the ability to write-off losses from HUD.

5.8.4 Restrictive Covenants

Restrictive covenants to the Program's benefit will be recorded by DCA at the relevant county recorder's office applicable to the project and will remain in effect until the completion of the project. The restrictive covenants will memorialize DCA's ability to enforce the intended use of the land/project through legal action, if necessary, in the event of developer default, foreclosure, or other actions that are incurable and may occur prior to the completion of the project. Approval of the restrictive covenants from lenders and parties with financial/vested interests in the development will be required.

5.8.5 Intercreditor and Subordination Agreement and Lien Priority

The Program funding and the associated security instruments (i.e., deeds of trust) may be filed in a junior position to the primary lender. In the event there are multiple lenders and/or funding sources, an Intercreditor and Subordination Agreement may be necessary to clearly define the order of priority of the funding and lien positions.

6 CROSS-CUTTING COMPLIANCE

6.1 Uniform Relocation Act (URA)

The URA provides relocation assistance to any person as defined at 49 CFR 24.2(a)(9)(i) that is displaced as a result of a federally assisted project involving acquisition, demolition, or rehabilitation. Displaced persons include individuals, households, businesses, non-profits, and persons storing property on site. Please reference DCA's "URA Policy Manual" for more information.

The property owner's participation is voluntary and does not require URA assistance. Subrecipients must obtain the proper easements or voluntary acquisition of property to be eligible to participate in the Program. However, for municipalities that wish to use the power of eminent domain and the property is needed for a critical public service, DCA will review those applications on a case-by-case basis. If the property or unit is leased to a Tenant, then the Tenant is not considered a voluntary participant and will require Permanent URA assistance once the Property Owner accepts an offer to sell the property. The sale of the property will result in the permanent displacement of the Tenant (whether persons, businesses, or farms). Eligible tenants will be evaluated for permanent relocation because once the leased property is purchased, it will be demolished, and the Tenant will not be able to return to the property. URA will assist the Tenant with finding comparable replacement property, paying for moving costs, and will cover the increased cost of the replacement housing for forty-two (42) months if a residential tenant and re-establishment costs if non-residential.

6.2 Environmental Review

As the Responsible Entity, DCA will develop all documentation needed for the Environmental Review Record. Specifically, DCA has prepared and obtained the Authorization to Use Grant Funds (AUGF) for Tier I review of the MID counties. When

specific sites are identified for implementation of the federal action, DCA will assign an environmental contractor to collect all necessary information and perform site specific-review (Tier II). Once the Tier II is completed DCA will certify the review and funds can be utilized for the cleared project. This allows for the environmental review to potentially modify the project to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects.

Choice Limiting Action:

HUD prohibits grant recipients and their partners from committing or spending funds on any activity that could have an adverse environmental impact or limit the choice of reasonable alternatives 24 CFR 58.22 Choice-limiting actions" prohibits physical activity, including acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction, as well as contracting for or committing to any of these actions. Neither the subrecipient nor the developer can take any choice limiting actions until DCA has completed their Tier II review and certified that funds can be used for the cleared project.

6.3 Duplication of Benefits

Section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act (42 U.S.C. §5155) prohibits any person, business concern, or other entity from receiving financial assistance with respect to any part of a loss resulting from a major disaster for which financial assistance under any other program or from insurance or any other source has been received. In accordance with the Stafford Act, CDBG-DR program funds may not be used for any costs for which other disaster recovery assistance was previously provided for the same purpose, as this would constitute a Duplication of Benefits (DOB).

A DOB occurs when:

- ▶ A beneficiary receives federal disaster funding (any person, business concern, or other entity such as a subrecipient receives assistance), and
- ▶ the assistance is from multiple sources, and
- ▶ the assistance amount exceeds the need for a particular recovery purpose.

It is important to note that assistance is NOT considered duplicative when multiple sources are used for the same purpose, but the cumulative assistance does not exceed the total need.

The following are examples of types of assistance that will be evaluated during the duplication of benefits analysis (this is not an exhaustive list):

- ▶ Donations
- ▶ Insurance proceeds
- ▶ State or local funds
- ▶ Other federal funds
- ▶ Individual Assistance
- ▶ FEMA National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- ▶ Small Business Administration (SBA)

▶ US Army Corps of Engineers

The Subrecipient will use due diligence to ensure there is no existence of a DOB and will pay particular attention to development budgets that include itemized costs for public infrastructure in support of the housing development and/or applications requiring funding for demolition and/or clearance. The Program will confirm, as part of its awarding process, that a DOB does not exist and will require all applications for CDBG-DR assistance to identify AND document all sources of funds received by the applicant for the disaster recovery activity. Additionally, the Program will require the submission and use of the contractor's estimates to establish the amount of need necessary for recovery; the estimate will be used to analyze the existence and/or likelihood of a DOB. The Program will establish a DOB analysis, and verification process for the Program.

6.4 Labor Compliance

The subrecipient is responsible for ensuring compliance with all components of the project noted below. All labor compliance requirements must be stipulated in the Development Agreement, and the Subrecipient must manage day to day compliance. The Program will monitor for compliance at least once throughout the project.

6.4.1 Davis Bacon

For projects proposing eight (8) or more housing units, and/or include the construction of any public infrastructure in excess of \$2,000, compliance with Davis Bacon and Related Acts (DBRA) will apply. The subrecipient will be responsible for the collecting and reviewing weekly payrolls, conducting appropriate interviews, and producing all relevant reports to ensure compliance for the project. For additional information regarding HUD guidance for compliance with Davis Bacon: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/davis-bacon-and-labor-standards/>

6.4.2 Section 3

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (Section 3), as amended, requires that economic opportunities generated by CDBG-DR funds be targeted toward Section 3 residents. Section 3 eligible residents are low- and very low- income persons, particularly those who live or reside in public, or government assisted housing. In accordance with Section 3, contractors using CDBG funding for housing rehabilitation are to provide training and employment opportunities to lower income residents and contract opportunities to businesses in the project area.

The subrecipient will be required to ensure Section 3 compliance in accordance with DCA's Section 3 Policy.

6.4.3 Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act

The Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 USC, Chapter 5, Sections 326-332; and 29 CFR Part 4, 5, 6 and 8; 29 CFR Part 70 to 240) applies to contracts in excess of \$100,000 and requires that workers receive overtime compensation, at

least one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 hours in a work week. The overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act may also apply to DBRA-covered contracts.

6.4.4 Copeland Anti-Kickback Act

The Copeland Anti-Kickback Act (40 USC, Chapter 3, Section 276c and 18 USC, Part 1, Chapter 41, Section 874; and 29 CFR Part 3) requires that workers be paid weekly, that deductions from workers' pay are permissible, and that contractors maintain and submit weekly payrolls.

6.4.5 Insurance, Guarantees, and Bond Requirements

The subrecipient must ensure that the developer obtains/provides the following for the duration of construction:

- ▶ Appropriate Insurance and Coverages (i.e., Builder's Risk, Course of Construction, Casualty, Fire, Hazard, Liability, Worker's Compensation, etc.); and,
- ▶ A Completion Guarantee that shall be joint and several and remain in effect throughout the construction period guaranteeing construction completion of the project; and,
- ▶ Payment and performance bonds equal to 100% of the construction contract. During construction, and through any warranty period. The payment and performance bonds shall be active and assigned to the Program.

6.5 Fair Housing and Affirmative Marketing of Homes

During the marketing, selling, and homebuyer selection phase, DCA, in coordination with subrecipients will ensure developers comply with all Fair Housing requirements, including:

- ▶ [Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity \(2012 Equal Access Rule\)](#) and
- ▶ [Equal Access in Accordance with an Individual's Gender Identity in Community Planning and Development Programs](#) (2016 Equal Access Rule)

Developers shall not discriminate or deny assistance to any person because of race, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, familial status, marital status, disability, or actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. **Fair Housing**

Developers must maintain compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local fair housing requirements including:

- ▶ Fair Housing Act (Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964);
- ▶ Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
- ▶ Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973;
- ▶ Section 109, Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974;
- ▶ Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;
- ▶ Architectural Barriers Act of 1968;
- ▶ Age Discrimination Act of 1975; and

- ▶ Title 6 of the Education Amendments Act of 1974

In coordination with the Developers and in order to further fair housing goals and ensure that all potentially eligible applicants are aware of the opportunity to participate in the Program, DCA will engage in an outreach campaign prior to and during the application period which may include special outreach to LMI households, minority households, and others identified as “least likely to apply” for assistance. The outreach may consist of various methods to distribute information and increase awareness of the available housing opportunities such as community outreach events, internet, local radio and television ads, outdoor print ads such as billboards, the use of housing counseling agencies, local realtors, etc.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Program and its partners (i.e., Developer, Subrecipient) will make reasonable accommodations to ensure access to the Program for persons with disabilities. These accommodations may include providing alternative methods of access to comply with program requirements, such as conducting home visits for individuals unable to travel and/or providing additional assistance in the completion of the application and program forms.

Affirmative Marketing

The Program requires developers to adopt affirmative marketing procedures in the form of an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan (AFHMP) that will be fully integrated into the overall marketing strategy and ensure compliance with this requirement. The AFHMP must :

- ▶ Carry out an affirmative program to attract buyers or tenants, regardless of sex (including orientation and gender identity), handicap or familial status, of all minority and majority groups to the housing for initial sale or rental.
- ▶ Maintain a nondiscriminatory hiring policy in recruiting from both minority and majority groups, including both sexes and the handicapped, for staff engaged in the sale or rental of properties.
- ▶ Instruct all employees and agents in writing and orally on the policy of nondiscrimination and fair housing.
- ▶ Specifically solicit eligible buyers or tenants reported to the applicant by the Area or Insuring Office.
- ▶ Prominently display in all offices in which sale or rental activity pertaining to the project or subdivision takes place the Department-approved Fair Housing Poster and include any printed material used in connection with sales or rentals, the Department-approved Equal Housing Opportunity logo, slogan, or statement.
- ▶ Post in a conspicuous position on all FHA project sites, a sign displaying prominently either the Department-approved Equal Housing Opportunity logo, slogan, or statement.

For more guidance on the AFHMP requirement, please refer to:

7 CONSTRUCTION

The subrecipient will manage the construction phase of the development in collaboration with the Program. The subrecipient's responsibilities during the construction phase shall include but not be limited to:

- ▶ Facilitating construction financing and loan closing transaction(s) related to the development agreement
- ▶ Executing and managing the Development Agreement
- ▶ Conducting pre-construction conference
- ▶ Issuing the Notice to Proceed to the Developer
- ▶ Issuing permits
- ▶ Provide oversight to developer managing construction contracts and ensuring adherence to provisions (i.e. insurance, licensure, bonding, site safety, performance, etc.)
- ▶ Conducting inspections
- ▶ Processing draw requests, change orders, and retainage requests, in accordance with the approved payment schedule
- ▶ Ensuring Developer performance
- ▶ Ensuring compliance with crosscutting/reporting requirements (i.e., Section 3, MBE/WBE, Davis Bacon, procurement, when applicable).

The Program reserves the right to make scheduled or unscheduled site visits to ascertain the extent of completion and adherence to expected standards.

7.1 Procurement of Contractors

All procurement efforts made by the subrecipient are subject to federal regulations defined in 2 CFR 200.318–200.326 and any additional state or local procurement requirements. This includes the procurement of contractors, if the subrecipient is contracting for any goods and services directly. If construction contracts are included in the scope of services provided by the selected developer, those construction contracts are not subject to the Uniform Administrative Requirements and Cost Principles of 2 CFR 200. As noted in this June 2012 HUD Memo (https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/NSPPolicyAlert_ProcurementDevelopersSubrecipients.pdf)

Developers who provide a cost for the project, assume part of the project risk, and enter into a Development Agreement, a written agreement with the subrecipient where both their fees and processes are clearly outline, they are not subject to federal procurement regulations. The Program and the subrecipient must ensure through the selection and underwriting process that developer's costs are necessary and reasonable.

7.2 Preconstruction Conference

The subrecipient will conduct a pre-construction conference prior to the start of the construction work to set performance expectations. A review of contractual requirements, labor standards, and performance schedules will be outlined at the conference.

7.3 Construction Standards

Construction standards related to building, green, efficiency, resiliency, etc. must conform to federal, state, and local requirements. All housing units must be designed to a consistent quality and durability for all housing units. No variation is allowed based on the proposed buyer's income. The construction drawing review and approval process will be a mechanism used to ensure that construction standards, and eligible recovery and mitigation activities are planned. The initial drawings will be used to establish resiliency and energy efficiency goals for the project. The Program recognizes that not all application documents will be fully detailed construction plans, therefore a post award construction document review will occur prior to commencement of work.

7.3.1 Resiliency and Mitigation Requirements

The Program will incorporate mitigation measures to the greatest extent feasible and will incorporate necessary and reasonable measures to withstand existing and future climate impacts.

7.3.2 Green and Energy Efficiency Standards

All projects must comply with HUD's green building standards as required by Federal Register Notices at 87 FR 31636 and as amended by later notice(s). The Program has adopted the ICC-700 National Green Building Standard and Energy Star as the basis to meet the Green and Resilient Building Standard. To ensure requirements are met, the Program will review each project and document the project file.

7.3.3 Elevation Standards

The new developments must be built outside the 500-year floodplain and the inland or coastal climate adjusted floodplain, as defined by NJDEP; thus, applicable elevations standards will not be triggered.

For more information about the NJDEP Inland Flood Protection Rule and Mapping please visit this site: <https://dep.nj.gov/inland-flood-protection-rule/>

7.3.4 Accessibility Requirements

Newly constructed residential units may have to meet the accessibility requirements noted in 24 C.F.R. Part 8, which implements Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. When applicable, designs must adhere to accessibility requirements ensure access for persons with mobility, hearing, or vision impairments and ensure that 5% of project units are accessible for persons with mobility impairments and 2%



accessible for persons with hearing or vision impairments. Should it apply, the applicable standard for compliance is the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard (UFAS). The Program will require that each development has at least one (1) unit that meets the combined Section 504 accessibility requirements, for mobility and hearing/visual impairments.

7.4 Construction Permits and Inspections

The developer shall be responsible for ensuring all required inspections are conducted and satisfactorily passed. Developer shall maintain physical proof that municipal codes and/or third-party inspections have been passed and accepted by any inspecting authority with jurisdiction over the project site—which may include local or county governments, the State of New Jersey, HUD, the Program, or other project lenders, if applicable. The developer shall maintain all project documentation in good order and mark it to record all changes made during performance of the work. The developer shall give the Program, or its representatives and agents, access to all project documentation, regardless of medium or format, at all times and shall submit copies of any project documentation at the request of the Program.

7.5 Construction Schedule and Delays

A timeline for construction should be included with the application to demonstrate the developer's ability to meet the project completion deadlines. Any delays in construction from the contract execution date must be communicated in a timely manner to the subrecipient with a written justification and plan for accomplishing the construction completion within the project's timeline.

The contractor is required to provide an updated construction schedule with each Milestone Payment request which includes Actual and Projected tasks leading to the completion of the project.

7.6 Draw Requests

All payments for construction costs incurred inclusive of infrastructure and housing development costs will be reimbursed at established milestones in accordance with the development/construction schedule and completion milestones, as defined in the Development Agreement.

The following describes the method of construction payment draw requests:

- ▶ When a milestone identified in the project budget is completed, the Developer will invoice the subrecipient.
- ▶ The subrecipient will then conduct all necessary due diligence, including an inspection, review of invoice documents, and compliance verifications within fifteen (15) business days at which point the approved invoice must be sent to the Program. The subrecipient may include any Subrecipient Delivery Costs to the invoice prior to submittal to the Program.

- ▶ The subrecipient may await Program approval prior to submitting payment to the developer, or the subrecipient may elect to make the payment to the developer at this time.
- ▶ Upon receipt of the invoice, the Program will conduct additional verifications and inspections prior to notifying the subrecipient of its approval status within fifteen (15) business days.
- ▶ Once the subrecipient pays the developer and provides proof of payment to the Program, the Program will then disburse funds to the subrecipient.

The Program may, at its sole discretion, make exceptions to the reimbursement process based on the subrecipient's funding availability and reimbursement capacities.

No funds will be paid on a housing unit that is deemed to be non-compliant of any applicable code or construction standard. The Program reserves the right to reduce any draw request to ensure payments never exceeds construction completed or for work deemed ineligible.

7.7 Change Orders

Developers assume full responsibility for project risks and maintaining the project's schedule. In the unlikely event that a project identifies the need for significant and unforeseen scope changes, the following may apply.

The Program will oversee and monitor the subrecipient's management of the Development Agreement and any applicable construction contracts and the change order process. The Program must review and approve the change order prior to acceptance and final approval by the subrecipient. Change orders are needed for time extensions and all substitutions that are made to the project, even if the dollar value of that work item remains unaffected.

Each change order must be accompanied by a supporting statement that describes why the change is necessary, revised project schedule, itemized cost estimates (credit, debit, or no change), updated milestone draw schedule, and any needed plans, specifications, or supporting documentation. The subrecipient must verify that the change order is cost reasonable and outside of the Developer's expected project risk. If approved, the subrecipient must submit to the Program for final approval and before approval is transmitted to the contractor. Change orders should be kept to an absolute minimum and cannot be issued after final payment. Change orders that do not conform to the above requirements may ultimately not be funded.

7.8 Inspections

All properties must meet Program guidelines, local, state, and federal housing codes, and occupancy standards upon completion and prior to final payment. A final inspection and Certificate of Occupancy or equivalent (if applicable) must be issued by the UGLG, prior to submitting the request for final milestone payment.

When construction work has been completed, the contractor must certify completion of work and submit a final request for payment using the processes as established by the subrecipient. The subrecipient and/or the architect/engineer must conduct a final

inspection and prepare a written report. Before making a final milestone payment, the Subrecipient and developer/owner must ensure that:

- ▶ All applicable weekly payrolls and Statements of Compliance have been received, reviewed, and discrepancies have been resolved;
- ▶ Any underpayments of wages and/or liquidated damages have been appropriately handled and documented;
- ▶ All discrepancies identified through job site interviews have been resolved;
- ▶ All other required equal opportunity and labor standards provisions have been satisfied;
- ▶ All contract submissions have been received;
- ▶ All claims and disputes involving the contractor have been resolved;
- ▶ All files are complete; and
- ▶ As-built plans have been filed.

Additionally, the Program will ensure that all relevant items noted are present. If the inspection is satisfactory, then work may be accepted and the final payment may be issued.

At this time, the Program will require the subrecipient to supply all essential closeout documents to be maintained in the project file, using the Program's closeout checklist.

7.9 Retainage

The Program will withhold a ten percent (10%) retainage from all Developer draw requests; thus, draws must not exceed 90% of CDBG-DR funding to ensure a ten percent (10%) retainage can be withheld. The retainage will be released upon completion of the project and sale of all CDBG-DR funded homes. As such, the developer will remain under the Development Agreement until Phase II is completed and retainage is paid out.

8 CLOSEOUT

8.1 Sale of Single-Family Homes

The resale process will be a collaborative effort between the developer, the Program, homebuyer counseling, and lenders. The Program will implement a marketing and outreach program in coordination with the Subrecipient's AFHMP and will be conducted at various stages of the development and continue through the completion of the developments.

Leading up to the opening of the Phase II homeowner application period, the Program will undertake concentrated marketing efforts to engage the communities and to build awareness to ensure fair, equitable and meaningful access to housing opportunities. The Developer will coordinate with the Program to ensure units are available and accessible in support of the Program's marketing efforts. See Phase II Homebuyer Assistance Policy.

8.2 Final Retainer Draw and Financial Reports

Subrecipients are required to submit the following to the Program to complete the closeout process:

- ▶ Final invoice request for retained funds
- ▶ Documentation reporting the grant accomplishments and expenditures of each project to the residents of the jurisdiction, as well as the HUD national objective met (the Program will provide demographic data needed from Phase II)
- ▶ Documentation that funds were expended in full, or certification of the return of the remaining funds
- ▶ Documentation describing the resolution of any outstanding audit or monitoring issues
- ▶ Duplication of Benefits Form
- ▶ Certification of Occupancy
- ▶ Flood insurance documentation, where applicable
- ▶ Final inspection documentation
- ▶ Checklist for environmental review

The Program will review the documentation and process the final request for funds if all provided documentation and the circumstances of the project warrant closeout. The Program will disencumber any remaining funds, if applicable, and enter all needed information in DRGR to show that the activities and projects have been completed.

Once all closeout documentation has been processed and DRGR has been updated, the Program will send a closeout letter to the subrecipient. Subrecipients are advised to sign and return the closeout letter to the Program. Subrecipients are required to retain CDBG-DR records for at least 7 years after the final closeout in accordance with State and federal records retention requirements.

8.3 Project Closeout

Project Closeout will occur when both Phase I and Phase II are completed, and all new housing units have been sold. At such time, the Program's Grant Support staff will confirm the required documentation is on file for applicable construction requirements, final inspection, and verify that all payment requests have been properly disbursed, less retainage, when applicable within the terms of the Subrecipient Agreement.

As part of this review, the Program will conduct a final DOB review to ensure that the subrecipient and/or developer did not receive any additional funding. The final grant reconciliation will be signed by the subrecipient to ensure that any additional duplication of benefit funds received after the execution of the grant agreement and final grant calculation are accounted for.

If there are additional DOB funds identified or incomplete work related to the development, the subrecipient may be required to pay previously awarded funds back to the Program.

8.4 Program Income

Pursuant to 24 CFR 570.489 and 570.500, program income is the gross income directly generated from the use of CDBG-DR funds that is received by DCA and/or its subrecipients, exclusions may apply to developers. Program income generally includes amounts in excess of \$35,000 that are:

- ▶ Proceeds from the disposition of real property purchased or improved with CDBG-DR funds;
- ▶ Proceeds from the disposition of equipment purchased with CDBG funds;
- ▶ Gross income from the use or rental of real property acquired, constructed, or improved with CDBG funds, less costs incidental to the generation of income;
- ▶ Payments for principal and interest on loans made using CDBG-DR funds;
- ▶ Proceeds from the sale of loans made with CDBG-DR funds;
- ▶ Proceeds from the sale of obligations secured by loans made with CDBG-DR funds;
- ▶ Interest earned on funds held in a revolving fund account;
- ▶ Interest earned on program income pending disposition of income;
- ▶ Funds collected through special assessments against properties owned by non-low- and moderate-income persons; and
- ▶ Gross income paid to a unit of local government or subrecipient/sub-grantee from ownership interest in a for-profit.

In accordance with regulations found at 24 CFR 570.489(e) and 570.504, DCA may elect to continue to use any program income generated as a result of the DR activities to further such activities. DCA may also elect to transfer program income that is generated before the closeout of the CDBG-DR grant to its annual CDBG program. If the program income is not used toward the furtherance of CDBG-DR related activities, the program income will not be subject to nor benefit from the applicable waivers and alternative requirements of the funding. All CDBG-DR generated program income transferred to an annual CDBG program will be subject to the rules governing the entitlement grant.

DCA will stipulate in the Subrecipient Agreement how any program income generated as a result of the CDBG-DR activities prior to closeout must be treated, and in line with DCA's Program Income Policy.

9 PROGRAM APPEALS, COMPLAINTS, AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

9.1 Program Eligibility Appeals

All appeal requests related to Program activities are processed and reviewed by DCA. Initial review of the appeal will be conducted by a three (3) person panel, made up of Legal and Regulatory Affairs staff. This staff is independent from the group that originally made the decision being appealed. Each appeal will be reviewed against

Program policies and requirements. The panel will make a recommendation to the Deputy Commissioner of DCA who will make the final determination.

Appeal requests to DRM must be postmarked within sixty (60) calendar days of the date of service on the original correspondence communicating the decision to be appealed. Appeals must be submitted in writing to:

Department of Community Affairs
Division of Disaster Recovery and Mitigation
P.O. Box 823
Trenton, NJ 08625-0800
Attention: Legal

The applicant's written request should contain the following information:

- ▶ Applicant's name,
- ▶ Applicant's mailing address,
- ▶ Applicant's telephone number,
- ▶ Email address (if available),
- ▶ The reason(s) the decision or action is being appealed,
- ▶ Documentation that supports the request to overturn the decision, and
- ▶ Application number.

If appropriate, Legal and Regulatory Affairs may contact the applicant to allow the applicant to provide additional documents to address any deficiency or incomplete information, or to be interviewed to determine the merits of the applicant's appeal. If the action or decision is overturned, notification will specify the corrective action to be taken. The applicant shall be notified of the final determination in writing via certified mail.

9.2 Complaints

The State will accept written complaints related to the Program. Written complaints should be submitted via email to DRM.ConstituentServices@dca.nj.gov or be mailed to:

New Jersey Department of Community Affairs
Division of Disaster Recovery and Mitigation
P.O. Box 823
Trenton, NJ 08625-0800
Attention: Manager, Constituent Services

The State will make every effort to provide a timely written response to every citizen complaint within fifteen (15) working days of receipt of the complaint, where practicable.

The State will require that its subrecipients follow a citizen complaint procedure reflective of the goals of DCA's Citizen Participation Plan, and in line with the

Subrecipient's CPP. A copy and/or summary of citizen complaints received by subrecipients will be forwarded to the NJ DCA. The complainant must be made aware by the subrecipient that if she or he is not satisfied with the response, a written complaint may be filed with the DCA.

9.3 Section 504 Coordination Complaints and Grievances

Section 504 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs conducted by federal agencies, in programs receiving federal financial assistance, in federal employment and in the employment practices of federal contractors. Complaints regarding accessibility can be reported to the State's Section 504 Coordinator. Plan publication efforts must meet the effective communications requirements of 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 8.6 and other fair housing and civil rights requirements, such as the effective communications requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

State Section 504 Coordinator:
DisasterRecoveryandMitigation@dca.nj.gov

9.4 Anti-Fraud, Waste, and Abuse

DCA describes the process for applicants to report fraud, waste, or abuse in DCA Policy No. 2.10.4 Investigation Protocol Policy (February 2023). DCA Policy No. 2.10.13 Internal Audits and Recipients Audits Policy discusses the process of the Office of Auditing to provide both programmatic and financial oversight of grantee activities. When the grantee has determined that instances of fraud, waste, and abuse have occurred, these will be referred to the HUD OIG Fraud Hotline (phone: 1-800-347-3735 or email: hotline@hudoig.gov) by the Office of Auditing.

It is the affirmative responsibility of any DCA employee and any Program staff that has reasonable suspicion that any form of fraud is occurring, to notify the appropriate State or Federal agency or department. Notification of suspected fraud can be made to the Office of the State Comptroller. The toll-free telephone number for the hotline is 1-855-OSC-TIPS (1-855-672-8477). The e-mail address is comptrollertips@osc.nj.gov. All communications will be kept confidential. The hotline and e-mail address are maintained by the State of New Jersey, Office of the State Comptroller.

9.5 Conflict of Interest

In accordance with federal requirements, the Program will adhere to the following conflict of interest provisions established for the CDBG-DR Program and as fully described in the DCA Conflict of Interest Policy No. 2.10.9. For the Program, the following areas have been identified as potential areas of conflict:

- ▶ Program Staff/Homebuyer Applicant, Staff/Local Government, or Staff/Developer relationships
- ▶ Homebuyer Applicant/Developer relationships



- ▶ Evaluation and approval process

9.5.1 Applicability

In the procurement of supplies, equipment, construction, and services by recipients and sub recipients, the conflict-of-interest provisions in 2 CFR 200.317-2 CFR 200.326, and the provisions of 24 CFR 570.611 apply. Such cases include the acquisition and disposition of real property and the provision of assistance by the recipient, by its sub recipients, or to individuals, businesses or other private entities under eligible activities which authorize such assistance (e.g., rehabilitation, preservation, and other improvements of private properties or facilities pursuant to § 570.202, or grants, loans and other assistance to businesses, individuals and other private entities pursuant to § 570.203, § 570.204 or § 570.455).

9.5.2 Conflicts Prohibited

No persons who is an employee, agent, consultant, officer, or elected official or appointed official of the recipient, or of any designated public agencies, or of sub-recipients that are receiving funds under this part who exercise or have exercised any functions or responsibilities with respect to CDBG activities assisted under this part, or who are in a position to participate in a decision making process or gain inside information with regard to such activities, may obtain a financial interest or benefit from a CDBG-assisted activity, or have a financial interest in any contract, subcontract, or agreement with respect to a CDBG-assisted activity, or with respect to the proceeds of the CDBG-assisted activity, either for themselves or those with whom they have business or immediate family ties, during their tenure or for one year thereafter.



10 APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMI- Area Median Income

ACM – Asbestos Containing Materials

BE- Base Flood Elevation

CBDO- Community-Based Development Organization

CHDO – Community Housing Development Organization

CDBG- Community Development Block Grant

CDBG-DR- Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery

CFR- Code of Federal Regulations

CO- Certifying Officer

CP- Citizen Participation

DCA- Department of Consumer Affairs

DOB- Duplication of Benefits

DRGR- Disaster Recovery and Grant Reporting System

FEMA- Federal Emergency Management Agency

HCD Act- Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended

HMGP- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

HUD – U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

IA- FEMA Individual Assistance Program

LBP- Lead-Based Paint

LMI- Low- to Moderate-Income (Person or Household)

NFIP- National Flood Insurance Program

NOFA- Notice of Funding Availability

PA- FEMA Public Assistance Program

RE- Responsible Entity

RFA- Request of Applications

RFP- Request for Proposal

SBA- U.S. Small Business Administration

SFHA- Special Flood Hazard Area

UGLG- Unit of General Local Government

URA- Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970, as amended

USACE- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Abatement- a set of measures/techniques to carry out “permanent” removal of lead hazards, abatement techniques include: (1) The removal of lead-based paint and dust-lead hazards, (2) the permanent enclosure of lead-based paint, (3) the encapsulation of lead-based paint, or (4) the replacement of components or fixtures painted with lead-based paint, and the removal or permanent covering of soil-lead hazards. Abatement includes all preparation, cleanup, disposal, and post abatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures.

Act - means Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. Sec. 5301 et seq.)

Action Plan- The State of New Jersey Action Plan for Disaster Recovery submitted to and approved by HUD in fulfillment of the CDBG-DR Program requirements for recovery from Hurricane Ida, as amended.

Acquisition– The utilization of CDBG-DR Disaster funds to acquire real property. Acquisition only is typically not considered a complete activity in the Program and must be combined with another eligible use (i.e. relocation assistance). The purchase price must be consistent with applicable uniform cost principals (i.e. appraised value).

Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan (AFHMP) - A document used to help subrecipients offer equal housing opportunities regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability (24 CFR Part 200, Subpart M). Implementing Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Requirements Handbook (8025.1) can be obtained from HUD’s website https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/handbooks/fheo/80251

Affordable Housing - In general, housing for which the occupant(s) is/are paying no more than 30 percent of his or her income for gross housing costs, including utilities. The State or Assignee will make every effort to meet this requirement, but affordability will be contemplated on a case by case basis. Please note that some jurisdictions may define affordable housing based on other, locally determined criteria, and that this definition is intended solely as an approximate guideline or general rule of thumb. Awarded projects shall designate a minimum of 51% of the total units in a project to be used for affordable housing for low and moderate income persons or households earning 80% of less of the Area Median Family Income (MFI), for the designated project affordability period.

Affordability Period - The period of time during which a property must comply with CDBG-DR program rules and regulations, including primary residency, income, and rent restrictions as applicable.

Aggressive/Abusive – Aggressive and abusive behavior refers to the use of aggressive and abusive tactics aimed at harming a Program representative, contractor, applicant, or other persons. This may include physical, emotional, sexual, or financial abuse, as well as intimidation, manipulation, the use of force or the implied use of force, and other tactics. All forms of aggressive and abusive behavior are prohibited and may result in removal from the Program.

Appeal- A written request from an applicant submitted for review to change an unfavorable determination made by the Program.

Applicant- Any individual who submits an application to the Homeowner Assistance and Recovery Program. The applicant must be an owner who is able to prove occupancy and residence at the time of the storm.

AMI-The median (middle number) household income for an area adjusted for household size as published annually by HUD. Once household income is determined, it is compared to HUD's income limit for that household size. Income limits are adjusted annually by county.

Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM) – Any material or product which contains more than 1% asbestos.

Assignee – A person, company, or entity who receives the transfer of property, title, or rights from another according to the terms of a contract.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE)- Base Flood Elevation as determined by FEMA. The relationship between the BFE and a structure's elevation determines flood insurance premiums. The Federal Register sets the minimum elevation requirements for homes that will be assisted with CDBGDR funding and which require elevation. HUD has determined that structures designed principally for residential use and located in the 100-year floodplain that receive assistance for new construction repair of substantial damage or substantial improvement must be elevated with the lowest floor, including the basement, at least two feet above the BFE.

Beneficiary - The recipient deriving advantage from CDBG-DR funding.

Blackout Period - Time period between the application date and before the Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") Environmental Clearance is achieved. Work done during this period is not eligible for grant funds unless stipulated elsewhere in Program Policies and Procedures.

Builder/Contractor – A person who contracts to construct or repair houses or buildings and/or supervises building operations. The terminology may be used interchangeably.

Buyout- As referenced in the Federal Register Notice [87 FR 31636.pdf \(hud.gov\)](#), are acquisitions of properties located in a floodway, floodplain, or other Disaster Risk Reduction Area that reduce the risk from future flooding. Under Blue Acres, buyout properties will be voluntarily sold to Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or their designee for current fair market value (post-storm value) and must be converted to and maintained per open space, recreational or wetlands management, or other disaster risk reduction practices.

Case Management – Working with potential applicant (s)s to understand the Program's housing options, resulting in clear and transparent determination of eligibility. Case managers must consider all special circumstances of the applicant(s) needs to decrease their barriers to participate in the program where possible. Staff should meet at designated locations and supply information in a standard format.

Certificate of Occupancy- A certificate of occupancy is a document issued by a local zoning or building department stating that the home is compliant with local municipal building codes and is suitable for occupancy.



Change Order – A written instrument that authorizes additions, deletions and/or revisions in the Contract Work, Contract Amount, Contract Milestones or Contract Time as originally defined by the Contract Documents.

CDBG-DR-Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery

Community-Based Development Organization (CBDO) – CBDOs are generally nonprofit organizations that undertake specific kinds of CDBG-funded activities. CBDOs can be for-profit or nonprofit organizations but cannot be governmental entities.

Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) – A Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) is a private nonprofit, community-based, service organization that has, or intends to obtain, staff with the capacity to develop affordable housing for the community it serves. CHDOs may be utilized if HOME program funding is part of a CDBG-DR project

Contractor- A company under contract to provide professional services the State and/or a subrecipient that is directly responsible for management of the State’s Homeowner Assistance and Recovery Program.

Current Fair Market Value- Value of an eligible home, as determined by an appraisal conducted by the Program.

Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 (40 USC Part 3141 et seq.) and Related Acts – All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of construction work financed in whole or in part with assistance received under this chapter shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended. This applies to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of residential property only if such property contains not less than 8 units. The Davis-Bacon and Related Acts (DBA), apply to contractors and subcontractors performing on federally funded or assisted contracts in excess of \$2,000 for the construction, alteration, or repair (including painting and decorating) of public buildings or public works.

DCA- Department of Community Affairs of New Jersey.

Demolition- Clearance and proper disposal of dilapidated buildings and improvements.

Design Flood Elevation (DFE)- DFE is a flood elevation rule, measured in feet and set by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection in order to protect homeowner assets and protect those in high-risk areas.

Developer - A person, partnership or corporation who buys and develops houses, buildings, and/or land.

Development Partner - An individual or company who has some degree of involvement with the State or Assignee DCA in the development of housing for the Single Family New Construction Program.

Disability- For the purposes of the Program, “disability” is consistent with federal law under the Social Security Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 423(d), The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990,

6 as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)-(3), and in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR §§ 5.403 and 891.505

Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting System (DRGR) – grant reporting system primarily used by grantees to access grant funds and report performance accomplishments for grant-funded activities. The DRGR System is used by HUD staff to review grant-funded activities, prepare reports to Congress and other interested parties, and monitor program compliance.

Disaster Risk Reduction Areas (DRRA) -

Downpayment Assistance Program – Qualified applicants may be eligible to receive financial assistance in the form of a forgivable loan to be used towards a downpayment on a new or existing home, including eligible prepaids and/or closing costs. Assistance amount will be limited to the amount necessary to achieve homeownership. Assistance will be provided in the form of a deferred forgivable loan, secured by a deed of trust with an applicable affordability period, as determined by the HOME Investment Partnership Program regulations. An applicant and/or property must meet the following minimum criteria:

- Household income cannot exceed 120% of the area median income for eligible counties located within the HUD and/or State-identified MIDs (priority will be given to households meeting the LMI categories)
- Applicant must be able to secure a first mortgage from a financial/mortgage institution if additional funding is needed;
- Applicant must complete and submit all documentation required by HUD, the State, local jurisdictions, etc.
- The property must be located within eligible designated-MID areas.
- Assisted home must be the principal residence of the applicant.

Duplication of Benefits- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act (Stafford Act) prohibits any person, business concern, or other entity from receiving financial assistance from CDBG Disaster Recovery funding with respect to any part of a loss resulting from a major disaster and financial assistance where other sources have been provided (insurance, any other program, etc.)

Elderly- A person at least 62 years of age [24 CFR § 5.100].

Elevation Standards – the State or Assignee Elevation Standard, which meet/or exceed the FEMA standard identified in 24 CFR 55.2(b)(1).

Energy Star-A program which provides certification to buildings and consumer products which meet certain standards of energy efficiency.

Environmental Review – All qualified projects must undergo an environmental review process. This process ensures that the activities comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other applicable state and federal laws.

Estimated Cost of Repair (ECR)- A documented line-item estimate of the repairs needed for applicant's property that quantifies the materials and labor necessary to repair. Created during the "Initial Site Inspection".

Existing Footprint – The area on the ground that is or was occupied by the homeowner's original damaged structure prior to the damage sustained by Hurricane Ida.

Family – The term family means all persons living together in the same housing unit, as further defined under 24 CFR 570.3.

Federal Register (FR)- A daily publication of the U.S. federal government, that issues proposed and final administrative regulations of federal agencies.

Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and Sec. 582(a) of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994- Compliance with the legal requirements of Section 582(a) mandates that HUD flood disaster assistance that is made available in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) may not be used to make a payment (including any loan assistance payment) to a person for repair, replacement or restoration for flood damage to any personal, residential or commercial property if: (1) the person had previously received federal flood disaster assistance conditioned on obtaining and maintaining flood insurance; and (2) that person failed to obtain and maintain flood insurance as required under applicable federal law on such property.

Forced Mortgage Payoff- An involuntary forced mortgage payoff is when the mortgage company forced you to use your Insurance Funds toward your mortgage balance. The mortgage company forced a large payment toward mortgage, to pay the mortgage amount down. The mortgage company forced total payoff of your mortgage in full.

Flood Insurance- The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a) requires that projects located in an area identified by FEMA as being within a Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) be covered by flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) following the receipt of federal assistance. In order to be able to purchase flood insurance, the community must be participating in the NFIP. If the community is not participating in the NFIP, federal assistance cannot be used in those areas.

Floodway- FEMA designation for the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

Hazardous Materials- means and includes any pollutant, contaminant, or hazardous, toxic or dangerous waste, substance or material (including without limitation petroleum products, asbestos - containing materials and lead), the generation, handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, release, discharge or emission of which is subject to any Environmental Law.

Household- All persons occupying the same housing unit, regardless of their relationship to each other. The occupants could consist of a single family, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For housing activities, the test of meeting the low-to-moderate-income objective is based on the income of the household.

HUD- United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HUD Housing Quality Standards- HUD’s standard for housing conditions as defined by 24 CFR § 982.401. Applicable to new construction, reconstruction, and replacement of Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs).

ICC-700 National Green Building Standard- A rating and certification system that aims to encourage increased environmental and health performance in residences and residential portions of buildings. Its criteria apply to the design and construction of homes.

Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC)- Structures damaged by a flood may be required to meet certain building requirements to reduce the risk of future flood damage before the structure can be repaired or rebuilt. To help cover these costs, the NFIP includes Increased Cost of Compliance coverage for all new and renewed Standard Flood Insurance Policies. ICC is a duplication of benefits if a structure owner requests reimbursement or additional assistance for elevation, demolition, flood proofing or relocation—one of the four options available under ICC—and has already received an ICC benefit under the NFIP.

Ineligible Items – Items which are generally not allowable for inclusion within the WIP or ECR and/or that are not considered when determining the size of the damaged structure. Refer to the Guideline on Ineligible Costs document for additional detail.

Initial Site Inspection or ISI – Inspection(s) performed to evaluate and document the condition of the site, work completed to date, work remaining to be completed, and eligibility of the site. Activities that may occur during the ISI include a feasibility determination, Work in Place verification, lead based paint evaluation, and/or environmental review.

Lead-Based Paint or LBP – Paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligrams per square centimeter or more than 0.5 percent by weight.

Lead-Based Paint Hazard – Any condition that causes exposure to lead from dust-lead hazards, soil-lead hazards, or lead-based paint that is deteriorated or present in chewable surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces, and that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the proper Federal agency. (See 40 CFR §745.65 for detailed explanation of paint-lead hazard, dust-lead hazard, and soil-lead hazard.)

IRS 1040/Adjusted Gross Income (“AGI”) Calculation Method- Citizens of the United States and resident aliens, except those with gross incomes that fall below a certain level, are required to file an income tax return with the Department of the Treasury’s Internal Revenue Service (IRS) each year. The tax return is officially referred to as IRS Form 1040. The Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) is listed on the 1040 tax form and is the dollar figure used to determine an applicant’s income eligibility for participation in the CDBG-DR Programs.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)- A designation for person that are unable to communicate effectively in English because their primary language is not English, and they have not developed fluency in the English language. A person with Limited English Proficiency may have difficulty speaking or reading English. An LEP person benefits from an interpreter who translates to and from the person’s primary language. An LEP person may also need documents written in English translated into his or her primary language so that person can understand important documents related to health and human services.

LMI National objective- One of three national objectives that any CDBG activity must meet. Activities that meet the LMI objective must benefit households whose total annual gross income does not exceed 80% of area median income (AMI), adjusted for family size. Income eligibility will be determined and verified in accordance with HUD Guidance. The most current income limits,

published annually by HUD, shall be used to verify the income eligibility of each household applying for assistance at the time assistance is provided.

Living Area – Any area of a residential dwelling used by one or more children age 6 and under, including, but not limited to, living rooms, kitchen areas, dens, play rooms, and children’s bedrooms.

Low to Moderate Income (LMI) Household- A household with income (including income derived from assets) at or below 80 percent of an area’s median income. All income is based on the Area Median Income limits set annually by HUD for each county or metropolitan statistical area.

Major/Severe Damages- FEMA real property damage assessment of \$8,000 or greater, or flooding over one foot.

Manufactured Housing- Also known as a Manufactured Home as defined by 24 CFR Part 3280 (HUD-Code). A Manufactured Home is a structure that is transportable in one or more sections. In the traveling mode, the home is eight body-feet or more in width and forty body-feet or more in length. It is at least 320 square feet, built on a permanent chassis, and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems. The structure must be designed for occupancy as a principal residence by a single family. All Manufactured Homes must have a HUD Certification Label affixed and must meet the requirements of HUD-Code for Manufactured Homes as set by the National Manufactured Housing and Construction Safety Standards Act of 1974, and HUD Code Standards 24 CFR Part 3280 & 3282. The MHU must be built to meet local and regional building codes including windstorm requirements.

Management Information System (MIS) – Program Representatives workflow, record storage, and interface tool.

Mitigation – Activity to protect the home from future storm damage (e.g.; elevation, shutters, elevated HVAC, strengthen doors, soil stabilization, roof-ties, etc.)

Modular housing (MH)- Also known as industrialized housing. Industrialized housing is a residential structure that is designed for occupancy as a permanent residential structure when the module or modular component is transported to the permanent site and erected or installed on a permanent foundation system. Industrialized housing includes the structure’s plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems. Modular Homes must be built to meet International Residential Code (IRC) standards including any additional applicable state, local, and regional building codes including windstorm requirements. Once assembled, the Modular Home becomes permanently fixed to one site.

NFIP- National Flood Insurance Program. When the Program refers to NFIP in the context of eligibility or duplication of benefits, the Program is referring to private and public flood insurance programs that cover structural repairs resulting from flood damages.

Reconstruction – Demolition and re-building of a stick-built unit on the same lot in substantially the same footprint and manner. Activity also includes replacing an existing substandard manufactured housing unit (MHU) with a new MHU or stick-built housing unit. Modular Homes will be replaced with a program standard stick-built unit. The number of units on the lot may not increase and the total square footage of the original, principal residence structure to be reconstructed may not be substantially exceeded; however, the number of rooms in a unit may be increased or decreased. However, the number of bedrooms may not be increased.



Rehabilitation- Repair or restoration of housing units in the disaster-impacted areas to applicable construction codes and standards.

Scope of Work (SOW) – Description of activities to be performed by the contractor in the rehabilitation or reconstruction process of applicant homes.

Second Home- A home that is not the primary residence of the owner, a tenant, or any occupant at the time of the storm or at the time of application for assistance. Properties that served as second homes at the time of the disaster, or following the disaster, are not eligible for rehabilitation assistance or housing incentives. HUD has established an alternative requirement for second homes that may allow assistance in limited circumstances coordinated with HUD.

Section 3 – That portion of the Section 3 of the HUD Act of 1968 related to the hiring of local low and very low-income populations to perform work on contracts that use Federal funds. The State of New Jersey is reviewing and adopting a Section 3 Plan for this program. At a minimum, it will require general contractors in the qualified contractor pool to meet the Section 3 policy to the “greatest extent feasible”. The term greatest extent feasible means that general contractors will make substantial efforts to comply with the regulatory requirements of Section 3.

Section 504 of the [Rehabilitation Act of 1973](#)- A national law that protects qualified individuals from discrimination based on their disability. The nondiscrimination requirements of the law apply to employers and organizations that receive financial assistance from any Federal department or agency, including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). These organizations and employers include many hospitals, nursing homes, mental health centers and human service programs.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) – An area having special flood, mudflow or flood-related erosion hazards and shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/AH, AR/AO, AR/A1-A30, V1-V30, VE or V. The SFHA is the area where the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP's) floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies.

Stop-Work – A directive given to the applicant advising them that work on the home must cease pending particular actions or activities. For additional information see “Blackout Period” definition.

Subrecipient- A non-federal entity, unit of general local government, or a non-profit organization in New Jersey that administers all or a portion of a CDBG-DR funded program.

Substantial Damage (SD) – Refers to damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

URA- The Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (Title 49 CFR Part 24) (42 U.S.C. 4601 et. seq.) See New Jersey URA Policy. Applies to all acquisitions of real property or displacements of persons resulting from federal or federally assisted program or projects. URA’s objective is to provide uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of persons whose real property is acquired or who are displaced in connection with federally funded projects. For the purposes of these guidelines, URA mostly applies to residential displacements in involuntary (49 CFR Subpart B) acquisition or multifamily damaged/occupied activities that require the relocation of the tenants.



Urgent Need National objective- An urgent need that exists because conditions pose serious and immediate threat to health/welfare of community, the existing conditions are recent or recently became urgent and the recipient of funds cannot finance the activities on its own because other funding sources are not available. Documentation must be maintained on how each program and/or activity funded under this category responds to a disaster-related impact.

Tenant- An individual or family renting or occupying an assisted dwelling unit. [24 CFR § 5.504]