



STATE OF ALASKA PLAN FOR DISASTER RECOVERY #4413:

2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake
(POINT MACKENZIE EARTHQUAKE)

Substantial Amendment #4

Abstract

The Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Requirements (Pub. L. 116-20)
approved June 6, 2019

June 3, 2024

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Governor
State of Alaska

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Commissioner
Department of Commerce,
Community, and Economic
Development

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Substantial Amendment #1 is a partial Action Plan, which adds additional references and amends Introduction and Background on pages 5-9; Impact and Unmet Needs Assessment on pages 10-38; revises the Proposed CDBG-DR Budget on pages 39-40 and Appendix A; temporarily suspends the Public Housing, Home Repair, Local Buyout, and Public Infrastructure Programs; permanently deletes the Temporary Relocation Assistance and the Manufactured Home Repair or Replacement Programs; and adds the Forest Park Optional Relocation Program on pages 64-71. Due to the severity of the Unmet (Affordable) Housing Needs within Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Public Infrastructure Programs within Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and the entire Economic Revitalization Program have been deleted.

Substantial Amendment #1 proposed limited funding use of \$2.5M for the purpose of expediting one program activity, the Forest Park Optional Relocation Program, within Municipality of Anchorage, the HUD designated "Most Impacted and Distressed (MID)" jurisdiction and \$7,171,200 for State Administration and Planning funds so the State may continue to work with the jurisdictions to identify capacity, prioritize housing, and program activities.

Substantial Amendment #2 proposed limited funding use of \$6.01M for the purpose of expediting the Cook Inlet Housing Authority (CIHA) Affordable Housing Program within Municipality of Anchorage.

Substantial Amendment #3 (SA #3) restored the (Public) HUD-Assisted Housing Seismic/Structural Analysis and Retrofit Program proposed in the original Action Plan dated December 16, 2020 (pages 56-57). SA #3 also proposed a Replacement Housing Program within Municipality of Anchorage, a Homeowner Recovery Program for Kenai Peninsula Borough, and a Cook Inlet Housing Authority (CIHA) Affordable Housing Program within Matanuska-Susitna Borough (pages 58-59, 69). SA#3 also proposed more specific planning activities for Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough (pages 71-72).

Substantial Amendment #4 (SA #4) changes the funding for the Forest Park Optional Relocation Program (FPORP) R1-3-2, Housing Assistance from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Housing Assistance has been extended past 24 months until the household has received a Housing Choice Voucher or other subsidized housing. SA #4 cancels Manufactured Housing Unit (MHU) Relocation Reimbursement, Down Payment Assistance for a New Type I/II Manufactured Housing Unit, Homeownership Assistance as well as Clearance and Demolition activities. SA #4 changes the funding for the Replacement Housing Program from \$6,000,000 to \$6,900,000.

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I. Introduction and Background

Since January 2011, FEMA Region X has partnered with the State of Alaska to deploy Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) projects with the goal of accurately and comprehensively depicting natural hazard risks throughout Alaska, including Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough.

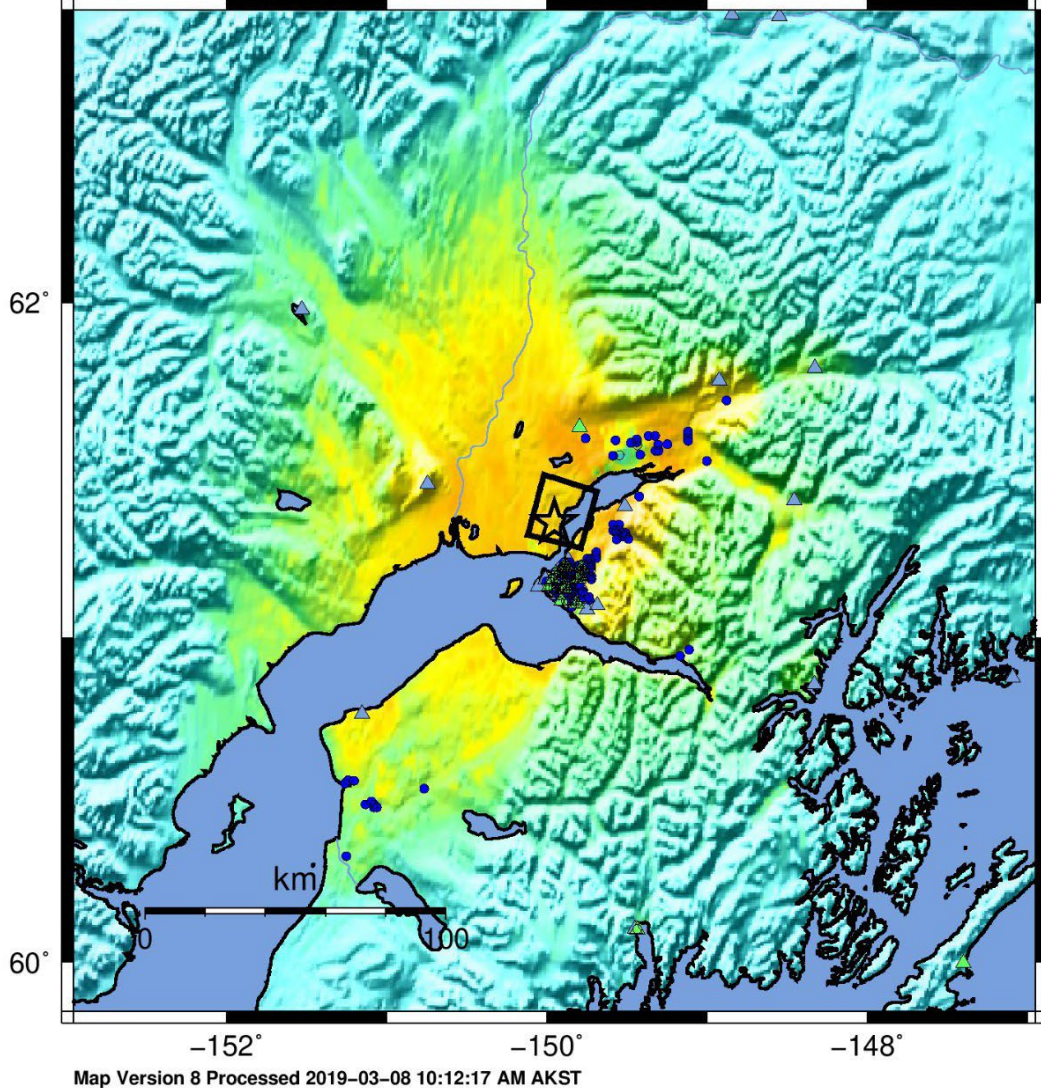
The following information was extracted and summarized from Governor Michael J. Dunleavy, "Request for Major Disaster Declaration, January 3, 2019", State of Alaska Letter, Available: <https://gov.alaska.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/Request-for-Presidential-Disaster-Declaration.pdf>. (IV Reference 3)

On November 30, 2018, at 8:29 am, Alaska Standard Time, a 7.1 magnitude earthquake located seven miles north of Anchorage near Point MacKenzie produced very strong seismic shaking that caused widespread and severe damage primarily within Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough. (IV References 4-6) The earthquake, and the subsequent aftershocks, caused damage to major highways and important public roads, bridges, and other transportation infrastructure; undermining of road embankments and railroad tracks, and loss of track base; widespread power, water, and communication disruption; structural collapse and resulting fires to several buildings; and severe damage to private homes, personal property, and businesses.

There were no fatalities during the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake and thus far, there have been no earthquake-related fatalities during the recovery. However, there is an ongoing need to respond to the residents still living in a privately-owned mobile home park, where the community water well and potable water distribution system was further damaged during the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake.

AEC ShakeMap : 7 miles NW of Elmendorf AFB

Nov 30, 2018 08:29:29 AM AKST M 7.1 N61.35 W149.96 Depth: 46.7km ID:20419010



PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<0.05	0.3	2.8	6.2	12	22	40	75	>139
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.02	0.1	1.4	4.7	9.6	20	41	86	>178
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Scale based upon Worden et al. (2012)

Figure 1 (IV Reference 7)

The concentration of the shaking was primarily limited to three jurisdictions; Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough, which are represented in Figure 2. During the following two years, over 12,000 aftershocks were recorded by USGS. Significant seismic activity continues in this area as evidenced by the most recent 4.8 magnitude earthquake on April 27, 2021.

These conditions required local emergency protective measures to protect life and property, including activation of emergency operation centers, emergency debris clearance and temporary repairs to highways, public roads, and railroad tracks to protect critical infrastructure and maintain access, placement of road barricades to protect roads and bridges, operation of mass shelters for affected residents, and school, business, and government office closures.

All affected communities are located around Cook Inlet in Southcentral Alaska. The Municipality of Anchorage is the largest metropolitan area in the State of Alaska with a 2018 population of 295,365. Matanuska-Susitna Borough is located approximately 30 miles north of Anchorage, encompasses 24,682 square miles (slightly larger than the State of West Virginia) and in 2018 had a population 105,743. Kenai Peninsula Borough is located across the Turnagain Arm, about 40 miles south of Anchorage and in 2018 had a population of 58,471. (IV Reference 8) The three contiguous jurisdictions affected by the earthquake comprise over 60 % of the State's total population and a substantial portion of Alaska's economic base.

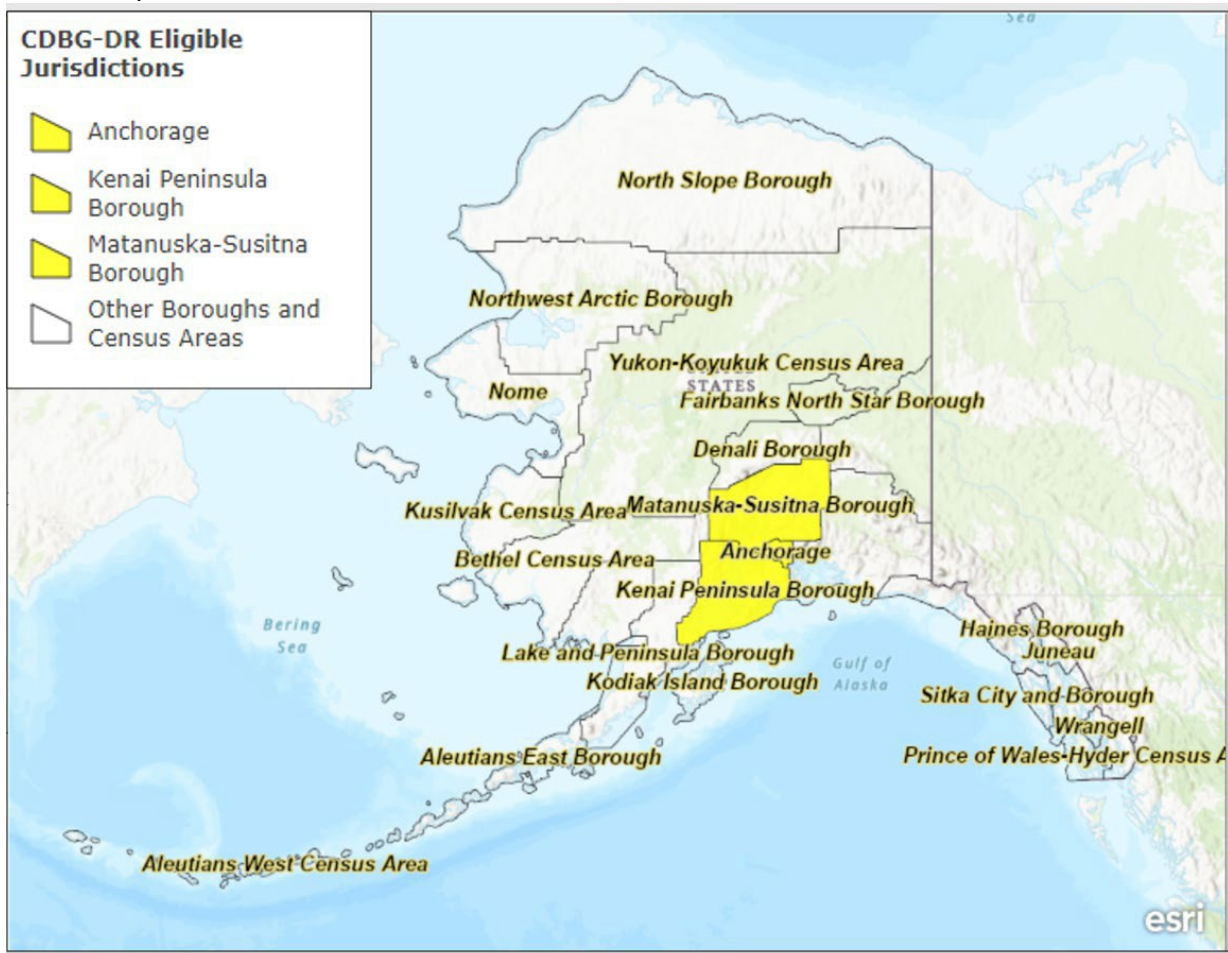


Figure 2

The National Weather Service (NWS) National Tsunami Warning Center (NTWC) issued a tsunami warning for the Cook Inlet, including Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and the southern Kenai Peninsula Borough within minutes of the earthquake.

The Municipality of Anchorage is the predominant economic center of the State, and is comprised of the City of Anchorage, and suburban areas to the north and south. The 2010 Census found a population of 34,982 in Eagle River and smaller settlements north of Anchorage -- Chugiak, Birchwood, Peters Creek, Thunderbird Falls, and Eklutna, an Alaska Native village of about 70 residents. These communities were annexed into the Municipality of Anchorage in 1975 and remain major suburban centers. The search for affordable housing and property encouraged Anchorage residents to move further north to the cities of Palmer, Wasilla, Houston, Sutton, and other communities of Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Over 52,000 vehicles use the Glenn Highway that connects Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough every day, serving commuters, visitors, and commercial traffic.

Immediately following the earthquake, the State of Alaska activated the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and staffed the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to level three (actual event). Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough each activated their EOCs to coordinate the response and all three jurisdictions declared local states of emergency.

Due to the scope of the earthquake damage and associated response efforts, Then-Governor Walker verbally declared a State Disaster Emergency for Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough on November 30, 2018. This verbal declaration was followed by an official written declaration on December 2, 2018. This declaration authorized funds be made available from the State's public assistance, individual assistance, and temporary housing assistance programs, as well as necessary administrative and disaster management expenses.

The cost and scope of the disaster was enough to warrant immediate federal disaster assistance; thus, in consultation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Then-Governor Walker requested and received an Emergency Declaration (EM-3410-AK) for direct federal assistance on November 30, 2018.

On January 3, 2019, under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (Stafford Act) and implemented by 44 CFR 206.36, Governor Dunleavy requested a Declaration of Major Disaster for the State of Alaska to include the full suite of individual and public assistance, and temporary housing programs, as well as, necessary administrative and disaster management expenses, for the State of Alaska as a result of a major earthquake on November 30, 2018. He specifically requested supplemental federal disaster assistance programs available under the Individual and Households Program, Disaster Legal Services, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Disaster Case Management, and Crisis Counseling Program. Governor Dunleavy also requested an Agency Declaration from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), which was critical to the initial recovery.

The Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Alaska (FEMA-4413-DR) (IV Reference 9) was issued on January 31, 2019, which authorized \$28,052,842.61 in Individual & Households Program; \$27,717,950.97 in Housing Assistance; \$334,891.64 for Other Needs Assistance; and \$1,144,688 for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

In the Federal Register notice published on January 27, 2020, at 85 FR 4681, the State of Alaska received an allocation of \$35,856,000 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under Public Law 116-20 for FEMA Disaster Recovery No. 4413, the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. (IV Reference 10) HUD identified Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough as the only Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) eligible jurisdictions, in their entirety, and identified Municipality of Anchorage as the “most impacted and distressed” area, which will receive 80% of the funding.

The State of Alaska has a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. (IV Reference 11) Municipality of Anchorage also has a FEMA approved All Hazards Mitigation Plan, dated April 2022. (IV Reference 12) On March 21, 2021, FEMA approved Matanuska-Susitna Borough Hazard Mitigation Plan. (IV Reference 13) Kenai Peninsula Borough finalized their Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was approved by FEMA on December 18, 2019. (IV Reference 14)

The State of Alaska has developed the CDBG-DR #4413, the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, Action Plan as described in the Federal Register notices published on February 9, 2018 at 83 FR 5844, August 14, 2018 at 83 FR 40314, February 19, 2019 at 84 FR 4836, June 20, 2019 at 84 FR 28836 and 28848, August 14, 2020 at 85 FR 50041, and September 28, 2020 at 85 FR 60821 (IV References 15-21) and the guidelines set forth by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery Program. This Action Plan is in alignment with the State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018 prepared and maintained by the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DMVA/DHS&EM).

This Action Plan may be amended as necessary and appropriate as FEMA Region X and HUD continue to provide additional or updated guidance to these plans.

This Action Plan is in alignment with the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation’s Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan for the State of Alaska Five-Year Plan & Action Plan for State Fiscal Years 2021-2025 (Federal Fiscal Years 2020-2024), dated May 30, 2020, which was previously submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant Program. (IV Reference 22) Municipality of Anchorage also has a Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan for State Fiscal Years 2018-2022, dated October 4, 2018. (IV Reference 23)

II. General Action Plan Requirements

A. Impact and Unmet Needs Assessment

The State of Alaska/Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) has completed the following Impact and Unmet Needs Assessment to evaluate the three core areas of recovery – housing, infrastructure, and economic revitalization and plan disaster relief, recovery, and mitigation activities within the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions: Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough.

The Needs Assessment of unmet housing needs addressed interim and permanent; owner and rental; single family (1-4 dwelling units) and multi-family (5+ dwelling units); affordable, and market rate; and housing to meet the needs of pre-earthquake homeless persons. Immediately after the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, the State of Alaska provided interim housing assistance. Currently, there is no need for interim housing assistance. According to FEMA IA, as of May 8, 2019, there were 5,642 housing units with \$4,110,952.80 in unmet housing need for all types of owner-occupied housing. FEMA revised this estimate to 4,572 houses with a total of \$10,258,920.82 (\$12,823,651 including 25% resiliency factor) in unmet housing need. According to FEMA IA, as of May 8, 2019, there was no remaining earthquake damage to affordable and market-rate rental units. According to Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Alaska's sole public housing authority, there is no remaining earthquake damage to affordable public housing. According to Cook Inlet Housing Authority, there is no remaining earthquake damage to Indian (Alaska Native) housing. However, there remains an unmet disaster relief need for 35 households residing in Chugiak, an unmet housing need for the 1,000+ pre-earthquake homeless persons (the majority are in protected classes), and a severe shortage of affordable housing (5,000+) within Municipality of Anchorage.

The Needs Assessment considered the various forms of assistance available to, or likely to be available to, the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions for earthquake repairs, seismic and structural analysis, as well as seismic and structural upgrades to public infrastructure. Since the 2018 Cook Inlet earthquake, the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions; Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough have been submitting requests for reimbursement for repairs to earthquake-damaged public facilities through the State of Alaska to FEMA. Most of the earthquake damage to public infrastructure within the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions has been addressed either through FEMA, the State of Alaska, or other sources.

Based on the information, as of May 8, 2019, provided by FEMA, State of Alaska produced estimates of Serious Unmet Housing Need, Serious Unmet Local Infrastructure Need, and Serious Unmet Business Need by estimating the portion of need likely to be addressed by insurance proceeds, other federal assistance, or any other funding source by using the most recent available data. DCCED has the data set from the DMVA/DHS&EM (Department of Military and Veteran Affairs/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management for the State of Alaska's Individual and Family Grant Program and Temporary Housing Program), FEMA, and the SBA. DCCED has not contacted any of the applicants for the FEMA Individual Assistance Program and the SBA Disaster Home Loan Program to determine if there is still an unmet housing need within the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions.

The Needs Assessment considered whether public services are necessary to complement activities intended to address housing. Temporary Housing, Housing Counseling, Information and Referral Services, Legal Services, Transportation Services, and Case Management Services may be necessary for the households eligible for the Forest Park Optional Relocation Program and the Housing Relocation Services Program in conjunction with the Voluntary Housing Buyout Program. DCCED has translated disaster/earthquake relief and recovery information into Spanish and Hmong for the Forest Park residents. DCCED may continue to translate disaster recovery information into the necessary foreign languages for the residents with Limited English Proficiency, as well as, the American Sign Language and Braille, as needed. DCCED addressed how these services are to be made accessible to individuals with wide-ranging disabilities including mobility, sensory, developmental, emotional, and other impairments by working with Municipality of Anchorage/Office of Emergency Management and the Anchorage Health Department, as well as, with local Social Service Providers, such as The Salvation Army, NeighborWorks Alaska, and Rural Alaska Community Action Program.

This Needs Assessment considered the costs of incorporating mitigation and resiliency measures to protect against future earthquakes, and the associated natural hazards such as, avalanches, landslides, ground failure, tsunamis, and flooding, where applicable, and other hazards.

DCCED understands that as additional information becomes available or is updated, this Needs Assessment will be amended.

1. Housing

a. Pre-Earthquake Housing

Prior to the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, Alaska housing challenges included an aging housing stock, a growing senior population, high housing costs and overcrowding. The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation completed the “Alaska Housing Assessment, Statewide Housing Summary” in January of 2018. (IV Reference 24) This assessment highlighted challenges related to housing, affordability, energy use and structural conditions from a statewide, regional and community perspective. The primary needs outlined in the report were the housing gap, affordable housing, senior housing, and retrofits. It also forecasted future housing needs based on estimated population changes, including aging Alaskans. In the Cook Inlet Region, Inc (CIRI) area, which encompasses Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Kenai Peninsula Borough, there was an estimated housing gap of 25,781 housing units by 2025.

In February 2015, Susan Fison, Fison and Associates, prepared an “Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice” for Municipality of Anchorage. (IV Reference 26) On April 11, 2017, Municipality of Anchorage published “Assessment of Fair Housing Plan for the HUD Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan 2018-2022. (IV Reference 27) This Assessment of Fair Housing cited the following contributing factors to fair housing issues within Municipality of Anchorage:

1. Availability of affordable and accessible units in a range of sizes

2. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
3. Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
4. Land use and zoning laws
5. Loss of affordable housing
6. Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modification
7. Sources of income discrimination
8. Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
9. Community opposition
10. Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement

b. Post-Earthquake Damage Assessment & Vulnerable Populations Damage Assessment

The extensive damage to residential homes in the impacted area of the disaster resulted in almost 300 uninhabitable homes due to major damage or destruction. Alaska has an abbreviated building season with most of the work accomplished during the longer-than-normal daylight in the summer months. Winter brings extreme temperatures that regularly drop to subzero with severe wind chills. Since the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, there have been three winters, and a fourth winter is here. The extremely cold temperatures and the heavy snow load have only exacerbated the earthquake damage.

According to the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute Earthquake Reconnaissance Report M7.1 Anchorage Earthquake on Nov 30, 2018 (IV Reference 28), the observed damage in the northern communities, especially Eagle River (12 miles north of Anchorage) was more extensive than in Anchorage. Lack of building code enforcement in the northern communities is the primary contributing factor to the heavier damage.

Based on the immediate assessments, the FEMA IA data (May 8, 2020), most of the unmet housing need (82.8% of count) was for single-family houses and duplexes. Mobile homes made up 6% of the units, condominiums made up 6.5% of the units, townhouses made up 3.2% of the units, and all others made up roughly 1% of the count. The total estimated unmet housing need was \$4,110,952.80. The FEMA Individual Assistance for Home Repair, which helped with essential repairs to ensure homes were safe, sanitary, and functional, was limited to \$34,000 per applicant.

Table 1

FEMA Unmet Need by Residence Type 05082020		
Type of Dwelling	CountOfRegistration ID	SumOfUnmet Need
Apartment	74	31,813.75
Condo	368	114,992.78
House/Duplex	4,672	3,626,751.24
Military Housing	1	133.02
Mobile Home	339	247,211.64
Other	5	3,715.08
Townhouse	180	85,010.35
Travel Trailer	3	1,324.94

Total: 5,642 \$4,110,952.80

Based on the re-inspections of real property, the FEMA IA data (May 8, 2020) reported 4,572 houses with a total of \$10,258,920.82 in unmet housing need. Presumably, the cost-to repair exceeded the maximum FEMA IA amount of \$34,000.

Table 2

FEMA Unmet Need by Residence Type 05082020		
Type of Dwelling	Count Of Registration ID	Sum Of Real Property (RP) Unmet Need
Apartment	22	\$114,506.89
Condo	304	\$59,059.02
House/Duplex	3,805	\$9,735,612.03
Mobile Home	273	\$213,197.78
Other	5	\$3,673.51
Townhouse	161	\$131,922.17
Travel Trailer	2	\$949.42
Total	4,572	\$10,258,920.82



This home on Dome Circle in Eagle River, Alaska partially collapsed on November 30, 2018. The occupant was able to escape unharmed. (Matt Tunseth, Anchorage Daily News)

Figures 3 through 5, show where the concentration of damage within the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions.

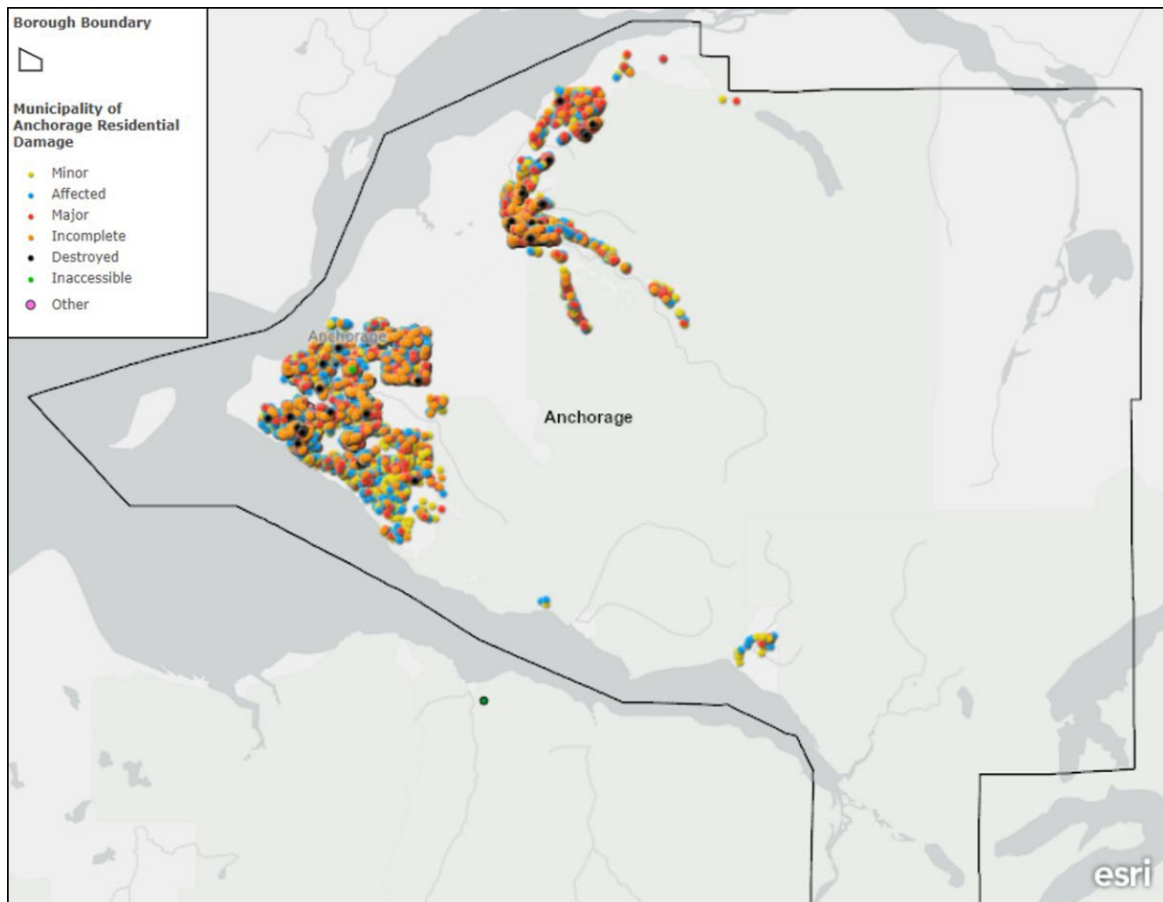


Figure 3, Municipality of Anchorage

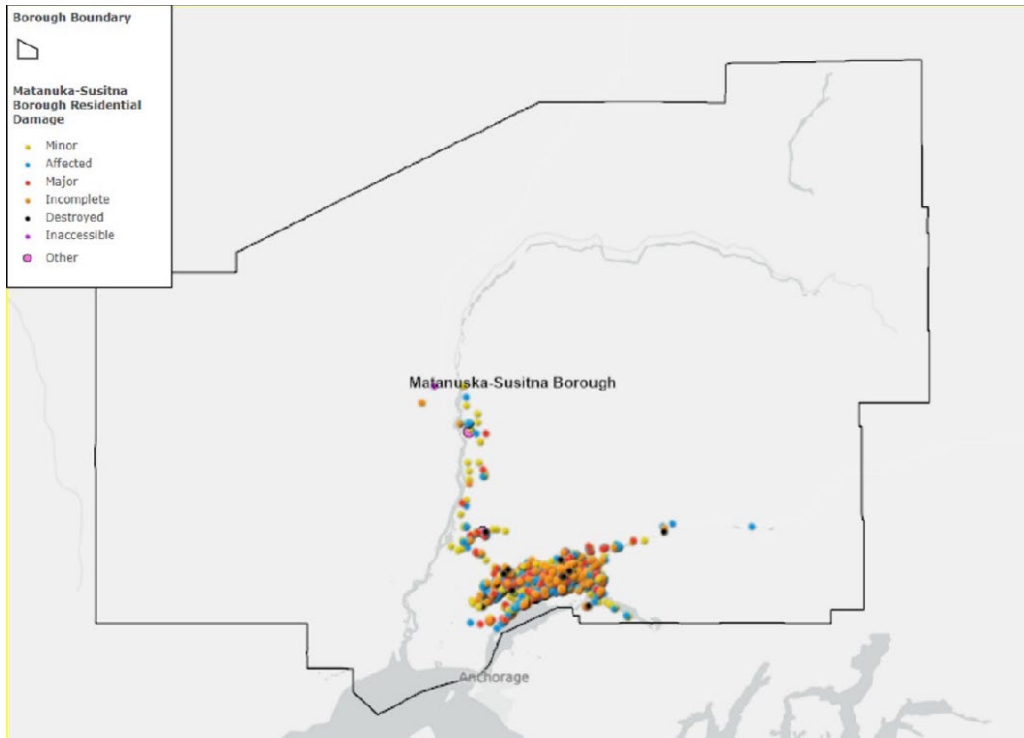


Figure 4, Matanuska-Susitna Borough

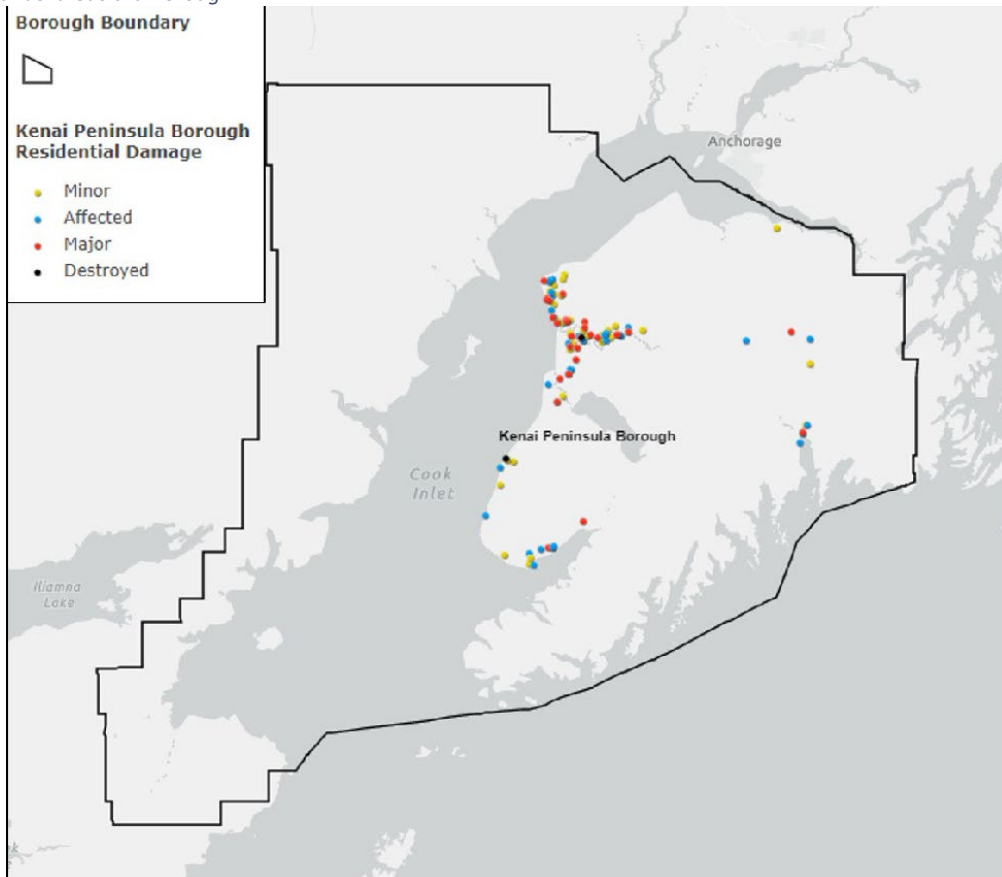


Figure 5, Kenai Peninsula Borough

1. Unmet Disaster/Earthquake Relief Housing Needs

Prior to the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, the Forest Park Mobile Home Park, a privately owned mobile home park located in the Birchwood/Chugiak Disaster Recovery Area (Census Tract: 000102; Block Group: 4), within Municipality of Anchorage, was served by a community water well. Prior to the earthquake, State of Alaska/Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) issued a “boil water” notice due to the possibility of water contamination from broken public water distribution pipes, which remains in effect today. A letter from Municipality of Anchorage Building Safety Division Director, dated December 9, 2020, the public water distribution system was further damaged during the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. The west well house twisted approximately 5 degrees, tilted, and developed a large leak, which required repair. The east well house had broken pipes inside of it that required repair in December 2018. Several mobile homes shook off their foundations, sustaining damage, and cracked the pipes connecting them to the water distribution and wastewater removal systems. These mobile homes are the primary, and sole residence, for these households. Majority of these mobile homes were constructed prior to June 15, 1976, and do not have HUD certification labels nor meet HUD’s “decent, safe, and sanitary” requirements nor HUD’s Housing Quality Standards. (According to Municipality of Anchorage Assessor, these mobile homes are considered personal property, not real property.)

On August 31, 2020, the previous mobile home park owner informed the residents that Forest Park Mobile Home Park would no longer be used as a mobile home park and that all residents would need to relocate prior to May 31, 2021. On October 27, 2020, the Director, Building Safety Division, Development Services Department, Municipality of Anchorage, determined lack of water made these mobile homes dangerous buildings in accordance with Anchorage Municipal Code 23.70.702.1 and mailed a Notice of Violation to the previous owner. The previous mobile home park owner had made some temporary repairs to the water distribution system. Currently, there is no potable/public water supply available to this mobile home park.

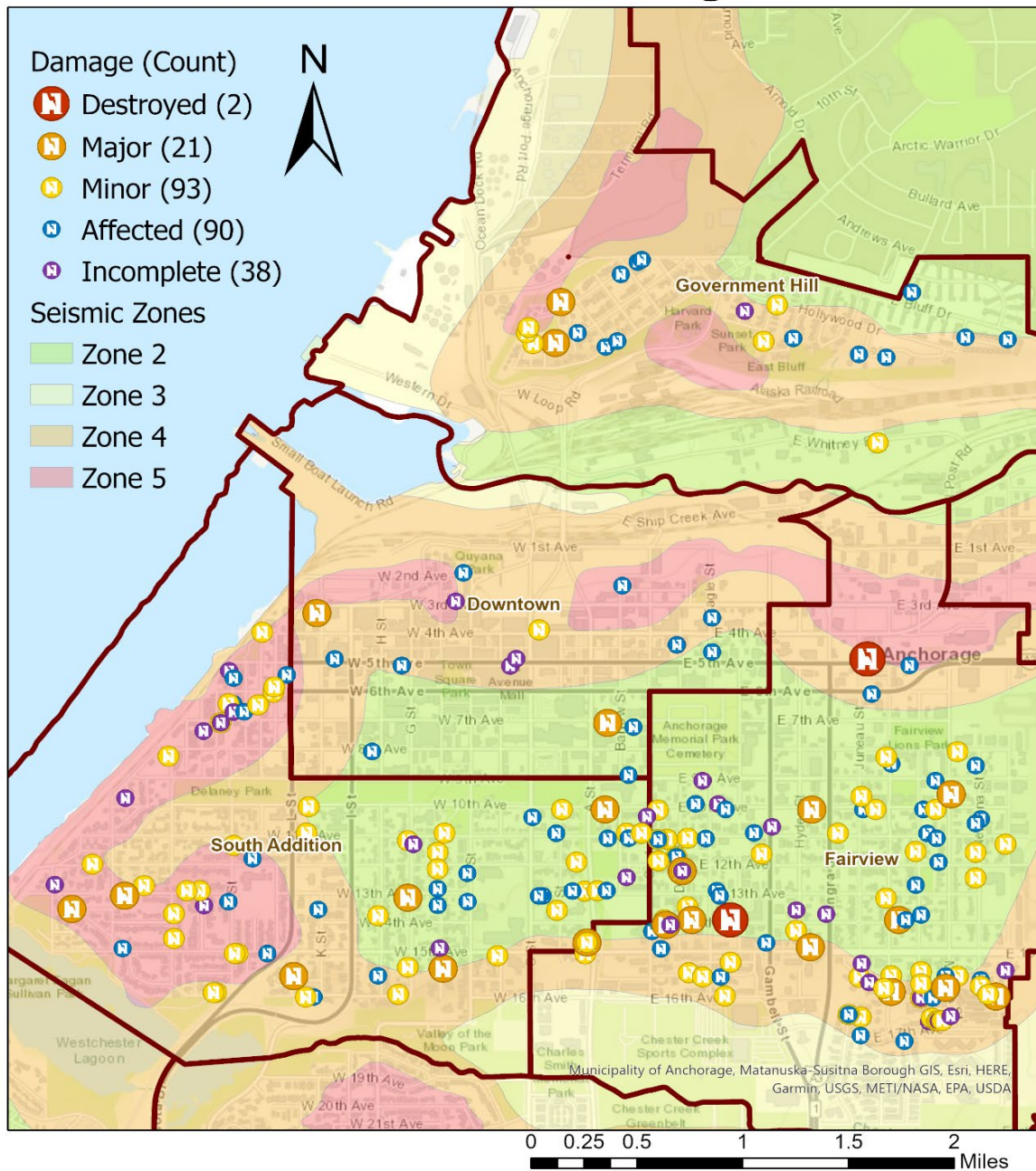
In late October 2020, Municipality of Anchorage hired a contractor to install a temporary above ground 3,000-gallon water storage tank and another contractor to fill the storage tank with potable water up to six times per day. The residents then filled 15-gallon containers, which were donated by a faith-based non-profit organization and hauled the water to their mobile homes by sled. The septic system/on-site wastewater system has also failed. The COVID-19 Public Health Emergency only exacerbates this urgent, dire, unsafe, and unsanitary situation for these 35 Low to Moderate-Income households. Several households qualify as being in a protected class based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, and or disability. Therefore, DCCED has proposed the Disaster/Earthquake Relief and Recovery Program for Forest Park with an Optional Relocation Assistance Program citing Slums and Blight under Section 105(a)(4), and Low-Moderate-Income Housing under Sections 105(a)(11) and 105(a)(24) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as the National Objectives in this Action Plan.

2. Unmet Disaster/Earthquake Recovery Housing Needs

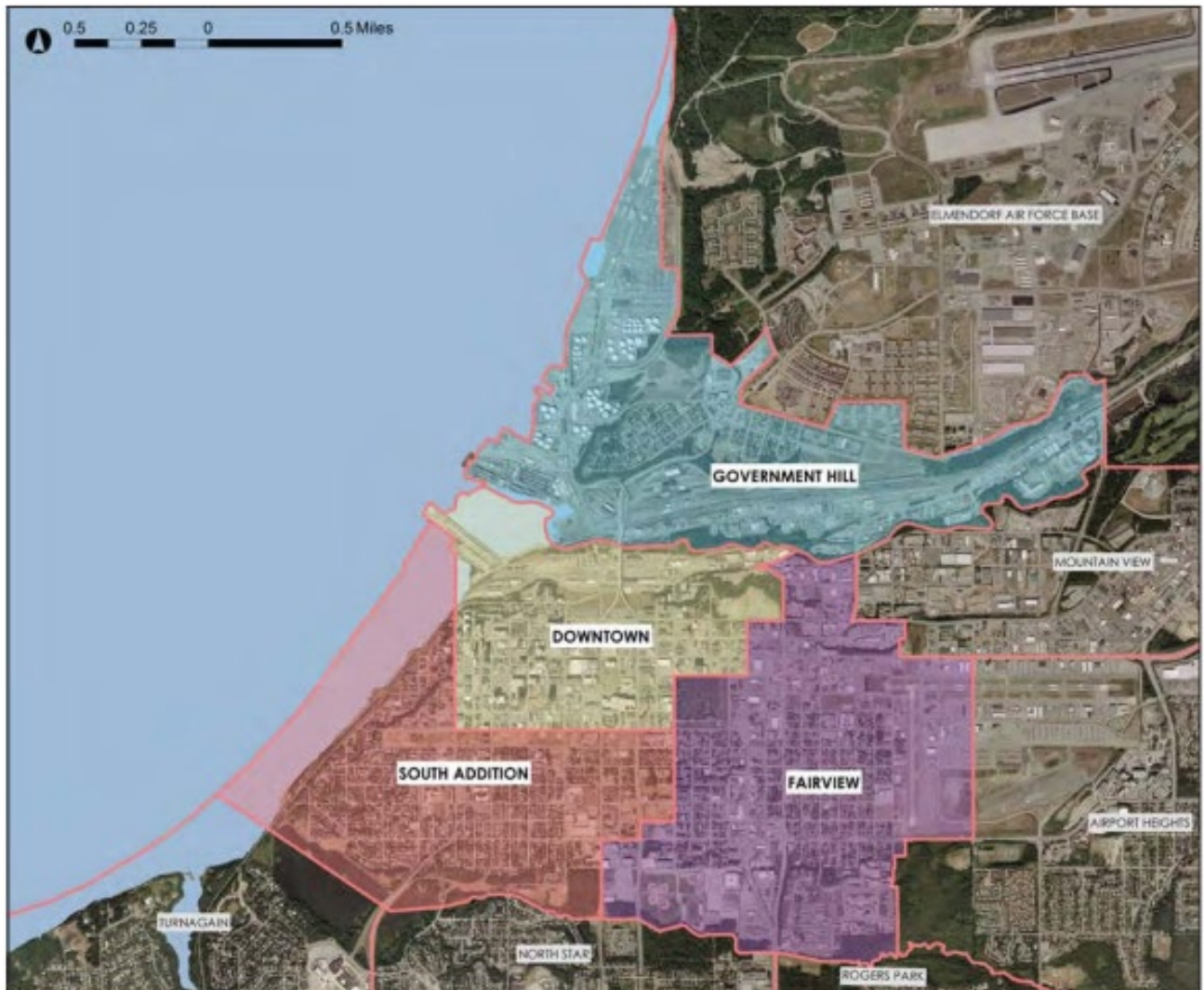
According to FEMA, there were 4,572 housing units with a total of \$10,258,920.82 (\$12,823,651 including 25% resiliency factor) in unmet housing need of repairs. As of August 2020, according to the Director of the Building Safety Division, Development Services Department, Municipality of Anchorage, there were less than 20 houses, primarily in Eagle River and Chugiak, which were still

considered severely damaged and required re-inspection, and/or repair. Matanuska-Susitna Borough estimates there are numerous houses still requiring some repair. There may be some houses requiring additional repair in Kenai Peninsula Borough. DCCED continues to conduct outreach towards identifying programs best suited to address remaining needs and identify the capacity to implement the programs in the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions.

Structure Damage from the 2018 Earthquake for Downtown and Surrounding Communities



The previous map labeled “Structure Damage from the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake for Downtown and Surrounding Communities”, depicts where there were numerous structures damaged in the Government Hill, Downtown Anchorage, South Addition, and Fairview neighborhoods. This area was just seven miles directly south of the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake epicenter. These are Anchorage’s four original neighborhoods, surveyed and platted as early as 1915. These neighborhoods also have the oldest public infrastructure and utilities, which do not meet current seismic design standards. These neighborhoods also have the oldest housing, including several houses listed (or eligible to be listed) on the National Historic Register. Nearby, Mountain View was established in the 1940’s and 1950’s as a “working class” neighborhood.



Map of HPP Boundaries, showing the Four Original Neighborhoods.

3. Unmet Disaster/Earthquake Mitigation Housing Needs

Using Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) All-Hazards Mitigation Plan Update (IV Reference 12), the Anchorage Bowl Seismic Hazard Zone Map accessible at https://www.muni.org/Departments/OCPD/Planning/Planning%20Maps/Anch_Bowl_Seismic_8x11.pdf, and the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area Maps accessible at

<https://anchoragestormwater.com>, DCCED identified the Census Tracts most likely to have been impacted and distressed within Municipality of Anchorage, the HUD designated “Most Impacted and Distressed” jurisdiction from the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. (The Anchorage Bowl Seismic Hazard Zone Map is outdated, inaccurate and does not include any of the northern communities of Eagle River, Chugiak, Birchwood, Peters Creek, Thunderbird Falls and Eklutna nor any of the southern communities of Indian, Rainbow Creek, Bird Creek, Girdwood, and Portage. There are no Seismic Hazard Zone Maps for Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Kenai Peninsula Borough. Therefore, using the HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) database, DCCED applied the CDBG-DR Action Plan and Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) requirements to each Census Tract/Block Group in each Micro-Disaster Risk Reduction Area (DRRA) where there are three overlapping Areas of Mitigation Interest/Natural Hazards (Seismic Hazard Zones 4 or 5, High Ground Failure Susceptibility or Very High Ground Failure Susceptibility; the Bootlegger Cove Special Landslide Hazard Area; and/or a Special Flood Hazard Area) in the surrounding Disaster Recovery Area. These Micro-Disaster Risk Reduction Areas may be at the highest risk of loss of life and property during the next earthquake.

4. Vulnerable Populations and People Experiencing Homelessness

The following information was extracted and summarized from Governor Michael J. Dunleavy, “Request for Major Disaster Declaration, January 3, 2019”, State of Alaska Letter. The Preliminary Damage Assessments suggested that a large percentage of those surveyed in the area may be considered low income. This indicated that the homes most affected were likely owned by those with the least ability to recover on their own. Many of the affected residents were elderly or have special needs that preclude them from taking the necessary recovery actions. Poverty rates were near the State and/or national average, but applications for assistance revealed many residents lacked the capabilities and resources to recover without outside assistance.

Over a month after the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, there were 111 residents being sheltered in temporary facilities or hotels; as their homes were uninhabitable, and they lacked access to other housing resources. Transient housing was needed to provide safe shelter for hundreds of residents. Numerous families also stayed with relatives, friends, or in hotels. These forms of temporary housing are historically short-lived, and many of these families required alternate housing assistance.

Compounding the sheltering problem, the Brother Francis Shelter, one of the largest homeless facilities in Anchorage, was filled prior to the earthquake. This shelter regularly served 400 of the estimated 1,000 homeless persons living in Anchorage.

5. Summary Data of Vulnerable Populations

Although the percentage of Alaskans living below the poverty level is less than the National Average, the difference is miniscule. The percentage of older Alaskans is less than the National Average due to out-migration for retirement. However, the percentage of people with disabilities is greater than the National Average, perhaps due to the high number of military veterans living in Alaska. The descendants of the first people living in Alaska continue to live throughout Alaska. Therefore, the percentage of American Indians & Alaska Natives is higher than the National Average.

Table 3

	% of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income, 2018 dollars	% Elderly*	American Indian/ Alaska Native	% Disabled	% Pre- Disaster Unemployment
National Average	12.3%	\$57,652	15.6%	1.3%	8.7%	3.5%
State Average	10.8%	\$76,715	10.6%	15.1%	12%	6.4%
Municipality of Anchorage	9.2%	\$83,280	9.9%	7.4%	11.1%	4.9%
Matanuska - Susitna Borough	10.3%	\$75,905	10.4%	5.6%	13.2%	6.5%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	12%	\$66,684	14.2%	6.7%	15.2%	No Data

*U.S. Bureau of Census American Community Survey, 2013-2018.

**U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Oct 2018 data) at https://www.bls.gov/regions/west/summary/blssummary_anchorage.pdf

c. Current Housing

According to the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation’s Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan for the State of Alaska Five-Year Plan & Action Plan for State Fiscal Years 2021-2025 (Federal Fiscal Years 2020-2024), dated May 30, 2020, (IV Reference 22), the two biggest housing related issues moving forward into the next five years are in-state migration from rural areas to urban areas and the growth in the senior population. Affordable housing is still a primary need across the State of Alaska and in the Municipality of Anchorage. Homelessness remains an important concern, as well, for both the State of Alaska and Municipality of Anchorage. Appropriate and affordable housing must be in place for the Municipality of Anchorage to assist individuals and families with preventing and ending homelessness. Finally, the availability of housing accessible for persons with a disability remains a barrier for many households. Please refer to the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation’s FY2021-25 Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan <https://www.ahfc.us/application/files/8516/0694/6603/2021-2025-Con-Plan-Board-052720.pdf> for data that supports the lack of affordable housing in the Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

The table listed below is the applicable FY2024 Alaska Fair Market Rent Summaries for each of the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions.

Table 4

FY2024 Alaska FMR Local Area Summary

Name of Jurisdiction	Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom	FMR %
Anchorage, AK HUD Metro FMR Area	\$996	\$1,107	\$1,454	\$2,049	\$2,467	40
Matanuska-Susitna Borough, AK HUD Metro FMR Area	\$919	\$974	\$1,280	\$1,804	\$2,172	40
Kenai Peninsula Borough, AK HUD Metro FMR Area	\$984	\$990	\$1,301	\$1,833	\$2,090	40

https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2024_code/select_Geography.odn

Within the Municipality of Anchorage, the Median Family Income (MFI) is \$121,200. Listed below are HUD’s 2024 Low Income limits (80% of the MFI):

Table 5

Family Size:	1	2	3	4
Maximum Income:	\$67,850	\$77,550	\$87,250	\$96,900
Family Size:	5	6	7	8
Maximum Income:	\$104,700	\$112,450	\$120,200	\$127,950

https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il/il2024/select_Geography.odn

Within Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Median Family Income is \$104,100. Listed below are HUD’s 2024 Low Income limits (80% of the MFI):

Table 6

Family Size:	1	2	3	4
Maximum Income:	\$58,350	\$66,650	\$75,000	\$83,300
Family Size:	5	6	7	8
Maximum Income:	\$90,000	\$96,650	\$103,300	\$110,000

https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il/il2024/select_Geography.odn

Within Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Median Family Income is \$107,400. Listed below are HUD’s 2024 Low Income limits (80% of the MFI):

Table 7

Family Size:	1	2	3	4
Maximum Income:	\$60,150	\$68,750	\$77,350	\$85,900
Family Size:	5	6	7	8
Maximum Income:	\$92,800	\$99,650	\$106,550	\$113,400

https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il/il2024/select_Geography.odn

d. Public/HUD-Assisted Housing

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) is the public housing agency for the State of Alaska and Municipality of Anchorage. It is a self-supporting corporation with a mission to provide Alaskans with access to safe, quality, affordable housing. They provide a variety of affordable housing programs and tools, including the operation of public housing, housing choice vouchers, and multifamily project-based assistance. They also finance housing developments through the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program, tax-exempt multifamily loans, and the distribution of Federal and State housing grants. In addition, a variety of home loan programs for low- and moderate-income residents are offered by the Corporation. (In 2018 and 2019, AHFC repaired all earthquake related damage to their public housing units. In 2021, on behalf of DCCED, AHFC surveyed HUD-Assisted Housing Property Managers within the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions and determined there was no unmet Public/HUD-Assisted Housing needs from the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake.)

AHFC promotes self-sufficiency and well-being for people in the State of Alaska and in Municipality of Anchorage by providing:

- After-school programs for children in public housing developments;
- Jumpstart – a program that offers family self-sufficiency and educational resources;
- Service coordinators at senior/disabled housing locations to provide tenants with counseling and access to community resources;
- Meals on Wheels program at elderly/disabled buildings;
- Educational scholarships;
- Summer camp scholarships for children in the Housing Choice Voucher program and residing in Public Housing units;
- Set-aside vouchers for families under the following programs:
 - o Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (178 vouchers in Anchorage)
 - o Empowering Choice Housing Program (families displaced due to domestic violence, 83 vouchers in Anchorage);
 - o Moving Home Program (families transitioning into housing from homelessness or institutional settings; must be eligible to receive services and apply through their community-based service organization to the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Behavioral Services; 70 vouchers in Anchorage);
 - o Returning Home Program targeting probationers/parolees through a partnership with the State of Alaska Department of Corrections (30 coupons in Anchorage);
 - o Making A Home Program targeted to youth aging out of foster care through a partnership with the State of Alaska Office of Children’s Services;

In Anchorage, AHFC operates:

- 490 Public Housing Program units, of which 120 serve elderly/disabled populations exclusively.
- 137 Section 8 Multifamily Housing Program units, of which 120 serve elderly/disabled populations exclusively.
- 52 affordable housing units which accept individuals with vouchers.
- 2,435 Housing Choice Vouchers
- 145 project-based voucher units (1248 East 9th Ave, Alpine Terrace, Loussac Place, Main Tree Apartments, Susitna Square, and Ridgeline Terrace)

In Anchorage, AHFC operates the following programs under a partnership agreement:

- 70 Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program single-room occupancy units serving individuals who qualify as homeless under the McKinney-Vento Act
- The equivalent of 46 project-based vouchers for persons at Karluk Manor, a Housing First development targeting chronically homeless individuals with substance abuse and alcohol addictions
- The equivalent of 25, a sponsored-based assistance program for homeless youths at the Dena'ina House.

In Matanuska Susitna Borough, AHFC operates:

- 32 Public Housing Program units, in Palmer, which serve elderly/disabled populations exclusively.
- Housing Choice Vouchers

In Kenai Peninsula Borough, AHFC operates:

- Public Housing Program units, in Seward, which serve elderly populations exclusively.
- Housing Choice Vouchers are available in Homer and Soldotna.

As of March 25, 2020, there were 2,570 families on the waiting list for AHFC Public Housing. At the same time, there were 2,577 families in Anchorage, 346 families in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and 399 families in Kenai Peninsula Borough, on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list. As of March 25, 2020, there were 661 seniors/disabled persons in Anchorage and 86 seniors in Matanuska-Susitna Borough on the AHFC Public Housing-Senior Waiting List.

The Anchorage Housing Choice Voucher waiting list has gone to a lottery system, and periodically, the waiting list opens to applicants for a month. Those applicants are then worked for the next 2-3 years, until the waiting list is nearly exhausted, at which point another lottery is held. The lottery process has streamlined the application process and provided a more efficient and effective way for applicants to manage their housing needs. Most qualified applicants receive assistance in less than 2.5 years.

Since June 15, 2020, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation has implemented the Alaska Housing Relief Program, to prevent homelessness, a special hardship process to provide immediate rental relief for families affected by income loss due to COVID-19. This program was initially funded by the State of Alaska, and then, with \$242 million from the federal COVID omnibus relief package, which provides up to 12 months of financial assistance. To date, this program has received nearly 40,000 applications.

e. Indian (Alaska Native) Housing

Cook Inlet Housing Authority (CIHA) was established in 1974 to provide affordable elder (senior) rental housing in the Cook Inlet (Alaska Native) region. The cost to build housing in the region is extremely expensive. CIHA stepped up to the challenge and, over time, found the resources needed to grow the number of rental apartments for seniors. By the end of CIHA's second decade, they had 267 units available to seniors throughout east Anchorage, Kenai, Ninilchik, and Seldovia. In 1996, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reorganized the system of Federal Housing Assistance for Native Americans by creating the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) through the Native American Housing and Self Determination Act (NAHASDA), which allowed more flexibility for local decision making, creating opportunities for CIHA to change its business model.

Over the next few years, Cook Inlet Housing responded to community needs and began expanding its rental housing portfolio. Because its limited portfolio only served senior households, CIHA couldn't offer homes to families and individuals, so they were turned away. CIHA knew that had to change. Anchorage needed more affordable housing for all people. In 2002, CIHA opened their first family rental housing development, Strawberry Village Cottages, in south Anchorage. That began their journey of searching out and securing innovative funding methods to address the demand for affordable housing. That move to leveraging mixed sources of funding allowed CIHA to take a bold step. With Fair Housing laws as their guiding force, CIHA began to provide housing opportunities to all eligible low- and moderate-income people, regardless of race, in their service area, which encompasses the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions, Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough. This was a milestone for CIHA that made it possible to help grow communities around Southcentral Alaska.

CIHA's efforts over the past forty years have turned CIHA from a housing developer to a community developer. CIHA's role as a catalyst for housing development and neighborhood revitalization puts CIHA at the front and center of issues ranging from homelessness and affordability to infrastructure and regulatory barriers. More information about the Cook Inlet Housing Authority is accessible at <https://www.cookinlethousing.org>.

2. Public Infrastructure

a. Post-Earthquake Damage Assessment

Immediately following the earthquake, a joint Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment (PA PDA) was conducted to estimate the cost of recovery. The PA PDA was conducted by local, State, and FEMA staff in Municipality of Anchorage and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough between December 17 - 21, 2018. A subsequent PA PDA in Kenai Peninsula Borough was conducted by State

of Alaska staff December 20 - 21, 2018.

Due to the worsening winter weather conditions in the latter half of December 2018, the PA PDA focused on potential applicants reporting \$100,000 or greater in damages. There were likely a significant number of damaged buildings and facilities with damages below \$100,000 that were not included in the PA PDA but will be eligible for public assistance.

At the time of assessment, the PA PDA validated the following public assistance damages:

- Category A (Debris Removal) _____ \$20,000
- Category B (Emergency Protective Measures) _____ \$1,801,040
- Category C (Roads & Bridges) _____ \$3,085,685
- Category D (Water Control Facilities) _____ 0
- Category E (Buildings & Equipment) _____ \$41,411,160
- Category F (Utilities) _____ \$50,000
- Category G (Other, Parks, Recreational Facilities, Fish Hatcheries) _____ \$463,000
- Total Estimated Cost: _____ \$46,830,885

Category C estimates did not include an estimated \$50 million in response and recovery costs eligible under the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief to Federal Roads program. Category E costs did not include costs covered by insurance.

As of December 24, 2018, the State of Alaska had expended \$326,394.73 in personnel, \$90,219.34 in temporary sheltering, and \$1,469,377.14 for contract support and other costs for a total of \$1,885,991.21.

Based on preliminary damage assessments, the State of Alaska determined the total estimated eligible expenses associated with the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake was \$46,830,885.

b. FEMA Public Assistance

Alaska's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has managed the FEMA Public Assistance (PA) funds related to the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. These funds include a 75% federal cost share. The PA unmet need is calculated from the 25% state share plus a 25% resiliency factor on the unmet need.

The table below indicates an unmet need of just under \$13 million for public facilities, including resiliency factors. Two-thirds of the unmet need is for Buildings and Equipment (34%) and Roads and Bridges (32%). Utilities (16%) and Emergency Protective Measures (12%) comprise most of the remaining PA unmet need.

Table 8

Estimated Total Cost and Need by Public Assistance (PA) Category

Category	Approved Amount	25% State Share	25% Resiliency Factor	Unmet Need
A - Debris Removal	\$1,015,049	\$253,762	\$63,441	\$317,203
B - Emergency Protective Measures	\$4,914,207	\$1,228,552	\$307,138	\$1,535,690
C - Roads and Bridges	\$13,438,444	\$3,359,611	\$839,903	\$4,199,514
E - Buildings and Equipment	\$13,996,187	\$3,499,047	\$874,762	\$4,373,808
F - Utilities	\$6,675,073	\$1,668,768	\$417,192	\$2,085,960
G - Parks, Recreation, and Other	\$959,204	\$239,801	\$59,950	\$299,751
Z - Direct Administrative Costs	\$397,674	\$99,418	\$24,855	\$124,273
Total	\$41,395,838	\$10,348,959	\$2,587,240	\$12,936,199

This estimate was based on information gathered through May 2019.



Vine Road near Houston, Alaska in Matanuska-Susitna Borough

c. Current FEMA Public Assistance

According to the DR-4413 FEMA Emmie/Portal, as of February 3, 2022, the FEMA Obligated Amount is over \$145 million for public infrastructure, which includes resiliency factors. This is nearly four times greater than the original estimated need for Public Assistance.

Table 9

Current Best Available Cost by Public Assistance (PA) Category

Category	FEMA Obligated	CRC Gross Cost	Best Available Cost
A - Debris Removal	\$1,002,906	\$1,001,926	\$1,001,313
B - Emergency Protective Measures	\$15,983,975	\$15,998,156	\$15,010,430
C - Roads and Bridges	\$26,293,098	\$22,565,782	\$22,894,282
D - Water Control Facilities	\$34,852	\$34,852	\$34,852
E - Buildings and Equipment	\$85,392,161	\$98,782,453	\$82,654,284
F - Utilities	\$10,053,326	\$9,962,972	\$10,318,281
G - Parks, Recreation, and Other	\$8,801,469	\$7,688,159	\$8,220,313
Total	\$147,561,787	\$156,034,300	\$140,133,755

This information is from the FEMA Emmie/Portal Damage through August 2022. FEMA Obligated is the amount obligated towards approved projects; CRC Gross Cost is estimated costs for projects with completed project scoping and cost estimates; and Best Available Cost is initial estimated costs for repair of all projects.

3. Economy

a. Pre-Earthquake Economic Forecast

The following information was extracted from the 2018 Anchorage Economic Development Corporation (AEDC) Economic Forecast Report. (IV Reference 31) Consistent with AEDC’s January 2017 forecast, Anchorage employment dipped 1.4% in 2017, a decline of about 2,100 jobs. In terms of employment, 2017 was a repeat performance of 2016, with oil and gas, construction, professional services, and state government all experiencing job loss. Once again, healthcare was the shining star, adding 800 jobs, continuing a decade of uninterrupted growth.

AEDC anticipated further employment decline in 2018, though fewer losses than experienced in 2016 and 2017. Overall, the economy was expected to shed another 1,000 jobs (0.7%) in 2018. Much of that decline was expected in the support sector, as the multiplier effects of previous years’ losses rippled through the economy. While job losses were anticipated in retail and in the leisure and hospitality sector, the oil and gas and construction industries were expected to show strength compared to 2016 and 2017. Healthcare sector growth was expected to continue into 2018.

Beyond 2018, AEDC predicted a return to growth. Increasing natural resource values, a robust visitor industry, and other forces noted below boded well for Alaska. With Anchorage accounting for more than half of Alaska’s total GDP of \$50 billion, what is good for Alaska was good for Anchorage, and vice versa. While AEDC believed 2018 was going to mark the bottom of the recession, without a long-term solution to Alaska’s budget deficit, full recovery was going to remain elusive. The absence of State budget and taxation certainty promised to unnecessarily sideline investment.

b. Post-Earthquake Economic Forecast

The following information was extracted from the 2019 Anchorage Economic Development Corporation Economic Forecast Report. (IV Reference 32) AEDC predicted Anchorage would lose another 1,000 jobs in 2018, mainly in the support sector, as the multiplier effects of previous years' losses rippled through the economy. The final accounting of Anchorage employment in 2018 would likely place the loss at about 1,200 jobs, including 600 jobs in the retail sector.

Anchorage also saw further losses in the professional and business services sector (down 600 jobs) and government (down about 500 jobs). Yet again health care was there to ease the pain, adding another 500 jobs to a remarkable period of growth that totaled 3,000 new jobs over the past five years and more than 5,000 new jobs over the past ten years. There was also good news from the construction sector, which turned a corner in 2018, adding jobs for the first time since 2015, mainly due to the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. The sector showed a 3% uptick (about 200 jobs) in employment in 2018.

The loss of 1,200 jobs in 2018 was not good news, but it was an improvement from 2017, when Anchorage lost 2,100 jobs, and from 2016, when the local economy shed 2,900 jobs. The trajectory of employment was in the right direction and 2019 was expected to reflect continuing improvement. As described in the AEDC forecast, further decline was likely in some sectors, but another strong year for the visitor industry, still more health care-related growth, a bump in construction employment, and other forces should have tipped the scales into positive territory, if only slightly.

AEDC expected Anchorage employment to trend up slightly in 2019, with a net increase of 300 jobs. While this employment forecast reflected some optimism for 2019, the state's \$1.6 billion budget deficit loomed large. The AEDC employment forecast began with an overview of a few key indicators, including population, unemployment rate, and rate of inflation. Then the 2019 employment outlook was described for each key sector of the local economy. The forecast concluded with a few big-picture thoughts about the outlook for Anchorage's economy.

The Earthquake Engineering Research Institute Reconnaissance Report documents the survey team's findings (see Chapter 11, Appendix A: Business Resilience Survey [IV Reference 28]). The team surveyed 56 unique businesses (a relatively small sample size) in Anchorage and Eagle River. Most businesses (over 80%) reopened within a week of the earthquake. EERI concluded that, overall, businesses in Anchorage were quite resilient to the impacts of the earthquake. Therefore, DCCED does not intend to propose an economic revitalization program.

c. Current Economic Forecast

The following information was extracted from the 2022 3-Year Economic Outlook prepared by the Anchorage Economic Development Corporation (AEDC). (IV Reference 34). Mid-way through the year, 2022 has already revealed reasons for optimism for the Anchorage economy. Employment continues to build back to pre-pandemic levels, and AEDC is revising the 2022 employment projection upward to match the pace of recovery. Key industries like transportation and logistics and the visitor industry are seeing strong demand, and construction employment gains already reflect new federal infrastructure funding.

While there are positive signs in the economy, other forces that pre-date the pandemic remain stubbornly intractable: Anchorage saw a fifth consecutive year of population loss in 2021, including a loss of working-age people as fewer move in and outmigration continues. The city's population loss has significantly impacted the number of residents available to work, and labor force availability has been the primary constraint on growth in Anchorage so far this year. Housing costs and other costs of living continue to rise sharply, perhaps limiting opportunities to entice new residents.

Accompanying these mixed signals is baggage our economy brought into the pandemic: a statewide recession spurred by oil price declines which shaved 6,000 jobs from Anchorage between 2015 and 2019. As we continue the return to a new normal, much remains uncertain for the Anchorage economy.

What is clear: Anchorage is experiencing a whirlwind of forces – some internal but others global – that will shape our economy in the near term. Labor force shortages will continue to impact the pace of recovery, and additional working-age outmigration would further weaken Anchorage's capacity to meet its own workforce needs. While many economic forces are outside our control, we can retain population and attract new residents by taking steps to enhance our quality of life. Targeted investments in housing, public safety, and redevelopment generally across Anchorage can help stem the tide of outmigration.

The goal of this three-year forecast is to provide some measure of clarity against a backdrop of considerable uncertainty for several key economic indicators. Despite a mixed bag of macroeconomic trends, AEDC is confident Anchorage has the assets to weather these challenges and, given the right investments, to capitalize on emerging opportunities.

4. Forecast Post-Earthquake Financial Assistance for Homeowners & Business-Owners

After the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, there were various forms of financial assistance available for individuals, families, homeowners, and business-owners.

a. Home Insurance

Preliminary damage assessments illustrated that while many residents had basic homeowner's insurance, a very low percentage (6% to 10%) of residents had specific earthquake insurance coverage on their homes. In addition, the earthquake and seismic shaking may have caused foundation settling, loss of porosity and permeability, and other uninsurable non-visible damage to wells, septic tanks, and leach fields.

Many residents who were financially capable and had insurance were told the damage from the earthquake was not an insurable loss. Those residents with the best insurance coverage were the most financially resilient and could afford the repair or replacement costs on their own. Those residents who were financially fragile, and most in need of assistance from outside sources, were the least likely to have insurance coverage.

While detailed data is still incomplete, a reasonable assumption is that while many residents may

have had enough property insurance, they typically did not have specific coverage for earthquake damages. Earthquake insurance typically costs over \$1,000 per year and contains substantial deductibles ranging from 10 to 20% depending on the carrier, location, and value of the home. For example, a modest \$300,000 home would have a deductible of \$30,000-\$60,000; a substantial amount of non-covered loss for most low-income to moderate income residents before insurance proceeds. Even if only minor damage was discovered, the average cost for a home inspection to rule out the necessity for an insurance claim ranged from \$250-\$400.

b. FEMA Individual Assistance

Individual Assistance (IA) data received from FEMA on May 8, 2020, was used to quantify all housing applicants affected by the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. More than 10,000 applications were received. Over 8,000 applicants were determined to have a FEMA Verified Loss (FVL) of more than \$0, either upon initial inspection or following an agent adjustment.

Fifty-seven percent of the applicants determined to have an FVL of more than zero (\$0) still have an unmet need of more than zero (\$0). According to the FEMA data set, only owner-occupied units account for all the remaining unmet housing need.

Table 10

Total FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) Applications

Occupancy Type	Total Applications	FVL Over \$0	Unmet Need Over \$0
Owner	9,992	7,760	4,571
Renter	457	158	0
Not Specified	63	1	0
Total	10,512	7,919	4,572

The following table provides a breakout of remaining unmet need for owner-occupied units. While 41% of owner-occupied units with a FEMA Verified Loss have been sufficiently assisted, only 6% of owners whose homes received severe damage have received enough funding to meet identified needs.

Table 11

FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) Owner-Occupied Units with Unmet Need

Damage Category	Range	Owner Occupied Units with FVL > \$0	Owner Occupied Units with Unmet Need > \$0	% FVL > \$0 with Unmet Need > \$0
Severe	\$45,525 and up	215	214	99%
Major-High	\$41,776 - \$45,524	45	45	100%
Major-Low	\$27,265 - \$41,775	167	142	85%
Minor	\$1 - \$27,264	7,333	4,171	57%
Total		7,760	4,572	59%

Within Municipality of Anchorage, approximately 75% of the earthquake damage occurred to the northeast in the Eklutna, Birchwood, Peter's Creek, Chugiak, and Eagle River communities, which were closest to the epicenter.

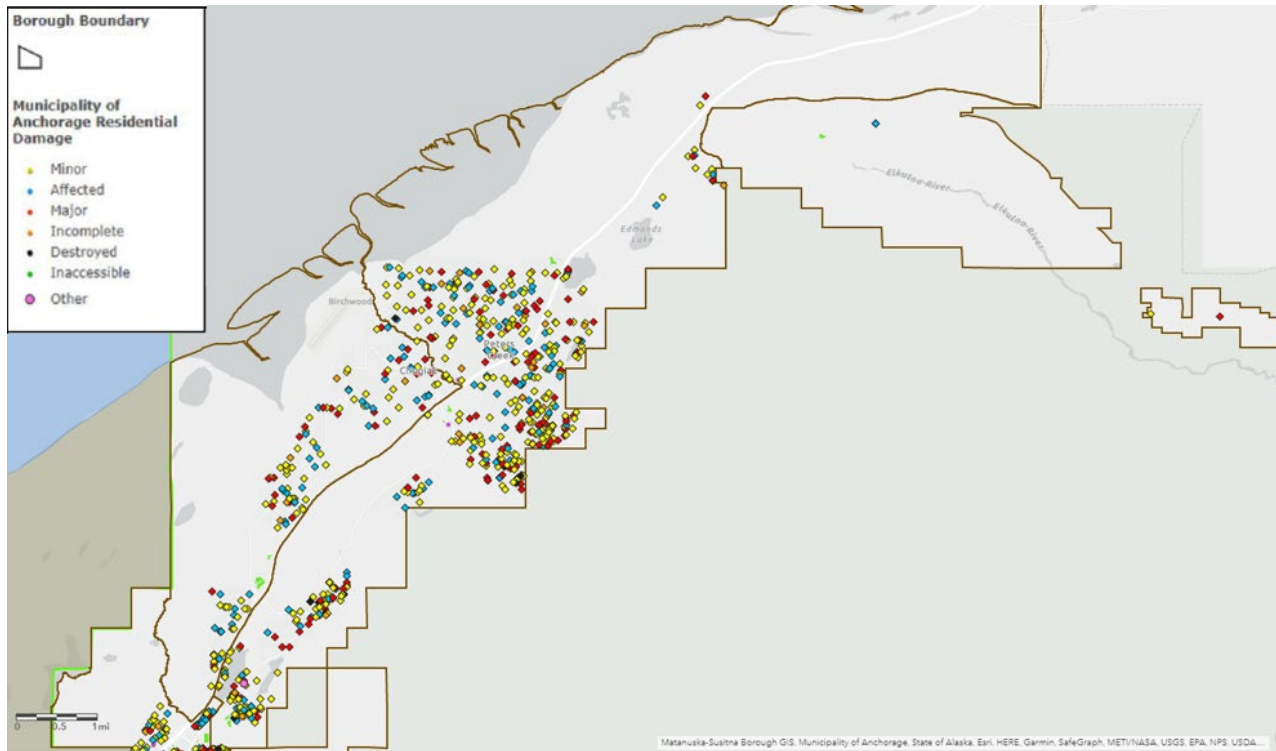


Figure 6, FEMA Damage Assessment Map of Birchwood/Chugiak, AK

Birchwood/Chugiak is a community bordered by Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Eklutna Native Land, Cook Inlet, and the Chugach State Park.

Overall, the remaining unmet need of IA applicants, including resiliency costs, totals \$12.8 million. Based on the difference between the FEMA estimate for Public Infrastructure Unmet Need and the FEMA Actual Cost to Repair, this amount may quadruple for housing. Also, there was a general consensus among homeowners and contractors that FEMA was unfamiliar with foundation repair costs. Houses that were severely damaged are responsible for three-quarters (77%) of the remaining IA unmet need. Most of the severely damaged houses may not be suitable for rehabilitation and/or reconstruction. The Actual Resiliency Factor is estimated to be much higher than 25% based on the forecasted cost of construction materials and labor for the next construction season in 2022. Houses built prior to 1997 may not be suitable for rehabilitation. Therefore, many of these homeowners may be eligible for the Local Buyout or Acquisition Program, depending on the location of the property. Also, Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) Building Department inspected and tagged over 5,000 damaged properties, which were not fully incorporated into the FEMA data set. “Red-tagged” buildings are considered unsafe/uninhabitable. “Yellow-tagged” buildings are considered limited entry/restricted use. “Green-tagged” buildings are considered safe/habitable. In August 2020, the MOA provided DCCED with a list of 19 “Red-Tagged” Buildings which may be eligible for the Home Repair Programs.

Table 12

FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) Remaining Unmet Need

Damage Category	Range	Owner Unmet Need	25% Resiliency Factor	Unmet Need + Resiliency
Severe	\$45,525 and up	\$7,107,713	\$1,776,928	\$8,884,641
Major-High	\$41,776 - \$45,524	\$316,480	\$79,200	\$395,680
Major-Low	\$27,265 - \$41,775	\$517,860	\$129,465	\$647,325
Minor-Low	\$1 - \$27,264	\$2,316,869	\$579,217	\$2,896,086
Total		\$10,258,921	\$2,564,730	\$12,823,651

Nearly 80% of the remaining IA unmet need (\$10.2 million) is in Municipality of Anchorage.

Matanuska-Susitna Borough has an IA unmet need of \$2.5 million, while Kenai Peninsula Borough has \$225K. These amounts appear to be unusually low; many homeowners may not have reported their earthquake damage to the State of Alaska, FEMA, or the Small Business Administration.

Table 13

FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) Remaining Unmet Need by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Applicants with Unmet Need	Owner Unmet Need	25% Resiliency Factor	Unmet Need + Resiliency
Municipality of Anchorage	3,565	\$8,100,024	\$2,025,006	\$10,125,030
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	946	\$1,978,262	\$494,566	\$2,472,828
Kenai Peninsula Borough	60	\$180,635	\$45,159	\$225,793
Total	4,572	\$10,258,921	\$2,564,731	\$12,823,651

HUD requirements specify that the State of Alaska must expend a minimum of 70% to benefit LMI populations. Using self-reported applicant data, 30% of the applicants with a remaining IA unmet need are in LMI populations. Twenty-one percent of the remaining identified IA unmet need can be attributed to LMI populations.

Table 14

FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) Unmet Need by Income Category

Income Category	Count	Unmet Need	25% Resiliency Factor	Unmet Need + Resiliency	% Count	% Need
0-30%	371	\$633,065	\$158,266	\$791,331	8%	6%
31-50%	374	\$664,710	\$166,177	\$830,887	8%	6%
51-80%	654	\$922,174	\$230,544	\$1,152,718	14%	9%
Not LMI	2,848	\$6,999,443	\$1,749,861	\$8,749,304	62%	68%
Not Reported	325	\$1,039,530	\$259,882	\$1,299,412	7%	10%
Total	4,572	\$10,258,921	\$2,564,730	\$12,823,651	100%	100%

c. Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Home Loans

One source of relief for homeowners whose properties suffered damage during the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake was the Small Business Administration’s (SBA) Disaster Home Loans (DHL) program. These loans provided bridge relief for homeowners whose insurance did not fully cover damages suffered during a declared disaster.

Homeowners were eligible to borrow up to \$200,000 to repair or replace their primary residence. Either homeowners or renters were eligible to borrow up to \$40,000 to replace damaged or destroyed personal property. Interest rates for these loans have been issued at either 2% or 4%.

Loans totaling \$64.2 million have been approved by the SBA. Nearly 80% (\$50.5 million, 79%) of the total loan amounts have been used to repair properties in Municipality of Anchorage. Twenty one percent (\$13.3 million) has been used to repair properties in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Less than zero percent (\$0.4 million) of loan funds were dedicated to properties in Kenai Peninsula Borough.

The Total Verified Loss (TVL) identified by the DHL program was \$117.2 million. Subtracting the loans issued from the TVL leaves an identified unmet need of \$53 million. After factoring in 25% resiliency costs, the total remaining DHL unmet need is \$66.2 million.

Table 15

All Approved Homes Loans (including cancelled and withdrawn)

Jurisdiction	Number of Loans	Total Verified Loss	Loan Amount	Unmet Need	25% Resiliency Factor	Need + Resiliency
Municipality of Anchorage	1,805	\$91,662,450	\$50,498,200	\$41,164,250	\$10,291,063	\$51,455,313
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	505	\$24,820,412	\$13,336,733	\$11,483,679	\$2,870,920	\$14,354,599
Kenai Peninsula Borough	24	\$738,612	\$393,800	\$344,812	\$86,203	\$431,015
Total	2,334	\$117,221,474	\$64,228,733	\$52,992,741	\$13,248,185	\$66,240,926

Federal Emergency Management Administration. February 21, 2019. “FACT SHEET: Applying for Disaster Assistance After the Alaska Earthquake, Release Number: FS 001.”

d. DHS&EM Individual and Family Grants

The Individual and Family Grant (IFG) program is operated by Alaska’s Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM). IFG program funds are only issued after individuals have applied for FEMA and SBA funding. IFG funds are generally used to help repair and replace disaster-related damages to owner-occupied properties, essential personal property, and/or primary transportation.

To date, over \$860K has been paid out either upon acceptance of the initial application or upon appeal. The IFG remaining unmet need, including resiliency costs, totals nearly \$260K. Overall, 82% of the IFG unmet need is within Municipality of Anchorage and the remaining 18% within Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

Table 16

Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Unmet Need by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Amount Requested	Amount Paid	Unmet Need	25% Resiliency Factor	Unmet Need + Resiliency
Municipality of Anchorage	\$838,844	\$669,107	\$169,737	\$42,434	\$212,172
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	\$227,843	\$191,337	\$36,506	\$9,127	\$45,633
Total	\$1,066,687	\$860,444	\$206,243	\$51,561	\$257,805

e. Commercial Property Insurance

The Division of Insurance (DOI), located within DCCED, surveyed commercial property insurers regarding claims filed in response to the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. DOI reports that 71% of commercial property insurers completed its survey. While the results of this survey cannot be used to extrapolate values of non-respondents, what is known is still of value.

Statewide, commercial insurers reported processing 346 claims. Three-quarters (76%) of the claims were for property damage in Municipality of Anchorage, 14% were for damage in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and 11% were for damage in other parts of the state. There were no commercial property insurance claims reported in Kenai Peninsula Borough.

Of the 346 claims, 79% (273 claims) were closed without payment, likely reflective of the high deductibles typical of earthquake insurance premiums. Of the remainder, 13% (44 claims) were closed with payment, and 8% (29 claims) remain open. Notably, 35% of claims outside the declared disaster area are still open, as compared to 5% of the claims in Municipality of Anchorage and 6% of the claims in Matanuska- Susitna Borough.

Table 17

Commercial Earthquake Policy Status

Jurisdiction	Policies in force	Claims Reported	Closed with Payment	Closed Without Payment	Open
Municipality of Anchorage	7,420	262	33	216	13
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2,288	47	6	38	3
Kenai Peninsula Borough	2,202	0	0	0	0
All Other	6,888	37	5	19	13
Total	18,798	346	44	273	29

There has been a total payout of \$34 million for the 44 claims that were reported as closed with payment. There is an additional \$7.8 million in Case Reserves set aside for the 29 open claims. Case Reserves are defined as a reflection of the best estimate of future amounts payable for an open claim. While the majority of claims were for damage in Municipality of Anchorage, the largest individual paid claim (\$15 million) and the largest Case Reserve for an open claim (\$6.5 million) were for damage in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. These two claims account for over half (52%) of all incurred damage reported as paid claims or Case Reserves.

Table 18

Commercial Earthquake Policy Losses and Case Reserves

Jurisdiction	Closed with Payment	Paid Losses	Open	Case Reserves
Municipality of Anchorage	33	\$17,087,554	13	\$1,004,886
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	6	\$15,267,662	3	\$6,500,000.00
Kenai Peninsula Borough	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
All Other	5	\$1,599,911	13	\$284,558.00
Total	44	\$33,955,127	29	\$7,789,444

Again, these figures are not a complete reflection of commercial property insurance claims relating to the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, just 71% of insurers who responded to the DOI survey. Because the individual outliers make up such a high percentage of the overall damage, there is no responsible means for extrapolating this data into a statewide estimate.

f. Small Business Administration (SBA) Business Disaster Loans

The SBA offered Business Physical Disaster Loans (BPD) and Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL). Funds of up to \$2 million were available upon request to repair or replace damaged or destroyed real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory, and other business assets. Funds were also available to help with the cost of improvements to protect, prevent, or minimize the same type of disaster damage in the future. Small businesses and many private nonprofit organizations were also eligible for funds to help meet working capital needs caused by the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, regardless of property damage. ¹

The SBA has approved \$14.2 million in BPD and EIDL funds to cover an unmet need of \$22 million.

The remaining unmet need is \$8 million. ² Factoring in resiliency costs of 25%, the total SBA BPD and EIDL unmet need is identified as roughly \$9.8 million.

The majority (95%) of the unmet BPD/EIDL need is in the Municipality of Anchorage. With the remaining unmet need (5%) in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. There is less than \$10,000 in unmet need in Kenai Peninsula Borough.

Table 19

All Approved SBA BPD/EIDL Loan Amounts (including cancelled and withdrawn)

Jurisdiction	Number of Loans	Verified Loss	Loan Amount	Unmet Need ³	25% Resiliency Factor	Need + Resiliency
Municipality of Anchorage	178	\$19,449,953	\$12,002,900	\$7,629,488	\$1,907,372	\$9,536,860
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	34	\$1,492,783	\$1,122,800	\$370,163	\$92,541	\$462,704
Kenai Peninsula Borough	7	\$1,062,519	\$1,079,600	\$7,996	\$1,999	\$9,995
Totals	219	\$22,005,255	\$14,205,300	\$8,007,647	\$2,001,912	\$10,009,559

¹ Small Business Administration. January 31, 2019. "SBA Stands Ready to Assist Alaska Businesses and Residents Affected by the Earthquake, Release Number: AK 15859-01."

² Unmet Need does not precisely equal Verified Loss minus Loan Amount. The reason for this is that when more money was loaned than losses incurred in a given category, a negative need was identified. These negative needs occurred in the cancelled loans category in Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the approved (not cancelled or withdrawn) category in Kenai Peninsula Borough. Since the actual need cannot be less than zero, these values were reset to \$0.

g. Non-Profits & Faith-Based Organizations

While the federal agencies of FEMA and SBA provided the highest amount of funding to both residential homeowners and public facilities to address damage after the earthquake, several non-profit and faith-based organizations also mobilized to provide support to individuals and facilities. The following table shows the type of assistance and amount supplied from non-profit agencies.

Table 20

Non-Profits & Faith-Based Organizations

Organization	Assistance Type	Amount of Funding
Rasmuson Foundation	Public	\$162,200
Lutheran Social Services	Individual	\$35,000
Anchorage and Eagle River Earthquake Recovery Group	Public and Individual	\$90,000
Total		\$287,200

5. Summary of Unmet Needs and Allocation of Funds & Proposed Budgets

Despite having some data, DCCED cannot precisely estimate the remaining unmet needs due to the length of time since the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, impact of COVID-19 Public Health Emergency, and physical condition of each damaged property. DCCED knows the number of houses and the amount of funds received through FEMA and SBA for housing repairs. However, the amounts paid to homeowners for repairs through insurance or other sources of funding are unknown. When

DCCED begins implementing the proposed programs in this Action Plan, DCCED will be diligent in its efforts to ensure that there is no duplication of benefits when determining the calculation of a homeowner’s unmet need by requiring the property owner to provide a Comprehensive Loss Underwriting Exchange (CLUE) Report. DCCED will target Low-Moderate Income (LMI) households with the greatest unmet housing needs in LMI areas. When additional funds are allocated by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, DCCED will amend this Action Plan to target more LMI neighborhoods.

DCCED, in conjunction with the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions, will continue to identify and prioritize the unmet housing needs for inclusion in future substantial amendments.

A summary of the State of Alaska unmet need is identified in the table below.

Table 21

Summary of Unmet Needs and Allocation of Funds

Category	Estimates of Unmet Needs	State Program Allocation Amount	% of State Program Allocation	% of Unmet Needs
FEMA IA Data (Tables 13 & 14)	\$12,823,651	0	0	
Cook Inlet Housing Authority	\$11,835,190	\$11,835,190	33.00%	100%
Forest Park Optional Relocation Program	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	4.46%	100%
Municipality of Anchorage HUD-Assisted Housing	Undetermined	\$5,737,600	16.00%	Undetermined
Municipality of Anchorage Replacement Housing Program	Undetermined	\$6,900,000	19.24%	Undetermined
Kenai Peninsula Borough Homeowner Recovery Program	Undetermined	\$3,124,950	8.72%	Undetermined
Municipality of Anchorage Planning	Undetermined	\$2,250,000	6.28%	Undetermined
Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning	Undetermined	\$281,250	0.80%	Undetermined
Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning	Undetermined	\$281,250	0.80%	Undetermined
State Administration & Planning*		\$1,792,800 \$2,052,960	5% 5.7%	
Total	To be determined	\$35,856,000	100%	To be determined

**5% is allowed for State of Alaska Grant Administration & 15% is allowed for State of Alaska Planning*

DCCED reviewed the necessary costs and anticipated budget line items to serve the needs of the Forest Park residents and determined that the amount allocated in this Action Plan may be sufficient for all costs related to the sub-recipient, NeighborWorks Alaska, and any vendor bids and proposals.

As required, the Needs Assessment was completed to identify long-term needs and priorities for CDBG-DR funding allocated for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake Disaster Recovery. The Needs Assessment considered a comprehensive set of data sources from DMVA/DHS&EM, FEMA, SBA, and other sources. Due to the severe shortage of affordable housing (10,000+ dwelling units) within Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough, DCCED has allocated \$11,835,190 to Cook Inlet Housing Authority and \$6,900,000 to Habitat for Humanity for new construction of affordable, accessible, and sustainable housing. Due to the age and condition of the local housing inventory, DCCED has allocated \$5,937,600 for the HUD-Assisted Housing Seismic/Structural Analysis and Retrofit Program within Municipality of Anchorage. The State of Alaska expects to amend the Needs Assessment as additional information becomes available.

The State of Alaska CDBG-DR Proposed Budget is identified in the table below and in Appendix A.

Table 22

CDBG-DR Proposed Budget

State Programs			
Municipality of Anchorage*	Housing	\$22,947,600	64%
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Housing	\$3,125,190	8.72%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Housing	\$3,124,950	8.72%
Municipality of Anchorage*	Planning	\$2,250,000	6.26%
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Planning	\$281,250	0.80%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Planning	\$281,250	0.80%
State of Alaska	Administration & Planning	\$3,845,760	10.70%
Total		\$35,856,000.00	100%

*A minimum of \$22,947,600 must be expended for disaster relief, recovery, and mitigation within Municipality of Anchorage. This proposed budget meets or exceeds this requirement in the Federal Register Notice.

Currently, all proposed housing programs target Low-Moderate Income Households.

Method of Distribution. DCCED does not intend to allocate funds directly to grantees. Instead, DCCED intends to use Cost Reimbursable Agreements with subrecipients.

Pre-Agreements. The provisions of 24 CFR 570.489(b) and 570.200 (h) permit a state to reimburse itself for otherwise allowable costs incurred by itself or its subrecipients on or after the incident of the covered disaster (November 30, 2018). The provisions at 24 CFR 570.200(h) and 570.489(b) apply to grantees reimbursing costs incurred by themselves or their subrecipients prior to the execution of a grant agreement with HUD. This includes but is not limited to activities supporting program development, action plan development and stakeholder involvement support and other qualifying eligible costs incurred in response to an eligible disaster covered under Public Law 116-20. DCCED incurred pre-agreement costs and will seek reimbursement for these costs that are reasonable and allowable under this regulation. These include the cost for salary, fringe benefits, and direct operating costs for each employee based on their individual percentage of time spent on

the planning of the CDBG-DR program.

CDBG-DR pre-award costs incurred by DCCED and its subrecipients are eligible for reimbursement to the extent they would have been allowable after the award, subject to:

1. Inclusion in the Action Plan.
2. Compliance with environmental review requirements.
3. The activity for which payment is being made must comply with all other applicable statutory and regulatory provisions, including qualification as a CDBG-DR assisted activity.

DCCED, consistent with HUD Notice CPD-15-07, may charge CDBG-DR grant the pre-application costs of qualifying entities with these conditions:

1. May only charge the costs for rehabilitation, demolition, and reconstruction of single family, multifamily, and nonresidential buildings, including commercial properties, owned by private individuals and entities, and incurred before the owner applies for CDBG-DR assistance.
2. For rehabilitation and reconstruction costs, DCCED may only charge costs for activities completed within the same footprint of the damaged structure, sidewalk, driveway, parking lot, or other developed area.
3. Costs must be adequately documented.
4. DCCED must review the Action Plan to determine whether an Amendment will be required (including eligible beneficiaries).
5. DCCED must complete a duplication of benefits check before providing assistance.
6. DCCED must ensure that the expenses are necessary expenses of recovery.
7. Expense eligibility date begins on the date of the disaster, i.e., November 30, 2018.
8. Expenses can only be reimbursed if the individual or entity incurred the expenses within one year after the date of the disaster, i.e., November 29, 2019, and before the date on which they applied for CDBG-DR assistance, but extension of the one-year term may be granted by HUD on a case-by-case basis. (Since the Federal Register Notice was published more than one year after the disaster, DCCED may request a waiver to the one-year term.)

The requirements meet 2 CFR 200.309 authorized pre-award cost guidance.

6. Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Public Housing, Affordable Housing, and other forms of HUD-Assisted Housing

DCCED, in conjunction with a to be selected partner/vendor, may identify and address the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the following types of housing affected by the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake: public housing (including administrative offices), HUD-assisted housing, affordable housing, McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funded shelters and housing for the homeless, including emergency shelters and transitional and permanent housing for the homeless; and private market units receiving project-based assistance, or with tenants that participate in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

In Substantial Amendment #3, DCCED outlined the HUD-Assisted Housing Seismic/Structural Analysis and Retrofit Program to evaluate HUD-Assisted Housing within Municipality of Anchorage. This may include Single-Family Housing with 1-4 dwelling units, financed through the Federal Housing Administration. This will be a voluntary program for property owners and processed on a first come/first serve basis with prioritization based on policies and procedures for the program.

In Substantial Amendment #3, DCCED outlined the Replacement Housing Program within the Municipality of Anchorage. This program proposes new construction of affordable housing, which will emphasize high quality, durability, sustainability, resiliency, energy efficiency, and mold resistance.

To ensure the affordability of units acquired or assisted with CDBG-DR funds for the HUD-Assisted Housing Seismic/Structural Analysis and Retrofit Program, Replacement Housing Program, Homeowner Recovery Program and Forest Park Down Payment Assistance Program, DCCED will utilize the recapture model based off the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation's HOME program. Under the recapture model, the first \$10,000 in direct assistance is provided as a forgivable loan. Direct assistance is defined as the difference between the market value and sales price of the home in addition to any CDBG-DR assistance. For every year the homeowner continues to own and make it his or her primary residence, the loan will be forgiven by a maximum of \$2,000, or twenty percent (20%) of the loan, whichever is less. Any remaining CDBG-DR assistance provided will be secured against the home as a loan with zero percent (0%) interest, repayable at the time the homebuyer no longer owns the property. If the homeowner fails to meet the primary residency requirement during the affordability period, the full amount of assistance is due. The recapture provisions will be triggered by a sale prior to completion of the affordability period. The amount subject to recapture is the total amount of direct assistance less the prorated amount of the first \$10,000 forgiven per the terms described above plus any amounts that are not forgiven.

In the case of a sale (voluntary or otherwise) the maximum amount of funds subject to recapture is limited to whatever net proceeds (if any) are available. The homeowner must show that the appraised value of the home is not sufficient to pay off the CDBG-DR loan(s) in addition to any other lien in a superior position, and standard and customary seller's closing costs. Net proceeds are calculated by the sales price less any non-CDBG-DR loans or repayments less closing costs.

In Substantial Amendment #2, DCCED proposed the Cook Inlet Housing Authority (CIHA) Affordable Housing Program, within Municipality of Anchorage, in particular, for the construction of the

Spenard East development, a Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) project, with 48 units in Phase I and 38 units in Phase II and the Providence Alaska House, a permanent supportive housing development, a Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) project, with 51 units in Phase I. DCCED is expanding Cook Inlet Housing Authority Affordable Housing Program within Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

All proposed projects must have clearly established income limits for prospective tenants, which have been established as less than 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI). DCCED, in conjunction with NeighborWorks Alaska and Cook Inlet Housing Authority, is defining “affordable rents”, under the CDBG-DR program, as that which the occupant is paying no more than 30% of gross income for housing costs, including utilities. Also, all proposed rehabilitation/reconstruction multi-family rental projects, with eight or more units, must meet the minimum affordability period of 15 years and all proposed new construction multi-family rental projects, with five or more units, must meet the minimum affordability period of 20 years, as specified in paragraph 34. Addressing Unmet Affordable Housing Needs in 83 FR 40320.

All proposed projects will undergo Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) review before approval. Such review will include assessments of (1) a proposed project’s area demography, (2) socioeconomic characteristics, (3) housing configuration and needs, (4) educational, transportation, and health care opportunities, (5) environmental hazards or concerns, and (6) all other factors material to the AFFH determination. Applications should show that projects are likely to lessen area racial, ethnic, and low-income concentrations, and/or promote affordable housing in low-poverty, nonminority areas in response to natural hazard-related impacts.

7. Housing for Vulnerable Populations

DCCED, in conjunction with homeless service providers within the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions, may propose additional housing for vulnerable populations, including a description of activities that may address the following: the transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and permanent housing needs of individuals and families with children (especially those with incomes below 30% of the area median) that were homeless and/or became homeless after the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake; the special needs of persons who were not homeless but required supportive housing prior to the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake (e.g., elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol/drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and public housing residents, as identified in 24 CFR 91.315(e)).

8. Minimizing Displacement and Ensuring Accessibility

DCCED will make every effort to minimize temporary and permanent displacement of persons due to the delivery of HUD’s CDBG-DR program it administers. DCCED will continue to minimize adverse impacts on persons of low-and-moderate income resulting from acquisition, rehabilitation, and/or demolition activities assisted with funds provided under Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development (HCD) of 1974, as amended, as described in 24 CFR 570.606 (b-g).

Furthermore, DCCED, may provide comprehensive training to its subrecipients to adopt the State’s Residential Anti-Displacement and Relocation Assistance plan, which complies with the Uniform

Relocation Assistance (URA) and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.), for any household, regardless of income which is involuntarily and permanent displaced.

The URA, is a federal law that establishes minimum standards for federally funded programs and projects, which require the acquisition of real property (real estate) or displace persons from their homes and businesses. The URA's protections and assistance apply to the acquisition, rehabilitation, or demolition of real property for federal or federally funded projects.

- 49 CFR Part 24 is the government-wide regulation that implements the URA.
- HUD Handbook 1378 provides HUD policy and guidance on implementing the URA and 49 CFR Part 24 for HUD funded programs and projects.

As part of condition of compliance with programs subject to URA, DCCED will:

- Provide uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of people whose real property is acquired or who are displaced in connection with federally funded projects as well.
- To ensure relocation assistance is provided to displaced persons to lessen the emotional and financial impact of displacement.
- To ensure that no individual or family is displaced unless decent, safe, and sanitary (DSS) housing is available within the displaced person's financial means.
- To help improve the housing conditions of displaced persons living in substandard housing.
- To encourage and expedite acquisition by agreement and without coercion.

DCCED's Local Buyout Program is voluntary and DCCED, and its subrecipients', will not utilize the power of eminent domain. While DCCED has no direct authority to perform eminent domain, it could request the Division of Administration to execute eminent domain on its behalf. Although DCCED does not intend to use the State's eminent domain authority, DCCED will follow the four-part criteria required of eminent domain under 49 CFR 24.101(b)(1) (i-iv) when presenting buyout as an option for buyout program applicants.

Under the reasonable accommodation policy, case managers shall assess the specific needs of each program beneficiary and determine if a Section 504/ADA modification is required based on the unique facts and circumstances presented by the applicant. To ensure accessibility for applicants, DCCED has adopted a Section 504/Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) policy which ensures the full right to reasonable accommodations by all program participants and accommodations under the State's reasonable accommodation policy. No otherwise qualified individual with disabilities shall solely by reason of his or her disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded with CDBG-DR funds provided by DCCED. Under the reasonable accommodation policy, case managers shall assess the specific needs of each program applicant and beneficiary to determine whether physical design modifications, existing physical feature modifications, or program modifications are needed for the CDBG-DR funded program to ensure accessibility to persons with a disability. See, for example, 24 C.F.R. § 8.33, 100.203, and 100.204 of HUD's regulations, accessible at:

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opportunity/disabilities/sect504faq

To the maximum extent feasible, the design and construction of new or existing non-housing

facilities shall ensure that such facilities are accessible to individuals with disabilities.

New housing developed with, or existing housing altered with CDBG-DR funds will comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) found at 24 CFR Part 40. DCCED will utilize the UFAS Accessibility Checklist as a minimum standard for structures with five or more units to assist in the compliance of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. The checklist will be used when reviewing the design of all newly constructed residential structures (other than residential structures that do not receive federal financial assistance). The Fair Housing Act (including the seven-basic design and construction requirements set in the Fair Housing Act) also applies to buildings with four or more units. New housing developed with CDBG-DR funds will also comply with Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.

DCCED also complies with the Americans with Disability Act, which prohibits discrimination in employment based upon disability. DCCED complies with Title II of ADA in its implementation of other non-housing projects, such as infrastructure, to include accessibility features at all improved sites such as curb ramps, sloped areas at intersections, and removal of any barriers to entry for those with disabilities.

All public facilities that are federally assisted shall also exceed the minimum threshold for Section 504/ADA compliance. Multifamily and other housing development programs will also be required to have the minimum number of mobility units and hearing/vision units in a range of bedroom sizes in accordance with Section 504/ADA requirements. Along with single family programs, the affordable housing rental programs will be required to have an architect’s/engineer’s signature on a form stating that the designed unit meets Section 504/ADA compliance. Failure to deliver the appropriately constructed Section 504/ADA compliant unit(s) will result in the construction firm not being paid and in breach of contract until the deficiencies are corrected.

Alaska qualifies as a safe harbor state in that over 5% of its population speaks another primary language outside of English in the home. DCCED is cognizant of these demographics and offers printed material of vital documents and will provide other language translation services as needed.

9. Maximum Assistance & Reasonable Cost Assurance

The maximum assistance for Homeowner Recovery Program will be capped at the same amount for SBA Disaster Home Loan, which was \$200,000. The maximum assistance for Voluntary Housing Buyout Programs will be indexed to the 2024 Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Loan limits for 1-4 dwelling units.

Table 24

Name of Jurisdiction	1-Family	2-Family	3-Family	4-Family	Median Sale Price
Anchorage, AK HUD Metro FMR Area	\$498,257	\$637,950	\$771,125	\$958,350	\$420,000
Matanuska-Susitna Borough, AK HUD Metro FMR Area	\$498,257	\$637,950	\$771,125	\$958,350	\$420,000
Kenai Peninsula Borough, AK HUD Metro FMR Area	\$498,257	\$637,950	\$771,125	\$958,350	\$294,000

<https://entp.hud.gov/idapp/html/hicost1.cfm>.

To ensure consistency, as well as, necessary and reasonable cost assurance, DCCED may require HUD FHA 203(k) inspections on all housing units. DCCED may require peer reviews by licensed registered engineering firms for all housing projects. DCCED may require the use of RS Means data and the FEMA Benefit Cost Analysis Process (IV Reference 40) used by the State of Alaska for the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to determine whether a project is cost effective.

As specified in paragraph 4. Cost Verification, in 83 FR 40318, DCCED, in conjunction with a to be selected partner/vendor, will require site inspections of earthquake-damaged properties using fully qualified third-party architect, civil engineer, or construction manager for all proposed rehabilitation/reconstruction, or new construction, multi-family rental projects, with eight or more units. The partner/vendor will prepare an Estimated Cost to Repair (ECR) using a cost estimating program to ensure project costs are necessary, reasonable, and consistent with market costs at the time and place of construction. This cost estimating process will also apply to all economic revitalization and public infrastructure projects. The partner/vendor will require scopes of work that meet all AHFC, State, HUD, and Federal regulations.

10. Planning and Coordination

Since January 2011, FEMA Region X has partnered with State of Alaska to deploy Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) projects with the goal of accurately and comprehensively depicting natural hazard risks throughout Alaska, including Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough.

On September 24-26, 2019, the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute and Alaska Earthquake Center with support from National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program through National Science Foundation and U.S. Geological Survey hosted a Symposium on the 2018 M7.1 Anchorage Earthquake. This symposium highlighted the research that had occurred and stimulated new investigations and collaborations. The symposium covered seismology, geology, ground motion, structural and geotechnical engineering, lifelines, public health, emergency management and response, tsunami monitoring and modeling, school safety and public policy. The goal of the symposium was to document the consequences of the earthquake and the results from a broad range of post-earthquake investigations; identify important lessons learned; formulate an agenda for future research in earthquake science and engineering; and inform possible changes to public policy for earthquake safety.

In July 2021, the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (EERI) published the EERI Reconnaissance Report: M7.1 Anchorage Earthquake on Nov. 30, 2018, which formally documented their observations of the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. (IV Reference 28) This report is a multidisciplinary seismological and engineering report that presents the following:

- Chapter 1, Introduction and Overview
- Chapter 2, Seismology, Ground Motions, and Aftershocks
- Chapter 3, Geotechnical Impacts (including Residential Structures)
- Chapter 4, Reconnaissance Team Overview
- Chapter 5, Nonstructural and Equipment Damage in Buildings

Chapter 6, Performance of Schools
Chapter 7, Performance of Hospitals and Health Care Facilities
Chapter 8, Impact on Transportation Systems (Public Infrastructure)
Chapter 9, Lifelines and Utilities (Public Infrastructure)
Chapter 10, FEMA Post-Earthquake Recommendations for Mitigation (Appendix C.)
Chapter 11, Conclusions, Lessons, and Risk Mitigation Recommendations
Chapter 12, Appendix A: Business Resilience Survey

The 2018 Cook Inlet earthquake was the most studied and researched earthquake/seismic event in recent history. Immediately after the 2018 Cook Inlet earthquake, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) conducted field studies and researched ground failure throughout Municipality of Anchorage and the Matanuska Susitna Borough. (IV Reference 4) USGS is continuing to conduct ground failure research within Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough in 2021 and 2022.

The Geotechnical Extreme Event Reconnaissance Association also published their research based on observations from the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. (IV Reference 5) The 30 November 2018 M7.1 Anchorage Earthquake was also reported in the Seismological Research Letters. (IV Reference 6) DCCED has previously proposed natural hazard mitigation planning activities that benefit the HUD-identified “most impacted and distressed” area, Municipality of Anchorage, by recommending the integration of the hazard mitigation planning activities into the Municipal Land Use Planning and Zoning Ordinances. This may include a Voluntary Housing Buyout Program for the micro-Disaster Risk Reduction Areas; restricting new development/re-development in Seismic Hazard Zones 4 and 5 (High Ground Failure Susceptibility and Very High Ground Failure Susceptibility), as well as the Bootlegger Cove Special Landslide Hazard Area; and adopting the 2021 building codes. This planning effort may also update the Anchorage Watershed Plan, as well as address the construction or rehabilitation of storm water management systems. DCCED also recommends the adoption of the “Post-Earthquake Recommendations For Mitigation” prepared by FEMA Region X (Appendix C). The State of Alaska’s earthquake recovery projects will be developed in a manner that considers an integrated approach to address long-term recovery and restoration of housing in the most impacted and distressed area, Municipality of Anchorage.

DCCED will continue to work with state and local jurisdictions to provide guidance on promoting sound short- and long-term recovery plans in the affected areas by coordinating available resources to help in recovery and restoration of damaged communities. Disaster recovery presents affected communities with unique opportunities to examine a wide range of issues such as drainage and flood control, housing quality and availability, road and rail networks, environmental issues, and the adequacy of existing infrastructure. DCCED will support long-term plans put in place by local jurisdictions that promote sound, sustainable, long-term recovery planning informed by a post-disaster evaluation of hazard risks due to earthquakes, avalanches, landslides, ground failure, tsunamis, and flooding, where applicable, especially land-use decisions that reflect responsible floodplain management in Seismic Hazard Zones 4 and 5, High Ground Failure Susceptibility and Very High Ground Failure Susceptibility.

DCCED will coordinate as much as possible with local and state planning efforts to ensure consistency, to promote community-level post-earthquake disaster recovery and mitigation, and to

leverage those efforts. As detailed later in this Action Plan, DCCED will utilize partnerships with vendors (term which shall include, but not limited to, governmental entities, non-profit and for-profit firms, entities, and organizations) to further coordinate planning, studies, and data analysis.

11. Floodplains, Wetlands, Landslides, & Seismic Hazard Zones 4 & 5

DCCED does not intend to rebuild any structures located in an area delineated as a flood hazard area or equivalent in FEMA’s data source identified in 24 CFR 55.2(b)(1) nor in the Bootlegger Cove Special Landslide Hazard Area and in a Seismic Hazard Zones 4 or 5 (High Ground Failure Susceptibility and Very High Ground Failure Susceptibility). All structures, as defined under 44 CFR 59.1, designed principally for residential use, and located in the 100-year (or 1% annual chance) floodplain or in a Seismic Hazard Zone 4 or 5 may be eligible for the Local Buyout Program. This is a voluntary program. Upon acquisition, DCCED, or a designated partner, will plan for de-construction and/or demolition, remediation, as necessary, re-vegetation, and salmon habitat restoration, if adjacent to a salmon stream. Prior to de-construction and/or demolition, DCCED, or a designated partner, may arrange for Tier I or II Environmental Reviews to be conducted by a professional engineering firm licensed and registered in the State of Alaska. Upon completion of the project, DCCED, or a designated partner, will transfer the property to the local jurisdiction, or homeowners’ association, designated as “greenspace”, in perpetuity.

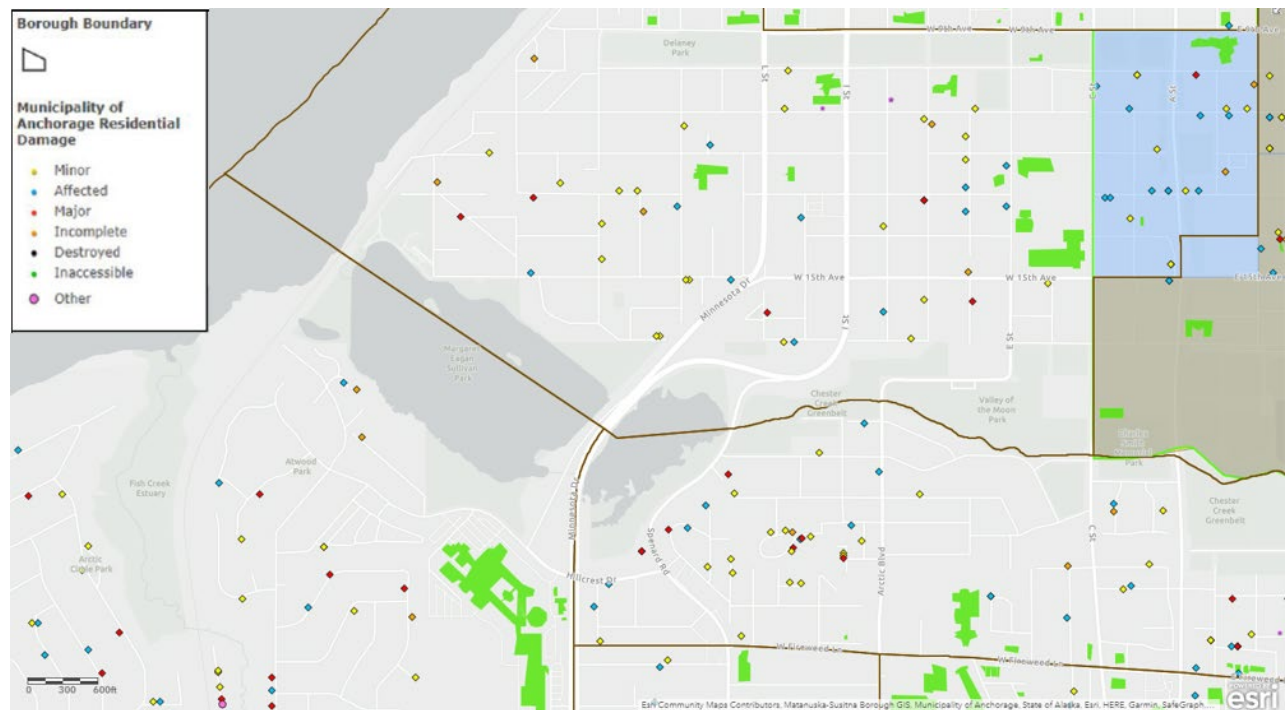


Figure 7, Chester Creek Greenbelt, including the Westchester Lagoon

For example, there are some older neighborhoods located adjacent to the Chester Creek Greenbelt, which is owned by the Municipality of Anchorage. These particular neighborhoods are located in a triple natural hazard area with a floodplain, a landslide area, and in a Seismic Hazard Zone 4 or 5. There is both a shallow landslide risk area and a deep translational landslide risk area (Bootlegger Cove Special Landslide Hazard Area), which encompasses Government Hill, Downtown Anchorage, South Addition, North Star, Chester Creek, and Turnagain Heights.

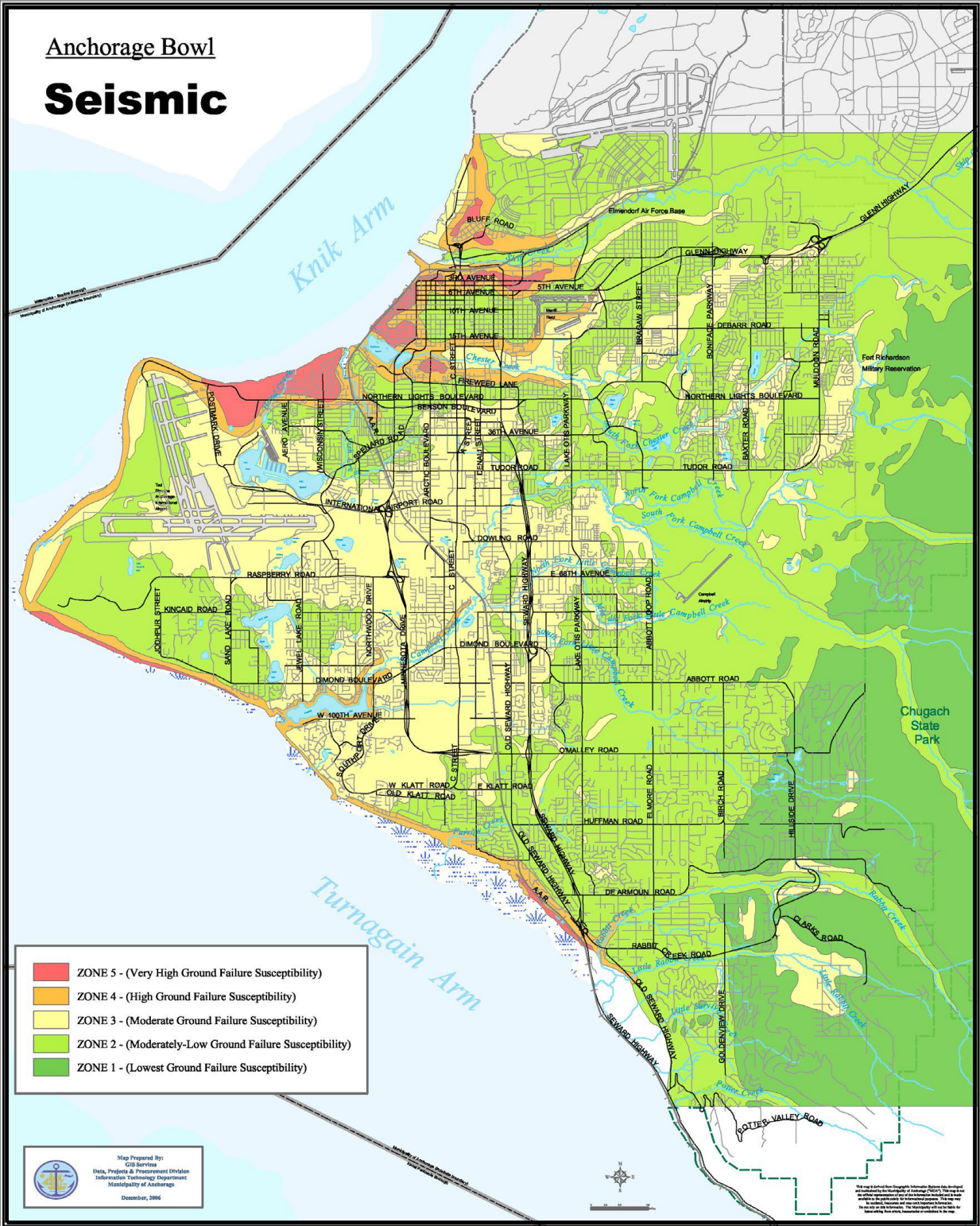


Figure 8 This map is dated December 2006.

12. Protection of People and Property/Non-Structural Hazard Mitigation and Preparedness Activities

DCCED has worked closely with Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DMVA/DHS & EM) on the development and maintenance of the State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018. (IV Reference 11) One of the Earthquake Action Items is to encourage non-structural mitigation activities. DCCED has identified several micro-Disaster Risk Reduction Areas within Municipality of Anchorage where there are three overlapping Areas of Mitigation Interest/Natural Hazards (Seismic Hazard Zones 4 or 5, High Ground Failure Susceptibility or Very High Ground Failure Susceptibility; the Bootlegger Cove Special Landslide Hazard Area; and Special Flood Hazard Areas). These Micro-Disaster Risk Reduction Areas are at the highest risk of loss of life and property during the next earthquake.

DCCED has encouraged the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions; Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough to restrict new development/re-development in Areas of Mitigation Interest/Natural Hazards (Seismic Hazard Zones 4 or 5, High Ground Failure Susceptibility or Very High Ground Failure Susceptibility; the Bootlegger Cove Special Landslide Hazard Area; and Special Flood Hazard Areas).

Another State of Alaska Earthquake Action Item is to encourage disaster preparedness activities. Therefore, in Forest Park Optional Relocation Program, each household will be provided with handouts on Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Supply Kits as recommended on Municipality of Anchorage Office of Emergency Management website:

<http://www.muni.org/Departments/OEM/Prepared/Pages/default.aspx>. and additional information from the State of Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management website: www.ak-prepared.com and Federal Emergency Management Agency website: www.ready.gov.

13. Public Infrastructure Activities

DCCED will recommend to subrecipients (Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough) to mitigate hazard risks due to earthquakes, avalanches, landslides, ground failure, tsunamis, and flooding where applicable, into their rebuilding activities of public infrastructure.

DCCED may require subrecipients to use the FEMA Benefit Cost Analysis Process to determine whether a public infrastructure project is cost effective when selecting CDBG-DR eligible projects. (IV Reference 40) Each public infrastructure activity must demonstrate how it will contribute to the long-term recovery and restoration of housing, primarily serving a Low-Moderate Income neighborhood.

DCCED will seek to ensure that public infrastructure activities will avoid disproportionate impact on vulnerable communities and will create, to the extent practical, opportunities to address economic inequities facing local communities.

All proposed projects will undergo Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) review before approval. Such review will include assessments of (1) a proposed project's area demography, (2) socioeconomic characteristics, (3) housing configuration and needs, (4) educational, transportation,

and health care opportunities, (5) environmental hazards or concerns, and (6) all other factors material to the AFFH determination. Applications should show that projects are likely to lessen area racial, ethnic, and low-income concentrations, and/or promote affordable housing in low-poverty, nonminority areas in response to natural hazard-related impacts.

14. Resilience to Natural Hazards

DCCED has worked closely with DMVA/DHS&EM on development and maintenance of the State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018. (IV Reference 11) Chapter 9, Mitigation Strategy, addresses resiliency. The Municipality of Anchorage has a FEMA approved All Hazards Mitigation Plan. (IV Reference 12) Chapter 5, Mitigation Strategy, addresses resiliency. Matanuska-Susitna Borough received approval from FEMA on their Hazard Mitigation Plan on March 21, 2021. (IV Reference 13) Kenai Peninsula Borough received FEMA approval on their Hazard Mitigation Plan on December 18, 2019. (IV Reference 14) As required by FEMA, each of these plans address mitigation measures and resilience to natural hazards within their jurisdiction.

For example, State of Alaska has the following Earthquake Action Items:

- Continue the State Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee;
- Encourage communities to adopt the most current International Building Codes (IBC);
- Require all State facilities be designed and constructed IAW current IBC;
- Require and enforce IBC seismic codes in all construction projects receiving State and/or Federal funds.
- Encourage all communities to adopt current IBC for residential construction.
- Continue earthquake safety education and preparedness in Alaska's schools.
- Encourage non-structural mitigation and preparedness activities.

15. Disaster Recovery and Response Plan

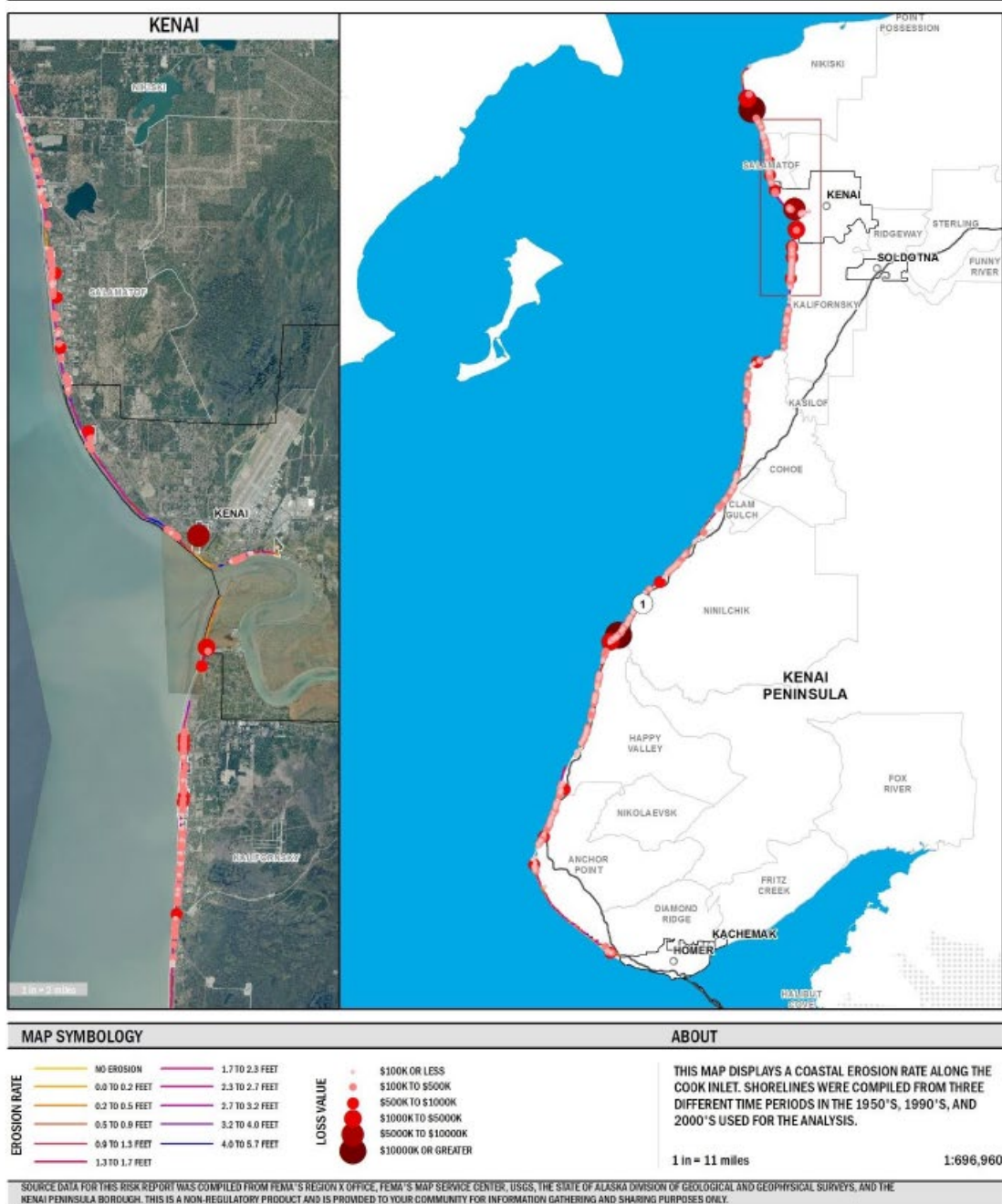
DCCED consulted with DMVA/DHS&EM on the development of this Action Plan. DCCED will encourage three jurisdictions; Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough to develop a comprehensive disaster recovery and response plan for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake that addresses long-term recovery within their jurisdiction. DMVA is administering FEMA Hazard Mitigation Program, which addresses the pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation from natural hazards. Matanuska-Susitna Borough has developed an Earthquake Mitigation Plan similar to the State of Alaska Earthquake Mitigation Plan.

In December 2017, FEMA published the final Risk Report for Kenai Peninsula Borough (IV Reference 36), which included the following:

- \$400M in exposed value due to a M9.2 earthquake, similar to the Great Alaska Earthquake of 1964.
- 338 improved parcels (\$87M in exposed value) in Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- 166 improved parcels (\$36M in exposed value) in coastal erosion areas between the Kasilof River and Ninilchik River.
- 220 improved parcels in tsunami inundation areas.

Map 10: Coastal Erosion along Cook Inlet in Kenai Peninsula Borough

COASTAL EROSION



16. Leveraging Funds

DCCED will encourage subrecipients to leverage CDBG-DR funds with funding provided by other federal, state, local, private, and non-profit sources to fully utilize the limited CDBG-DR funds. DCCED will report on leverage funds in the Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting (DRGR) system. DCCED will collaborate with local governments, local long-term recovery groups, local non-profit organizations, and vulnerable populations advocacy groups. CDBG-DR Public Infrastructure funds may be used for matching requirements, shares, or contribution for any other Federal program when used to conduct an eligible CDBG-DR activity. This includes programs or activities administered by FEMA or USACE.

No disaster recovery assistance will be considered with respect to any part of a disaster loss that is reimbursable by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), insurance, or another source due in part to the restrictions against duplication of benefits outlined in this Action Plan. An activity underway prior to the Presidential Disaster Declaration will not qualify unless the disaster directly impacted said project.

By law, (codified in the HCD Act as a note to 105(a)), the amount of CDBG-DR funds that may be contributed to a USACE project is \$250,000 or less.

In Substantial Amendment #2, DCCED encouraged the use of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program offered through Alaska Housing Finance Corporation for the Cook Inlet Housing Authority projects. The State of Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities, (AKDOT/PF) in conjunction with, Municipality of Anchorage are improving Spenard Road and Chugach Way, which are adjacent to the Spenard East project. The Municipality of Anchorage has also proposed using General Obligation Bonds to fund public infrastructure at 48th Avenue and Cordova Street (streets, sidewalks, curbs, and gutters) which is adjacent to the proposed Providence Alaska House.

17. Construction Standards

a. Building Codes

The State of Alaska has not adopted statewide residential building codes leaving the borough and cities to regulate. Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Kenai Peninsula Borough have not adopted residential building codes. None of the CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions have adopted the 2021 International Building Codes nor the International Residential Building Codes.

On October 27, 2020, Municipality of Anchorage adopted the 2018 International Building Codes and the 2018 International Residential Building Codes. More information is available at Municipality of Anchorage Development Services website:

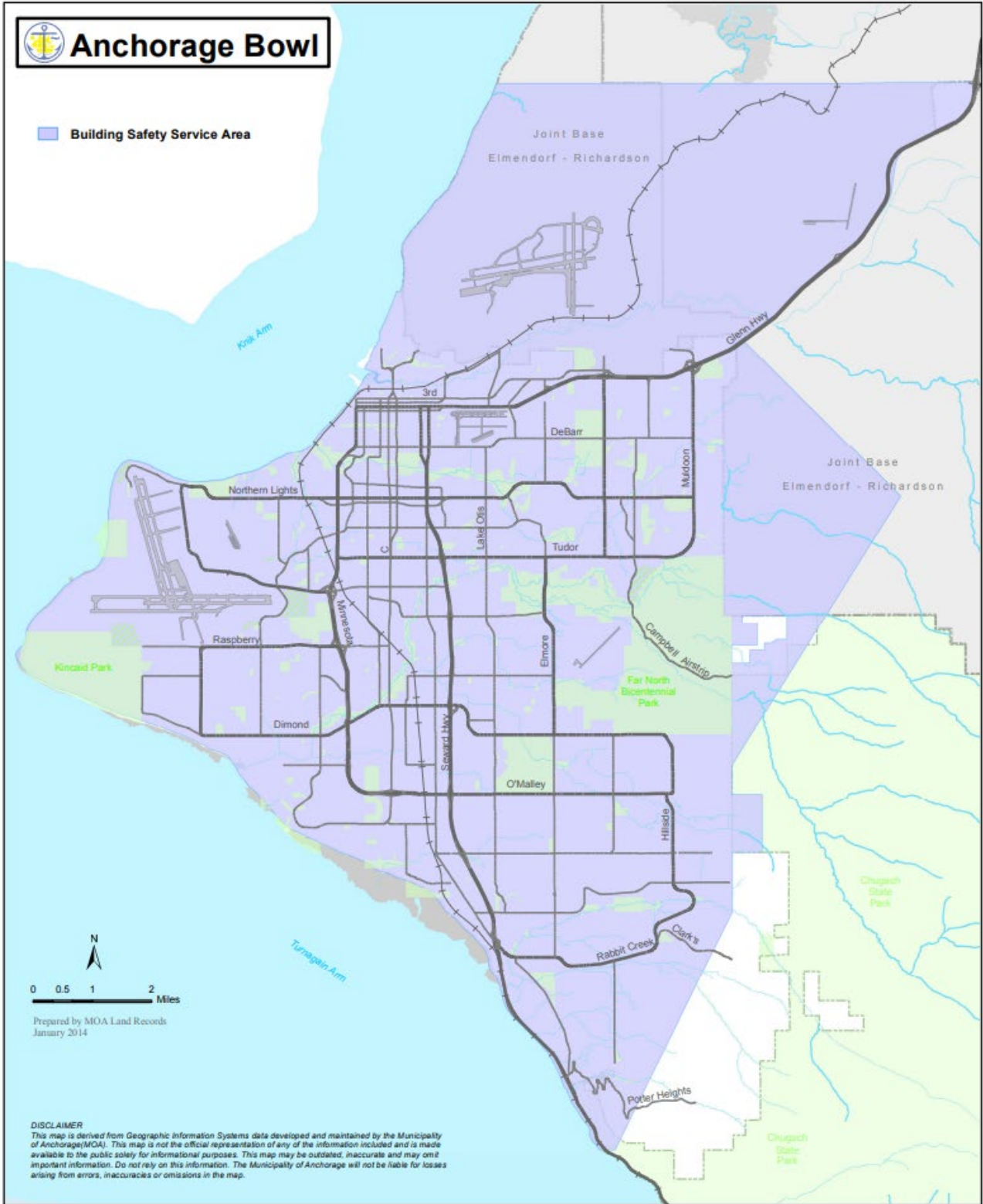
<https://www.muni.org/Departments/OCPD/development-services/Pages/default.aspx>

In Substantial Amendment #3, DCCED supported Municipality of Anchorage with updating the seismic hazard maps and seismic building codes. The Municipality of Anchorage has adopted and amended Appendix E in the 2018 International Building Code regulating manufactured homes. (AMC Chapter 23.85.AE101.1-AE604.1) These manufactured home standards require every manufactured home installed within Municipality of Anchorage to be certified for the “North Zone”

(40 pounds per square foot) for snow load and heat loss “Comfort Zone 3” in accordance with HUD standards. Additionally, Municipality of Anchorage has installation requirements for the following: gas and plumbing service; utility service; footings and foundations; underfloor clearances-ventilation and access; skirting and permanent perimeter enclosures; and ground anchors.

Municipality of Anchorage only enforces building codes for new construction and major renovations through building plan reviews and on-site building inspections within the Anchorage Building Safety Service Area, excluding the northern communities of Eagle River, Chugiak, Birchwood, Peters Creek, Thunderbird Falls, and Eklutna, and the southern communities of Indian, Rainbow Creek, Bird Creek, Girdwood, and Portage. Therefore, DCCED will require all subrecipient procured general contractors to comply with the adopted Anchorage Municipal Code Title 23, as well as the minimum AHFC and HUD requirements, for all rehabilitation, new construction, and replacement projects within Municipality of Anchorage. These standards will be included in the programs Policy and Procedures Manual.

DCCED will require the subrecipient/vendor to be accountable for a minimum one-year warranty period post construction upon substantial completion of all residential rehabilitation construction and new construction. All warranty information, including details on extending the warranty and complaint procedures, will be included in the programs Policy and Procedure Manual.



b. Green Building Standards

DCCED acknowledges the emphasis in the Notice to institute green building design, specifically when executing new construction or replacement of substantially damaged residential buildings and will follow the guidance located in 84 FR 4844 concerning green building design. Rather than be
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limited by a single green building design technique, DCCED will require that new construction meet the best fit for new construction from many possible approaches. For all new or replaced residential buildings, the project scope will incorporate Green Building materials to the extent feasible according to specific project scope. Materials must meet established industry-recognized standard that have achieved certification under at least one of the following programs:

- ENERGY STAR (Certified Homes).
- Enterprise Green Communities.
- LEED (New Construction, Homes, Midrise, Existing Buildings Operations and Maintenance, or Neighborhood Development).
- ICC-700 National Green Building Standard,
- EPA Indoor AirPlus (ENERGY STAR a prerequisite).
- Any other equivalent comprehensive green building program.

For each project subject to the above, the specific green building technique or approach used will be recorded. DCCED will require subrecipients to monitor construction results to ensure the safety of residents and the quality of homes assisted through the program. All new housing created in whole or in part with CDBG-DR funds will comply with current HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS). Rehabilitation of non-substantially damaged structures must comply with the HUD CPD Green Building Retrofit Checklist available at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3684/guidance-on-the-cpdgreen-building-checklist/> to the extent that the items on the checklist are applicable to the rehabilitation.

DCCED will require subrecipients to monitor contractor compliance through the review and approval of monthly project performance reports, financial status reports, and documented requests for reimbursement throughout the contract period. DCCED will utilize the HUD-provided contract reporting template to upload to the DRGR System on a quarterly basis: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3898/contractreporting-template/>

c. Quality Construction Standards

Current State of Alaska Building Energy Efficiency Standards (BEES), a minimum of a 5 Star Rating, will be required. Site inspections will be required on all projects within the Municipality of Anchorage to ensure quality and compliance with applicable zoning and building codes. The current building codes adopted and enforced by Municipality of Anchorage meet current seismic standards, especially the building codes for the Turnagain Neighborhood, the site of the 1964 earthquake landslide. DCCED may encourage Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Kenai Peninsula Borough to establish and enforce local building codes throughout their jurisdiction to mitigate natural hazard risks.

d. General Contractors Standards

DCCED will require subrecipients to have established procedures and standards for the request for qualifications to ensure full and open competition. All subrecipients are required to follow federal procurement and contract requirements outlined in 2 CFR 200.318 – 200.326.

e. Section 3 Requirements

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended by Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) (24 CFR Part 75) applies to subrecipients receiving financial assistance exceeding \$200,000. Subrecipients and any contractors/subcontractors are required to comply with the Section 3 regulation: 24 CFR Part 75. The Section 3 Clause must be included in all contracts or subcontracts related to the Subrecipient's Project.

Subrecipients shall comply with the provisions of Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 which require, in connection with the planning and carrying out of any project assisted under the Act, to the greatest extent feasible, opportunities for training, employment, and other economic opportunities be given to low and very low income persons residing within the unit of local government or the non-metropolitan county in which the project is located, and contracts for work in connection with the project be awarded to eligible business concerns that are located in, or owned in substantial part by, persons residing in the project area. Subrecipients must assure good faith efforts toward compliance with the statutory directive.

B. Projects and Activities

1. Overview

DCCED will adapt the policies and procedures used for the DCCED Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program for the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program.

As required by the Federal Register, Vol. 85, No. 17, Monday, January 27, 2020, DCCED must describe the method of distribution of funds and the descriptions of specific programs and/or activities. DCCED consulted with the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions; Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough, as well as, Department of Military & Veterans Affairs/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, and Anchorage Community Development Authority.

This Action Plan outlines the following: the subrecipients; criteria for eligibility; the methodology used to reimburse those subrecipients; activities for which funding may be used; and program requirements, including non-duplication of benefits. The Action Plan also defines how the uses of this allocation address necessary expenses related to disaster relief, mitigation, long-term recovery, and restoration of housing.

2. Basis for Allocations

DCCED does not intend to make any direct allocations/distribution of funds to any CDBG-DR eligible jurisdiction. DCCED will reimburse each of the three jurisdictions for properly documented and eligible activity costs related to the launch of approved Action Plan program activities. (Appendix A, CDBG-DR Budget)

DCCED anticipates developing subrecipient agreements with the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions; Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough,

as well as, Cook Inlet Housing Authority, NeighborWorks Alaska and other DCCED approved and qualified non-profit organizations serving program needs within the three jurisdictions.

3. DCCED Use of Funds

DCCED is supplementing the Forest Park-Optional Relocation Program through our partnership with NeighborWorks Alaska. DCCED will also provide Cook Inlet Housing Authority (CIHA) funding for construction of low moderate-income housing. DCCED will also fund the HUD-Assisted Housing Seismic/Structural Analysis and Retrofit Program.

a. HUD-Assisted Housing Seismic/Structural Analysis and Retrofit Program

DCCED proposes a HUD-Assisted Housing Seismic/Structural Analysis and Retrofit Program through qualified subrecipients/vendors. The program will seek to identify and repair remaining program qualified 2018 earthquake-damaged HUD-assisted housing within Municipality of Anchorage. The program will conduct a comprehensive outreach and intake process to identify potential properties. Assistance will be in the form of grants to property owners that agree to work with the program vendors and stakeholders to implement, the identified earthquake repairs, seismic/structural retrofits, or replacement needs of the property. The program will include any additional remediation required by an environmental review and inspection for lead, asbestos, and radon if qualified for earthquake related repairs and resiliency improvements. The scope will include resiliency retrofits for seismic hazards. When retrofit is less cost reasonable or feasible to address ongoing risk to future earthquakes, the program may fund construction of a new replacement unit on the same site or in another qualified location. Qualified locations must be outside of Seismic Hazard Zones 4 and 5 (High Ground Failure Susceptibility and Very High Ground Failure Susceptibility) and the Bootlegger Cove Special Landslide Hazard Area. Participation by owners of properties identified as qualified and eligible for repair, retrofit, or replacement is voluntary and will be processed in the order that applicants cooperate with completing full applications and any other requirements as defined in the program policy and procedures.

As required by the Stafford Act, DCCED will coordinate with stakeholders to verify there is not a duplication of benefits on each proposed project prior to the obligation of any funds.

Allocation Amount: \$5,737,600.

Maximum Award: \$200,000 per unit.

Eligible Applicants: For-Profit and Non-Profit owners of single-family or small rental housing (with 4 dwelling units or less) currently financed through Federal Housing Administration, or other HUD Assistance Programs. HUD Assisted refers to properties with any of the following: FHA-mortgage insurance, a federal mortgage interest subsidy, project based rental assistance such as PRAC, HOME, CDBG, NSP, or other HUD funding including HUD funds allocated through state and local jurisdictions.

Geographic Eligibility and Priority: Site must be located within Municipality of Anchorage and have an Unmet Need of Repair from the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. Projects will be funded in the order that complete application documentation is received, subject to the availability of funding, and

based on the properties Unmet Need of Repair from the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake.

Activity Type: This activity meets the National Objective of Low-Moderate Income Housing, as described in 24 CFR 570.483 (b)(3) and is an eligible activity under Section 105(a)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Estimated Outcome: Preservation and improved resiliency of approximately 30-40 affordable rental units.

Minimum Affordability Periods: A recapture provision will be enforced through recorded deed restrictions, covenants, or other similar mechanisms, for a period not less than five (5) years for 1-4 dwelling units.

AFFH review: All proposed projects will undergo AFFH review by DCCED, in conjunction with Municipality of Anchorage and qualified subrecipients before approval. Such review will include assessments of (1) a proposed project's area demography, (2) socioeconomic characteristics, (3) housing configuration and needs, (4) educational, transportation, and health care opportunities, (5) environmental hazards or concerns, and (6) all other factors material to the AFFH determination. Applications should show that existing projects are more in support of location that will continue to lessen area racial, ethnic, and low-income concentrations, and/or promote affordable housing in low-poverty, nonminority areas in response to natural hazard-related impacts.

b. Replacement Housing Program

DCCED, on behalf of Municipality of Anchorage, intends to provide financial assistance to Habitat for Humanity-Anchorage, or qualified subrecipient/developer, to construct new affordable homeownership housing. Habitat for Humanity-Anchorage is a Non-Profit Community Housing Development Organization with 30 years of experience serving local low-moderate income families. Under this program, Habitat for Humanity may acquire real estate suitable for development/re-development and construct new affordable, accessible, and sustainable housing. All housing units must meet current adopted International Residential Building codes and the State of Alaska Building Energy Efficiency Standards.

As required by the Stafford Act, DCCED will require Habitat for Humanity to verify there is not a duplication of benefits on each proposed project.

Allocation Amount: \$6,900,000.

Geographic Eligibility and Priority: Located within Municipality of Anchorage, a HUD defined "most impacted and distressed" jurisdiction.

Maximum Award Per Site: Environmental assessment, appraisal, land acquisition, demolition/remediation/site preparation, and construction costs will not exceed \$658,000 for a residential zoned lot.

Total Project Cost will not exceed the maximum HOME and Housing Trust Fund Homeownership Sales Price Limits, effective June 1, 2023, for Municipality of Anchorage, which is \$343,000 for 1-

bedroom; \$439,000 for 2-bedroom; \$532,000 for 3-bedroom; and \$658,000 for 4-bedroom.
<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/hf-ownership-value-limits.html>

Activity Type: This activity meets National Objective of Low-Moderate Income Housing, as described in 24 CFR 570.483(b)(3) and is eligible under Sections 105(a)(4), and 105(a)(24) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Restricted Development Areas: Properties within areas of mitigation interest (i.e. Seismic Hazard Zones 4 and 5, High Ground Failure Susceptibility and Very High Ground Failure Susceptibility; the Bootlegger Cove Special Landslide Hazard Area; the Lower Fire Lake Dam Inundation Area; mapped avalanche zones, and any Special Flood Hazard Areas) and within areas determined to be non-compliant with the HUD Environmental Review requirements, such as Airport Hazards and areas determined to be “Incompatible for Residential Land Use” or “Residential Land Use with Conditions” in the Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Air Installations Compatible Use Zone Study. (IV Reference 37)

Estimated Outcome: Approximately 12 sites with 1-4 new dwelling units each.

Minimum Affordability Periods: A recapture provision will be enforced through recorded deed restrictions, covenants, or other similar mechanisms, for a period not less than five (5) years.

AFFH review: All proposed projects will undergo AFFH review by DCCED, in conjunction with Municipality of Anchorage, before approval. Such review will include assessments of (1) a proposed project’s area demography, (2) socioeconomic characteristics, (3) housing configuration and needs, (4) educational, transportation, and health care opportunities, (5) environmental hazards or concerns, and (6) all other factors material to the AFFH determination. Applications should show that projects are likely to lessen area racial, ethnic, and low-income concentrations, and/or promote affordable housing in low-poverty, nonminority areas in response to natural hazard-related impacts.

c. The Forest Park Optional Relocation Assistance Program

The Forest Park Optional Relocation Assistance Program is designed to assist the residents of a mobile home park that requires a comprehensive, community-wide solution to disaster/earthquake relief and recovery. DCCED has identified the residents of the Forest Park Mobile Home Park to participate in the Program based on the following criteria: (1) lack of potable water, a violation of Anchorage Municipal Code 23.70.702.1, (2) unspecified Seismic Hazard Zone, (3) level of damage sustained during the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake and the subsequent 12,000 aftershocks, (4) seasonal flooding from a tributary to Fire Creek, a salmon habitat stream, (5) concentration of Low to Moderate-Income residents, (6) concentration of residents with Limited English Proficiency (Hmong and Spanish), (7) planned closure of this mobile home park, and (8) interest from the community and Elected Officials from State of Alaska and Municipality of Anchorage.

In late October 2020, an ad-hoc planning team was assembled consisting of representatives from DCCED, Municipality of Anchorage Office of Emergency Management, Municipality of Anchorage Building Safety Division, Anchorage Health Department, Alaska Legal Services Corporation, Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP), Salvation Army, and other faith-based non-profit

organizations. Since late October 2020, Municipality of Anchorage has arranged for the delivery and storage of potable water to Forest Park. The Municipality of Anchorage also provided residents with free shower passes to use at Harry J. McDonald Memorial Center, a sports facility in nearby Eagle River, and free passes to the Anchorage Regional Landfill. Most of these mobile homes were constructed prior to June 15, 1976, and do not have HUD certification labels and do not meet HUD's "decent, safe, and sanitary" requirements nor HUD's Housing Quality Standards. On November 18, 2020, and on March 30, 2021, Municipality of Anchorage hosted virtual Town Hall Meetings with a Hmong Interpreter to inform the residents of the immediate disaster relief efforts and the long-term recovery options available to them. Since late November 2020, Salvation Army has conducted client outreach services/case management to the Forest Park households.

Beginning June 1, 2021, Salvation Army started coordinating and transferring the case management files to NeighborWorks Alaska, who will implement Forest Park Optional Relocation Program (Manufactured Housing Unit [MHU] Relocation Reimbursement Program, Housing Assistance Program, Down Payment Assistance Program for a New Type I/II Manufactured Housing Unit (MHU), Homeownership Assistance Program, Fixed Residential Moving Costs) through a subrecipient agreement with DCCED. NeighborWorks Alaska has operated similar Tenant Based Rental Assistance Programs, as well as Down Payment Assistance Programs and has HUD-approved Housing Specialists on staff. NeighborWorks Alaska will implement the activities described in this section and may provide; Housing Counseling Information and Referral Services; Information and Referrals for Legal Services; Transportation Services; and Case Management Services to the Forest Park residents for up to 24 months per household enrolled in the program. NeighborWorks Alaska intends to counsel and guide each household through the disaster recovery programs to search, find, and choose an appropriate interim and long-term housing solution suitable for the individual needs of each household. NeighborWorks Alaska intends to provide FEMA-approved Disaster Preparedness handouts and educate each household on Disaster Preparedness.

Activity Type: Sections 105(a)(4), 105(a)(11), and 105(a)(24) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

National Objective: Low to Moderate Income Housing

Geographic Eligibility: Disaster-declared, 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, CDBG-DR eligible jurisdiction, Municipality of Anchorage, Forest Park Mobile Home Park, 16533 Old Glenn Highway, Chugiak, AK 99567.

Eligible Applicants: Eligible households whose manufactured housing unit/mobile home (which is their primary, and only residence) was earthquake-impacted/damaged from the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake and is/was physically located in the Forest Park Mobile Home Park within the South Chugiak Disaster Recovery Area (Census Tract: 000102; Block Group Code: 4) and whose family size and income are less than 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI). NeighborWorks Alaska intends to review Lease Agreements and utility statements in effect prior to October 27, 2020, to verify program eligibility. NeighborWorks Alaska intends to use the Part 5 method to determine and verify annual household income. This Program is **voluntary**.

1. Housing Assistance

This activity meets the National Objective of Low-Moderate Income Housing, as described in 24 CFR 570.483(b)(3) and is an eligible activity under Section 105(a)(11) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The activity will provide eligible Forest Park households with up to 24 months of housing assistance. This may include on a case-by-case basis an extension until the household has received a Housing Choice Voucher or other subsidized housing assistance. This will be based on fair market rent multiplied by 24 months. The following are the FY2024 Anchorage, AK HUD Metro Fair Market Rents (with utilities): Efficiency - \$996; 1-Bedroom - \$1,107; 2-bedroom - \$1,452; 3-bedroom - \$2,049, and 4-Bedroom - \$2,467. The following are the FY2024 Matanuska-Susitna Borough, AK HUD Metro Fair Market Rents (with utilities): Efficiency - \$919; 1-Bedroom - \$974; 2-bedroom - \$1,280; 3-bedroom - \$1,804, and 4-Bedroom - \$2,172.

https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2024_code/select_Geography.odn

Estimated Outcome: This activity may provide long-term housing recovery for eight (8) households.

Estimated Budget: \$1,500,000.

Requirements: Prior to approval for funding, eligible Forest Park households should have the following:

- A copy of their current Municipality of Anchorage Department of Finance Mobile Home Tax Certificate.
- Clear title to the manufactured housing unit/mobile home, i.e., no liens against the personal property.
- A completed application, with sufficient documentation to verify household income, to the NeighborWorks Alaska (formerly Anchorage Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc.) Housing Assistance Program.
- A Lease Agreement for a comparable housing unit, i.e., apartment, Four Seasons apartment home (MHU), condominium, townhouse, single-family house, duplex, triplex, or fourplex, that is:
 1. Suitable for the household size and composition.
 2. Located within Municipality of Anchorage or Matanuska-Susitna Borough and outside of Areas of Mitigation Interest (i.e. Seismic Hazard Zones 4 and 5; High Ground Failure Susceptibility and Very High Ground Failure Susceptibility; the Bootlegger Cove Special Landslide Hazard Area; the Lower Fire Lake Dam Inundation Area; mapped avalanche zones; and any Special Flood Hazard Areas) and outside of areas determined to be non-compliant with HUD Environmental Review requirements, such as Airport Hazards Zones, and such as areas determined to be “Incompatible for Residential Land Use” or “Residential Land Use with Conditions” in the Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Air Installations Compatible Use Zone Study. (IV Reference 37)
 3. Was constructed after 1997, when modern seismic building codes were adopted, and meets HUD’s definition of “decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair”, exceptions may be granted for comparable housing units constructed after January 1, 1980.

4. Preferably has access to public water, public sewer, electricity, natural gas, solid waste service, broadband communications, playground, and is within a ½ mile of public transportation.

- Proof of Renter’s Insurance, including Earthquake Hazard Insurance (Optional).
- Executed all required grant agreements, intake documents, and subrogation commitments.

2. Homeownership Assistance:

This activity meets the National Objective of Low-Moderate Income Housing, as described in 24 CFR 570.483(b)(3) and is an eligible activity under Section 105(a)(24) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The activity intends to allow eligible, credit-qualified, Forest Park households to use up to \$50,000 for down payment assistance for the purchase of a traditional “stick built” single family house, condominium, or townhouse. The Purchase Price cannot exceed the Maximum Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Mortgage Limit for a Single-Family House within Municipality of Anchorage or Matanuska-Susitna Borough, which is \$450,800. When a household identifies a new home and an Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) approved Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured lender is willing to provide a mortgage for the purchase of the identified home, the Program will provide up to \$50,000 at closing through a licensed title company. A home inspection performed by a qualified firm and an appraisal may be required prior to closing. This Program is **voluntary**.

Estimated Outcome: This activity may provide long-term housing recovery for one (1) household.

Estimated Budget: \$50,000.

Requirements: Prior to approval for funding, eligible Forest Park households should have the following:

- A HomeChoice Certificate, a 6-hour class for prospective homebuyers or Finally Home Certificate offered online by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC).
- A completed application, with sufficient documentation to verify household income, for the NeighborWorks Alaska (formerly Anchorage Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc.) Down Payment Assistance Program and apply for a home loan through one of the following AHFC approved lenders: Academy Mortgage, First National Bank Alaska, or Guild Mortgage.
- A Purchase Sales Agreement for a new housing unit, i.e., condominium, townhouse, or a single-family house, which meets the following requirements:
 1. Suitable for the household size and composition.
 2. Located within Municipality of Anchorage or Matanuska-Susitna Borough and outside of Areas of Mitigation Interest (i.e. Seismic Hazard Zones 4 and 5; High Ground Failure Susceptibility and Very High Ground Failure Susceptibility; the Bootlegger Cove Special Landslide Hazard Area; the Lower Fire Lake Dam Inundation Area; mapped avalanche zones; and any Special Flood Hazard Areas) and outside of areas determined to be non-compliant

with HUD Environmental Review requirements, such as Airport Hazards Zones, and areas determined to be “Incompatible for Residential Land Use” or “Residential Land Use with Conditions” in the Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Air Installations Compatible Use Zone Study. (IV Reference 37)

3. Was constructed (including the foundation) after January 1, 1992.

4. Preferably, has access to public water, public sewer, electricity, natural gas, solid waste service, broadband communications, playground, and is within a ½ mile of public transportation.

5. Exceeds the minimum Alaska Building Energy Efficiency Standards (BEES), which is 5 Star Plus Rating with access to Natural Gas.

6. Meets the current Municipality of Anchorage Building Codes or current Matanuska-Susitna Borough Building Codes.

7. Must emphasize high quality, durability, resiliency, energy efficiency, sustainability, and mold resistance.

- Proof of Homeowner’s Insurance, including Earthquake Hazard Insurance.
- Executed all required grant agreements, intake documents, and subrogation commitments. A recapture provision will be enforced through recorded deed restrictions, covenants, or other similar mechanisms, for a period not less than five (5) years.

3. Fixed Residential Moving Costs:

As allowed in 86 FR 40227, effective 8/26/2021, NeighborWorks Alaska will determine the number of rooms in each manufactured housing unit/mobile home and calculate the amount of a fixed payment for moving expenses available for each household.

Estimated Outcome: eight (8) households

Estimated Budget: \$50,000.

d. Cook Inlet Housing Authority (CIHA) Affordable Housing Program

As previously described in the Needs Assessment, there is a severe housing shortage of affordable housing within Municipality of Anchorage. DCCED awarded \$4,260,000 to the Cook Inlet Housing Authority to construct new affordable housing and associated public and private infrastructure for these new affordable housing units and \$1,750,000 to develop and construct a permanent supportive housing complex within Municipality of Anchorage. In Substantial Amendment #3, the State of Alaska awarded \$2,700,000 to the Cook Inlet Housing Authority to construct new affordable housing units within Municipality of Anchorage and \$3,125,190 to construct new affordable housing units within Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

As previously described, Cook Inlet Housing Authority (CIHA) is an Alaska Native Regional Housing Authority that develops, owns, and operates affordable housing in Southcentral Alaska. In 2021, CIHA broke ground on the Spenard East redevelopment at West 36th Avenue, Chugach Way, Dorbrandt Street, and Spenard Road in Anchorage, Alaska.

1. Spenard East Development Project Description

Spenard East is a two-phase, 86-unit multifamily affordable housing development located in the Spenard neighborhood in midtown Anchorage. Spenard East Phase I is a 48-unit development serving families and seniors in three multi-family buildings featuring studio, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom apartment homes. Phase II consists of 38 additional units in the form of townhouses, eight-plexes, and a duplex. The targeted income limit for prospective tenants is 30-60% AMI and the minimum affordability period is twenty (20) years for this project.

The site is situated in Census Tract: 2000; Block Group Code: 2, a Qualified Census Tract as defined by HUD with a high proportion of households with income less than 30% of the Area Median Gross Income. Responding to the needs of the local community, Spenard East Phases I and II will provide affordable housing units for families and seniors and will include set-asides for disabled and homeless households.

The project site plan is designed to accommodate ample tenant and visitor parking, on-site snow storage, and abundant green space within the interior of the development. The project preserves a “greenbelt” in line with the city’s desire to provide east-west connections and one day potentially the daylighting of Fish Creek. Pathways and sidewalks provide safe opportunities for pedestrians and bikes and access to public transit. The central location in midtown provides connectivity to employment centers, retail options, banks, restaurants, the public library, downtown, and hospitals.

Spenard East Development Timeline and Budget

Phase I designs have been completed and permits to begin construction were obtained in May 2021. The project began in the summer of 2021 and CIHA expects to be fully completed in August of 2022. CIHA hopes to begin Phase II in 2022 for planned completion in 2023.

Prior to final construction permit approval, Municipality of Anchorage required the Cook Inlet Housing Authority to design and construct both public and private infrastructure improvements to serve both phases of the development. Using the CDBG-DR funds, CIHA is upgrading the adjacent roads of Chugach Way and Dorbrandt Street, including new sidewalks, curbs, and landscaping. Also, using the CDBG-DR funds to develop and construct the associated new affordable housing units. CIHA will be extending public water from West 36th Avenue to Wilshire Street from where it will serve Spenard East and have the potential to be extended to serve nearby homes.

Activity Type: This activity meets the National Objective of Low-Moderate Income Housing, as described in 24 CFR 570.483(b)(3) and is an eligible activity under Section 105(a)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Allocation Amount: \$4,260,000

Geographic Eligibility and Priority: Cook Inlet Housing Authority located within Municipality of Anchorage, a HUD defined “most impacted and distressed” jurisdiction.

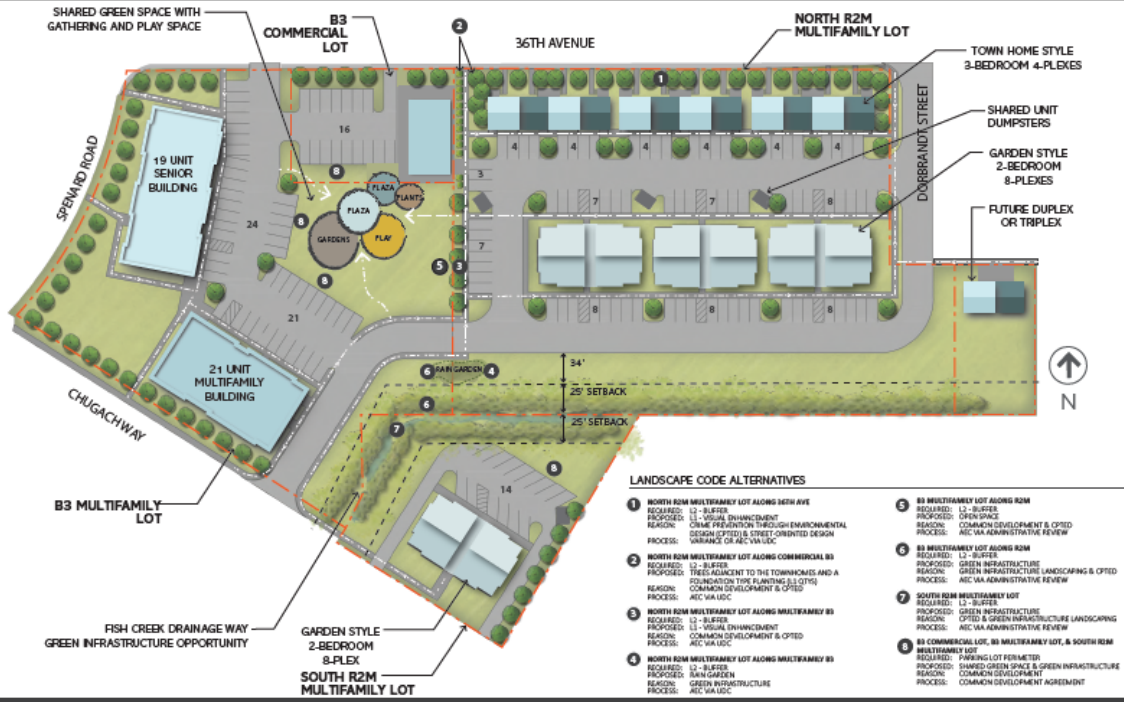
Eligible Applicants: Cook Inlet Housing Authority

Projected Start Date: June 2022

Projected End Date: December 2024



**COOK INLET HOUSING AUTHORITY
SPENARD EAST DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT**



2. Providence Alaska House, a Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Development, Project Description

DCCED awarded an additional \$1,750,000 to the Cook Inlet Housing Authority, and its partner, Providence Health & Services, to design and construct a new permanent supportive housing complex within the Municipality of Anchorage. The project is currently contemplated as a three-phase development on a 6-acre parcel located at 4900 Eagle Street, Anchorage, AK (Census Tract: 001900; Block Group Code: 5).

The first phase conceptual design contemplates an approximate 33,000 sf permanent supportive housing development with 51 units for seniors who have experienced chronic homelessness. The targeted income limits for prospective tenants are 30-60% AMI and the minimum affordability period is thirty (30) years for this project. The building will include support space for the provision of social services including case management consult rooms, spaces for a reception area, administrative and service provider offices, exam rooms, a computer lab area, and a room for resident gathering. CIHA has completed design for Phase I and intends to break ground on this phase in Spring 2022, with a Fall 2023 completion.

Activity Type: This activity is eligible under paragraph 32. Housing-related eligibility waivers as specified in 83 FR 5861 and meets the National Objective of Low-Moderate Income Housing per 24 CFR 570.483(b)(3) and is an eligible activity under Section 105(a)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Allocation Amount: \$1,750,000

Geographic Eligibility and Priority: Cook Inlet Housing Authority located within Municipality of Anchorage, a HUD defined “most impacted and distressed” jurisdiction.

Eligible Applicants: Cook Inlet Housing Authority

Projected Start Date: June 2022

Projected End Date: Summer 2025

3. Mt. View 21 (Brewster’s Place) Project Description

Mt. View 21 is a new 21-unit multifamily affordable Low-Income Housing Tax Credit development located in the Mountain View neighborhood within Municipality of Anchorage. This mixed income rental development includes 21 apartments - 19 one-bedroom and 2 studio units - in a single three-story elevated building. The targeted income limits for prospective tenants are 60% AMI or less for 21. The minimum affordability period is twenty (20) years for this project.

The site is situated in Census Tract: 00600; Block Group Code: 8, a Qualified Census Tract as defined by HUD with a high proportion of households with an income less than 30% of the Area Median Gross Income. Responding to the needs of the local community, Mt. View 21 will provide affordable housing units for families and seniors and will include set-asides for disabled households.

The project site plan is designed to accommodate ample tenant and visitor parking. The project sidewalks provide safe opportunities for pedestrians and bikes and access to public transit. The central location in Mountain View provides connectivity to employment centers, retail options, banks, grocery stores, the public library, schools, and hospitals. The design has been completed.

Activity Type: This activity meets the National Objective of Low-Moderate Income Housing, as described in 24 CFR 570.483(b)(3) and is an eligible activity under Section 105(a)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Allocation Amount: \$2,700,000

Geographic Eligibility and Priority: Cook Inlet Housing Authority located within Municipality of Anchorage, a HUD defined “most impacted and distressed” jurisdiction.

Eligible Applicants: Cook Inlet Housing Authority

Projected Start Date: June 2023

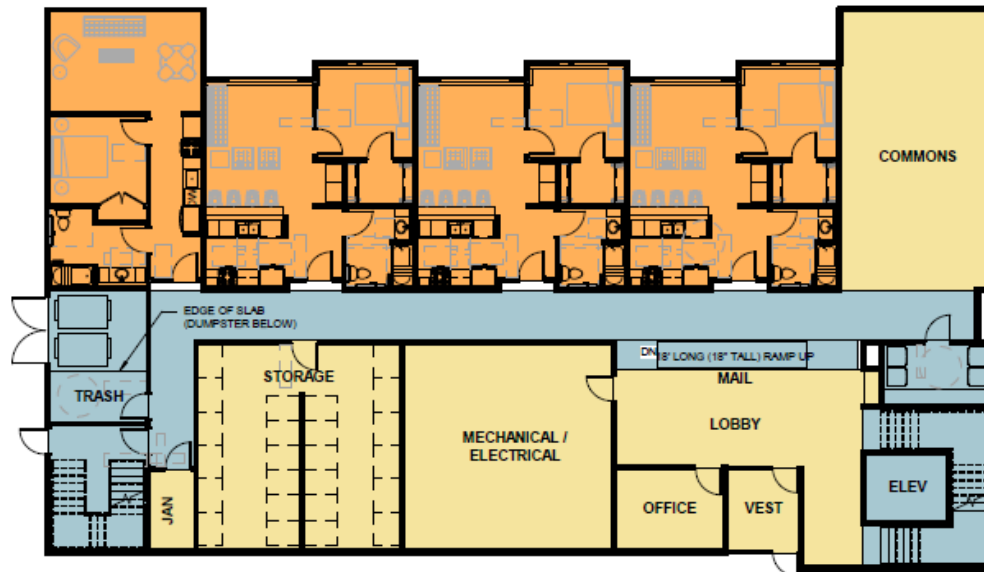
Projected End Date: December 2024

BREWSTERS MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

FLOOR PLAN LEVEL 1

JULY 22, 2022



spark design, llc
architecture • interiors • design-build

4. Matanuska-Susitna Borough Affordable Housing Project Description

On May 3, 2022, Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly passed Resolution Serial No. 22-045 authorizing DCCED to enter into a subrecipient agreement with Cook Inlet Housing Authority for the purpose of using CDBG-DR funds to plan, develop, and construct new affordable housing units within Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

The Old Mat Housing development is a two-phase, 46-unit multi-family affordable rental development located in City of Wasilla in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Phase II consists of 24 units in the form of six townhome style four-plex's. The targeted income limits for prospective tenants are 60% AMI or less, and the minimum affordability period for the project is twenty (20) years. Responding to the needs of the local community, Old Mat Phase II will provide affordable housing for families and include set-asides for disabled and homeless households. The project site plan is designed to accommodate ample tenant and visitor parking, and on-site snow storage. The central location provides connectivity to employment centers, retail options, restaurants, a movie theater, and child day care. Valley Residential Services will own and operate Old Mat Phase II.

Aspen House Phase II will provide affordable senior apartments located on the campus of Wasilla Area Seniors, Inc. in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. This rental development includes 40 apartments - 10 two-bedroom and 30 one-bedroom units-- in a single three-story elevatored building. Targeted income limits for prospective tenants are 60% AMI or less for 30 units, and the minimum affordability period for the project is 20 years. Ten (10) units will not be income restricted. Responding to the needs of the local community, Aspen House Phase II will provide affordable

apartments for seniors and will include units for the physically disabled allowing seniors to age in place. The project is centrally located close to downtown Wasilla, near schools, restaurants, grocery, banking, the library, and post office. Wasilla Area Seniors, Inc. will own and operate Wasilla Housing Phase II.

Activity Type: This activity meets the National Objective of Low-Moderate Income Housing per 24 CFR 570.483(b)(3) and is an eligible activity under Section 105(a)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Allocation Amount for Old Mat Housing Phase II: \$625,190

Allocation Amount for Aspen House Phase II: \$2,500,000

Geographic Eligibility and Priority: Cook Inlet Housing Authority (CIHA) located within Matanuska-Susitna Borough, a CDBG-DR eligible jurisdiction.

Eligible Applicants: Cook Inlet Housing Authority

Projected Start Date: June 2023

Projected End Date: December 2024

e. Homeowner Recovery Program

DCCED is supporting Kenai Peninsula Borough with the implementation of the Homeowner Recovery Program (HRP). The HRP will serve homeowners residing within Kenai Peninsula Borough, who experienced major to severe damage to their homes with unmet needs resulting from the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake. The program may include rehabilitation, repair, seismic/structural retrofit, reconstruction, and new construction activities for eligible homeowners. Available homeowner assistance is listed below.

For homeowners who wish to remain in their homes or rebuild on their existing property, the program will provide grants for rehabilitation, seismic/structural retrofit, or reconstruction. Applicants eligible for rehabilitation assistance may reach a level of repair scope, cost, or other situation in which reconstruction, instead of rehabilitation, is more feasible. Building a new home on a different site is also allowable in certain situations, as determined by house and site restrictions assessed by the HRP.

Allocation Amount: \$3,124,950

Maximum Award: Not to exceed \$200,000 per home, which aligns with the SBA disaster home loan program.

Estimated Outcome: This activity may provide long-term permanent housing recovery for approximately 50-75 households.

Activity Type: This activity meets the National Objective of Low-Moderate Income Housing, as described in 24 CFR 570.483(b)(3) and is an eligible activity under Section 105(a)(4) of the Housing

and Community Development Act of 1974.

Geographic Eligibility and Priority: Homes must be located within Kenai Peninsula Borough, which is eligible to receive HUD funds. LMI households will be prioritized for assistance.

Eligible Applicants: All owner-occupants whose primary residence was directly impacted by the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake are eligible for Homeowner Rehabilitation and Homeowner Reconstruction.

For applicants to recovery programs beginning in 2024 and beyond, the maximum income for participating individuals and families is 120% Area Median Income (AMI). HUD releases AMI updates periodically. AMI information is available at https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html#2022_data.

Program Start Date: Fall 2024

Projected End Date: Fall 2026

f. Administration and Planning Funds

DCCED will retain the full 5% allocated for administration costs and the 15% for planning associated with the CDBG-DR allocation for purposes of oversight, management, and reporting. State administrative costs, including subrecipient administration costs, will not exceed 5%, or \$1,792,800. In Substantial Amendment #2, DCCED proposed using the CDBG-DR/Administration funds to solicit and contract for Internal Auditing and Program Monitoring Services. Furthermore, DCCED may sub-allocate the CDBG-DR planning funds to the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions. Pursuant to 24 CFR 58.34(a)(3), except for applicable requirements of 24 CFR §58.6, administrative and management activities are exempt activities under this Action Plan. Once contracted, DCCED will allow the drawdown of pre-agreement costs associated with eligible disaster recovery activities dating back to the date of the disaster (November 30, 2018) for subrecipients and DCCED with appropriate documentation.

1. Integration of MOA Hazard Mitigation Plan and MOA Comprehensive Land Use Plan

DCCED awarded \$850,000 to Municipality of Anchorage for the purpose of integrating the MOA Hazard Mitigation and Comprehensive Land Use Plans, using the FEMA Region X, Post Earthquake Recommendations for Mitigation (Appendix C). As authorized by 24 CFR 570.205 and 24 CFR 570.208(d)(4).

2. Seismic Zone Hazards Analysis and Building Code Update

DCCED will provide \$695,000 to Municipality of Anchorage for the purpose of updating the hazard identification analysis of seismic zones. This project includes hazard identification mapping using geographic information system (GIS) software, hardware, and data acquisition for seismic mitigation activities. As authorized by 24 CFR 570.205 and 24 CFR 570.208(d)(4).

This project includes updating the seismic zone data within MOA, both from a seismic hazard zone and evaluating the structures within each seismic zone. By updating the seismic map, MOA Building Safety Services Division would be able to revise the Anchorage Building Codes to identify where

geotechnical investigations would be required.

This project may educate the public on the seismic zones and hazards within MOA by creating a website to clarify code requirements for communities by a steering team/stakeholder group for overall communication review and guidance.

3. Updating Neighborhood and Targeted Plans within Municipality of Anchorage

DCCED awarded \$705,000 to Municipality of Anchorage for eligible planning activities consisting of data gathering, studies, analysis, preparation of plans and the identification of actions that will implement such plans, including, but not limited to:

- (1) Comprehensive plans
- (2) Community development plans
- (3) Functional plans
- (4) Other plans and studies
- (5) Policy planning, management, and capacity building activities.

This may include creating a GIS Land Development Database, conducting a Buildable Land Capacity Study, a Housing Forecast, updating the Historic Preservation Plan, Fairview Neighborhood Plan, Mountain View Targeted Neighborhood Plan, and Government Hill Plan.

4. Updating Hazard Mitigation Plan and Land Use Plans within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough

DCCED will provide \$281,250 to Matanuska-Susitna Borough for eligible planning activities consisting of data gathering, studies, analysis, preparation of plans and the identification of actions that will implement such plans, including, but not limited to:

- (1) Comprehensive plans
- (2) Community development plans
- (3) Functional plans
- (4) Other plans and studies
- (5) Policy planning, management, and capacity building activities.

5. Updating Hazard Mitigation Plan and Land Use Plans within the Kenai Peninsula Borough

DCCED awarded \$281,250 to Kenai Peninsula Borough for eligible planning activities consisting of data gathering, studies, analysis, preparation of plans and the identification of actions that will implement such plans, including, but not limited to:

- (1) Comprehensive plans
- (2) Community development plans
- (3) Functional plans
- (4) Other plans and studies
- (5) Policy planning, management, and capacity building activities.

III. Citizen Participation – State Action Plan

The primary goal of this Action Plan is to provide Alaskans with definitive opportunities to involve themselves in the three core areas of recovery – housing, infrastructure, and economic revitalization and participate in the planning process within the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions; Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough.

DCCED Citizen Participation Plan for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake is based on the requirements outlined in the Federal Register notice published on February 9, 2018, at 83 FR 5844, *Section VI, A. 4. Citizen participation waiver and alternative requirement.*

According to the Federal Register notice published on August 14, 2018, at 83 FR 40314, “To permit a more streamlined process, and ensure disaster recovery grants are awarded in a timely manner, provisions of 42 U.S.C. 5304(a)(2) and (3), 42 U.S.C. 12707, 24 CFR 570.486, 24 CFR 1003.604, and 24 CFR 91.115(b) and (c), with respect to citizen participation requirements, are waived and replaced by the requirements below. The streamlined requirements do not mandate public hearings but do require the grantee to provide a reasonable opportunity (at least 30 days) for citizen comment and ongoing citizen access to information about the use of grant funds.”

The most current version of the State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development Citizen Participation Plan for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake will be placed on the official DCCED website at

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/DCCED/GrantsSection/CDBG-DR>.

The State of Alaska Action Plan for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake identifies the earthquake related physical damage to housing and the unmet needs in the three core areas of recovery. The Action Plan outlines the eligible use of CDBG-DR funds and specific programs that will be allowable by DCCED.

A. Publication

Before DCCED adopts the Action Plan for this grant or any substantial amendment to this grant, DCCED will publish the proposed plan or amendment on the DCCED’s main website at

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/DCCED/GrantsSection/CDBG-DR>.

DCCED and/or subrecipients will notify affected citizens through electronic mailings, press releases, statements by public officials, media advertisements, public service announcements, newsletters, contacts with neighborhood organizations, and/or through social media. DCCED may allow other means, as necessary.

The State of Alaska, Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED), complies with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. This publication is available in alternative communication formats upon request. Please contact the DCCED publication Specialist at 1- 907-269-4560 or DCCED.publications@alaska.gov to make any necessary arrangements. The Alaska Relay is 711 or 1-800-770-8973\TTY, 1- 800-770-8255\Voice.

DCCED completed a Language Access Plan (LAP) as outlined in 72 FR 2732. The purpose of this LAP is to ensure DCCED provides appropriate language assistance to individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) regarding CDBG-DR funded programs.

DCCED provided the action plan, substantial amendments, all performance reports, citizen participation plan, language access plan, procurement policies, contracts that will be paid with CDBG-DR funds, made available to the public at www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/dcra/GrantsSection/CDBG-DR.aspx.

After publication of the Action Plan or Substantial Amendment, DCCED will provide a reasonable opportunity of at least 30 days and have a method(s) for receiving comments.

DCCED will take comments via USPS mail, fax, email, or through the DCCED's website: Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development Division of Community & Regional Affairs

550 West 7th Ave., Ste 1650

Anchorage, AK 99501

Fax: 907-269-4563

Email: cdbgdr@alaska.gov

Online Form: <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/DCCED/GrantsSection/CDBG-DR>.

B. Consideration of Public Comments

DCCED will consider all written comments regarding the Action Plan or any substantial amendment. A summary of the comments and DCCED's response to each will be located in Appendix D and will be submitted to HUD with the Action Plan or substantial amendment.

There were no Public Comments on the original Action Plan received during the 30-day Public Comment Period, which began October 13, 2020, and ended on November 13, 2020. A virtual Public Hearing was conducted from 4:00-5:00 pm on October 22, 2020.

There were three Public Comments on Substantial Amendment #1 received during the 30-day Public Comment Period, which began June 22, 2021, and ended July 21, 2021. (Appendix D)

There were no Public Comments on Substantial Amendment #2 received during the 30-day Public Comment Period, which began on February 18, 2022, and ended on March 20, 2022. A virtual Public Hearing was conducted from 1:00-2:00 pm on March 4, 2022.

There was one (1) Public Comment on Substantial Amendment #3 received during the 30-day Public Comment Period, which began on January 10, 2023, and ended on February 13, 2023. A virtual public hearing was conducted from 4:00-5:00 pm on February 9, 2023. DCCED's response to the public comment is in Appendix D.

There were three Public Comments on Substantial Amendment #4, beginning on April 30, 2024, and ending on June 1, 2024. A virtual public hearing was conducted from 4:00-5:00 pm on May 21, 2024. DCCED's response to the public comment is in Appendix D.

C. Citizen Complaints

The Alaska State Ombudsman investigates citizen complaints about administrative acts of state agencies and determines remedies. The Alaska State Ombudsman promotes fair and efficient government through objective inquiry and well-reasoned recommendations for meaningful, measurable improvement. The Office of the Ombudsman was established by the Alaska Legislature in 1975 and is governed by Alaska Statutes 24.55.010-340. The Ombudsman investigates to determine whether an agency's actions were unlawful, unreasonable, unfair, arbitrary, erroneous, or inefficient. The Ombudsman will recommend a way to resolve the complaint and/or prevent future complaints. Confidential complaints may be filed at <https://ak-ombuds.i-sight.com/portal> or in writing on a complaint form, mailed to Alaska Ombudsman, 1500 West Benson Blvd., Anchorage, AK 99503, via email to ombudsman@akleg.gov or by telephone at 907-269-5290.

D. Substantial Amendment

As additional information and funding becomes available through the grant administration process, amendments to this Action Plan are expected. Prior to adopting any substantial amendment to this Action Plan, DCCED will publish the proposed plan or amendment on the DCCED's official website and will afford citizens, affected local jurisdictions, and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to examine the plan or amendment's contents. At a minimum, the following modifications will constitute a substantial amendment:

- A change in program benefit or eligibility criteria;
- The allocation or reallocation of more than \$3.856 million (10% of the total budget); or
- The addition or deletion of an activity.

E. Non-Substantial Amendment

The State of Alaska will notify HUD when it makes any plan amendment that is not substantial. HUD will be notified at least five (5) business days before the amendment becomes effective. HUD will acknowledge receipt of the notification of non-substantial amendments via email within five (5) business days.

F. Community Consultation

The Disaster Assistance Section of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management accepted more than 13,800 applications for the State of Alaska Individual and Family Grant Program and the Temporary Housing Program to provide emergency sheltering, hotel stays and rental assistance. Applications were accepted from November 30, 2018, through February 28, 2019. DCCED has access to the data collected from these applications.

On January 31, 2019, a federal disaster declaration was approved for Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough. The Federal Emergency Management Agency accepted disaster assistance applications from more than 10,500 individuals and households in those jurisdictions through May 31, 2019. DCCED has access to the data collected from these applications.

Additionally, the U.S. Small Business Administration accepted low-interest disaster loan applications from 1,772 homeowners and renters, as well as 112 businesses. DCCED has access to the data collected from these applications.

Those sources include individuals, state agencies, local jurisdictions, non-profit organizations, and the private sector.

Since February 2020, DCCED has conducted numerous virtual meetings, telephone calls, e-mail exchanges with the applicable stakeholders within the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions; Municipality of Anchorage; Matanuska-Susitna Borough; and Kenai Peninsula Borough. The Commissioner of the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development and the Director of the Division of Community and Regional Affairs have responded to numerous requests for information from Elected Officials from the three CDBG-DR eligible jurisdictions. DCCED will continue to consult with stakeholders at all levels.

G. Public Website

DCCED will maintain a public website that provides information accounting for how all grant funds are used and managed/administered, including: links to all Action Plans; Action Plan Amendments; CDBG-DR program policies and procedures; performance reports; citizen participation requirements; and activity/program information for activities described in its Action Plan, including details of all contracts and ongoing procurement policies. DCCED will make the following items available at [https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/DCCED/GrantsSection/CDBG- DR](https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/DCCED/GrantsSection/CDBG-DR).

1. The Action Plan (including all amendments); each Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) as created using the Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting (DRGR) system.
2. Procurement, policies, and procedures.
3. Executed CDBG-DR contracts.
4. Status of services or goods currently being procured by DCCED (e.g., phase of procurement, requirements for proposals, etc.)

In addition to the specific items listed above, DCCED will maintain a comprehensive website regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds.

This includes reporting information on the official DCCED website at [https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/DCCED/GrantsSection/CDBG- DR](https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/DCCED/GrantsSection/CDBG-DR). The website will be updated on a timely manner to reflect the most up-to-date information about the use of these funds and any changes in policies and procedures, as necessary. At a minimum, DCCED will make monthly updates.

H. Waivers

The Appropriations Act authorizes the Secretary of HUD to waive or specify alternative requirements for any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary, or use by the recipient, of these funds and

guarantees, except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment (including requirements concerning lead-based paint), upon: (1) A request by the grantee explaining why such a waiver is required to facilitate the use of such funds or guarantees; and (2) a finding by the Secretary that such a waiver would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of HCDA. Regulatory waiver authority is also provided by 24 CFR 5.110, 91.600, and 570.5.

As allowed in the Federal Register notice published on August 14, 2020, at 85 FR 50041, the State of Alaska requested a 75-day extension for the submission of the State of Alaska Action Plan for the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Grant Program for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake on August 24, 2020. On September 3, 2020, U.S. Housing and Urban Development Anchorage Field Office approved the request, extending the submission due date to November 16, 2020.

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V. Appendix A - Budget

State of Alaska CDBG-DR 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake Total Allocation Budget Estimate							
State Programs	HUD Most Impacted Area (80%) Municipality of Anchorage	State Most Impacted Areas (20%) Matanuska-Susitna & Kenai Peninsula Boroughs	Total	% of Total Allocation by Program	% of Total Allocation	Total	
State Housing	Forest Park Optional Relocation Program / NeighborWorks Alaska	\$1,600,000		\$1,600,000	4.46%	81.41%	\$29,197,740
	Spenard East Phase II / Cook Inlet Housing Authority Affordable Housing	\$4,260,000		\$11,835,190	33.00%		
	Providence Alaska House / Cook Inlet Housing Authority Affordable Housing	\$1,750,000					
	Mt. View 21 / Cook Inlet Housing Authority Affordable Housing Program	\$2,700,000					
	Old Mat Housing Phase II / Cook Inlet Housing Authority Affordable Housing		\$625,190				
	Aspen House Phase II / Cook Inlet Housing Authority Affordable Housing		\$2,500,000				
	HUD-Assisted Housing Seismic / Structural Analysis and Retrofit Program / Vendor TBD	\$5,737,600		\$5,737,600	16.00%		
	Replacement Housing Program / Habitat for Humanity	\$6,900,000		\$6,900,000	19.24%		
	Homeowner Recovery Program / Kenai Peninsula Borough		\$3,124,950	\$3,124,950	8.71%		
	State Housing Program Total	\$22,947,600	\$6,250,140	\$29,197,740	81.42%		
State Planning Suballocated	Municipality of Anchorage Planning	\$2,250,000		\$2,250,000	6.28%	1.60%	\$2,812,500
	Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning		\$281,250	\$281,250	0.80%		
	Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning		\$281,250	\$281,250	0.80%		
	Suballocated Planning Total	\$2,250,000	\$562,500	\$2,812,500	7.88%		
State Planning and Administration	State Planning	\$2,052,960		\$2,052,960	5.72%	10.72%	\$3,845,760
	State Administration	\$1,434,240	\$358,560	\$1,792,800	5.00%		
	State Allocation Total	\$3,487,200	\$358,560	\$3,845,760	10.72%		
Grand Total Allocation		\$28,684,800	\$7,171,200	\$35,856,000	100%	100%	\$35,856,000

No less than \$28,684,800 must be expended for disaster relief, mitigation, and recovery in MOA.

No less than \$20,079,360 must be expended for disaster relief, mitigation, and recovery of LMI households and LMI areas.

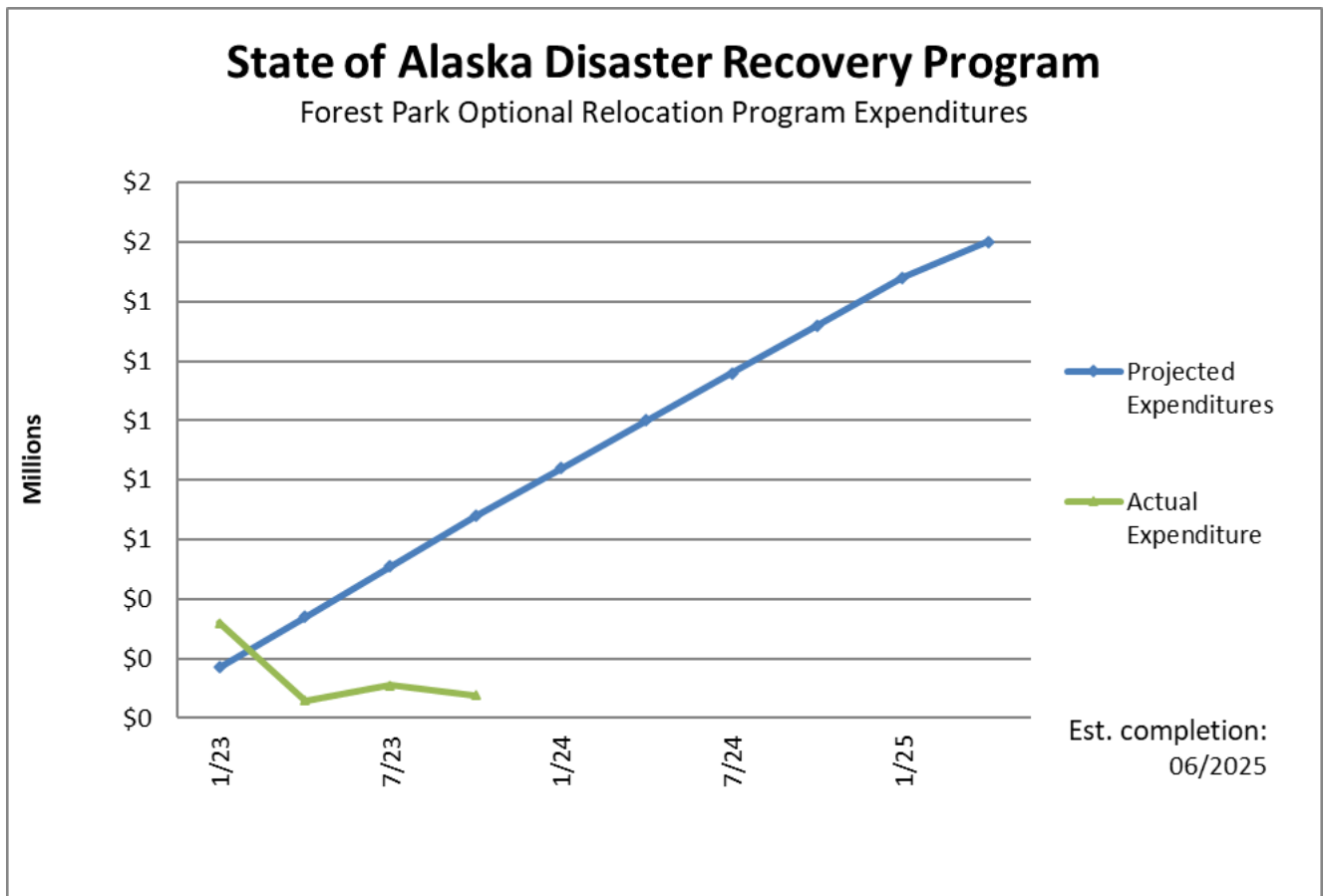
In the future, additional funds may be reallocated, and/or requested and allocated.

Revised 6/3/2024

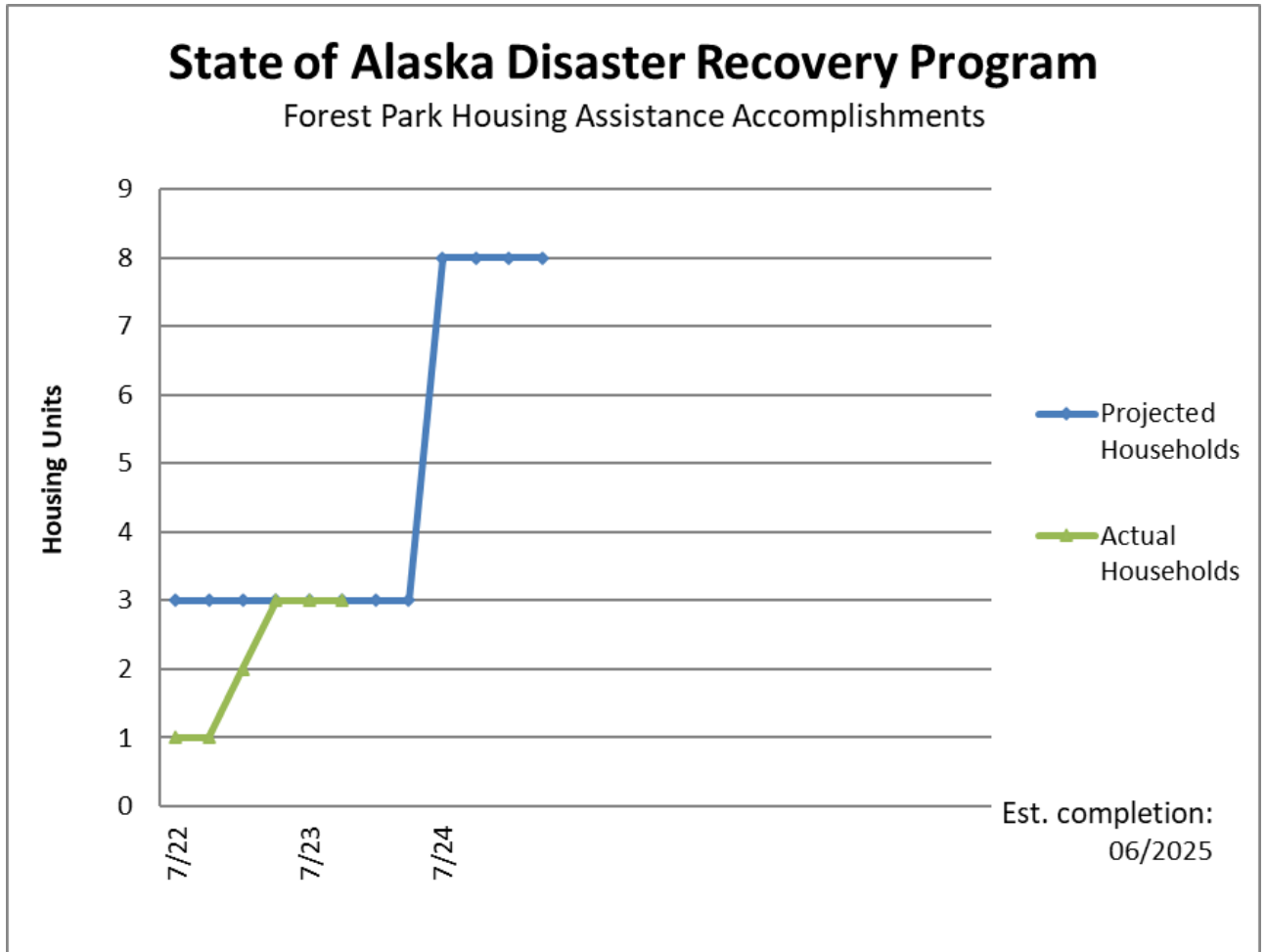
Appendix B – Projections of Expenditures and Outcomes

Forest Park Optional Relocation Program

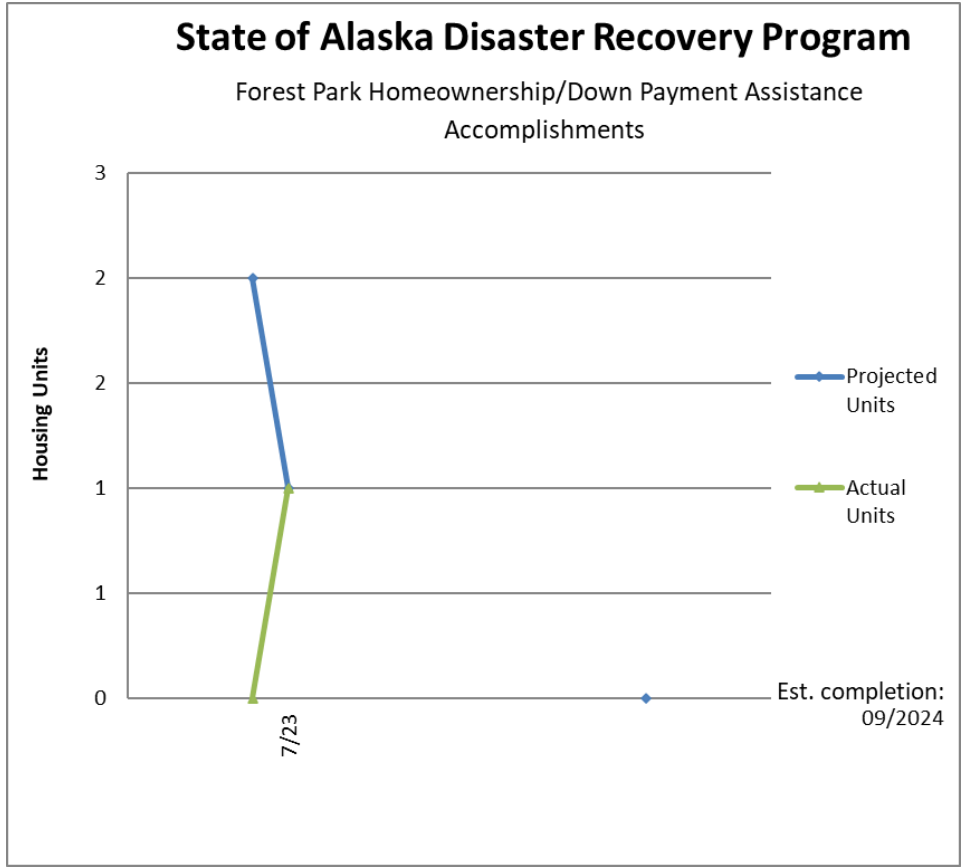
Forest Park Optional Relocation Program	1/23	4/23	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24	1/25	4/25
Projected Expenditures	\$170,000	\$340,000	\$510,000	\$680,000	\$840,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,160,000	\$1,320,000	\$1,480,000	\$1,600,000
Quarterly Projection	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$120,000
Actual Expenditure	\$319,916	\$59,821	\$109,821	\$76,462						
Actual Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)	\$319,916	\$59,821	\$109,821	\$76,462						



Forest Park Housing Assistance	7/22	10/22	1/23	4/23	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24	1/25	4/25
Projected Households	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	8	8	8
# of Households (Quarterly Projection)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Actual Households	1	1	2	3	3	3						
# of Households (Populated from QPR Reporting)	1	1	2	3	3	3						

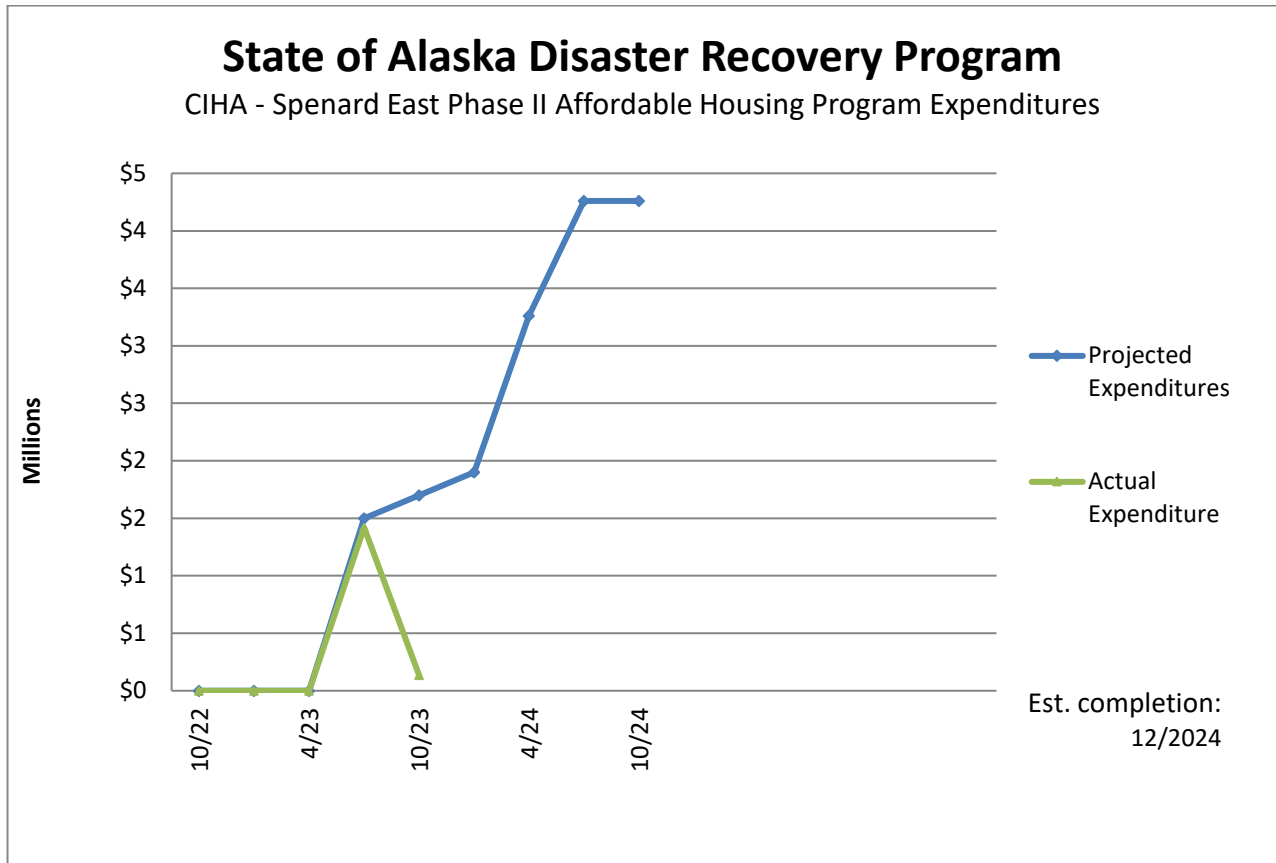


Forest Park Homeownership/Down Payment Assistance	4/23	7/23
Projected Units	2	1
# of Housing Units (Quarterly Projection)	2	1
Actual Units	0	1
# of Housing Units (Populated from QPR Reporting)	0	1

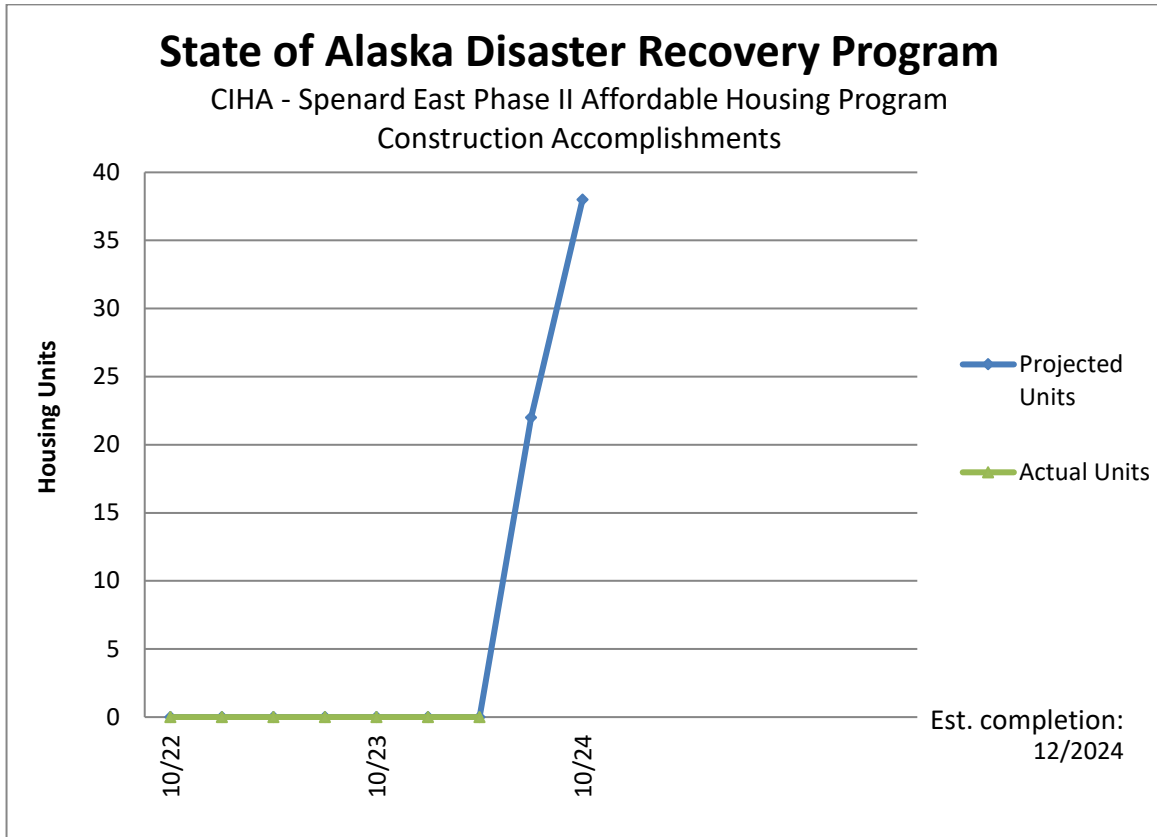


Cook Inlet Housing Authority Affordable Housing Program

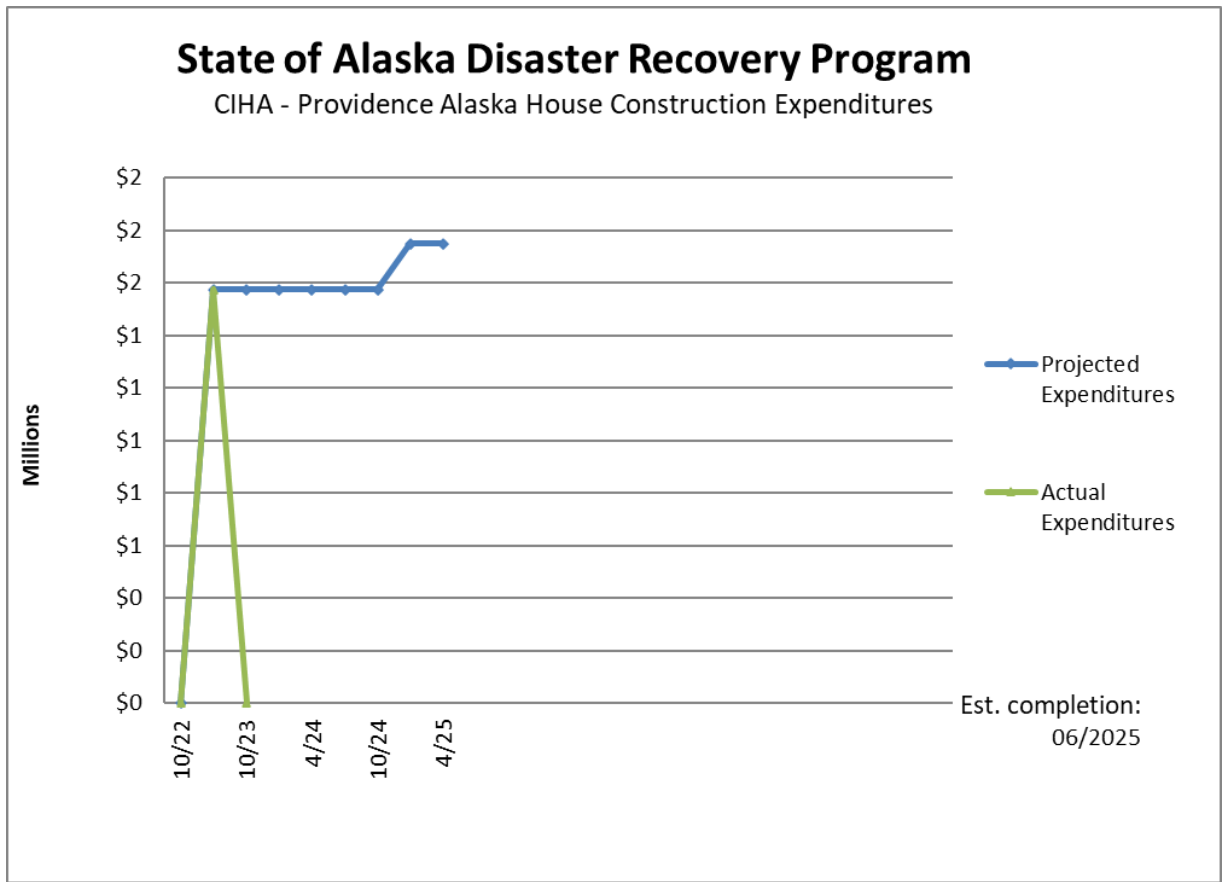
Spenard East Phase II	10/22	1/23	4/23	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24
Projected Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,900,000	\$3,260,000	\$4,260,000	\$4,260,000
Quarterly Projection		\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
Actual Expenditure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,419,665	\$135,856				
Actual Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,419,665	\$135,856				



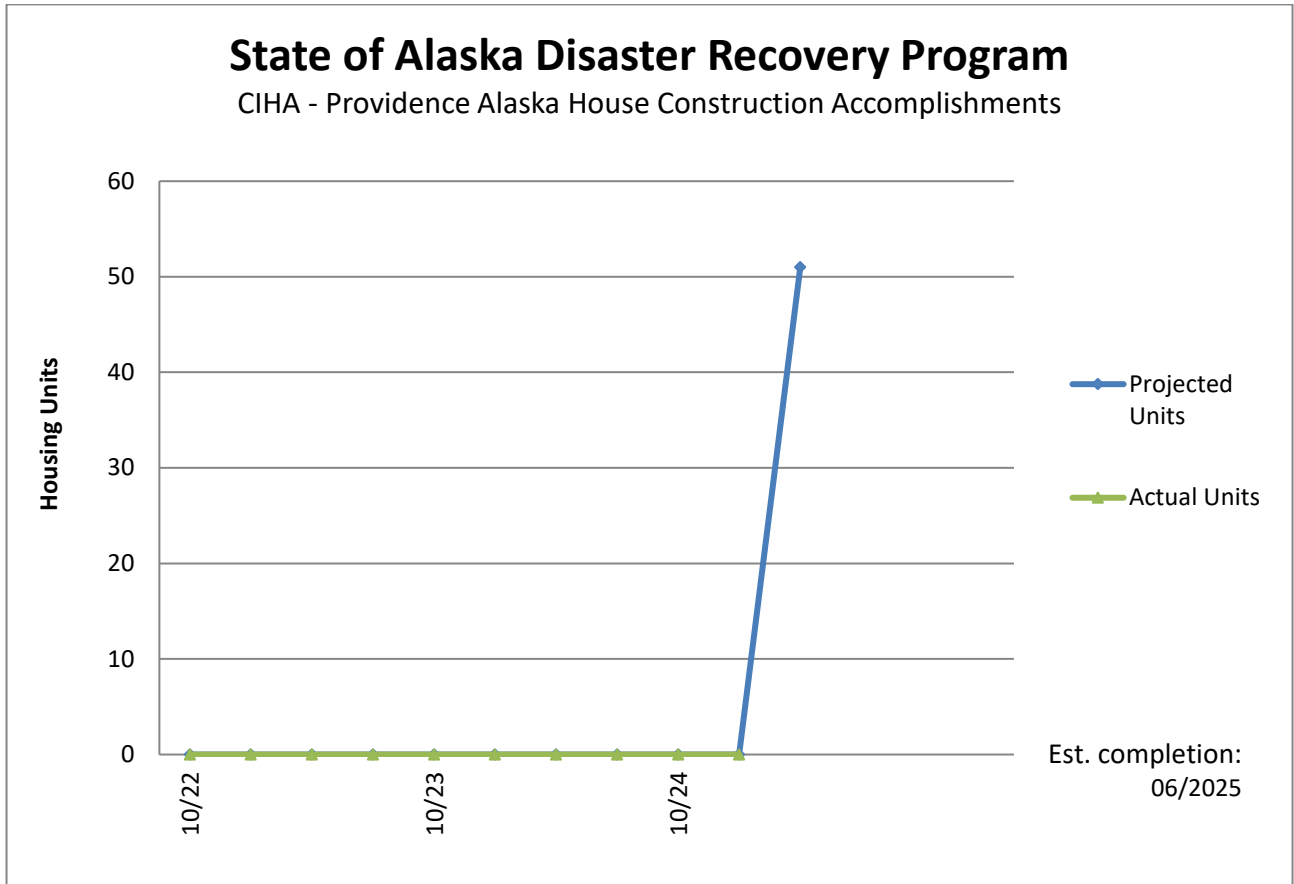
Spenard East Phase II	10/22	1/23	4/23	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24
Projected Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	38
# of Housing Units (Quarterly Projection)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	16
Actual Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# of Housing Units (Populated from QPR Reporting)	0	0	0	0	0				



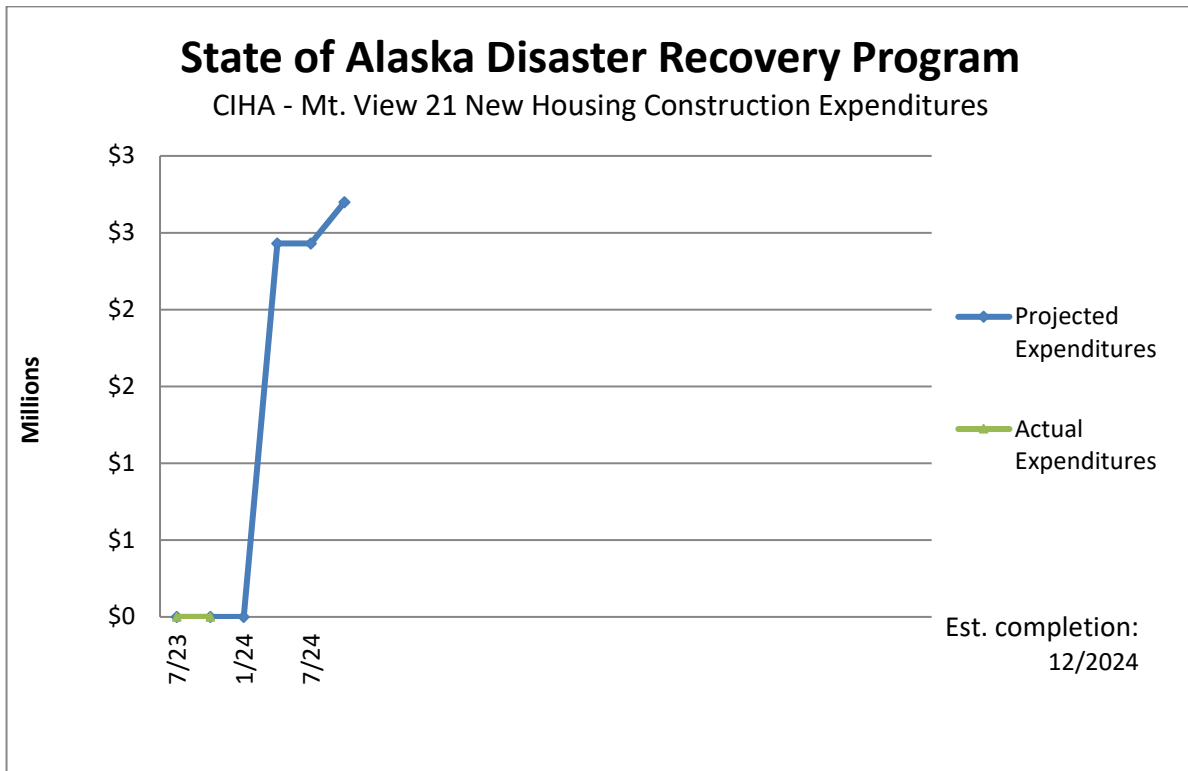
Providence Alaska House	10/22	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24	1/25	4/25
Projected Expenditures	\$0	\$1,575,000	\$1,575,000	\$1,575,000	\$1,575,000	\$1,575,000	\$1,575,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
Quarterly Projection	\$0	\$1,575,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$175,000	\$0
Actual Expenditures	\$0	\$1,575,000	\$0						
Actual Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)	\$0	\$1,575,000	\$0						



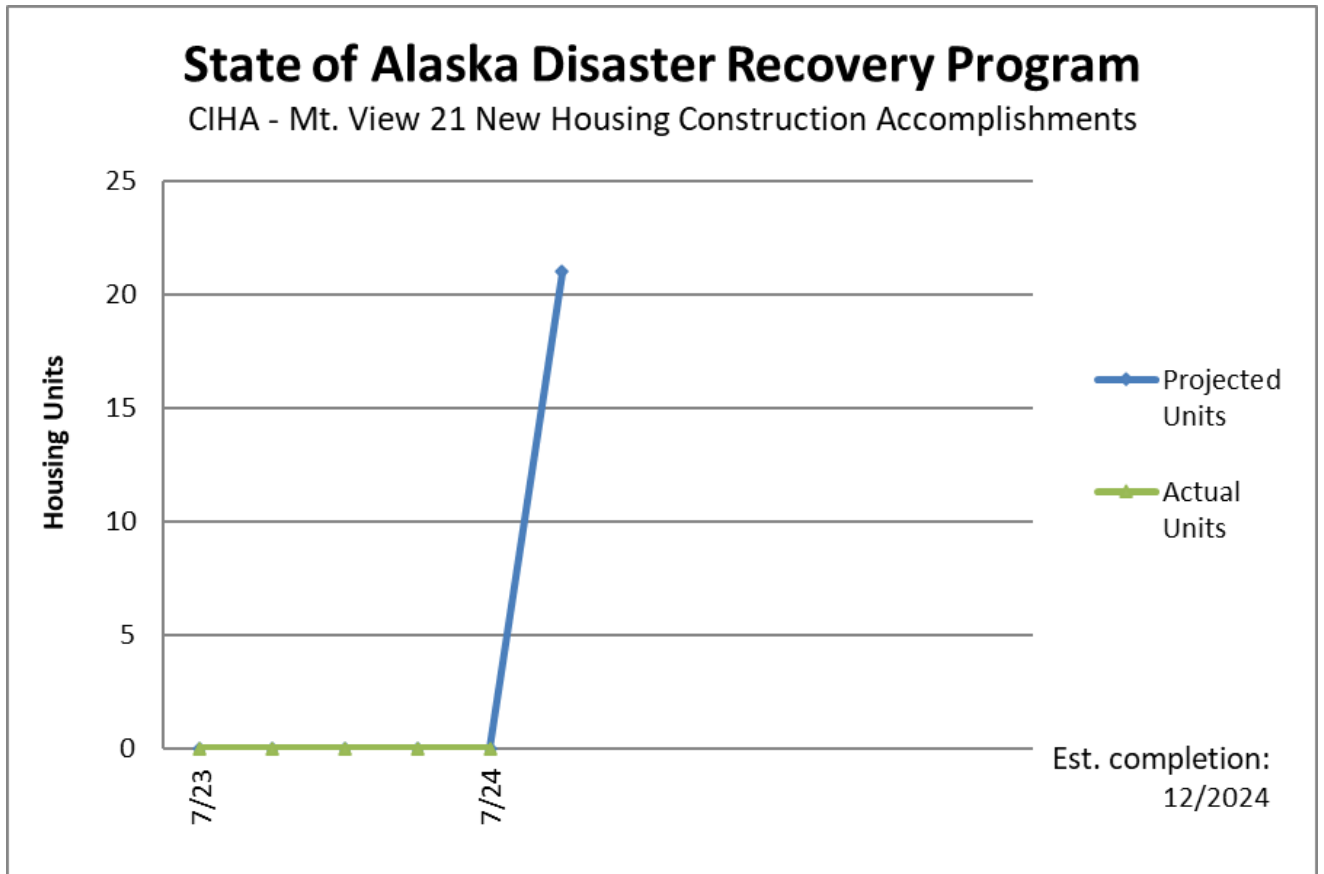
Providence Alaska House	10/22	1/23	4/23	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24	1/25	4/25
Projected Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
# of Housing Units (Quarterly Projection)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Actual Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# of Housing Units (Populated from QPR Reporting)	0	0	0	0	0						



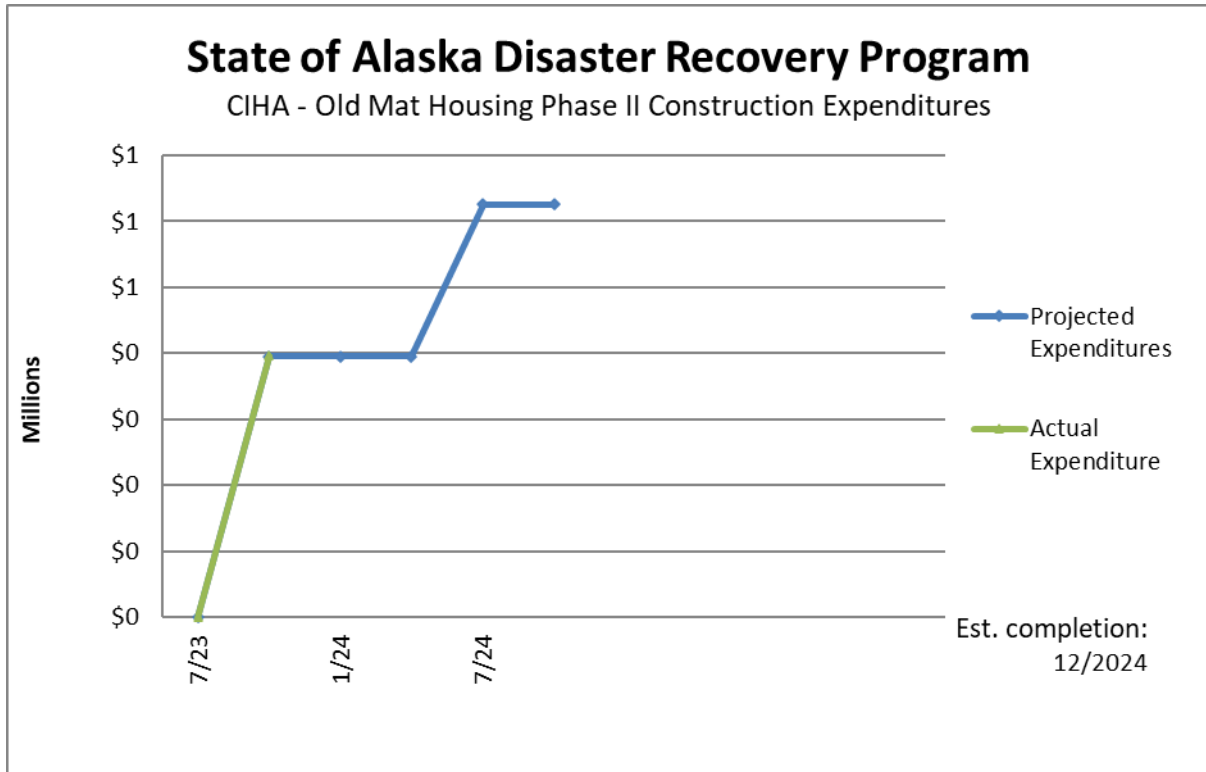
CIHA - Mt. View 21	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24
Projected Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,430,000	\$2,430,000	\$2,700,000
Quarterly Projection	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,430,000	\$0	\$270,000
Actual Expenditures	\$0	\$0				
Actual Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)	\$0	\$0				



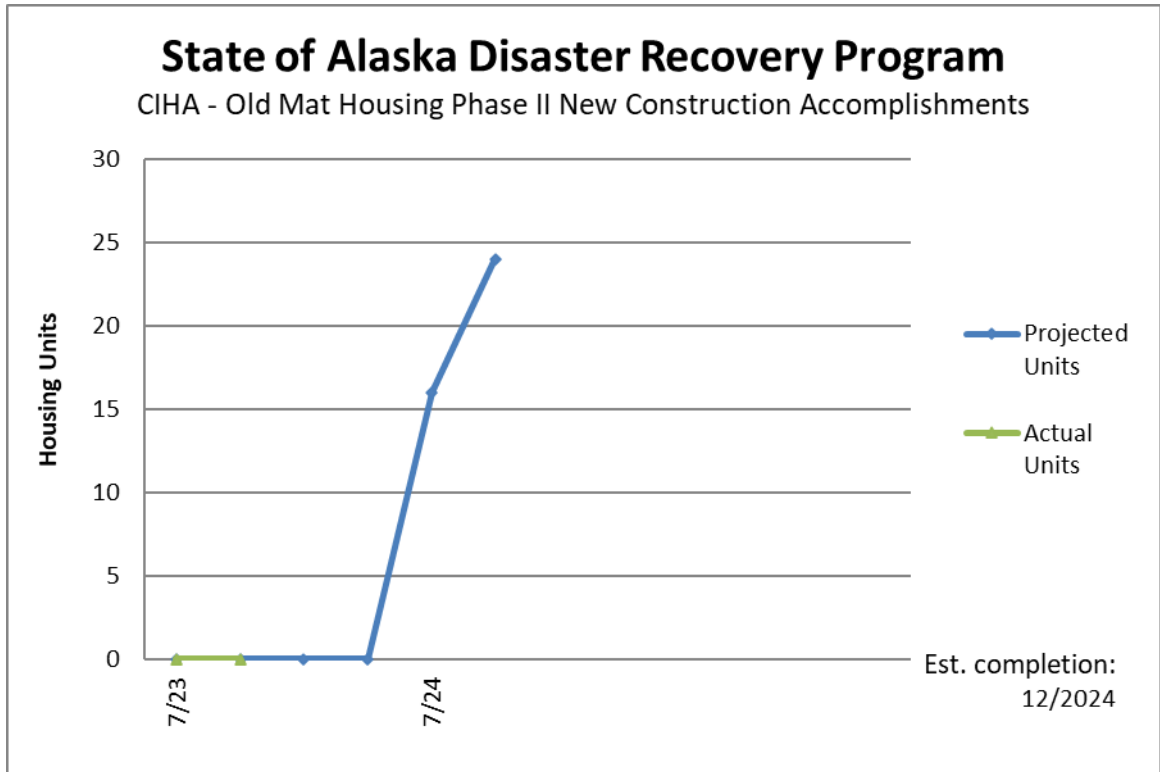
CIHA - Mt. View 21	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24
Projected Units	0	0	0	0	0	21
# of Housing Units (Quarterly Projection)	0	0	0	0	0	21
Actual Units	0	0	0	0	0	
# of Housing Units (Populated from QPR Reporting)						



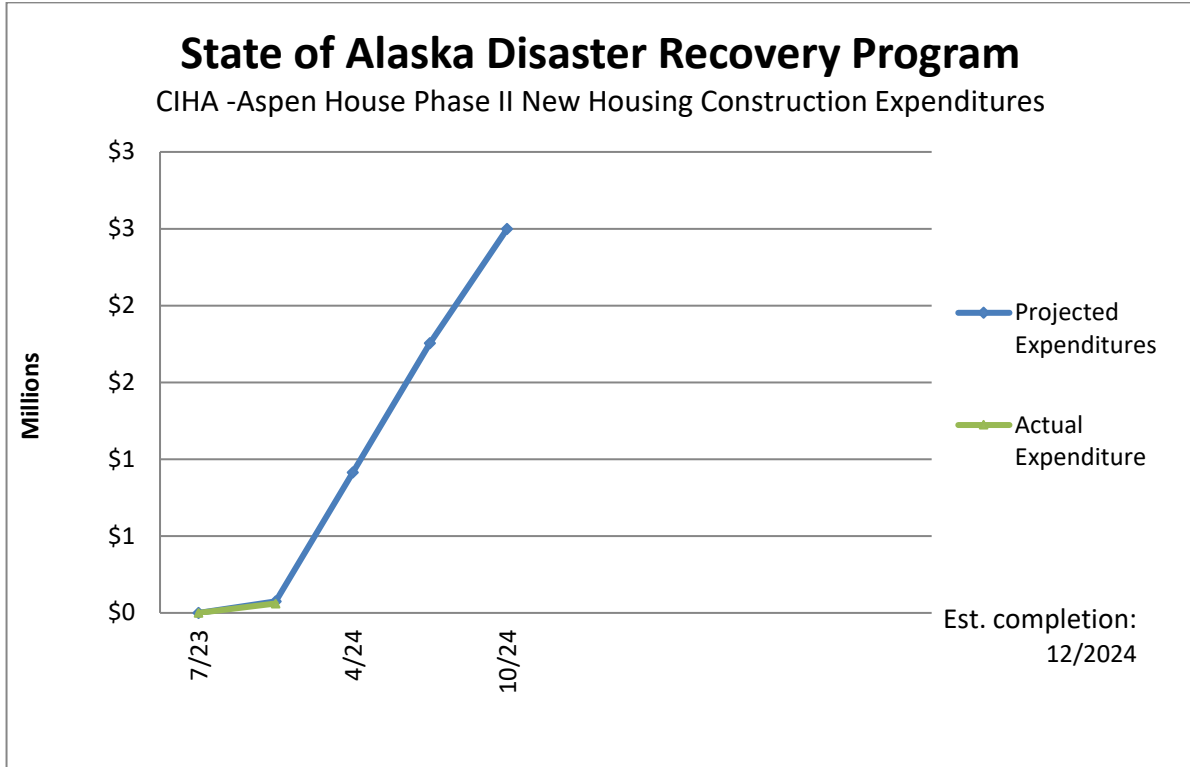
CIHA - Old Mat Housing Phase II	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24
Projected Expenditures	\$0	\$395,031	\$395,031	\$395,031	\$625,190	\$625,190
Quarterly Projection		\$395,031	\$0	\$0	\$230,159	\$0
Actual Expenditure	\$0	\$395,940				
Actual Quarterly Expend (from QPRs)	\$0	\$395,940				



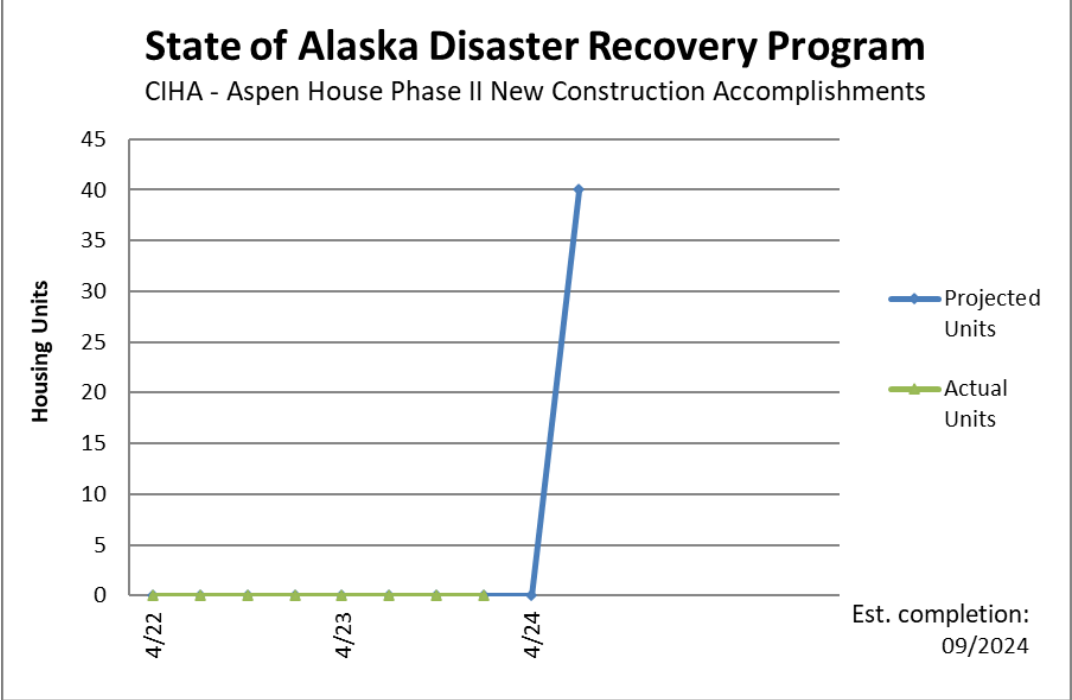
CIHA - Old Mat Housing Phase II	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24
Projected Units	0	0	0	0	16	24
# of Housing Units (Quarterly Projection)	0	0	0	0	16	8
Actual Units	0	0				
# of Housing Units (Populated from QPR Reporting)	0	0				



CIHA - Aspen House Phase II	7/23	10/23	4/24	7/24	10/24
Projected Expenditures	\$0	\$75,000	\$915,000	\$1,755,000	\$2,500,000
Quarterly Projection	\$0	\$75,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$745,000
Actual Expenditure	\$0	\$61,357			
Actual Quarterly Expend (from QPRs)	\$0	\$61,357			

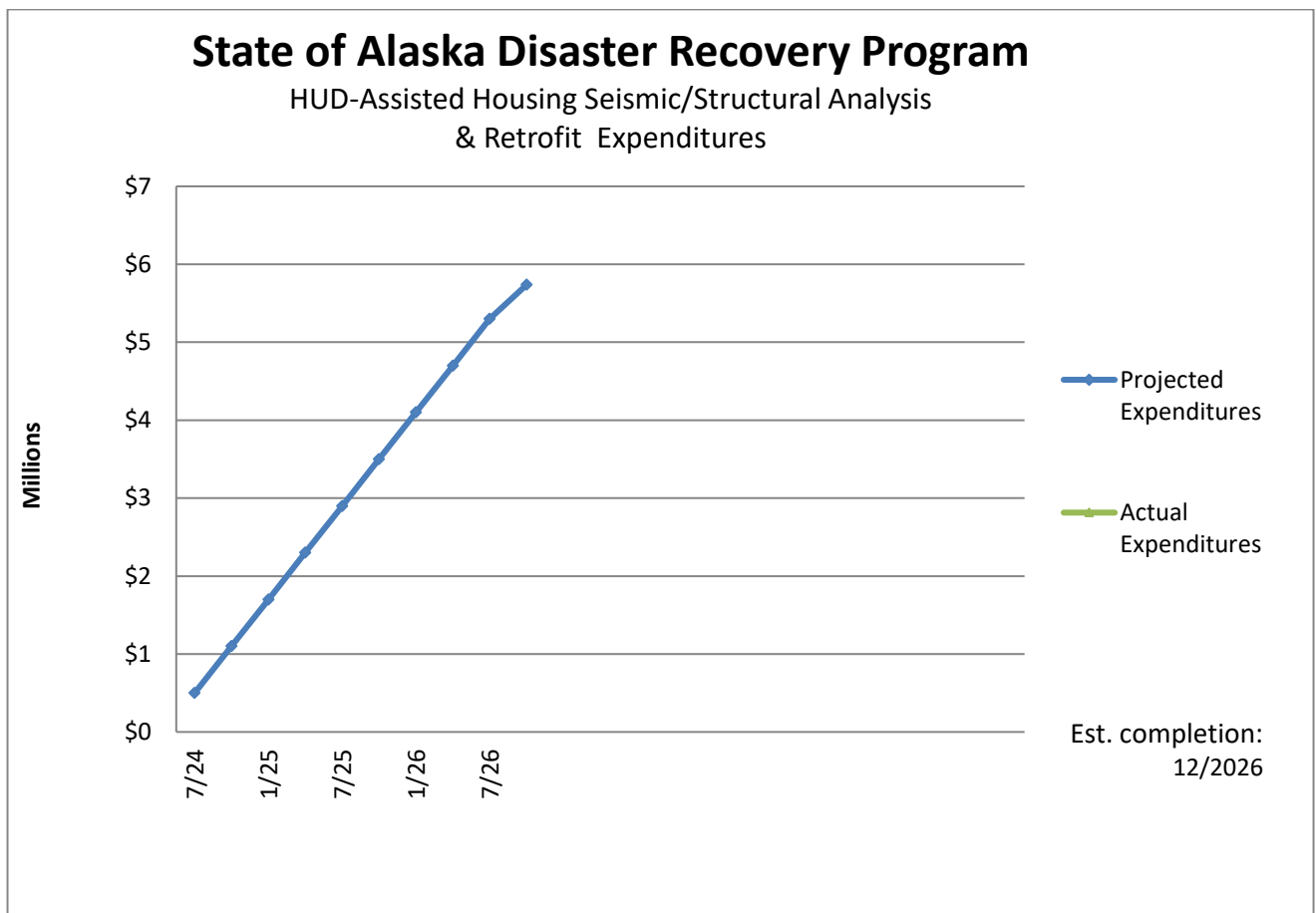


CIHA - Aspen House Phase II	4/22	7/22	10/22	1/23	4/23	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24
Projected Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
# of Housing Units (Quarterly Projection)	0									40
Actual Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# of Housing Units (Populated from QPR Reporting)	0									

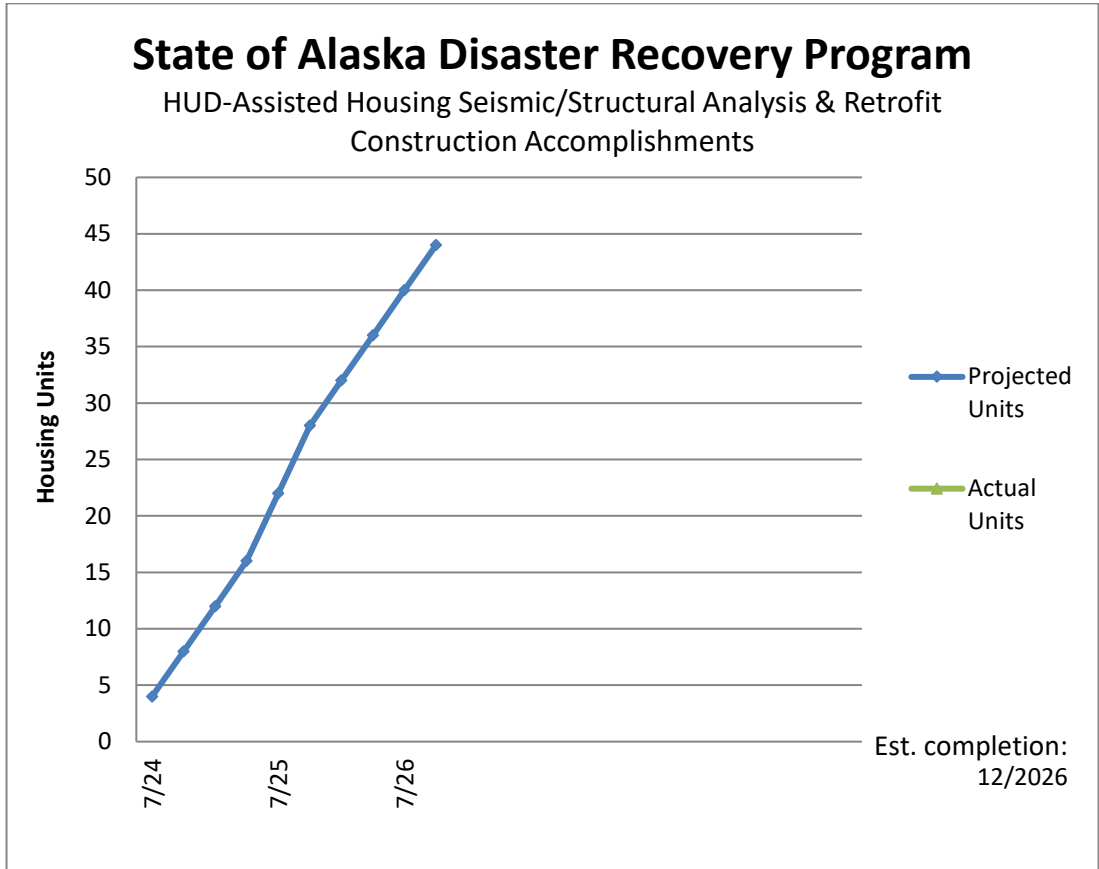


HUD-Assisted Housing Seismic/Structural Analysis and Retrofit Program

Seismic/Structural Analysis & Retrofit	7/24	10/24	1/25	4/25	7/25	10/25	1/26	4/26	7/26	10/26
Projected Expenditures	\$500,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,900,000	\$3,500,000	\$4,100,000	\$4,700,000	\$5,300,000	\$5,737,600
Quarterly Projection	\$500,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$437,600
Actual Expenditures										
Actual Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)										

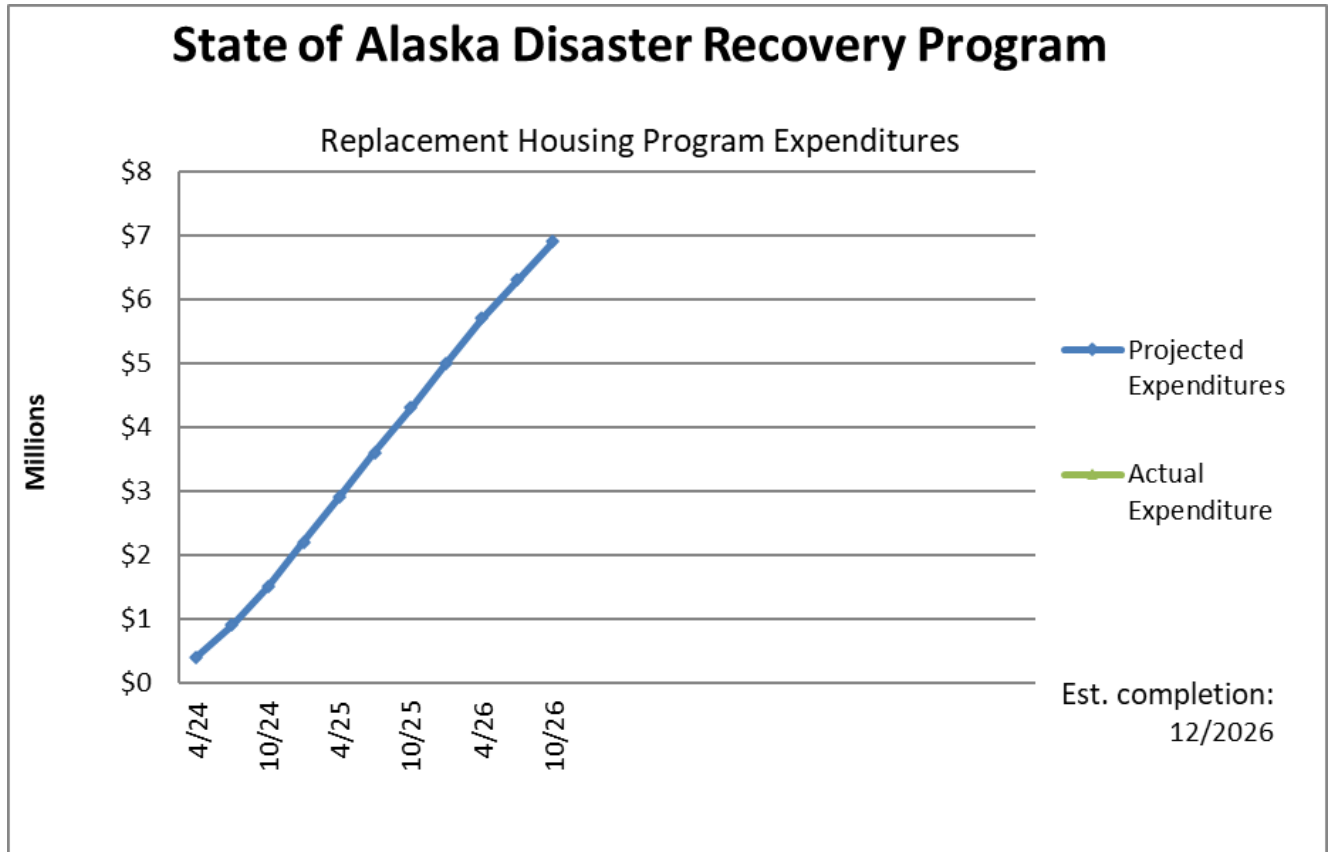


Seismic/Structural Analysis & Retrofit	10/24	1/25	4/25	7/25	10/25	1/26	4/26	7/26	10/26
Projected Units	8	12	16	22	28	32	36	40	44
# of Housing Units (Quarterly Projection)	4	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	4
Actual Units									
# of Housing Units (Populated from QPR Reporting)									

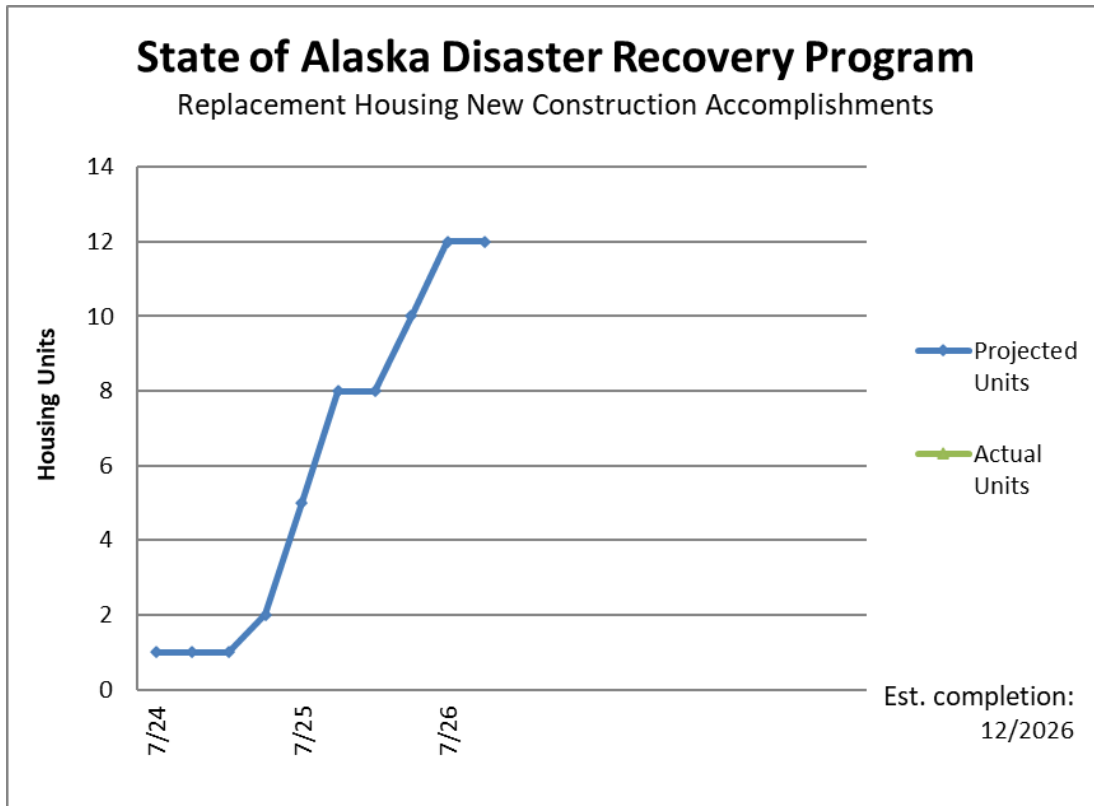


Replacement Housing Program

Replacement Housing	4/24	7/24	10/24	1/25	4/25	7/25	10/25	1/26	4/26	7/26	10/26
Projected Expenditures	\$400,000	\$900,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,900,000	\$3,600,000	\$4,300,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,700,000	\$6,300,000	\$6,900,000
Quarterly Projection	\$400,000	\$500,000	\$600,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
Actual Expenditure											
Actual Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)											

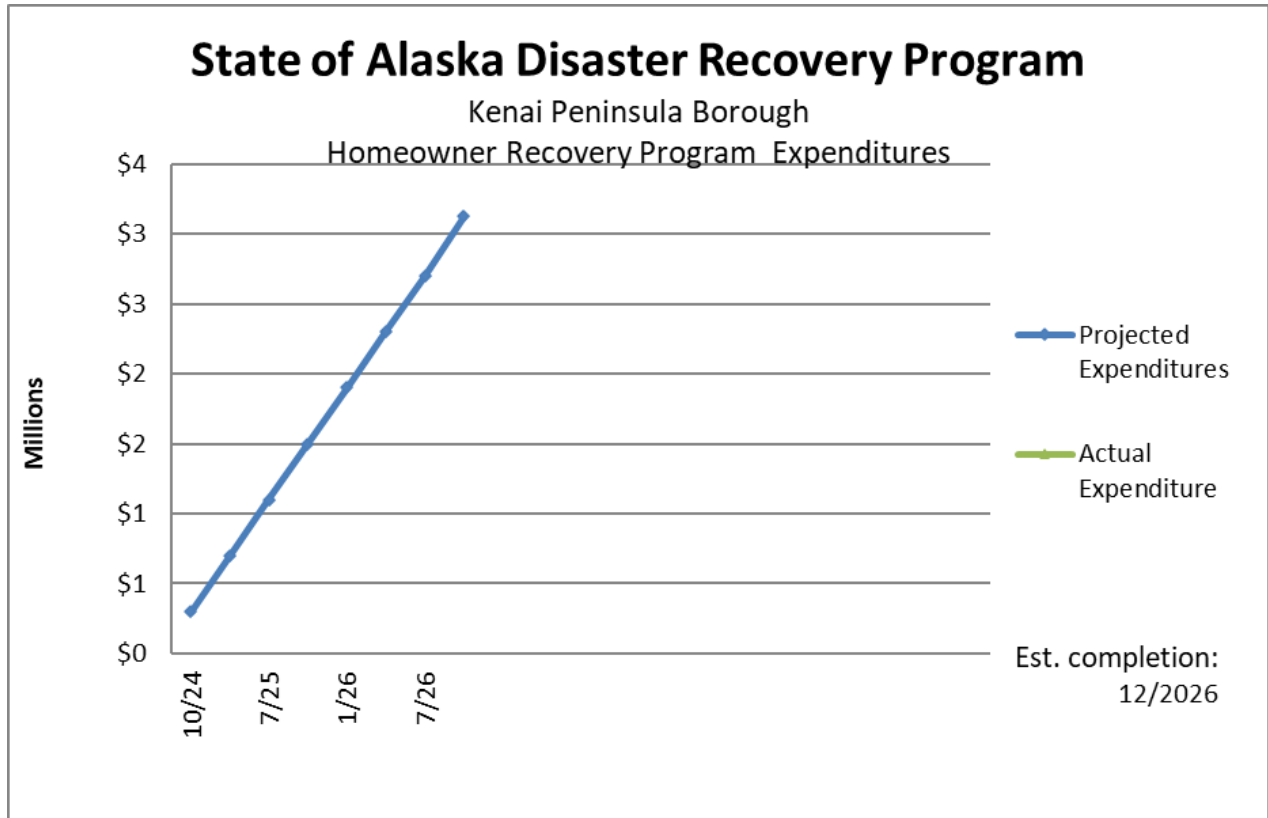


Replacement Housing	7/24	10/24	1/25	4/25	7/25	10/25	1/26	4/26	7/26	10/26
Projected Units	1	1	1	2	5	8	8	10	12	12
# of Housing Units (Quarterly Projection)	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	2	2	0
Actual Units										
# of Housing Units (Populated from QPR Reporting)										

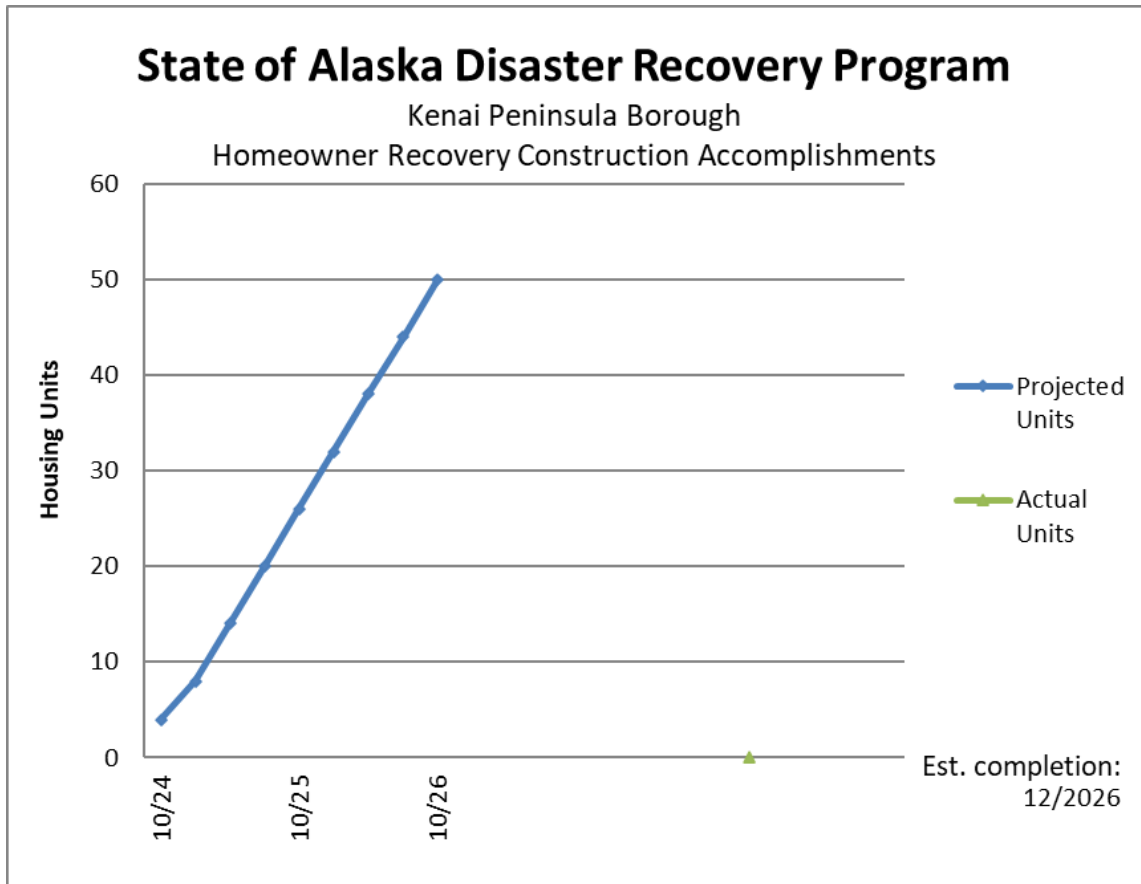


Homeowner Recovery Program/Kenai Peninsula Borough

Homeowner Recovery Program	10/24	4/25	7/25	10/25	1/26	4/26	7/26	10/26
Projected Expenditures	\$300,000	\$700,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,900,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,700,000	\$3,124,950
Quarterly Projection	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$424,950
Actual Expenditure								
Actual Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)								

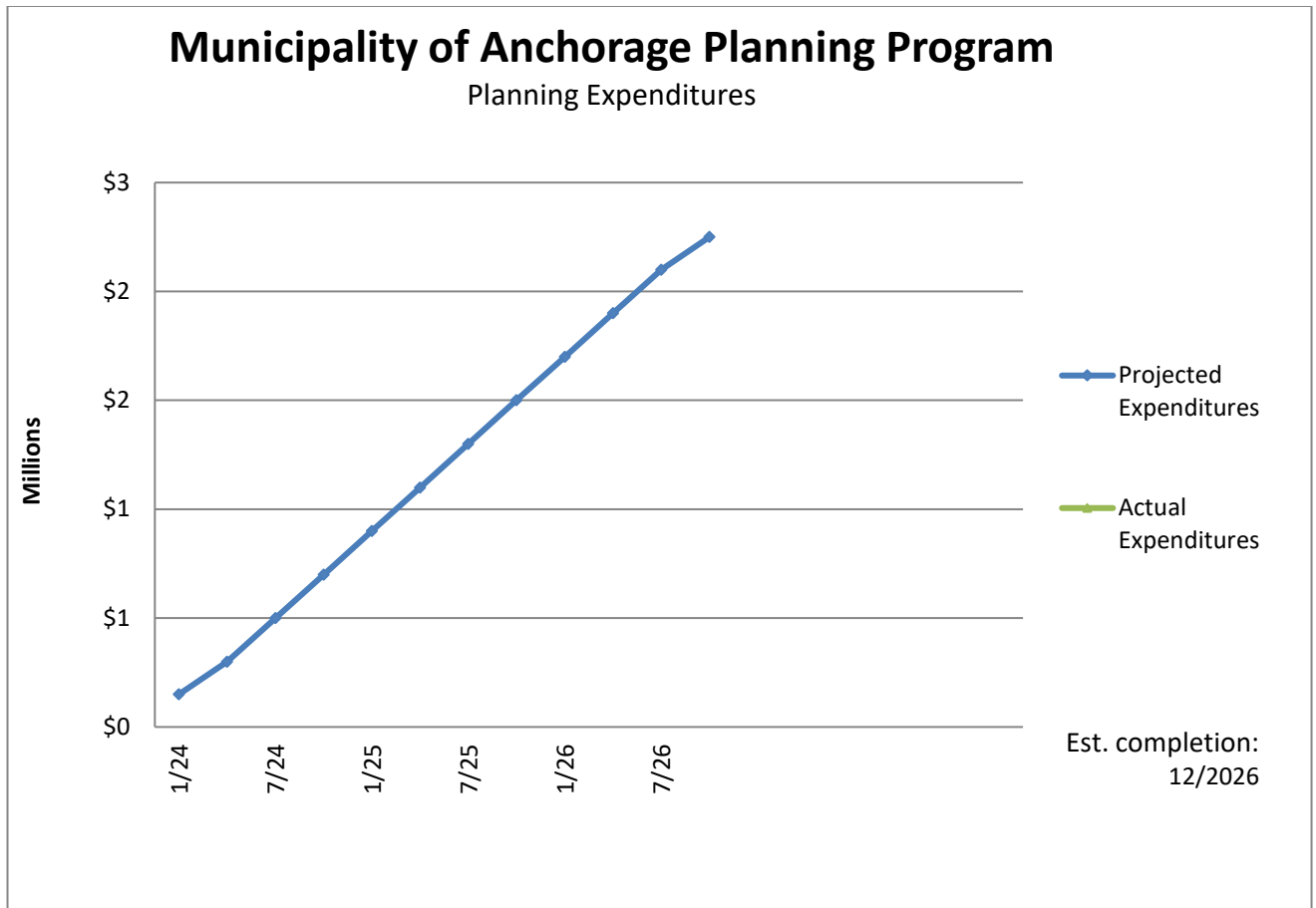


Homeowner Recovery Program	10/24	1/25	4/25	7/25	10/25	1/26	4/26	7/26	10/26
Projected Units	4	8	14	20	26	32	38	44	50
# of Housing Units (Quarterly Projection)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Actual Units									
# of Housing Units (Populated from QPR Reporting)									



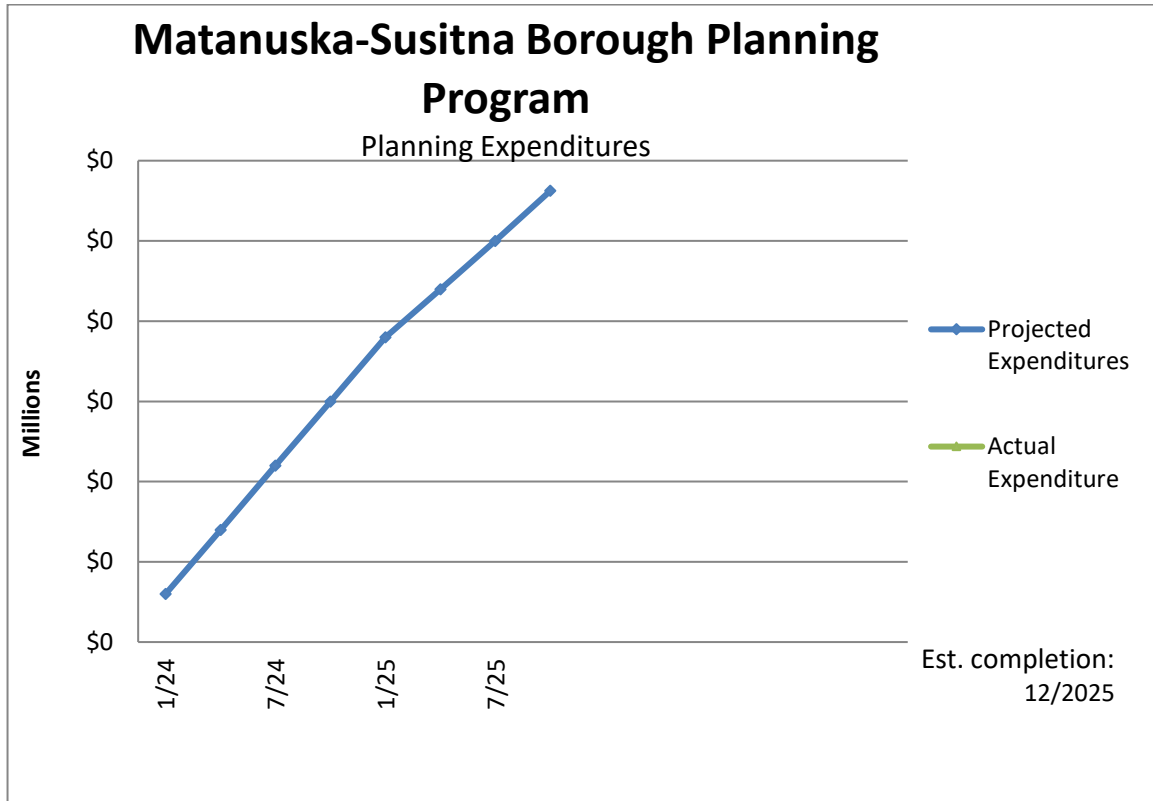
Municipality of Anchorage Planning

Planning	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24	1/25	4/25	7/25	10/25	1/26	4/26	7/26	10/26
Projected Expenditures	\$150,000	\$300,000	\$500,000	\$700,000	\$900,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,900,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,250,000
Quarterly Projection	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$150,000
Actual Expenditures												
Actual Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)												



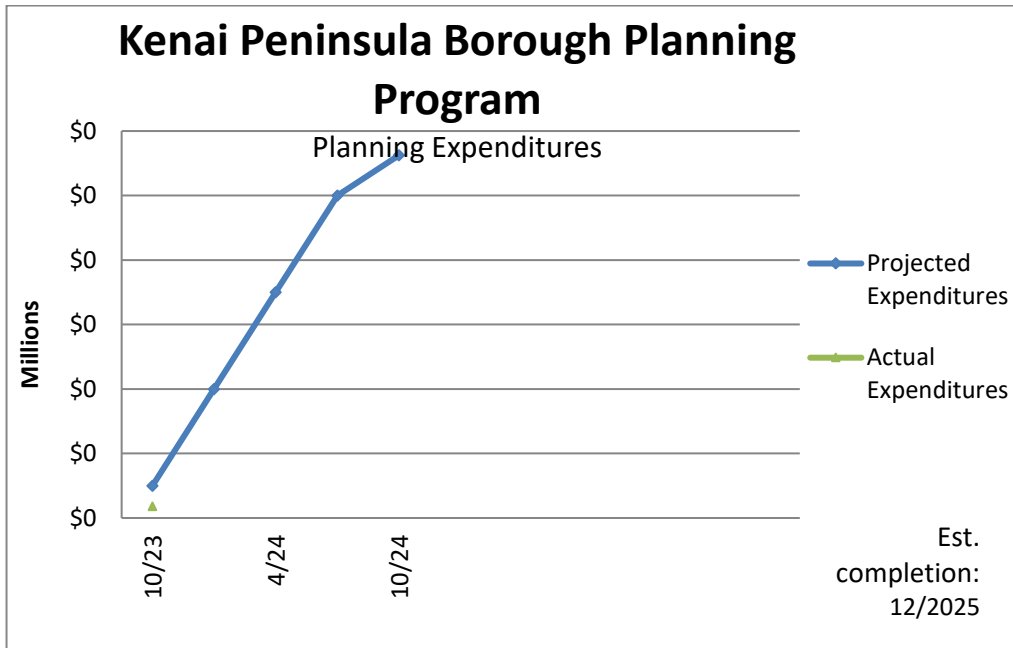
Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning

Planning	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24	1/25	4/25	7/25	10/25
Projected Expenditures	\$30,000	\$70,000	\$110,000	\$150,000	\$190,000	\$220,000	\$250,000	\$281,250
Quarterly Projection	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$31,250
Actual Expenditure								
Actual Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)								



Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning

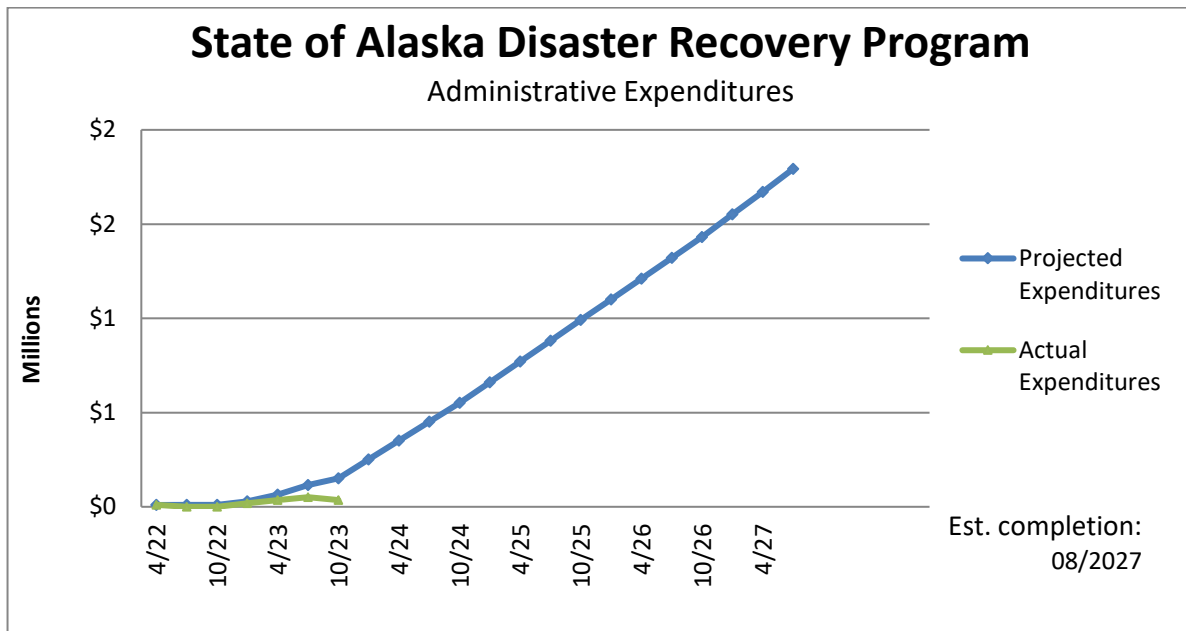
Planning	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24
Projected Expenditures	\$25,000	\$100,000	\$175,000	\$250,000	\$281,250
Quarterly Projection	\$25,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$31,250
Actual Expenditures	\$9,227				
Actual Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)	\$9,227				



State of Alaska Administration

Administration	4/22	7/22	10/22	1/23	4/23	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24
Projected Expenditures	\$9,676	\$9,989	\$9,989	\$28,365	\$63,738	\$114,728	\$151,100	\$251,100	\$351,100	\$451,100	\$551,100
Quarterly Projection	\$9,676	\$313	\$0	\$18,376	\$35,373	\$50,990	\$36,371	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Actual Expenditures	\$9,676	\$313	\$0	\$18,376	\$35,373	\$50,990	\$36,371				
Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)	\$9,676	\$313	\$0	\$18,376	\$35,373	\$50,990	\$36,371				

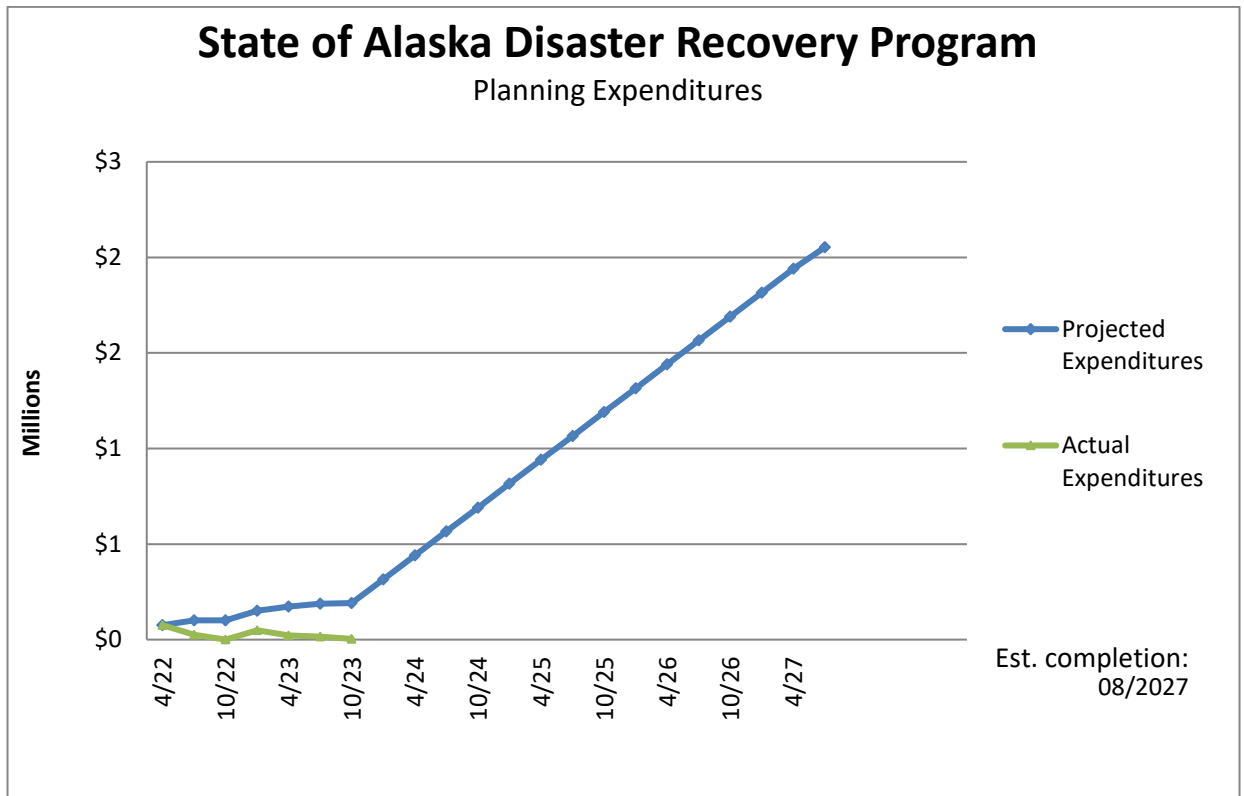
Administration	1/25	4/25	7/25	10/25	1/26	4/26	7/26	10/26	1/27	4/27	7/27
Projected Expenditures	\$661,100	\$771,100	\$881,100	\$991,100	\$1,101,100	\$1,211,100	\$1,321,100	\$1,431,100	\$1,551,100	\$1,671,100	\$1,792,800
Quarterly Projection	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$121,700
Actual Expenditures											
Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)											



State of Alaska Planning

Planning	4/22	7/22	10/22	1/23	4/23	7/23	10/23	1/24	4/24	7/24	10/24
Projected Expenditures	\$75,687	\$101,086	\$101,086	\$150,270	\$172,250	\$187,155	\$190,590	\$315,590	\$440,590	\$565,590	\$690,590
Quarterly Projection	\$75,687	\$25,399	\$0	\$49,184	\$21,980	\$14,905	\$3,435	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Actual Expenditures	\$75,687	\$25,399	\$0	\$49,184	\$21,980	\$14,905	\$3,435				
Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)	\$75,687	\$25,399	\$0	\$49,184	\$21,980	\$14,905	\$3,435				

Planning	1/25	4/25	7/25	10/25	1/26	4/26	7/26	10/26	1/27	4/27	7/27
Projected Expenditures	\$815,590	\$940,590	\$1,065,590	\$1,190,590	\$1,315,590	\$1,440,590	\$1,565,590	\$1,690,590	\$1,815,590	\$1,940,590	\$2,052,960
Quarterly Projection	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$112,370
Actual Expenditures											
Quarterly Expenditures (from QPRs)											



Appendix C – FEMA Region X Post-Earthquake Recommendations For Mitigation

10 POST-EARTHQUAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITIGATION*

By: Amanda Siok

Earthquake Program Manager, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 10

10.1 Overview

On November 30, 2018, an Mw7.1 earthquake struck the west side of the Cook Inlet. While the state of Alaska fared this event extremely well, this earthquake was not representative of “the Big One.” Experienced shaking duration and intensity from the Cook Inlet earthquake was below the design level for modern buildings. Damages sustained, and weaknesses identified by this earthquake, demonstrate opportunities for improvement at all levels of government; we will learn from this event and continue to support and build a more resilient Alaska.

The following recommendations evolved from post-event findings, discussions, and meetings among state, federal, and local stakeholders. Together, they provide a framework designed to achieve agency coordination and cooperation. The success of these actions will require a cooperative effort among federal, state, tribal, and local agencies. These stakeholders included the following:

- the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs,
- the Alaska Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management,
- the Alaska Planning and Design Commission,
- the Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission,
- the American Society of Civil Engineers,
- the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute,
- Matanuska-Susitna Borough,
- Municipality of Anchorage,
- Municipality of Anchorage Geotechnical Advisory Commission,
- National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program partners: the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Geological Survey, and National Institute of Standards and Technology,
- the Structural Engineers Association of Alaska, and
- the University of Alaska.

Agencies other than those identified above may be involved in implementing this report’s recommendations.

Findings and recommendations have been sorted into two categories, those meant to improve state and local hazard- mitigation planning processes and those meant to strengthen infrastructure resilience to earthquakes.

Recommendations to Improve State and Local Hazard-Mitigation Planning Processes

Overview

FEMA supports hazard-mitigation planning as a means to:

- foster partnerships for natural-hazard mitigation,
- promote more resilient and sustainable states and communities, and
- reduce the costs associated with disaster response and recovery.

FEMA encourages states to focus on a comprehensive and inclusive planning process to support mitigation throughout state government and at the community level. Continuous coordination among state agencies and communities is the key to achieving mitigation goals and long-term resilience.

Findings

- After the event, state and local officials were aware of geographic areas that likely received higher damages due to soil performance, lack of maintenance, or substandard building codes and/or enforcement; however, residents, businesses, and agencies were unaware of their vulnerabilities.
- A comprehensive natural-hazard risk assessment is needed for all essential facilities, including schools and hospitals. Risk assessments previously completed are weak and not representative of true vulnerabilities. The needs and vulnerabilities that were identified through these assessments are not referenced or integrated into local or state hazard-mitigation planning or other risk-reduction processes, leaving a path toward resilience unclear.

10.2.3 Recommendations to Improve State and Local Hazard-Mitigation Planning Processes

1. After the event, state and local officials were aware of geographic areas that likely received higher damages due to soil performance, lack of maintenance, or substandard building codes; however, residents, businesses, and agencies were unaware of their vulnerabilities.

The State Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee (SHMAC) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) should

- a) **Include representation from local geotechnical engineers, builders/developers, building owner organizations, school districts and education representatives, housing and finance, and infrastructure partners.** A planning team inclusive of the above stakeholders will generate feasible and politically supported mitigation strategies and foster an increased awareness of local vulnerabilities to hazards, thus instilling a culture of preparedness among Alaskans.
 - b) **Meet routinely to collaboratively develop, maintain, track, update, and implement mitigation actions.** Regular meetings and engagement of the SHMAC and LEPCs will ensure relevancy of proposed risk-reduction actions, increase awareness of available funding sources and timelines, and provide an increase in opportunities for mitigation investment. Additionally, these regular meetings should increase coordination between hazard-mitigation goals and existing future development and land use plans, reducing costs and impacts of future disasters.
 - c) **Publicize risk-reduction planning meetings and meeting notes.** Informing the general public and creating awareness of the state and local government interests in supporting risk-reduction efforts will build a culture of preparedness among Alaskans; increased awareness will allow for more informed decision making and the integration of mitigation planning into all aspects of community planning and development.
2. A comprehensive natural-hazard risk assessment is needed for all essential facilities, including schools and hospitals. Risk assessments previously completed are weak and not representative of true vulnerabilities. The needs and vulnerabilities that were identified through these assessments are not referenced or integrated into local or state hazard-mitigation planning or other risk-reduction processes, leaving a path toward resilience unclear. Risk assessment and vulnerability information should be improved by
 - a) **Ensuring school rapid visual screening (RVS) studies (1) cover a large pool of buildings representative of seismic vulnerabilities (determined by age, code benchmark dates, and structural type), (2) be followed up with a detailed structural evaluation for those identified as vulnerable, and**

- b) **(3) support actionable mitigation strategies at both state and local levels. Sharing of RVS and school risk-assessment data will increase awareness of vulnerabilities to all natural hazards and increase opportunities for investments in risk reduction. Additionally, these results should inform disaster-response planning (prioritization of post-event inspection and response needs and evaluation of designated shelter sites), thus helping Alaska to be more prepared for future disasters.**
- c) **Seeking alignment of school-district and other essential-facility Capital Improvement Plan budgets with state and local risk-reduction budgets.** State and local mitigation funds can be stretched further, providing increased investments in mitigation when aligned with existing school-maintenance and facility- planning processes.
- d) **Ensuring vulnerability and risk-assessment data from essential facilities are integrated into the local and state hazard-mitigation planning process.** Identified vulnerable buildings can be prioritized at state and local levels for seismic retrofits, compliant with modern seismic standards. Response plans can also be updated with this information, updating areas anticipated to receive higher damages due to lack of seismic stability. An inventory of vulnerable structures and systems may incentivize investments in risk- reduction efforts and help communities better prepare for disasters.

10.3 Strengthening Infrastructure Resilience to Earthquakes

10.3.1 Overview

A recent engineering analysis of national building codes revealed that only 7,265 of 23,000 communities have building codes with disaster-resistant provisions incorporated for both commercial and residential codes. Consumers are largely unaware of the dangerous gap between building code adoption/enforcement and disaster risk. They do not understand that they may live in a community without the protection of current, modern building codes and standards.

The Alaska Constitution and applicable statutes delegate Alaska building code requirements by borough and city class; there is no adoption of a statewide standard. Most cities that are not required to have building codes do not. Those that do have building codes face enforcement difficulties due to lack of funding, lack of staff, and the geographic size of the enforceable area.

10.3.2 Findings

- Post-event inspections throughout declared boroughs found a patchwork of regulatory oversight and enforcement for compliance with state and local codes and seismic standards.
- State and local level governments do not have enough qualified staff to successfully support regulatory oversight and enforcement or public awareness and education for compliance with seismic standards.
- Because of the lack of code adoption and enforcement, the true vulnerability of Alaska's building stock is unknown.
- In most cases, nonstructural damage was the reason for building closures due to the earthquake.
- State and local level governments do not have enough trained staff to apply for and manage federal grant funding and meet matching requirements.

10.3.3 Recommendations to Strengthen Resilience to Earthquakes

1. Post-event inspections throughout declared boroughs found a patchwork of regulatory oversight and enforcement for compliance with state policy, regulations, local codes, and seismic standards. Transparency and consistency of minimum seismic standards should be accomplished by

- a) **Consolidating code adoption and enforcement practices under one state entity.** Consolidating of codes currently falling under regulatory authority of the State Fire Marshal, Department of Labor, and other various agencies will result in a transparency of minimum building standards and a consistent approach to code enforcement from the state and local governments. Building code adoption and enforcement is one of the strongest strategies jurisdictions can use to increase their resilience against the effects of natural hazards.
 - b) **Establishing a statewide standard for building practices.** The state should adopt and enforce the most current building and residential codes, and it should encourage adoption and enforcement by all local jurisdictions (currently, the 2018 International Building Code (IBC) and the 2018 International Residential Code (IRC)). At the time of the November 30 earthquake, the 2012 IBC was adopted at the state level, and there was no statewide standard for residential homes. Since adoption of the 2012 codes, improvements have been made to the understanding of the seismic performance of buildings, and these new findings are represented in the 2018 IBC and IRC. Residential building codes make homes safer and stronger and are supportive of closing the insurance gap via a reduction in filed claims. An updated and consistent building code will promote best practices in residential and commercial construction, reduce future disaster losses, and support more prepared and resilient communities.
 - c) **Encouraging the adoption and enforcement of stronger seismic safety provisions, when appropriate.** Areas of known soil performance concerns, steep slopes, etc., should require a geotechnical assessment prior to permitting. Seismic standards should be established and placed on saturated soils and excavation and fill practices for new construction. These practices will minimize the impacts of seismic hazards on development and enhance safe construction in high-hazard areas. Prioritizing seismic safety with construction will reduce the losses associated with future earthquakes.
 - d) **Educating state and building design professionals and contractors on state seismic risk and construction best practices.** Building design professionals should possess a basic understanding and appreciation of seismic hazards (e.g., earthquake sources and activity, earthquake-induced ground motions and ground failure, tsunamis, etc.), as well as seismic engineering (i.e., evaluation and design to mitigate seismic risk to the populace and infrastructure). Engineering and building design professionals should be required to have completed a university-level or equivalent course addressing seismic hazards in order to practice in the state of Alaska. Contractors should be required to pass FEMA's P-593 Course, "Seismic Rehabilitation Training for One and Two-Family Dwellings." Requiring knowledge of seismic hazards and mitigation practices of the engineering and design-build community will contribute to a culture of seismic preparedness and foster innovation in the field of seismic design.
 - e) **Requiring independent third-party inspections of structural design and construction.** To ensure proper enforcement of compliance to minimum seismic standards, review of design and inspection of construction is needed prior to issuance of building permits and certificates of occupancy for all construction. Inspection duties should be delegated to local jurisdictional authorities and the state to avoid conflicts of interest between builder and inspector. Third-party inspections of design and construction practices will result in the development of a more resilient building stock and reduce the costs of future disasters.
2. State and local level governments do not have enough qualified staff to successfully support regulatory oversight and enforcement or public awareness and education for compliance with seismic standards. To successfully implement and enforce adopted regulations, the state of Alaska and local governments should consider.

- a) **Evaluating workloads and primary responsibilities of existing staff.** A resilient building stock begins at the permit counter. Priority should be given to ensuring design and construction work meet minimum state and local seismic standards. If current staffing levels do not support the ability to meet demand, a plan should be developed to increase adequate staffing levels. Ensuring adequate staff levels, manageable workloads, and promoting meaningful work contributing to risk-reduction goals will increase job satisfaction levels and support increased staff retention.
 - b) **Develop a training program/process for code-enforcement staff at the state and local level on seismic codes and enforcement.** Seismic codes and standards have no value if they are not implemented and enforced. To ensure implementation, staff tasked with enforcement should be well-trained on the value and importance of these regulations. Staff should also be educated in the enforcement process and the resources and tools to support their enforcement. Educated and empowered enforcement staff will feel supported in their role, have an increased sense of job satisfaction, and will be supportive of staff-retention goals.

- 3. Because of the lack of code adoption and enforcement, the true seismic vulnerability of Alaska's building stock is unknown. Awareness and understanding of seismic vulnerabilities can be improved by
 - a) **Conducting a public awareness campaign on building codes for earthquake safety.** There is a need for meaningful engagement of public officials, developers, realtors, contractors, building owners, and the general public about seismic hazards and building requirements. Targeting individual audiences with messages and attainable actions to take ownership of risk reduction will motivate investments in mitigation and build a culture of preparedness.
 - b) **Developing a homeowner-friendly program that provides guidance on home retrofits and earthquake safety.** A retrofit guidance program depicting a clear path to increased seismic safety through detailed do-it-yourself steps or engineer-selection guidance for repairing damaged foundations, anchoring homes, and strengthening shear and cripple walls will build a culture of seismic preparedness and create a more educated residential homeowner. As a result of this program, homeowners will know what seismic design qualities to look for in new homes and will encourage home builders to highlight their adherence to seismic standards.

- 4. In most cases, nonstructural damage was the reason for building closures due to the earthquake. Electromechanical issues, sprinkler-head failures, weak connections, pipe breaks, and sliding water boilers were the primary reasons buildings were closed after the November earthquake. To reduce these types of nonstructural damages from earthquakes, the state of Alaska should consider.
 - a) Investigating the performance of different types of fire-sprinkler piping, connections, and bracing. Recommendations for approaches to reduce the potential for pipe breaks and the probability of unintended water release should be researched and developed. Consideration should be given to investigating new technologies or approaches to improve the performance of fire sprinklers.
 - b) Requiring inspections of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) equipment during construction. Installation of MEP equipment is often completed without inspection by a building official or design professional. Approaches for requiring equipment inspections during construction should be explored and implemented.

c) Increasing and improving education on engineering nonstructural components for seismic design. Architects, mechanical engineers, plumbing engineers, electrical engineers, fire-protection engineers, information-technology consultants, and others associated with nonstructural components should be trained to better understand the seismic performance implications of improperly designed or installed nonstructural components.

The above recommendations were developed collaboratively. They are not intended to be implemented by one sole agency; collaboration is critical, not just during a crisis, but before as well. To achieve resilience, all levels of government, nonprofit organizations, private-sector businesses, and individual communities need to work together to prepare for and mitigate disasters before they happen. The ability of Alaska to be truly ready for the next big earthquake depends on everyone knowing and understanding the part they play in the state's collective resilience.

**This chapter has been contributed by FEMA Region 10 to summarize its post-earthquake mitigation recommendations based on an independent Nov 30, 2018, earthquake investigation that was not associated with EERI Field Reconnaissance Mission presented in this report. The EERI Field Reconnaissance Team has not reviewed the findings and the recommendations of this FEMA study. The EERI Field Reconnaissance Mission's conclusions and recommendations are presented in Chapter 11.*

Appendix D – Summary of Public Comments

Summary and Response of Public Comments. The following provides a summary of public comments received for DCCED's CDBG-Disaster Recovery Action Plan in Response to FEMA DR-4413, the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake.

A. Comment:

There were three public comments on Substantial Amendment #1.

Comment 1:

On Tuesday, June 22, 2021, DCCED received the following comment from Amanda Siok, Earthquake Program Manager, Mitigation Division, Region 10, Federal Emergency Management Agency:

"I scrolled through and am quite impressed. The Areas of Mitigation Interest dataset created through Risk MAP is highlighted. Attention is given to the Mitigation Planning process and to building code adoption and enforcement.

I saw two things of particular interest, one is the buyout/relocation of mobile homes- what a great project! The other is "to evaluate all HUD-Assisted housing within the Disaster Recovery Areas. This may include Seismic Studies, Seismic/Structural Analysis, and Seismic/Structural Retrofits, or Replacement." This is a really interesting project, and I'm wondering if it is successful, if it could be applied to non-HUD housing as well? This could be a potential BRIC application. Based on the observed damage to people's foundations, especially wood foundations, a project to identify and retrofit them would certainly improve local seismic resiliency.

Ya'll are doing great work leveraging recovery funding from the 2018 earthquake. Keep it up!
-Amanda"

Comment 2:

On Tuesday, June 22, 2021, DCCED received the following comment from Terrence Murphy, State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO), Emergency Management Specialist III, State of Alaska, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA), Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM):

"My comments, focused on the statements concerning two of the boroughs plans:

- Page 9, paragraph 02: plan adoptions: Corrected on pages 9 and 51 on July 22,2021.
- On March 21, 2021, FEMA approved Matanuska-Susitna Borough Hazards Mitigation Plan
- On December 18, 2019, FEMA approved Kenai Peninsula Borough Hazard Mitigation Plan

I have no further comments and appreciate the opportunity.

Murf"

Comment 3:

On Wednesday, June 23, 2021, DCCED received the following comment from Kimberly Collins, Legislative Aide to Municipality of Anchorage Assembly Member Crystal Kennedy, serving District 2, Eklutna Valley, Chugiak, Birchwood, Eagle River, Eagle River Valley, South Fork, and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson:

“Hi Anita!

Do you have a copy of the study cited on Page 13, second full paragraph? I'm curious about the statement that the primary damage in the Eagle River area is "due to lack of building code enforcement". I wonder how the authors came to this conclusion. Did they inspect buildings that sustained substantial damage, look at the code in place at the time, find that the buildings would not have passed inspection based on that code? I believe this would be the only way to know if this statement is accurate.

Is the writer of the study meaning the building codes themselves were not substantial enough to prevent damage, or was there a lack of code enforcement? There's a very big difference between the two.

I have heard that the geography of Eagle River Valley, and structure of the mountains and valley, contributed to the amplifying effect of the earthquake, thereby more substantial damage. Unfortunately, I didn't ask where the person got their information when they were telling me this, and it may be a myth/legend. If you know anything about this, I would love to know where to go for more research.

For planning purposes, we all need to understand why we sustained more damage. I work on local zoning and building code issues, so definitely want to be as informed as I can be.

Thanks so much!

-Kim”

B. Response:

On Tuesday, July 13, 2021, DCCED made the following response:

“Good Afternoon, Kimberly Collins,

Please accept my apology for not responding sooner.

Thank you for reading Substantial Amendment #1 and contacting me. Reference 2 is the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute’s (EERI’s) “Reconnaissance Report: M7.1 Anchorage Earthquake on Nov. 30, 2018”. I have requested, but have not received, EERI’s permission to link this report to the CDBG-DR Comprehensive Website.

Within Municipality of Anchorage, there is the Building Safety Service Area (BSSA), depicted on page 53, where building codes have been adopted and enforced. Eagle River is outside of the BSSA, where building codes have not been adopted and are not enforced. Please contact the MOA, Office of Economic and Community Development, Development Services, 907-343-8301, for more information.

Also, within the Municipality of Anchorage, there is the Anchorage Bowl Seismic Hazard Zone Map, depicted on page 50. This map does not include any of the northern communities of Eagle River, Chugiak, Birchwood, Peters Creek, Thunderbird Falls, and Eklutna nor any of the Southern Communities of Indian, Bird Creek, Girdwood, and Portage. Currently, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) is updating the National Seismic Map for Alaska.

<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/asc/science/alaska-seismic-hazard-map>.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region X is also conducting some seismic

studies of the Eagle River Valley. You may be interested in reading Appendix C, FEMA Region X Post-Earthquake Recommendations for Mitigation.

Again, thank you for contacting the Division of Community and Regional Affairs.”

Later, on Tuesday, July 13, 2021, DCCED received the following comment from Kimberly Collins:

“That’s excellent information, Anita. Thank you! I very much appreciate your time in giving me additional details and places to look for further information.

I am aware that Eagle River is outside the BSSA and does not require inspection, therefore inspections do not happen.

Saying ‘building codes are not enforced’, when inspections aren’t required doesn’t mean that building codes are not met. The language used in the report is misleading.

Please consider this my official request to edit that reference in the report, so it accurately reflects ‘adherence to building codes during construction is unknown, because compliance inspections are not required by law’ or similar reference. Comment incorporated on page 53 on July 22, 2021.

I would appreciate you following up with me on this, to ensure the report is updated and accurate. I would think the State would also want to request the statement be clarified in EERI’s report.

Thanks so much.

-Kim”

On Wednesday, July 14, 2021, DCCED made the following response:

“Good Morning Kimberly,

Again, thank you for contacting our office and for providing your input.

Anita Baker
Grants Administrator II
Division of Community & Regional Affairs
Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
State of Alaska
550 7th Ave, Suite 1650
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 269-4252”

On Thursday, July 22, 2021, DCCED sent the following e-mail message:

“Good Morning Kimberly, Collins,

I am summarizing the public comments to Substantial Amendment #1. Please specify your position within the Municipality of Anchorage. Do you work for Assembly Member Crystal Kennedy? Thank you.

Anita Baker”

Later, on Thursday, July 22, 2021, DCCED received the following response:

“Hi Anita!

I’m a Legislative Aide and yes, work for Assembly Member Kennedy. You can use my details below, as a resident of the area.

Was the suggested change incorporated into the final update?

Thanks!

-Kim”

Later, on Thursday, July 22, 2021, DCCED sent the following response:

“Good Afternoon, Kimberly Collins,

Thank you for answering my questions.

On page 51, I have revised the following paragraph:

“Municipality of Anchorage only enforces building codes for new construction and major renovations through building plan reviews and building inspections within the Anchorage Building Safety Service Area, excluding the northern communities of Eagle River, Chugiak, Birchwood, Peters Creek, Thunderbird Falls, and Eklutna, and the southern communities of Indian, Bird Creek, Girdwood, and Portage. Therefore, compliance with current building codes outside of the Anchorage Building Safety Service Area is unknown.”

If this does not communicate your intended correction, please let me know.

Also, according to the FEMA Region X, Earthquake Program Manager, Mitigation Division, the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute’s (EERI’s) Reconnaissance Report: M7.1 Anchorage Earthquake on Nov. 30, 2018” is still a draft report. I will forward your comment to both FEMA Region X and EERI.

Anita Baker
Grants Administrator II
Division of Community & Regional Affairs
Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
State of Alaska
550 7th Ave, Suite 1650
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 269-4252”

There was one public comment on Substantial Amendment #3.

Comment 1:

From: Alaska Online Public Notices <noreply@state.ak.us>

Sent: Monday, February 6, 2023 11:24 AM

To: CDBG-DR Communications (CED sponsored) <cdbgdr@alaska.gov>

Subject: New Comment on Public Comment / Public Hearing on Substantial Amendment #3 to State of Alaska Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Action Plan for 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake

Deborah Ossiander
ossiander@hotmail.com

Eagle River, AK, US
Anonymous User

I am generally very supportive of this amendment. Over the past several years we have seen a dramatic upsurge of inadequate or missing housing. I am most familiar with the horrific conditions in Forest Park Trailer Court here in Chugiak. I support the Habitat for Humanity and HUD grants, and support funding to be given the Municipality of Anchorage to update Hazard Maps and Comprehensive Plans.

I would like to see the draft be a bit clearer on the building code question. All areas within the Municipality of Anchorage are now required to follow the adopted code. Areas outside of the Bowl do not use city employees to enforce this, instead enforcement is by lender requirements or private inspectors. It is also my understanding that the 2018 earthquake damage in Chugiak, Eagle River was primarily caused by proximity to the epicenter...not due to lack of municipal building code inspections.

I am a bit unclear how homeowners will know they have a problem in order to self-identify for the "seismic structural analysis and retrofit program" I believe that if major structural deficiencies are found, the limitations of \$200,000 per unit will prove inadequate.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

On Monday, February 10, 2023, DCCED made the following response:

Good Morning Deborah Ossiander,

Thank you for commenting on Substantial Amendment #3 to the State of Alaska CDBG-DR Action Plan for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake.

Our Department (DCCED), the Municipality of Anchorage, and NeighborWorks Alaska are implementing the Forest Park Optional Relocation Program. NeighborWorks Alaska case managers are working closely with the Forest Park residents to find decent, safe, and sanitary housing.

In regard to the maximum award amount for the Public/HUD-Assisted Housing Seismic/Structural Analysis and Retrofit Program, we were limited by the maximum loan amount offered by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Home Loan (DHL) program of \$200,000/household. Upon HUD approval, we intend to conduct public outreach to identify homeowners and property owners that may qualify for this program.

Again, thank you for your public comments which will be incorporated into Appendix D.

Anita Baker
Grant Administrator II
Division of Community and Regional Affairs
Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
State of Alaska
550 7th Ave, Suite 1650
Anchorage, AK 99501

907-269-4252

There were three public comments on Substantial Amendment #4.

Comment 1:

From: Alaska Online Public Notices <noreply@state.ak.us>

Sent: Friday, May 10, 2024 12:11 PM

To: CDBG-DR Communications (CED sponsored) <cdbgdr@alaska.gov>

Subject: New Comment on Public Comment / Public Hearing on Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Action Plan for 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake

Deborah Ossiander

Ossiander@hotmail.com

Eagle River, AK, US

Anonymous User

This amendment was discussed at the May 8, 2024 meeting of the Birchwood Community Council. The Council supports the amendment and urges approval.

Response to Comment 1:

From: CDBG-DR Communications (CED sponsored)

Sent: Thursday, May 30, 2024 10:26 AM

To: ossiander@hotmail.com

Subject: FW: New Comment on Public Comment / Public Hearing on Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Action Plan for 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake

From: CDBG-DR Communications (CED sponsored) <cdbgdr@alaska.gov>

From: CDBG-DR Communications (CED sponsored) <cdbgdr@alaska.gov>

Sent: Thursday, May 30, 2024 9:24 AM

To: noreply State AK <noreply@state.ak.us>; CDBG-DR Communications (CED sponsored) <cdbgdr@alaska.gov>

Subject: RE: New Comment on Public Comment / Public Hearing on Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Action Plan for 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake

Good Morning Ms. Ossiander,

Thank you for your email expressing Birchwood Community Council support of Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska CDBG-DR Action Plan for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake.



Anita Baker

Grant Administrator II

Division of Community and Regional Affairs

anita.baker@alaska.gov

Office: 907-269-4252

www.commerce.alaska.gov



Comment 2:

From: Alaska Online Public Notices <noreply@state.ak.us>

Sent: Monday, May 20, 2024 3:55 PM

To: CDBG-DR Communications (CED sponsored) <cdbgdr@alaska.gov>

Subject: New Comment on Public Comment / Public Hearing on Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Action Plan for 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake

Cody Carver, Director, Justice Organizing Interfaith Network
director@alaskajoin.org

Anchorage, AK, US
Anonymous User

Justice Organizing Interfaith Network (JOIN) is a registered 501(c)(3) nonprofit that empowers Alaskans to confront local issues which impact their own lives as well their neighbors through leadership development and collective democratic action. Our experience has shown us that community members are experts in the experience and needs of their neighborhoods. Solutions emerging from the empowerment of grassroots leaders are more likely to succeed because they address root causes and build-in community commitments.

Residents of Forest Park Trailer Court have been working with JOIN community organizers since spring of 2023 and have repeatedly demonstrated their desire and ability to lead conversations about the fate of their community by convening a task force of residents, government entities, and nonprofits to explore alternatives to eviction, navigating a complex web of bankruptcy court cases to determine ownership of the real property, and working with engineers and utility companies to scope out the infrastructure upgrades necessary to be compliant with DEC safety standards. Residents have conducted their own water testing, pooled their resources to ensure water continued to flow through the winter, created a resident cooperative, and initiated a relationship with Resident Owned Communities North West (ROC NW) to secure funding to buy the park and operate it as a co-op.

It is JOIN's position that each action taken in the last year by residents affirms their desire to remain in the park and return the community to its former position as an affordable place to live with safety and dignity. Amendments to this CDBG-DR should support ongoing efforts by residents to correct the harm caused by previous owners' neglect by appropriating funds to restore a winter-proof water system (\$250,000), clearing the way for a low-interest loan to the Forest Park Cooperative for acquiring the park. Clearance and demolition funds should be protected so that abandoned and blighted units can be cleared to make room for new units and neighbors in the future.

Forest Park residents have offered their public officials a workable plan that creates an alternative to breaking a community apart and displacing 110 individuals, protects low-moderate income homeownership, and promotes democratic engagement and self-sufficiency. JOIN hopes their officials will recognize the wisdom of residents' leadership.

Cody Carver
Director | Justice Organizing Interfaith Network
225 Cordova St. Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 297-7731

Response to Comment 2:

From: CDBG-DR Communications (CED sponsored)

Sent: Thursday, May 30, 2024 1:45 PM

To: 'director@alaskajoin.org' <director@alaskajoin.org>

Subject: RE: New Comment on Public Comment / Public Hearing on Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Action Plan for 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake

Good Afternoon Cody Carver, Director, Justice Organizing Interfaith Network,

The Forest Park Optional Relocation Program (FPORP) was implemented by NeighborWorks Alaska beginning on May 17, 2021. FPORP is designed to assist the residents of a mobile home park by providing counseling to each household through the disaster recovery programs to search, find, and choose an appropriate interim and long-term housing solution suitable for the individual needs of each household. Below are responses to your specific comments.

Amendments to this CDBG-DR should support ongoing efforts by residents to correct the harm caused by previous owners' neglect by appropriating funds to restore a winter-proof water system (\$250,000), clearing the way for a low-interest loan to the Forest Park Cooperative for acquiring the park.

Our Department (DCCED) is unable to reallocate CDBG-DR funds from the FPORP for a winter-proof water system. To fund a water system project would require the Forest Park Mobile Home Park to comply with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water Act regulations.

Clearance and demolition funds should be protected so that abandoned and blighted units can be cleared to make room for new units and neighbors in the future.

Any clearance and demolition activity must be environmentally cleared prior to work taking place on the site. To conduct the necessary Environmental Review, documentation of land ownership must be provided. At this time, the state has not received clear documentation showing ownership of the property, therefore an environmental assessment is not possible.

Thank you for commenting on Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska CDBG-DR Action Plan for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake.



Anita Baker

Grant Administrator II

Division of Community and Regional Affairs

anita.baker@alaska.gov

Office: 907-269-4252

www.commerce.alaska.gov



Comment 3:

From: Alaska Online Public Notices <noreply@state.ak.us>

Sent: Tuesday, May 21, 2024 6:32 PM

To: CDBG-DR Communications (CED sponsored) <cdbgdr@alaska.gov>

Subject: New Comment on Public Comment / Public Hearing on Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Action Plan for 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake

Cindy Johnson

northerniceangel@yahoo.com

Wasilla, AK, US

Anonymous User

On April 30, 2024, a comment period was opened up for Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska CDBG-DR Action Plan for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, including changes to the Forest Park Optional Relocation Program.

Forest Park is a 45-space manufactured home park in Chugiak, Alaska. Once a lively and loved community, neglect and abandonment by the property owners has led to the deterioration of the community. The park has 45 spaces with 20-23 currently occupied privately owned homes.

In the 2018 earthquake the community's water distribution system was catastrophically damaged leaving homeowners with no water or an unapproved water distribution system.

As part of the State of Alaska earthquake response, a grant was created for the Forest Park Optional Relocation grant, currently administered by Neighbor Works. The program has worked for some eligible homeowners, but for others is not a realistic option.

Currently, there are approximately 110 individuals and 23 occupied mobile homes. The park has the potential to provide 22 more spaces for privately owned housing in the Municipality of Anchorage.

An equitable use of a portion of these funds would be better realized by providing the newly created homeowners co-op the funds to restore the water distribution system. The reallocation of these funds would not benefit the negligent property owners as this community is on track to become a resident owned community in the near future.

Rarely do people of the lower middle class have an opportunity to own a home that meets their need and is affordable enough for families to do what most families do. The reallocation of a fraction of this grant for this community to replace the water distribution system would provide that chance to 45 families in the Municipality.

Board of Directors
Marc Murray, President
Mark Coons, Vice President
Cindy Johnson, Secretary/Treasurer

Forest Park Homeowners Co-op
16533 Old Glenn Highway #38
Chugiak AK 99567

Response to Comment 3:

From: CDBG-DR Communications (CED sponsored) <cdbgdr@alaska.gov>

Sent: Thursday, May 30, 2024 4:37 PM

To: northerniceangel@yahoo.com

Subject: RE: New Comment on Public Comment / Public Hearing on Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Action Plan for 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake

Good Afternoon Forest Park Homeowners Co-Op Board of Directors,
Thank you for commenting on Substantial Amendment #4 to the State of Alaska CDBG-DR Action Plan for the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake.

Below is our response to your specific comments.

An equitable use of a portion of these funds would be better realized by providing the newly created homeowners co-op the funds to restore the water distribution system. The reallocation of these funds would not benefit the negligent property owners as this community is on track to become a resident owned community in the near future. Our Department (DCCED) is unable to reallocate CDBG-DR funds from

the FPORP to restore the water distribution system. To fund a water distribution system project would require the Forest Park Mobile Home Park to comply with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water Act regulations.



Anita Baker

Grant Administrator II
Division of Community and Regional Affairs

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