

## CDBG-DR Eligible Activities

Most CDBG-DR appropriations require funds to be used for: “...necessary expenses for activities...related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas...”.

- Each activity must:
  - be CDBG eligible (or allowed via a waiver),
  - address a disaster-related impact in a Presidentially-declared county, and
  - meet a national objective.
  
- Disaster-related activities are those that demonstrate **(1) a logical connection to the disaster, and (2) how the activity will contribute to long-term recovery.**
  
- Activities generally fall into one of the following categories:
  - **Housing.** E.g., activities that restore and/or improve the housing stock such as new construction (typically allowed via a waiver) or rehabilitation/reconstruction. This includes activities for single family or multifamily housing, either owner-occupied or rental.
  - **Infrastructure.** E.g., activities that rebuild or replace affected public facilities or improvements. Typical activities include the rehabilitation of schools, health care centers, water or wastewater facilities, drainage improvements, etc.
  - **Economic Revitalization.** E.g., activities that address job losses, and negative effects to tax revenues or businesses. This may include job training and workforce development, loans and grants to businesses, or improvements to commercial/retail districts.
  
- Eligible activities include, but are not limited to:
  - Rehabilitation of homes or buildings damaged by the disaster, including single-family and multi-family homes, public housing, and homeless shelters;
  - Buying severely damaged structures and relocating the affected household or business out of harm’s way;
  - Constructing new housing for residents;
  - Debris removal and clearance activities, including buildings, rubble, and environmental contaminants (not covered by another source, such as FEMA);
  - Constructing or rehabilitating public facilities or improvements (e.g., repair of streets and sidewalks, neighborhood centers, public parks and playgrounds, and water/sewer/drainage systems);
  - Homeownership assistance (e.g., down payment assistance, interest rate subsidies, and loan guarantees);
  - Public services (e.g. child care, job training, recreation and education programs, services for senior citizens, drug abuse counseling, etc.); and
  - Small business assistance (e.g., grants and/or loans for damage to business assets or economic injury)
  - Helping businesses retain or create jobs.