

**Grantee: Columbia, SC**

**Grant: B-16-MH-45-0001**

**October 1, 2016 thru December 31, 2016 Performance**

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**Grant Number:**  
B-16-MH-45-0001

**Obligation Date:**

**Award Date:**

**Grantee Name:**  
Columbia, SC

**Contract End Date:**

**Review by HUD:**  
Reviewed and Approved

**Grant Award Amount:**  
\$19,989,000.00

**Grant Status:**  
Active

**QPR Contact:**  
No QPR Contact Found

**LOCCS Authorized Amount:**  
\$19,989,000.00

**Estimated PI/RL Funds:**

**Total Budget:**  
\$19,989,000.00

## Disasters:

### Declaration Number

No Disasters Found

## Narratives

### Disaster Damage:

In October 2015, the City of Columbia, along with much of the State of South Carolina, experienced unprecedented and historical rainfall and flooding resulting from an upper atmospheric low-pressure system that funneled tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin. This heavy and extended rainfall exceeded a once in a thousand-year flood event with more than two feet of rainfall in less than 48 hours. The rain and flooding caused extensive damage to many dams, bridges, roads, homes, and businesses in the state's capitol. As a result, approximately 400 homes and 60 businesses received rain and/or flood damage at an estimated value of \$65 million. In addition, the city sustained more than \$75 million in infrastructure losses. Most of the major and severe damages to housing occurred along the banks of Lake Katherine, Central and Lower Gills Creek, Wildcat Creek, and Penn Branch areas of the city. Numerous City of Columbia residents, including many of low-to-moderate income households, were forced to abandon their homes, and many houses were isolated as more than 100 streets were closed, blocked, or impassable. In addition to the damage to private residences and businesses, the city also experienced the total loss of one fire station and training facility.

The flooding also impacted the city's utilities, wastewater treatment systems, and drinking water treatment and collection systems. Due to the fact that the ground surfaces were already saturated from rainfall in September, there were multiple dam failures in the city and a massive breach in the Columbia Canal. Flooding caused a 60-foot section of the Columbia Canal to wash away and caused the water level to drop below the level necessary for the city to pump water into its water treatment facility through normal operations. Additionally, waste water stations were completely submerged and multiple sewer and water lines were ruptured or broken. The canal breach combined with numerous line breaks throughout the water system led to a 10-day disruption of clean drinking water for more than 375,000 citizens who received boil water notices. The flooding and disruption of drinking water severely impacted the operations of the following:

- City Capitol Complex
- Governor's residential compound
- State Agencies
- City Government Agencies
- 5 colleges and 1 major university (40,000 students and 2,000 faculty)
- 5 Hospitals with 2,436 beds (including a Level 1 Trauma Center)
- US military installation -Fort Jackson (3,500 active duty members and 12,000 family members)
- All public, private, and parochial school districts
- Nursing homes and assisted care facilities
- Numerous Banking Institutions, Restaurants, Hotels, Tourist Destinations, and hundreds of other businesses and organizations

This widespread damage to homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure exacted a human toll and disrupting the lives of the citizens of impacted communities in Columbia and across South Carolina who are still recovering.

In Columbia, homes along and near the City's many creeks, lakes, and other waterways were inundated by floodwater causing almost complete destruction of some neighborhoods. Local businesses lost inventory and operations were halted leading to loss of income and wages.



## Disaster Damage:

Exacerbating the overall economic loss was the decision to relocate the site of a previously scheduled major college football contest from Columbia's University of South Carolina stadium to the opposing team's stadium. As a result, businesses that were not otherwise impacted by the storm's waters experienced tremendous economic loss.

The federal disaster declaration brought necessary resources from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Small Business Administration (SBA) to aid in response and recovery. Due to the scale of the damage, FEMA and SBA's resources, as well as private insurance, have proven insufficient to address all of the losses incurred from the disaster.

HUD's allocation of \$19,989 million in Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to the City of Columbia will help the city address some of the direct unmet needs. To illustrate the city's plans for implementation of programs to meet these needs, the City of Columbia has developed the following Action Plan. The plan outlines the proposed use of funds and eligible activities available to assist residents and local businesses to recover from the October 2015 flood event.

Supplemental to the CDBG-DR Action Plan, the City of Columbia submitted all Risk Analysis documentation to include the City of Columbia CDBG-DR Pre-Award Implementation Plan in compliance with PL 114-113 in order to demonstrate sufficient capacity to effectively manage and provide oversight of CDBG-DR funding. Two hard copies and one digital copy of this documentation accompanied with all applicable certifications was submitted to HUD on July 22, 2016 as amended on December 21, 2016.

## Recovery Needs:

The CDBG-DR program is considered a "gap" funding source and is intended to assist with recovery needs not covered by other public and private funding sources. While recovery efforts have continued without interruption since October, many impacts remain unaddressed due to several primary factors including: the profound extent and diversity of the damages to housing, infrastructure, and the economy; the unique conditions and vulnerabilities of City of Columbia residents and businesses; and the limitations of available funding assistance. This unmet need assessment provides essential information to better understand the most impacted areas and populations in the City, and guides development of the most effective recovery programs and priorities.

This section describes the City's preliminary assessment of unmet recovery needs resulting from the October severe storm and flooding disaster (DR 4241). When major disasters occur, a significant amount of data and information must be collected and analyzed from numerous agencies, departments, and organizations. Accessing and compiling information on impacts and recovery resources can be a challenge due to varying quality, availability, formatting, and timing of different sources. Estimates of unmet needs are based on the best available information as of July and August 2016, and represent the City's initial calculation of remaining recovery gaps. This assessment should be considered a living document that will be updated as additional information becomes available and Duplication of Benefits analysis occurs during the applicant intake process.

Unmet needs were estimated through a comparison of financial impacts of the qualified disaster event with subsequent recovery funding that has been received or is anticipated. The City of Columbia has worked with the following agencies during the unmet needs assessment and has incorporated data from the following key sources:

### Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Individual Assistance (IA) Program

- FEMA Public Assistance Program (PA)
- Small Business Administration (SBA)
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- Columbia Housing Authority (CHA) City of Columbia Building Department
- City of Columbia GIS and Planning Departments
- City of Columbia Consolidated Plan
- City of Columbia Comprehensive Plan
- City of Columbia Building and Permits
- City of Columbia Office of Business Opportunity (OBO)
- South Carolina Emergency Management Department
- Engineering estimates for FEMA PA Projects
- United States 2010 Decennial Census
- 2014 American Community Survey (ACS)
- Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
- Public and Stakeholder outreach and feedback

This assessment is organized into three main categories: Housing, Infrastructure, and Economic Development. Identifying and documenting the needs across these three core areas allowed the City to strategically allocate limited resources to address the most critical recovery needs while making proactive resilience investments to minimize impacts of future flood events.

A high-level overview of the unmet needs assessment is shown in Table 13 using the best available data and information as of December 2016. It is critical to understand

## Recovery Needs:

and that these figures are initial estimates based on the available information at the time this plan was developed and revised.

Based upon this information, City of Columbia has identified \$120,505,571 million in unmet recovery needs. Although infrastructure is currently shown with the largest gap in funding, the City considers housing the largest unmet need due to the large number of residents impacted by the flood.



| Overall                                 | This Report Period | To Date         |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| Total Projected Budget from All Sources | N/A                | \$20,989,000.00 |
| Total Budget                            | \$0.00             | \$19,989,000.00 |
| Total Obligated                         | \$0.00             | \$0.00          |
| Total Funds Drawdown                    | \$0.00             | \$0.00          |
| Program Funds Drawdown                  | \$0.00             | \$0.00          |
| Program Income Drawdown                 | \$0.00             | \$0.00          |
| Program Income Received                 | \$0.00             | \$0.00          |
| Total Funds Expended                    | \$0.00             | \$0.00          |
| Most Impacted and Distressed Expended   | \$0.00             | \$0.00          |
| Match Contributed                       | \$0.00             | \$0.00          |

## Progress Toward Required Numeric Targets

| Requirement  | Target         | Actual |
|--|----------------|--------|
| Overall Benefit Percentage (Projected)             |                | 82.15% |
| Overall Benefit Percentage (Actual)                |                | 0.00%  |
| Minimum Non-Federal Match                          | \$0.00         | \$0.00 |
| Limit on Public Services                           | \$2,998,350.00 | \$0.00 |
| Limit on Admin/Planning                            | \$3,997,800.00 | \$0.00 |
| Limit on State Admin                               | \$0.00         | \$0.00 |
| Most Impacted and Distressed Threshold (Projected) | \$0.00         | \$0.00 |

## Overall Progress Narrative:

CDBG DR Action Plan was not approved prior to 12/31/16

## Project Summary

| Project #, Project Title            | This Report Period     | To Date                |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                                     | Program Funds Drawdown | Project Funds Budgeted | Program Funds Drawdown |
| DR-01-ADMIN, Administration         | \$0.00                 | \$0.00                 | \$0.00                 |
| DR-02-PLANNING, Planning            | \$0.00                 | \$0.00                 | \$0.00                 |
| DR-03-ECONDEV, Economic Development | \$0.00                 | \$0.00                 | \$0.00                 |
| DR-04-HOUSG, Housing Programs       | \$0.00                 | \$0.00                 | \$0.00                 |
| DR-05-BUYOUT, Buyout Program        | \$0.00                 | \$0.00                 | \$0.00                 |



