

Exhibit A Executive Summary

State of West Virginia

ExhibitAExecutiveSummary.pdf

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced a Notice of Funding Availability, FR-5800-N-29 (NOFA), to award nearly \$1 billion in supplemental disaster recovery funds to eligible applicants through the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC). The Office of Governor Earl Ray Tomblin, in conjunction with the West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) and the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), are jointly endeavoring to apply for NDRC grant funding.

West Virginia experienced five Qualifying Disasters during the eligible period established by the grant: (1) FEMA-4059-DR, 3/16/2012, mudslides and landslides; (2) FEMA-4061-DR, 3/12/2012, severe storms, flooding, mudslides, landslides; (3) FEMA-4071-DR, 7/23/2012, severe storms and straight-line winds, the derecho; (4) FEMA-4093-DR, 11/27/2012, Hurricane Sandy; and (5) FEMA-4132-DR, 7/26/2013, severe storms and flooding.

The Target Areas comprise sub-county areas within the following counties: Boone, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mingo, and Wyoming. Specifically, these six Target Areas meet the threshold requirements of Most Impacted and Distressed as well as having Unmet Recovery Needs following a Qualifying Disaster. These six contiguous counties are located in the southwestern portion of the State and are of similar geography, population, and need. The Qualifying Disasters damaged antiquated and deficient water and wastewater infrastructure with flooding, intense rainfall, power outages, landslides, mudslides, and severe winds. Neither disaster funding, the State, nor the utilities have been able to finance the necessary upgrades and repairs to reduce the impacts of future disasters and in most cases, average rain events. The Target Areas also struggle with high unemployment rates, under-employment, instability, poverty, inequality, aging and insufficient infrastructure, environmental degradation, declining and aging populations, and limited developable land. Without resilience measures, the Target

Areas are at risk of experiencing continued declines in population, employment, economic investment, and overall community stability.

Through the NDRC, West Virginians have an opportunity to build comprehensive and sustainable resiliency through the three step approach: Adjust, Adapt, and Advance. This approach, developed through extensive collaboration with the application partners and replicable regionally to like communities, allows the Target Areas to Adjust to immediate needs, Adapt for future disasters, and Advance to a more resilient future. The approach provides consideration of how projects, usually independent, can interact to maximize impacts and benefits. The Adjust step addresses the most critical and immediate water and wastewater infrastructure needs. The Adapt step promotes proper land use management and hazard risk reduction. The Advance step stimulates housing and economic development in low risk areas. Combining the planning initiatives for these steps allows West Virginia to address both shocks and stresses simultaneously.

More specifically, the Adjust step includes three categories of projects, water distribution system repairs and upgrades, wastewater treatment system repairs and upgrades, and mapping. The nine water distribution projects will perform upgrades and extensions to public water systems to address water quality and quantity needs of unserved or underserved populations within the Target Areas. Wastewater treatment system projects will increase capacity to allow extension of wastewater service to additional areas within three Target Areas and repair/upgrade existing facilities and components to become more resilient. The Public Water System Asset Mapping project supports development of an inventory database for accurate planning of future projects. These projects reduce the risks of loss of service, adverse health impacts, and environmental impact during severe storms and flooding events. Risk assessment, resiliency measures, and support of potential growth for safe housing and economic revitalization are

the main considerations for selecting these projects. The total cost for the Adjust step is \$50,382,291 with \$18,917,749 in direct leverage and \$28,682,000 in supporting leverage. West Virginia is requesting \$ 31,464,542 from HUD for Adjust projects.

The Adapt step projects encourage risk reduction through limiting floodplain development, acquiring or floodproofing at risk structures, providing safe housing outside of the floodplain, protecting source water from degradation and contamination, and preparing for future development. These projects also empower communities to take action to reduce the risk of hazards to residents. The total cost for the Adapt step is \$1,551,500, with \$1,050,000 in direct leverage and \$3,200,000 in supporting leverage. West Virginia is requesting \$ 501,500 from HUD for Adapt projects.

Finally, the Advance step will provide a safe location for future development. The Post Mine Land Development Program (PMLD) addresses the Target Areas of West Virginia where a mountainous, and sometimes hazardous, landscape has limited opportunities for community development and economic advancement. Post mine land brownfield sites are identified and prioritized for site development infrastructure projects which will provide housing, business, industry, healthcare, and tourism benefits in low risk areas. The direct leverage for the Adapt step program is \$110,000,000; West Virginia is requesting \$110,000,000 from HUD to fund the Advance PMLD program.

The projects proposed within Adjust, Adapt, Advance, provide the Target Areas with a roadmap to the future: one that focuses on the rebuilding of critical infrastructure, resilience planning and economic stability. When implemented, the Adjust, Adapt, Advance model can then be scaled to address resilience throughout the State.