

117TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 6396

To amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act with respect to hazard mitigation plans, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 13, 2022

Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JONES, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

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## A BILL

To amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act with respect to hazard mitigation plans, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Climate Risk and  
5 Emergency Support In Livable Inclusive and Equitable

1 Neighborhoods and Communities Everywhere Act” or the  
2 “Climate RESILIENCE Act”.

3 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress finds the following:

5 (1) According to the 2018 National Climate As-  
6 sessment, climate change due to global warming has  
7 caused, and is expected to continue to cause, sub-  
8 stantial interference with and growing losses to  
9 human health and safety, infrastructure, property,  
10 industry, recreation, natural resources, agricultural  
11 systems, and quality of life in the United States.

12 (2) According to the National Oceanic and At-  
13 mospheric Administration, climate change is already  
14 increasing the frequency and severity of extreme  
15 weather and other climate-related disasters, includ-  
16 ing drought, wildfire, and storms that include pre-  
17 cipitation.

18 (3) According to the National Oceanic and At-  
19 mospheric Administration, in 2020, there were a  
20 record 22 weather and climate disasters costing  
21 \$1,000,000,000 or more across the country, shat-  
22 tering the prior annual record of 16. These events  
23 totaled \$95,000,000,000 in damages.

24 (4) Since 2015, the United States has experi-  
25 enced more than 81 individual disasters, amounting

1 to \$630,200,000,000 in economic losses, and close to  
2 4,000 deaths.

3 (5) Researchers have found that Black, Latino,  
4 and low-income families are more likely to live in  
5 high-risk areas like flood zones, less likely to have  
6 money to harden infrastructure and homes in ad-  
7 vance of disasters, and less likely to receive assist-  
8 ance during recovery periods.

9 (6) According to Dr. Beverly Wright and Dr.  
10 Robert Bullard, “environmental and public health  
11 threats from natural and human-made disasters are  
12 not randomly distributed, affecting some commu-  
13 nities more than others”, and therefore our response  
14 to disasters necessitates the adoption of policies and  
15 processes rooted in principles of racial equity, self-  
16 determination, and democracy.

17 (7) Research from the University of Colorado  
18 shows that the top 10 percent of disaster hotspots  
19 account for about 30 percent of the contiguous  
20 United States but are home to nearly 60 percent of  
21 buildings in the country.

22 (8) According to testimony in November 2017  
23 from former Federal Emergency Management Agen-  
24 cy Administrator Brock Long, “I cannot overstate  
25 the importance of focusing on investing in mitigation

1 before a disaster strikes. Building more resilient  
2 communities is the best way to reduce risks to peo-  
3 ple, property, and taxpayer dollars.”.

4 (9) The Government Accountability Office  
5 found that the Federal Emergency Management  
6 Agency spends 88 percent of its budget on  
7 postdisaster mitigation.

8 (10) For fiscal year 2020 grant application  
9 cycle, the Federal Emergency Management Agency  
10 received nearly \$4,000,000,000 in applications for  
11 their grant programs. However, in fiscal year 2020,  
12 the Federal Emergency Management Agency only  
13 made \$700,000,000 available for predisaster mitiga-  
14 tion.

15 (11) Public-sector investment in mitigation  
16 since 1995 by the Federal Emergency Management  
17 Agency and the Housing and Urban Development  
18 Agency cost the country \$27,000,000,000 but is pro-  
19 jected to save \$160,000,000,000, totaling \$6 saved  
20 per \$1 invested.

21 (12) The United States has an opportunity to  
22 use disaster mitigation to minimize risk, improve re-  
23 siliency, and address social problems.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 Section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief  
3 and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122) is  
4 amended—

5 (1) in paragraph (2) by inserting “extreme tem-  
6 perature event, including heat wave or freeze,” after  
7 “snowstorm”; and

8 (2) by adding at the end the following:

9 “(13) RESILIENCE.—Except as otherwise pro-  
10 vided, the term ‘resilience’ means the ability to pre-  
11 pare for and adapt to changing conditions and with-  
12 stand and recover rapidly from disruptions, includ-  
13 ing the ability—

14 “(A)(i) to resist hazards or withstand im-  
15 pacts from a weather event or major disaster;  
16 or

17 “(ii) to reduce the magnitude or duration  
18 of impacts of a disruptive weather event or  
19 major disaster on a project; and

20 “(B)(i) to assess and understand current  
21 risk to extreme weather and major disasters, as  
22 well as the potential for changing risk over  
23 time;

24 “(ii) to improve the community’s capacity  
25 to lessen its risk by planning for and adapting  
26 to changing conditions; and

1           “(iii) to achieve equitable outcomes  
2           through risk management and protect the safe-  
3           ty and well-being of an entire community, in-  
4           cluding its most vulnerable populations.”.

5 **SEC. 4. FEDERAL AND STATE PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGA-**  
6           **TION ASSISTANCE.**

7           Section 201 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief  
8           and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5131) is  
9           amended by adding at the end the following:

10          “(e) USES OF FUNDS.—A State that receives a grant  
11          under this section may also use grant funds for other pur-  
12          poses, including—

13               “(1) to weatherize and retrofit building struc-  
14               tures, including the installation of heat pumps, air  
15               conditioners, and air filtration or ventilation systems  
16               in a way that is cost effective and reduces the risk  
17               of damage from further disasters;

18               “(2) to reduce the impacts of extreme tempera-  
19               tures, including by improving building insulation in  
20               a way that is cost effective and reduces the risk of  
21               damage from further disasters;

22               “(3) to increase or enhance natural climate re-  
23               silient infrastructure, including urban tree canopy,  
24               green space, functioning floodplains, creeks, streams,  
25               and wetlands, or other mitigation activities that con-

1 serve or restore natural features that can serve to  
2 abate or lessen the impacts of future disasters;

3 “(4) to improve air quality and mitigate against  
4 wildfire smoke or other air quality contaminants re-  
5 lated to a major disaster or emergency;

6 “(5) to provide financial and technical support  
7 to State, local, and Indian Tribal health providers or  
8 organizations to carry out community-led climate ad-  
9 aptations and interventions;

10 “(6) to provide disaster preparedness or com-  
11 munity emergency response team training to com-  
12 munity-based organizations and residents;

13 “(7) to develop emergency plans for disadvan-  
14 taged communities, including homeless residents,  
15 disabled residents, children, the elderly, non-native  
16 English speakers, residents lacking access to reliable  
17 transportation, and otherwise disadvantaged commu-  
18 nities, as well as pets and service animals;

19 “(8) to develop community climate resilient in-  
20 frastructure, including extreme weather or tempera-  
21 ture shelters, emergency transportation or mobility  
22 options, and resilient community energy infrastruc-  
23 ture;

24 “(9) to advise, plan, and implement for commu-  
25 nity resilience and adaptation;

1           “(10) to develop and implement participatory  
2 processes that allow for public engagement in deter-  
3 mining and addressing local risks and vulnerabilities;

4           “(11) to adopt and comply with the standards  
5 set forth in section 406(e)(1)(A);

6           “(12) to improve the fire resistance of struc-  
7 tures, including homes, businesses, public buildings,  
8 and critical facilities, as well as non-structures;

9           “(13) to improve the seismic resilience of struc-  
10 tures, including homes, businesses, public buildings,  
11 critical facilities, critical systems such as sewage and  
12 water, as well as non-structures; and

13           “(14) for other specific resilience activities de-  
14 termined appropriate by the Administrator.

15           “(f) COLLABORATION.—In awarding grants under  
16 this section, the Administrator shall coordinate with other  
17 relevant agencies, such as the Department of Energy, the  
18 Department of Transportation, the Department of Hous-  
19 ing and Urban Development, and the Environmental Pro-  
20 tection Agency, as necessary, to improve collaboration for  
21 activities described in subsection (e).”.

22 **SEC. 5. PREDISASTER MITIGATION.**

23           Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief  
24 and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133) is  
25 amended—



1           (1) by amending subsection (a) to read as fol-  
2           lows:

3           “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following  
4 definitions apply:

5           “(1) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY.—The term  
6           ‘underserved community’ means a community of  
7           30,000 or fewer individuals that is identified by the  
8           State as a rural community, and is not a remote  
9           area within the corporate boundaries of a larger city  
10          that—

11                  “(A) is economically disadvantaged, by  
12                  having an average per capita annual income of  
13                  residents not exceeding 80 percent of national,  
14                  per capita income, based on best available data;

15                  “(B) the local unemployment rate exceeds  
16                  by 1 percentage point or more, the most re-  
17                  cently reported, average yearly national unem-  
18                  ployment rate; and

19                  “(C) any other factors identified in the  
20                  State Plan in which the community is located.

21           “(2) DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY.—The term  
22           ‘disadvantaged community’ means a community, or  
23           a specific neighborhood within a community, that  
24           is—

1           “(A) located in a census tract with a Cen-  
2           ters for Disease Control Social Vulnerability  
3           Index score of not less than 0.7501;

4           “(B) comprised of residents having an av-  
5           erage per capita annual income not exceeding  
6           80 percent of national per capita income; or

7           “(C) otherwise determined by the Adminis-  
8           trator based factors such as percentage of  
9           homeless population, demographic information  
10          such as race, age, and disability, language com-  
11          position, and transportation access or type.

12          “(3) PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—  
13          The term ‘private nonprofit organization’ means any  
14          non-governmental agency or entity that—

15                 “(A)(i) currently has an effective ruling  
16                 letter from the Internal Revenue Service grant-  
17                 ing tax exemption under section 501(c), (d), or  
18                 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

19                 “(ii) has satisfactory evidence from the  
20                 State that the organization or entity is a non-  
21                 profit organized or doing business under State  
22                 law; and

23                 “(B) meets any other criteria established  
24                 by the Administrator.”;

1           (2) in subsection (b) by inserting after “assist-  
2           ance to States and local governments” the following:  
3           “, or to a private nonprofit organization, through a  
4           State, in the form of grants under this section for  
5           carrying out mitigation activities and”;

6           (3) in subsection (e)—

7           (A) in paragraph (1)(A) by striking “prin-  
8           cipally” and all that follows and inserting the  
9           following: “principally—

10           “(i) to implement predisaster hazard  
11           mitigation measures that will be cost-effec-  
12           tive and equitable long-term and provide  
13           enhanced protection to the community, in-  
14           cluding vulnerable residents, and are de-  
15           scribed in proposals approved by the Presi-  
16           dent under this section; and

17           “(ii) to identify and provide financial  
18           and non-financial technical assistance, in-  
19           cluding non-financial and direct technical  
20           assistance to underserved or disadvantaged  
21           communities under this section;”;

22           (B) in paragraph (1)(B)—

23           (i) by inserting after “may be used”  
24           the following: “for purposes, including”;

1 (ii) by striking “or” at the end of  
2 clause (ii);

3 (iii) by striking the period at the end  
4 of clause (iii); and

5 (iv) by inserting at the end the fol-  
6 lowing:

7 “(iv) to weatherize and retrofit build-  
8 ing structures, including the installation of  
9 heat pumps, air conditioners, and air fil-  
10 tration or ventilation systems in a way that  
11 is cost effective and reduces the risk of  
12 damage from further disasters;

13 “(v) to reduce the impacts of extreme  
14 temperatures including by improving build-  
15 ing insulation in a way that is cost effec-  
16 tive and reduces the risk of damage from  
17 further disasters;

18 “(vi) to increase or enhance natural  
19 climate resilient infrastructure, including  
20 urban tree canopy, increased green space,  
21 green roofing, functioning floodplains,  
22 creeks, streams, and wetlands, or other  
23 mitigation activities that conserve or re-  
24 store natural features that can serve to

1 abate or lessen the impacts of future disas-  
2 ters;

3 “(vii) to improve air quality and miti-  
4 gate against wildfire smoke or other air  
5 quality contaminants related to a major  
6 disaster or emergency;

7 “(viii) to provide financial and tech-  
8 nical support to State, local, and Indian  
9 Tribal health providers or organizations to  
10 carry out community-led climate adapta-  
11 tions and interventions;

12 “(ix) to develop and implement  
13 participatory processes that allow for pub-  
14 lic engagement in determining and ad-  
15 dressing local risks and vulnerabilities;

16 “(x) to develop emergency plans with  
17 input from disadvantaged communities, in-  
18 cluding consideration for homeless resi-  
19 dents, disabled residents, children, the el-  
20 derly, non-native English speakers, resi-  
21 dents lacking access to reliable transpor-  
22 tation, and otherwise disadvantaged com-  
23 munities, as well as pets or service ani-  
24 mals;

1 “(xi) to develop community climate re-  
2 siliant infrastructure, including extreme  
3 weather or temperature shelters, emer-  
4 gency transportation or mobility options,  
5 and resilient community energy infrastruc-  
6 ture;

7 “(xii) to adopt and comply with stand-  
8 ards set forth in section 406(e)(1)(A);

9 “(xiii) to improve the fire resistance  
10 of structures, including homes, businesses,  
11 public buildings, and critical facilities, as  
12 well as non-structures;

13 “(xiv) to improve the seismic resil-  
14 ience of structures, including homes, busi-  
15 nesses, public buildings, critical facilities,  
16 critical systems such as sewage and water,  
17 as well as non-structures; and

18 “(xv) for other specific resilience ac-  
19 tivities determined appropriate by the Ad-  
20 ministrator.”; and

21 (C) by adding at the end the following:

22 “(3) SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The  
23 Administrator of the Federal Emergency Manage-  
24 ment Agency shall provide financial and non-finan-  
25 cial technical assistance, including non-financial di-

1 rect technical assistance for grant applications, to  
2 underserved communities and disadvantaged commu-  
3 nities.”;

4 (4) in subsection (h) by striking paragraph (2)  
5 and inserting the following:

6 “(2) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES AND DIS-  
7 ADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Notwithstanding  
8 paragraph (1), the President shall contribute 100  
9 percent of the total cost of a mitigation activity car-  
10 ried out in a underserved community or disadvan-  
11 taged community.”; and

12 (5) in subsection (i)(1)—

13 (A) by striking “6 percent” and inserting  
14 “15 percent”; and

15 (B) by adding at the end the following:  
16 “From such total amount made available from  
17 the Disaster Relief Fund, with respect to each  
18 major disaster, the President may set aside 2  
19 percent of the estimated aggregate amount of  
20 the grants to be made pursuant to sections 403,  
21 406, 407, 408, 410, 416, and 428 for the major  
22 disaster for community planning and capacity  
23 building assistance.”.

1 **SEC. 6. HAZARD MITIGATION PLANS.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 322 of the Robert T.  
3 Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act  
4 (42 U.S.C. 5165) is amended—

5 (1) in subsection (c)(2) before the semicolon in-  
6 sert the following: “, including not conflicting with  
7 local plans, but integrating State, local, and tribal  
8 planning”; and

9 (2) in subsection (e)—

10 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and  
11 (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively;

12 (B) by inserting before paragraph (2), as  
13 redesignated, the following:

14 “(1) SPECIFICS IN MITIGATION PLANS.—In con-  
15 junction with subsection (a), not later than 5 years  
16 after the date of enactment of this paragraph, each  
17 State, Indian Tribe, and territory shall clarify and  
18 include in its mitigation plan—

19 “(A) identifying the extent to which resil-  
20 ience is or will be incorporated into other miti-  
21 gation planning processes, including capital im-  
22 provement budgets and transportation planning  
23 processes;

24 “(B) goals and objectives related to in-  
25 creasing resilience over a 5-year period, includ-



1 ing benchmarks for future work and an assess-  
2 ment of past progress;

3 “(C) the building codes in existence at the  
4 time the plan is submitted and standards that  
5 are in use by the State for all manner of plan-  
6 ning or development purposes and how the  
7 State has or will comply with the standards set  
8 forth in section 406(e)(1)(A);

9 “(D) the use of nature-based solutions, in-  
10 cluding urban tree canopy, increased green  
11 space, green roofing, functioning floodplains,  
12 creeks, streams, and wetlands, or other mitiga-  
13 tion activities that conserve or restore natural  
14 features that can serve to abate or lessen the  
15 impacts of future major disasters;

16 “(E) integration of each local mitigation  
17 plan with the State, Indian Tribe, or territory  
18 plan; and

19 “(F) the disparate impacts on disadvan-  
20 taged communities and how the State intends  
21 to address such disparities.”;

22 (C) in paragraph (2), as redesignated, by  
23 inserting “specific” before “mitigation”; and

24 (D) by adding at the end the following:

1           “(4) GUIDANCE.—The Administrator of the  
2           Federal Emergency Management Agency shall issue  
3           specific guidance on resilience goals and provide  
4           technical assistance for States, Indian Tribes, and  
5           territories to meet such goals.

6           “(5) REPORTING.—Not less than every 5 years,  
7           the Administrator shall report the progress of meet-  
8           ing the goals under this section to the Committees  
9           on Homeland Security, Financial Services, and  
10          Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of  
11          Representatives.”.

12          (b) ADEQUATE STAFFING.—The Administrator of  
13          the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall ensure  
14          that ample staff are available to develop the guidance and  
15          technical assistance under section 322(e)(4) of the Robert  
16          T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance  
17          Act, including hazard mitigation planning staff and per-  
18          sonnel with expertise in community planning, land use de-  
19          velopment, and consensus based codes and hazard-resist-  
20          ant designs at each regional office that specifically focus  
21          on providing financial and non-financial direct technical  
22          assistance to States, Indian Tribes, and territories.

1 **SEC. 7. MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE**  
2 **STRUCTURES.**

3 Section 323(a)(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster  
4 Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.  
5 5165a(a)(1)) is amended—

6 (1) in subsection (a)(1)—

7 (A) by striking “applicable” the second  
8 time it appears and inserting “the latest pub-  
9 lished editions of relevant consensus-based  
10 codes, specifications, and standards that incor-  
11 porate the latest hazard-resistant designs”; and

12 (B) by adding before the period the fol-  
13 lowing: “, including hazard-resistant designs”;  
14 and

15 (2) by adding at the end the following:

16 “(c) GUIDANCE.—The Administrator of the Federal  
17 Emergency Management Agency shall provide guidance to  
18 implement the latest published editions of relevant con-  
19 sensus-based codes, specifications, and standards that in-  
20 corporate the latest hazard-resistant designs.”.

21 **SEC. 8. GENERAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.**

22 Section 402(5) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster  
23 Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.  
24 5170a(5)) is amended by striking “building code” and in-  
25 serting “the latest editions of relevant consensus-based

1 building codes, specifications, and standards that incor-  
2 porate the latest hazard-resistant designs,”.

3 **SEC. 9. HAZARD MITIGATION.**

4 Section 404(f) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Re-  
5 lief and emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5179c) is  
6 amended—

7 (1) in paragraph (13) by striking “and”;

8 (2) in paragraph (14) by striking the period  
9 and inserting a semicolon; and

10 (3) by adding at the end the following:

11 “(15) to the extent practicable, to comply with  
12 the standards set forth in section 406(e)(1)(A);

13 “(16) to assist in the abatement of lead, mold,  
14 mildew, radon, asthma, and allergen triggers or  
15 other pollutants and hazardous materials directly  
16 caused by a major disaster or emergency, or as di-  
17 rected by the Administrator;

18 “(17) to improve air quality and mitigate  
19 against wildfire smoke or other air quality contami-  
20 nants related to a major disaster or emergency, or  
21 as directed by the Administrator;

22 “(18) to the extent practicable to improve the  
23 fire resistance of structures, including homes and  
24 public buildings;

1           “(19) to improve the seismic resilience of struc-  
2           tures, including homes, public buildings, non-profit  
3           facilities, and infrastructure, including roads,  
4           bridges, and critical systems such as sewage and  
5           water;

6           “(20) to the extent practicable, for the replace-  
7           ment of mobile homes, travel trailers, and manufac-  
8           tured homes that serve as affected individuals’ pri-  
9           mary residences that were damaged or destroyed by  
10          a major disaster or emergency, including by  
11          partnering with State and local housing agencies  
12          and non-profits to reduce the time or cost required  
13          to implement housing solutions after a major dis-  
14          aster or emergency as well as comply with the latest  
15          published editions of relevant consensus-based codes,  
16          specifications, and standards that incorporate the  
17          latest hazard-resistant designs; and

18          “(21) for other resilience activities as deter-  
19          mined by the Administrator.”.

20 **SEC. 10. REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND REPLACEMENT OF**  
21 **DAMAGED FACILITIES.**

22          Section 406(c)(1)(B) of the Robert T. Stafford Dis-  
23          aster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.  
24          5172(c)(1)(B)) is amended—

1           (1) in subsection (a)(2)(D) by striking “adopted  
2 building codes” and inserting “the latest published  
3 editions of relevant consensus-based codes, specifica-  
4 tions, and standards that incorporate the latest haz-  
5 ard-resistant designs and any future higher stand-  
6 ards for resistance to hazards of increasing sever-  
7 ity”;

8           (2) clause (ii) by striking “or”;

9           (3) in clause (iii) by striking the period and in-  
10 sserting a semicolon; and

11          (4) by adding at the end the following:

12                   “(iv) to comply with the standards set  
13 forth in subsection 406(e)(1)(A) and any  
14 future higher standards for resistance to  
15 hazards of increasing severity;

16                   “(v) to assist in the abatement of  
17 lead, mold, mildew, radon, asthma, and al-  
18 lergen triggers or other pollutants and haz-  
19 ardous materials directly caused by a  
20 major disaster or emergency, or as directed  
21 by the Administrator;

22                   “(vi) to improve air quality and miti-  
23 gate against wildfire smoke or other air  
24 quality contaminants related to a major

1 disaster or emergency, or as directed by  
2 the Administrator;

3 “(vii) to improve the fire resistance of  
4 damaged facilities, including public facili-  
5 ties and private non-profit facilities;

6 “(viii) to improve the seismic resist-  
7 ance of damaged facilities, including public  
8 facilities and private non-profit facilities;  
9 and

10 “(ix) for other resilience activities as  
11 determined by the Administrator.”.

12 **SEC. 11. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS AND**  
13 **HOUSEHOLDS.**

14 Section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief  
15 and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174(c)(2)) is  
16 amended by adding at the end the following:

17 “(k) **ADDITIONAL USES OF FUNDS.**—A recipient of  
18 assistance provided under this paragraph, may use such  
19 assistance—

20 “(1) to improve compliance with the standards  
21 set forth in section 406(e)(1)(A);

22 “(2) to assist in the abatement of lead, mold,  
23 mildew, radon, asthma, and allergen triggers, or  
24 other pollutants and hazardous directly caused by a

1 major disaster or emergency, or as directed by the  
2 Administrator;

3 “(3) to improve air quality and mitigate against  
4 wildfire smoke or other air quality contaminants re-  
5 lated to a major disaster or emergency, or as di-  
6 rected by the Administrator;

7 “(4) to improve the fire resistance of struc-  
8 tures;

9 “(5) to improve the seismic resilience of struc-  
10 tures; and

11 “(6) for other resilience activities as determined  
12 by the Administrator.”.

13 **SEC. 12. REPORT TO CONGRESS AND UPDATE OF COST-EF-**  
14 **ECTIVENESS DETERMINATION.**

15 (a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date  
16 of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal  
17 Emergency Management Agency in coordination with the  
18 Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall  
19 submit a report to the Committees on Homeland Security,  
20 Financial Services, and Transportation and Infrastructure  
21 of the House of Representatives regarding the challenges  
22 posed by the Agency’s requirements for determining the  
23 cost-effectiveness of mitigation activities and specifically  
24 how such requirements may disproportionately burden un-



1 derserved or disadvantaged communities, or specific vul-  
2 nerable populations within communities.

3 (b) UPDATE OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS DETERMINA-  
4 TION.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment  
5 of this Act or as soon as practicable, the Administrator,  
6 to the extent practicable, shall update the requirements  
7 for determining cost-effectiveness, including selection of  
8 appropriate interest rates, based on the findings made  
9 under subsection (a).

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