

**DRAFT**

**Drinking Water and Wastewater**  
**Infrastructure Recovery Tool**

A Multiple Agency Effort to Assist Hurricane-impacted Communities  
In Critical Infrastructure Repair, Restoration and Recovery

October 2006

## Introduction

The 2005 Hurricane season brought devastation to the northern Gulf of Mexico coast with the landfalls of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Many communities within the impacted areas were plagued by storm surge, flooding and wind damage. Impacts to critical infrastructure have impaired re-population, as the restoration of some basic needs (drinking water, sewage treatment and reliable power) has not been accomplished. There are numerous complicating factors to the recovery of these critical needs, not the least of which is the capacity of impacted communities to effectively identify and utilize resources available for recovery. Monetary appropriations have been made available to states within the impacted areas through previously existing and newly created governmental entities. However, a generally poor knowledge of how these funds can be accessed and used has created situations where critical recovery projects have stalled, thereby limiting re-population.

In June of 2006, a document was finalized to support recovery funding. The *“Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana”* describes numerous sources of funding for hurricane damaged communities. While a very helpful resource, many impacted communities were still unclear as to how to utilize those funding sources to the maximum extent possible, as various sources of funding had differing rules of applicability and required match monies, both of which provided confusion largely due to the sheer magnitude of the hurricane-related disaster. To assist communities in navigating the various funding sources and each one’s particular nuances, a team of state and federal agencies has created this *“Infrastructure Recovery Tool”* (IRT) to serve as a logic model to maximize the use of a suite of resources to address any funding need associated with the recovery of drinking water and wastewater treatment systems. This tool builds on the *“Summary of Federal Funding...”* document and incorporates it in its entirety.

The *“Infrastructure Recovery Tool”* contains three parts. First, the *“Infrastructure Recovery Narrative”* provides detail to each step within the flow chart and elaborates on the considerations essential to them. Second, the *“Infrastructure Recovery Process”* is a flow chart used to illustrate step by step approaches to consider in seeking adequate funding covering the various components of a recovery project. Third, the *“Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana”* provides basic source information on applicability and eligibility. Although the IRT is created for the purpose of assisting recovery from hurricane damages, it can also be used to assist in seeking funding sources for most any drinking water and wastewater system recovery project.

## **Participating Agencies**

Formal acknowledgement of the many agencies that have participated in the development of this tool is hereby provided. The following agencies contributed personnel from various internal groups and are members of the steering committee that assisted in this effort:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Environmental Protection Agency
- United States Department of Agriculture
- Louisiana Recovery Authority
- Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
- Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
- Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
- Louisiana Office of Community Development

A basic tenet driving this group effort is that together, with all applicable agencies involved following a project from its inception to implementation, proper decisions can be made to ensure that use of available funds for critical infrastructure recovery can be maximized.

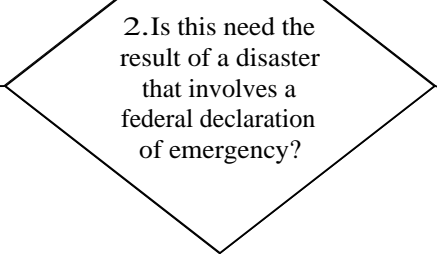
## **Infrastructure Recovery Tool Acronyms**

CDBG – Community Development Block Grant  
CWSRF – Clean Water State Revolving Fund  
DEQ – Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality  
DHH – Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals  
DOA – Louisiana Division of Administration  
DRA – Delta Regional Authority  
DWSRF – Drinking Water State Revolving Fund  
ECWAG – Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants  
EDA – United States Department of Commerce/Economic Development Administration  
EIDL – Economic Injury Disaster Loan  
EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency  
FCO – Federal Coordinating Officer  
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency  
GOHSEP – Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness  
HUD – Housing and Urban Development  
LRA – Louisiana Recovery Authority  
NEMIS – National Emergency Management Information System  
PAC – Public Assistance Coordinator  
PAO – Public Assistance Officer  
PCU – Project Coordination Unit  
PW – Project Worksheet  
OCD – Office of Community Development

RCAP – Rural Community Assistance Program  
SGMS – State Grants Management Section  
SBA – United States Small Business Administration  
SCDL – Special Community Disaster Loan  
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture  
WRDA – Water Resources Development Act

# Infrastructure Recovery Process

1. A specific need has been identified. Public and private "non-profit" entities proceed to Step 2. Private for-profit entities skip to Step 35.



Yes

No

3. Identify your State Public Assistance (State PA) contact and arrange a meeting to familiarize with the Public Assistance (PA) process (Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness)

2.a. Skip to step 25.b.



4. Consider acceptable options that address the need. Identify funding, timing, regulatory, and environmental issues with each and discuss each options viability with your engineering and environmental resources (see Step 4.a.)

5. Select the most viable option that meets the stated need. The option may contain components eligible for FEMA 406 funding (mitigating future hazards - see Step 16.a.) or may be a 404 project (an 'alternative' or 'improved' project as opposed to reconstruction to pre-hurricane conditions - include these components in Step 6).



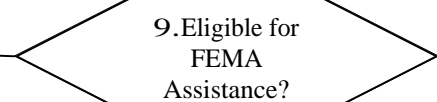
6. Submit a Request for Public Assistance to the State PAC , to be completed by the Applicant.



7. State PAC contacts FEMA PAC for assignment; interviews Applicant with State and FEMA PAC at project kickoff meeting; applicant needs are discussed and a plan to gather additional information with FEMA PAC-assigned Project Officers is initiated



8. FEMA Public Assistance Officer (PAO), applicant and State PAC create the Project Worksheet using site-specific information to include eligibility, scope of work, and cost estimates

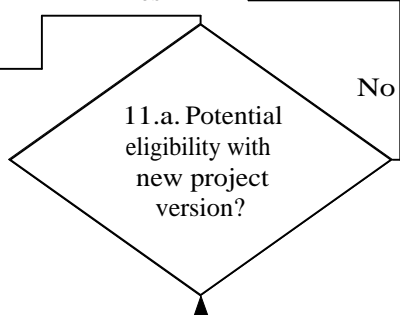


Yes

No

10. Proceed to Step 12.

11. Discuss project components and options with State and Federal PA for potential eligibility if scope of services is appropriately revised

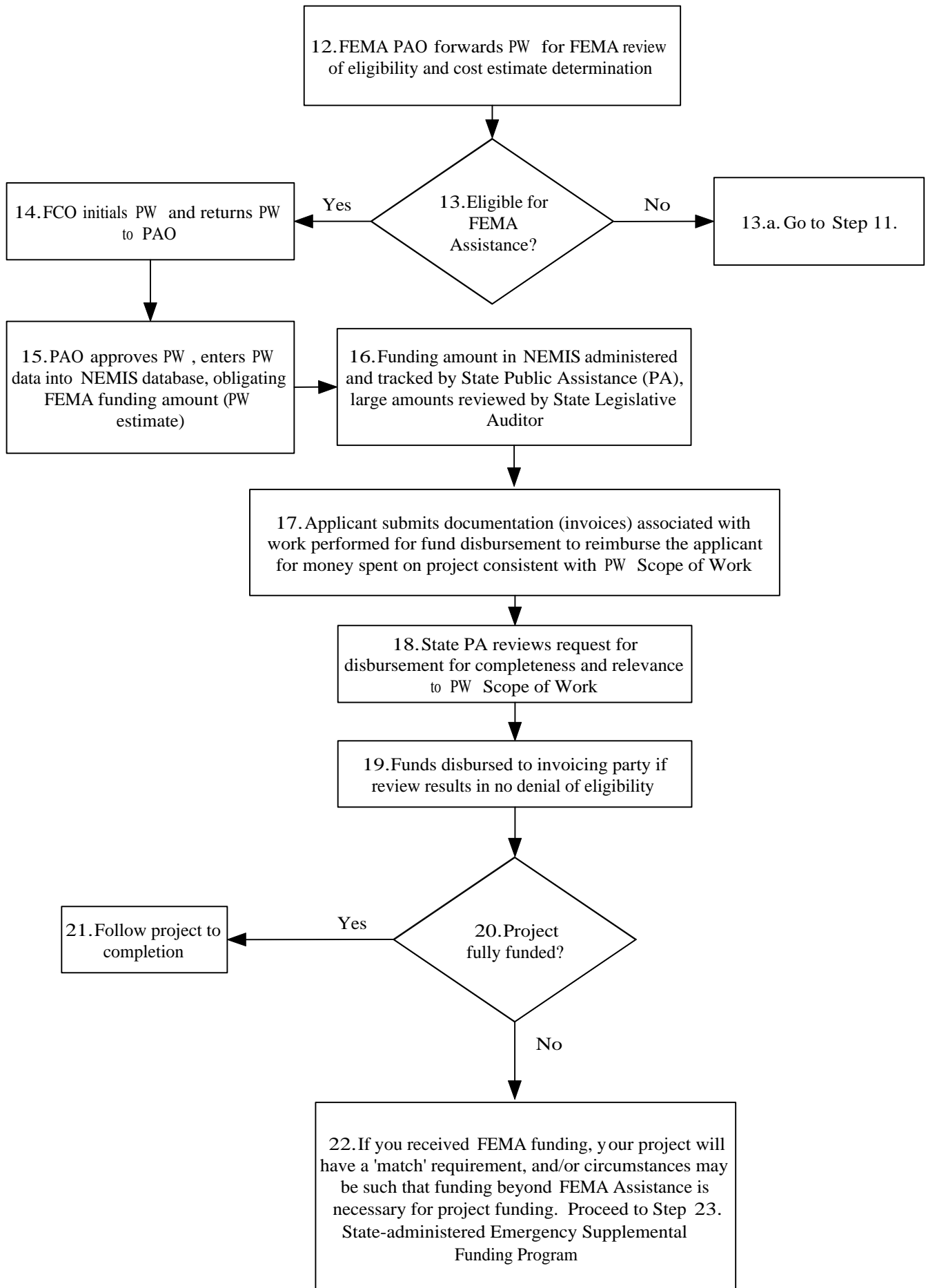


Yes

No

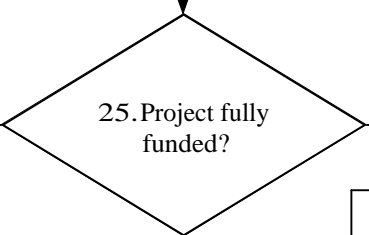
11.b. Proceed to Step 23.

4.a. Technical assistance for Step 4 determinations is available by contacting appropriate state and federal agency staff. Wastewater contacts at the State level include the DEQ. Drinking water contact sat the State level include the DHH. The contacts listed at the end of this process chart will help navigate this process.



23. State-administered Emergency Supplemental Funding Program - these funds are allocated by the State, upon recommendation of the Louisiana Recovery Authority, through the Louisiana Office of Community Development. Intended use of available funds are to provide the 10% match to FEMA Public Assistance. Additional uses may be considered if funds are available after first priority.

24. Ensure your project is adequately represented on the Louisiana PA website - your State PAC can help ensure this happens. Louisiana Public Assistance will contact you after scrutiny of your project on <http://Louisiana.com>



25.b. Emergency-related grant funding avenues, as applicable, have been exhausted. Applicant should seek alternative grant funding sources.

25a. Fund project to completion

26. LDOA/Community Development Block Grants

27. Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants

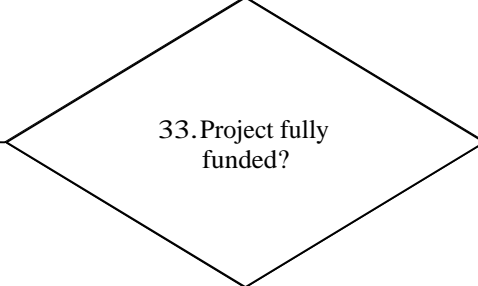
28. USDA Rural Development

29. EDA Economic Assistance Grants

30. Delta Regional Authority

31. WRDA Section 219

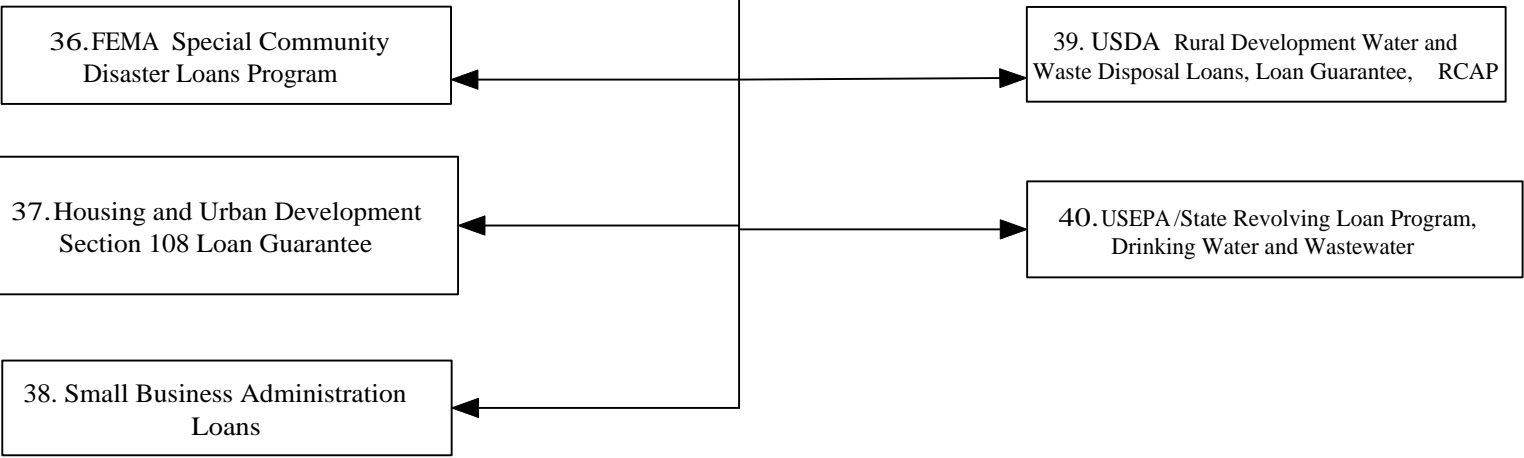
32. LDOA/State Grants Management Section



34. Grant availabilities exhausted. Consider low interest loans

33.a. Implement/complete project

35. Low Interest Loans



Contacts for Project Implementation Assistance

Wastewater-related projects:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality  
Gwendolyn Berthelot  
225-219-3077

Tom Griggs  
225-219-3469

Chris M. Piehler  
225-219-3609

Drinking water-related projects:

Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals  
Jay Ray  
225-342-8355

Earl Paddock  
225-342-8355



## Infrastructure Recovery Narrative

Although this tool was developed specifically for recovery projects related to the 2005 hurricane season, the process may be applied to any drinking water or waste water system infrastructure project needing funding. The process chart begins by identifying the eligibility of the applicant with a need (**Step 1**) – the first phase of the process begins with FEMA Public Assistance (FEMA PA). Public and private “non-profit” entities are eligible for FEMA PA, but not private “for-profit” entities. Private entities are eligible only for loans. Although some grant opportunities may exist for businesses to provide “value-added” products, this concept is not consistent with the intent of this tool, which is to restore drinking water and wastewater systems in hurricane impacted areas.

**Step 2.** Clearly identify the need – thorough knowledge of the need and related components helps ensure that all applicable options are considered. If the need was not the result of a disaster that involved a federal declaration of emergency skip to Step 25.b.

**Step 3.** To identify your State Public Assistance Coordinator (State PAC) for the current Katrina/Rita related disaster, call the LouisianaPA.com Help Desk (225-370-4035). In future disasters, the phone number may change, but the State Public Assistance group is located under the Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and may be reached through contacting them. Also, be aware that the parish in which you are in may have a local contact for GOHSEP – this would be through the Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness, most commonly housed in the Sheriff’s Department or the Fire Department.

**Step 4.** There may be several options to resolving the subject need. Recognizing that limitations may occur due to timing, funding, regulatory, environmental and other constraints, it is important to identify these various options to be able to make an informed decision on which option works best for you. As the IRT continues, some of the complexity of these options will become clear, but for efficient pursuit of project implementation, doing the “homework” upfront is invaluable. The IRT is intended to make this process as transparent as possible, but be aware that there are numerous resources available to assist you in making project-related decisions (see Step 4.a.)

**Step 4.a.** The complexities of project planning, funding and implementation can be confusing and many components may not be clearly known by you. The agency contact list at the end of this process chart includes names, agencies and phone numbers of persons that can help you find the information you need to make necessary decisions. While it is true that staff may change over the effective life of this tool, the agencies with expertise in the given areas remain your source of information. Ask for the listed agency contact, and if that person is not available, ask to whom you can speak to gain the desired information.

**Step 5.** With “coaching” from your team of experts in Steps 4 and 4.a., make your best decision on what option is most viable for you. This option may be adjusted after interaction with the FEMA PA staff has begun (with Step 7).

**Step 6.** You will need to submit an official “Request for Public Assistance” to the State PAC to initiate the project. Submissions can be made on-line if computer and internet access is available at the following website: <http://louisianapa.com>. Additional assistance may be available at: <http://www.loe.state.la.us/disrecovery/disrecovindex.htm> General information on the FEMA PA Program is available at: <http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/index.shtm>. If computer and internet access is not an option for you, make your need known to one of your team of experts subject to Steps 4, 4a and 5 and call the LouisianaPA.com Help Desk (225-370-4035) for assistance in getting your State PAC to assist with your submittal.

**Steps 7, and 8.** Your State PAC will make contact with the FEMA PAC to set up the Kickoff Meeting. At this meeting, your project needs are discussed and prioritized so that an assigned FEMA Public Assistance Officer (PAO) can plan to visit the impacted site to gather information necessary to determine eligibility, scope of work and cost estimates. This information is used to create the Project Worksheet, which is the written documentation of your need and the approach to resolve that need through the FEMA PA process.

**Steps 9, 10 and 11.** At the Kickoff Meeting and with on-site visit by the FEMA PAO, determinations will be made as to project eligibility. If you feel that the eligibility determination was not correct, discuss the issue with your FEMA and State PACs. You may find that a previously considered option was your best approach, or that the scope of work is not adequately written to describe the damages that are the subject of eligibility.

**Steps 12 and 13.** At this point, the PW has been deemed FEMA-eligible at the field level (with the local FEMA PAC and PAO); however, there are numerous reviews within the FEMA hierarchy that may result in eligibility denial of some or all of the project. As the applicant, you need to stay in touch with the State and FEMA PA staff in order to discover the fate of the PW as it passes through the multi-layered FEMA review. If you discover an ineligibility determination, discuss with your PACs whether it would be profitable to re-write the PW to more adequately describe the project for eligibility or to file an appeal with the State with the necessary support documentation (within 60 days of receipt of notice of ineligibility). For those portions of the project that are deemed ineligible for FEMA Public Assistance, the process chart will direct you to Step 23.

**Steps 14, 15, and 16.** If eligibility is confirmed, these steps describe the complex FEMA review process in a very general and un-detailed manner. The level of FEMA review depends upon the amount of the cost estimate of the PW. Small projects (currently, those under \$55.5K) receive low-level review approval and obligation. Once obligated, the State forwards the Federal share of funds to the applicant. Large projects (currently those over \$55.5K but under \$1 Million) receive more scrutiny. Projects over \$1 Million receive review from FEMA in Washington D.C. Projects over \$20 Million receive very significant scrutiny and can involve congressional delegation involvement in the review process. Large projects are approved and obligated based on estimated cost and funded based on documented actual costs.

Most importantly is that FEMA-approval results in the obligation of the funds estimated on the PW. Once obligated, the State PA administers the obligated funds. Be aware that the State PA must also agree with the FEMA eligibility determination.

**Steps 17, 18 and 19.** When you have confirmed with your State PAC that funds have been obligated and are available for the project, you now can conduct work on the project consistent with the written scope of services associated with the PW. The process requires reimbursement of eligible expenditures, meaning that funds are disbursed to you after the work invoices are approved for payment by the State PA. It is very important for the work invoice to match the scope of work in the project worksheet. If not, reimbursement may not occur for the work that has been performed. Also, it is an essential practice to document all your related expenditures and efforts to create the necessary paper trail that will satisfy post-recovery auditors that the funds were utilized consistently with the Public Assistance process.

**Steps 20 and 21.** FEMA PA funding will require matching funds (10% to 25%) if for permanent work, while emergency work requires no match. Even if your permanent work PW is fully eligible for FEMA PA funding, your project will not be fully funded until the matching funds are made available. In small disasters, communities may have this funding within existing budget. Otherwise, you may still need additional funding to apply toward your matching funds obligation. If your project is not yet fully funded, continue to Step 22.

**Step 22, 23 and 24.** The Louisiana Office of Community Development (OCD) administers supplemental federal appropriations provided to the State of Louisiana for hurricane recovery purposes. These funds are to be disbursed upon the recommendations of the Louisiana Recovery Authority and approval of the Governor and Louisiana legislature. Even though the additional federal funds are significant, the need outweighs the amount of funds available. The State has committed to funding the 10% match for permanent work on FEMA-related projects provided that certain criteria are met. As the funding approaches are finalized, your project match will be considered by the LRA. It is important that your PW is accurately and adequately represented in the Louisiana PA website (<http://louisianapa.com>). Work closely with your State PAC to ensure that your project is on that list. The OCD/LRA/State PA team will contact you when match funding is available for disbursement.

**Steps 25 and 25.a.** If the disbursements from the Louisiana PA program complete your funding needs, fund your project to completion.

**Step 25.b.** If your funding needs have not been fully met, you should now proceed to seeking alternative funding sources.

**Steps 26 and 27.** Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) – this is a program administered on the federal level by Housing and Urban Development. The federal government allocates funds to eligible communities for the purposes of this program, but they also allot a significant amount of funding for states to administer. The

attached “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” has information on terms, conditions and uses of program funding as well as eligibility and application information. Applications may be made to either state or federal programs.

**Step 28.** United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA RD) – The USDA Rural Development Program offers assistance in the form of grants, loans and technical assistance. Grants awarded through the USDA RD can be used to match FEMA grants. Eligibility is for public entities (cities and towns) up to 10,000 population. However, it is possible that impacted communities that have lost significant portions of their population due to hurricane-related inhabatability may now qualify whereas before the storm they may not have. Two grant programs within the USDA RD include the Water and Waste Disposal Grant Program and the Emergency Community Water Assistance Grant (ECWAG) program, the latter of which is specific to drinking water systems. In addition, technical assistance from USDA RD can be obtained through the Rural Water Circuit Rider Technical Assistance Program. This service is provided by the Rural Water Association, who have been very active in successfully assisting communities in Louisiana for many years. The service can also be used as in-kind match to FEMA grants. The attached “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” has information on terms, conditions and uses of program funding as well as eligibility and application information.

**Step 29.** Economic Development Administration (EDA) – the EDA awards Economic Assistance Program grants to states and political subdivisions of states for construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure necessary to generate private sector jobs and investment. Proposals are accepted on a continuing basis. The attached “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” has information on this funding source.

**Step 30.** Delta Regional Authority (DRA) – The DRA awards grants to public and non-profit entities for projects that demonstrate job-creation or job-retention impact. The project scope need not be specific to drinking water and wastewater, but these types of infrastructure are eligible uses. Not all parishes are within the scope of the DRA. For example, in coastal Louisiana Cameron, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Vermillion, Lafayette, St. Mary, Terrebonne and St. Tammany Parishes are not eligible for assistance, but most parishes in the state are eligible. Proposals submitted to the DRA should be sent before the deadline for the annual funding cycle, which occurs approximately March or April each year. The attached “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” has information on this funding source.

**Step 31.** Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (WRDA) – This federal legislation authorizes the US Army Corps of Engineers to provide technical, planning and design assistance when funds are provided through congressional earmarks on a year to year basis. Drinking water and wastewater treatment projects are potentially eligible.

The attached “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” has information on this funding source.

**Step 32.** Louisiana Office of Community Development State Grants Management Section (SGMS) - SGMS was created to research numerous federal and foundation sources in order to find funding opportunities available to state agencies, local governments, and non-profit organizations. Other duties of SGMS include providing technical assistance in prospect research and grant writing, notifying state agencies, units of local governments and non-profit organizations of funding opportunities, maintaining the Louisiana Assistance Resource Center (LARC) (found at the website <http://www.doa.state.la.us/arc/>) and reporting grant award and expenditure information of state agencies and eventually local government "pass-through" funds. It is the State Grant Management Section's goal to increase awareness of availability of such funds and programs available to state agencies, units of local governments and non-profit organizations, reduce duplication of efforts and unnecessary competition within and among state agencies and build capacity through increased collaboration and training. The LARC is a searchable web-based database where resources are identified for the appropriate state and/or local government officials and non-profit agencies. This is a very helpful resource in that it can locate potential grant-related funding that is otherwise difficult to reach or not easily discovered.

**Steps 33, 33.a. and 34.** At this point in the funding search process, grant funding opportunities have been exhausted. It is possible that other grant funding may be available but since they have not been identified by the printing of this document they are not included. Non-recurring grant opportunities are an example of this, that is, those opportunities expressed above are those that occur periodically. Step 32 SGMS is a great place to find such “one-time” or non-recurring grants, but after that option, the next funding resource category is low-interest loans.

**Step 35.** Low-interest loans. This category is not the most desirable funding source for many applicants as it is a loan and, unlike grants, must be paid back. However, they are also the most readily available of funding sources and are usually not competitive. Also, by utilizing the previously discussed opportunities to their maximum potential, the amount of loan money required to complete your project has been minimized.

**Step 36.** FEMA Special Community Disaster Loans (FEMA SCDLs) – these funds are available only to local governments, not non-profit organizations. They are also restricted in their use and cannot be used as capital outlay or associated debt services. The attached “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” has information on this funding source.

**Step 37.** Housing and Urban Development Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program – metropolitan cities and urban counties that are recipients of CDBG entitlements are

eligible for these loans. The funds can be used to match FEMA grants. The attached “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” has information on this funding source.

**Step 38.** Small Business Administration Loans (SBA) – these loans are one of the few low interest loan opportunities for private entities. The SBA has two disaster-related loan programs: Business Physical Disaster Loans and Economic Injury Disaster Loans, the latter of which is available only to small businesses impacted by a disaster. These programs have deadlines to apply relative to the time of the disaster. If the deadline has passed, you will need to accompany your application with a letter stating why you were unable to apply within the prescribed time frame with the reason being beyond your control. The attached “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” has information on this funding source.

**Step 39.** USDA RD – The USDA RD administers two loan programs: Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Loan Guarantees and the Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP). Those eligible for the former are small public communities with less than 10,000 people and for the latter are private non-profit groups. The attached “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” has information on this funding source.

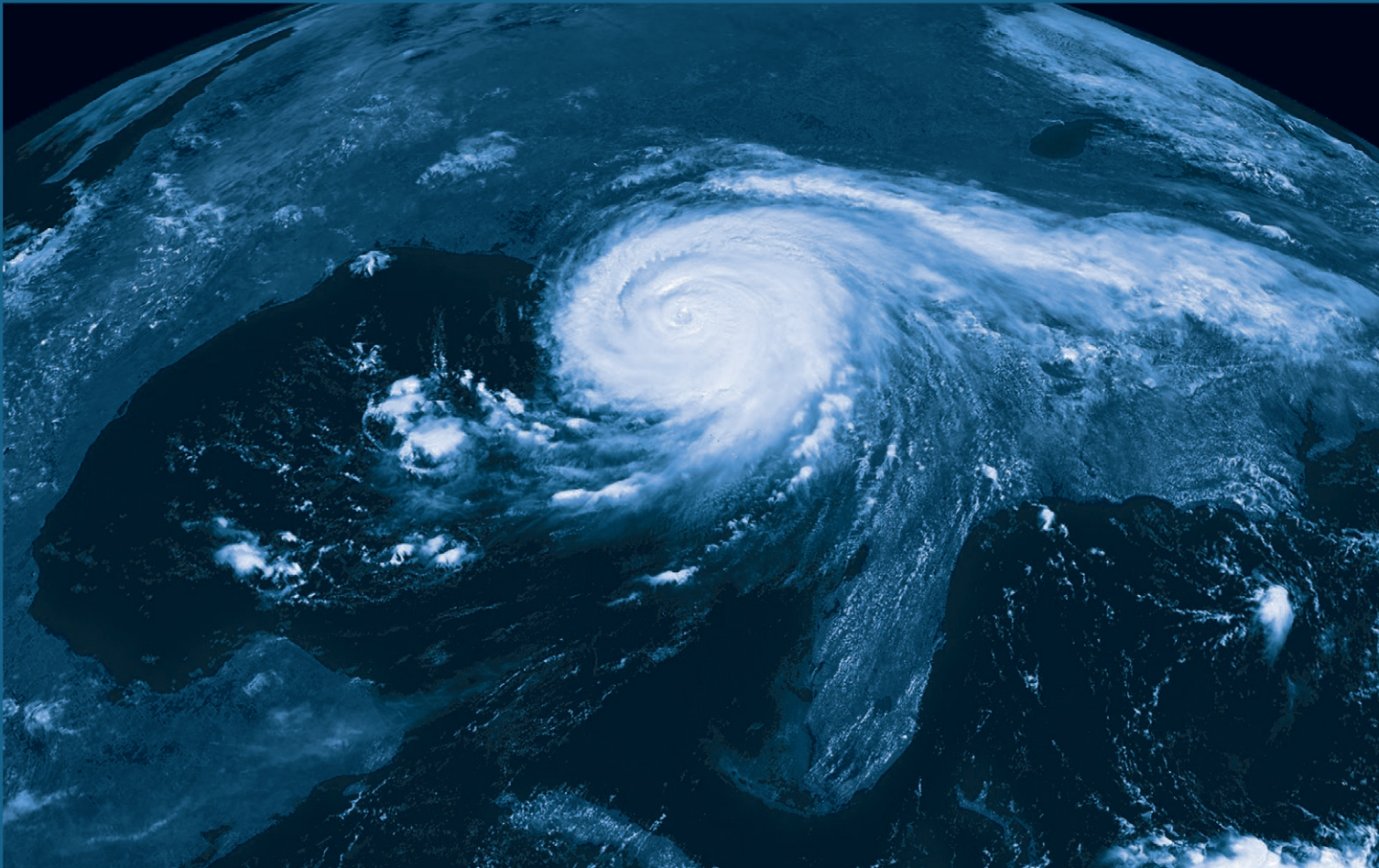
**Step 40.** Revolving Loan Fund Programs (RLF) – the Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Louisiana administer revolving loan fund programs for public and private drinking water systems (DHH) and for public wastewater treatment systems (DEQ). The funds may be used for planning, design and capital improvements consistent with each administering agency’s annual Intended Use Plan. These loans can be very attractive in that interest rates tend to be quite low when compared to market rates. The attached “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” has information on these funding sources.

## **Conclusion**

The Infrastructure Recovery Tool is developed for the purpose of assisting communities in hurricane-impacted areas of Louisiana, but can also provide insight into potential funding options for most any need. This tool is intended to provide detail that is often difficult to obtain in the confusing aftermath of a disaster of the magnitude of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. However, there are many, many more issues for consideration as you navigate through the implementation of recovery projects. Much of that information can be obtained from the published and web-based information made available by each referenced funding source or through personal contacts with those sources. It is important for you, representing impacted citizens of the state, to know that the agencies that have developed this tool and the previously finalized (and included) “*Summary of Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana*” that these agencies are prepared to assist you

in your time of need to maximize the use of those resources needed to complete recovery. Our advice to you would be to take advantage of the presented information, recognize the importance of your role in this process and request assistance of the contacts listed in this document to facilitate implementation of your recovery projects.





**Summary of  
Federal Funding for  
Water and Wastewater Infrastructure  
Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita  
in Louisiana**

*June 2006*





# Federal Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana



## Hurricane Katrina

Hurricane Katrina made landfall in Louisiana on August 29, 2005, as a category 4 hurricane with winds of 150 miles per hour—leaving a path of destruction throughout southeastern Louisiana. On August 29, 2005, President Bush declared a major disaster in the State of Louisiana and ordered federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts. The President's action made federal funding available to affected individuals in the parishes of Acadia, Ascension, Assumption, Calcasieu, Cameron, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, Livingston, Orleans, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, Vermilion, Washington, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana.

## Hurricane Rita

Hurricane Rita made landfall between Sabine Pass, Texas, and Johnson's bayou, Louisiana, on September 24, 2005, as a category 3 hurricane with wind speeds up to 120 miles per hour. After making landfall, Rita traveled north along the Texas/Louisiana state line causing structural damage, flooding, and utility outages. Beginning on September 23, 2005, President Bush declared a major disaster in the State of Louisiana as a result of Hurricane Rita. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated the following parishes eligible for aid to stricken residents and business owners: Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Desoto, Evangeline, Iberia, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Natchitoches, Sabine, St. Landry, St. Mary, Rapides, Terrebonne, Vermilion, and Vernon.

## Recovery

Local communities throughout Louisiana are now engaged in long-term recovery efforts. Recovery from the hurricanes will take time and considerable planning to ensure that reconstruction efforts are sustainable for the future. In addition to funding made available through FEMA, there are a number of federal and federally-supported state programs that water and wastewater utilities can access to help them in planning, designing and constructing infrastructure. Community rebuilding efforts were also being facilitated by parish "community storefronts", where individuals could find out about programs and contribute to parish-wide recovery plans. General information about the federal long term community recovery process, led by FEMA, is available at [www.fema.gov/rrr/ltrc/index.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/rrr/ltrc/index.shtm).

### *FEMA Grants and Loans*

FEMA provides Public Assistance Grants as emergency repairs and permanent repairs to public utilities. FEMA also operates the Special Community Disaster Loan program, which is available to local governments that must provide for the operation of essential public services. FEMA's Federal Interagency Disaster Assistance Guide to Recovery Programs describes these and other programs. The guide is available at [www.fema.gov/pdf/rrr/ltrc/recoveryprograms229.pdf](http://www.fema.gov/pdf/rrr/ltrc/recoveryprograms229.pdf).

### *HUD CDBG and Guaranteed Loans*

Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs) are formula grants for entitlement communities and to states for distribution to non-entitlement communities. Recipient communities must spend at least 70% of their funds for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Utilities have used these block grants to develop new water sources, improve treatment, and replace distribution system pipes. Communities can also receive aggregate loan guarantees equal to 5 times their CDBG entitlement amount.

### *USDA Rural Development Water and Environmental Programs*

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants for Drinking Water and Wastewater are available for constructing, repairing, expanding, or improving water supply and distribution systems and waste collection and treatment systems; certain facility development; acquiring needed land, water sources, and water rights; and legal and engineering fees.

### *SBA Disaster Loans*

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) provides infrastructure assistance to private entities for both private and non-profit drinking water and wastewater utilities to return infrastructure to its pre-disaster operability through the SBA's Office of Disaster Assistance. These subsidized loans are offered at below market rates.

### *Commerce EDA Economic Assistance Programs*

The Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA) offers assistance to rural and urban areas where unemployment is high and incomes are low with a mission

to "enhance community success in attracting private capital investment and lucrative job opportunities." EDA assistance can help communities that are in economic decline upgrade their physical infrastructure, including drinking water and wastewater facilities.

### *Delta Regional Authority Federal Grant Program*

The Delta Regional Authority (DRA) is a federal-state partnership serving a 240-county/parish area in an eight-state region, including 46 parishes in Louisiana that are eligible for DRA's federal grant program. DRA grants are primarily used as a match for other federal funds are focused on basic public infrastructure, transportation infrastructure, business development and workforce training.

### *EPA State Revolving Funds*

EPA provides grants to Louisiana's Department of Health & Hospitals to support the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, which provides low-interest loans to water systems for infrastructure improvements needed to protect public health and ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA also provides grants to Louisiana's Department of Environmental Quality to support the Clean Water State Revolving Fund to help meet Clean Water Act requirements through low-interest loans or other assistance to publicly owned wastewater collection and treatment systems, stormwater and nonpoint source pollution control and estuary management projects.

### *Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (WRDA 92), Environmental Infrastructure, as amended*

Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Environmental Infrastructure, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of the Army to provide assistance to non-Federal interests for carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects including wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution facilities. Such assistance may be in the form of technical and planning and design assistance as well as construction assistance for defined projects and locations with specific amounts authorized for each location. A non-Federal cost share not less than 25% is required for all assistance under section 219.

**Table 1. Programs**

Program	Type of Assistance; Terms and Conditions	Uses	Eligible Applicants	Application Process
FEMA Public Assistance Program (PA)	Grants: 90% of the eligible cost for Katrina and Rita	Emergency work: debris removal and demolition of unsafe structures.  Permanent work: restore to pre-disaster design. (water treatment and delivery systems; sewage collection and treatment facilities)	States, local governments, Indian tribes and certain Private-Nonprofit Organizations (PNP) via States.	Louisiana Public Assistance program – <a href="http://louisianapa.com">http://louisianapa.com</a> Applicants must complete a request for public assistance (RPA) to initiate the process for applying for funding.  Deadlines – The project completion deadlines are set from the date that the major disaster or emergency is declared and are dependent on the type of work being done (Emergency Work, 6 months; Permanent Work, 18 Months). However, deadlines may be extended by FEMA.  Additional Disaster Recovery information is available from the Louisiana Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness <a href="http://www.lopep.state.la.us/disrecovery/disrecovindex.htm">http://www.lopep.state.la.us/disrecovery/disrecovindex.htm</a>  General Information on PA program <a href="http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/index.shtm">http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/index.shtm</a>  Public Assistance Branch, Recovery Division, FEMA, DHS, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472
FEMA Mitigation 406	Grants to Eligible Public Assistance Projects	Mitigation work identified at specific sites receiving FEMA Public Assistance	States, local governments, Indian tribes and certain Private-Nonprofit Organizations (PNP) via States	Those interested in receiving HMGP funding should discuss mitigation needs with their FEMA Public Assistance contact.  In Louisiana the Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness implements the HMGP program. <a href="http://www.lopep.state.la.us/hlsmitigation/mitigationindex.htm">http://www.lopep.state.la.us/hlsmitigation/mitigationindex.htm</a>  General Information on HMGP program <a href="http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgrp/">http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgrp/</a>  Risk Reduction Branch, Mitigation Division, FEMA, DHS, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472; Telephone: (202) 646-2856.  Hazard Mitigation Funding Under Section 406 <a href="http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/co_hazardmit.shtm">http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/co_hazardmit.shtm</a>
FEMA Mitigation 404	Grants for long term hazard mitigation	Funds may be used to fund projects that will reduce or eliminate the losses from future disasters	States, local governments, Indian tribes and certain Private-Nonprofit Organizations (PNP) via States	Those interested in applying to the HMGP should contact the state to begin the application process.  In Louisiana the Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness implements the HMGP program. <a href="http://www.lopep.state.la.us/hlsmitigation/mitigationindex.htm">http://www.lopep.state.la.us/hlsmitigation/mitigationindex.htm</a>  General Information on HMGP program <a href="http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgrp/">http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgrp/</a>  Risk Reduction Branch, Mitigation Division, FEMA, DHS, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472; Telephone: (202) 646-2856.
FEMA Special Community Disaster Loans Program (SCDLs)	Loans. Loan limited to 25% of yearly operating budget. 5 yr. loan – can extend to 10 yrs. Applicant selects payment schedule. Rate approx. 2.7% Local government must pledge collateral security (state will not cosign).	Proceeds from these loans will be limited to the performance of core municipal operating functions services related to protecting and promoting the health, safety, and public welfare of the community. SCDL funds used for operational purposes, not capital outlay or debt services against capital outlay.	Local governments that provide “essential services”. Must be allowed by state statute to incur debt and have > 5% revenue loss for current or succeeding years. Private non-profits not eligible for loans, but local governments may provide proceeds to them for “essential services.” Local government remains responsible for how funds are spent.	The local government shall submit an application for a Special Community Disaster Loan through the Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR)  In Louisiana, the Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness implements SCDL program. Contact Chris Cerniauskas at 225-329-8269 for information about how to apply. Applications must be approved by the Louisiana State Bond Commission.  General information on the SCDL program <a href="http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/fs_cdl.shtm">http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/fs_cdl.shtm</a>

**Table 1. Programs**

Program	Type of Assistance; Terms and Conditions	Uses	Eligible Applicants	Application Process
HUD Community Development Block Formula Grant Entitlement Communities Grants	Grants. Entitlement communities must spend at least 70% of their funds for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Can be used to match FEMA grants.	Buying, constructing, or rehabilitating public facilities such as water and sewer systems.	Cities with populations of at least 50,000; and qualified urban counties with populations of at least 200,000 (excluding the population of entitled cities).	To receive its annual CDBG entitlement grant, a grantee must develop and submit its Consolidated Plan to HUD.  Note that the local government administers the program and determines which local projects receive funding.  Community Development Block Formula Grant Entitlement Communities Grants. <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement/index.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement/index.cfm</a>
HUD Community Development Block Formula Grant State Administered	Grants. States must spend at least 70% of their funds for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Can be used to match FEMA grants.	Constructing or rehabilitating public facilities such as water and sewer systems.	For the traditional program, municipalities and parishes that are not entitlement communities.  For supplemental funding, municipalities, parishes, entitlement communities, and other entities may be eligible.	For the traditional CDBG program, HUD annually distributes funds to each State based on a statutory formula which takes into account population, poverty, incidence of overcrowded housing, and age of housing. <i>Neither HUD nor States distribute funds directly to citizens or private organizations; all funds (other than administrations and the technical assistance set-aside) are distributed by States to units of general local government.</i>  Congress has provided Louisiana with supplemental funding for disaster recovery. Decisions on use of supplemental funding will be made by the Louisiana Recovery Authority. <a href="http://www.lra.louisiana.gov/">http://www.lra.louisiana.gov/</a>  Louisiana CDBG program. <a href="http://www.doa.louisiana.gov/cdbg/cdbg.htm">http://www.doa.louisiana.gov/cdbg/cdbg.htm</a>  CDBG Disaster Recovery Assistance. <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/dri/cdbg.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/dri/cdbg.cfm</a>
HUD Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program	Under this program, entitlement communities can receive (in the aggregate) loan guarantees equal to 5 times their CDBG entitlement amount. The maximum loan repayment period is 20 years. Can be used to match FEMA grants.	Finance acquisition of real property (including related public improvements, clearance, and relocation), rehabilitation of publicly owned real property (including infrastructure), housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and economic development activities.	Metropolitan cities and urban counties (i.e., CDBG entitlement recipients). Nonentitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by States that administer the CDBG program.	To apply for a Section 108 Guaranteed Loan, contact your local HUD office ( <a href="http://www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm</a> ) in advance for help in preparing an application.  Section 108 program. <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/108/">http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/108/</a>
SBA Business Physical Disaster Loans	Loans of up to \$1.5 million are available for profit and nonprofit organizations.  Interest rates may be as low as 4% APR and terms may be as long as 30 years. Actual maturity is based on ability to repay.	Repair or replacement of real property, machinery, equipment, fixtures, inventory, and leasehold improvements	Large or small businesses and non-profit organizations may apply	Necessary information is specified in the loan application and includes: (1) SBA Form 5-SBA Loan application, (2) IRS Form 8821 – Tax Information Authorization (for business and each principal), (3) A copy of certain federal income tax information (as specified on the application)  Helpful information: (1) A brief history of the business, (2) Personal and business financial statements (for business and each principal)  Call 1-800-659-2955, visit any Disaster Recovery Center, or visit the website at: <a href="http://www.sba.gov/disaster_recov">www.sba.gov/disaster_recov</a>
SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs)	Loans up to \$1.5 million are available for small, for profit organizations. Combined physical and economic injury loans may not exceed \$1.5 million (except for major sources of employment).	Limited to the economic injury determined by program standards, less business interruption insurance and other recoveries up to the administrative lending limit. SBA also considers potential contributions that are available from the business and/or its owner(s) or affiliates.	Small Businesses only (program not available to non-profits)	Necessary information is specified in the loan application and includes: (1) SBA Form 5-SBA Loan application, (2) IRS Form 8821 – Tax Information Authorization (for business and each principal), (3) A copy of certain federal income tax information (as specified on the application)  Helpful information: (1) A brief history of the business, (2) Personal and business financial statements (for business and each principal)  Call 1-800-659-2955, visit any Disaster Recovery Center, or visit the website at: <a href="http://www.sba.gov/disaster_recov">www.sba.gov/disaster_recov</a>

**Table 1. Programs**

Program	Type of Assistance; Terms and Conditions	Uses	Eligible Applicants	Application Process
USDA Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Loans, Loan Guarantees, and Grants	<p>Direct Loan and Grant Program. Interest rates are set quarterly based on an index of current market yields for municipal obligations. Repayment term is a maximum of 40 years. Grant funds may be available to reduce user costs to a reasonable level; maximum grant amount is 75% of eligible facility development costs. Interest rate currently 4.5%. Can be used to match FEMA grants.</p> <p>Guaranteed Loan Program. Not eligible for grant, eligible lenders obtain up to a 90% guarantee for loans made and serviced by them. Can be used to match FEMA grants.</p>	Drinking Water and Wastewater: Costs for constructing, repairing, expanding, or improving water supply and distribution systems and waste collection and treatment systems; certain facility development; acquiring needed land, water sources, and water rights; legal and engineering fees.	<p>Public entities: Cities and towns up to 10,000 people; rural areas with no population limits.</p> <p>Eligible lenders obtain guarantee for loans made and serviced by them. Lenders should contact the Rural Development Area Office or State Office.</p>	<p>Applications may be filed with the USDA Rural Development office serving the applicant's area. Detailed information and applications are available through USDA Rural Development State, Local, and Area Offices.</p> <p>Louisiana Rural Development, Water and Environmental Programs 3727 Government Street, Alexandria, LA 71302 <a href="http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/la/index.htm">http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/la/index.htm</a></p> <p>Louisiana Rural Development State, Area, Local, and Satellite Office locations and telephone numbers may be obtained at <a href="http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/la/offices.htm">http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/la/offices.htm</a></p> <p>For additional information, you may consult the program's fact sheet at <a href="http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfact.pdf">http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfact.pdf</a></p>
USDA Rural Development Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (ECWAG)	Grant Program. Maximum grant amount is \$500,000 for occurrence of a significant decline in quantity or quality of water within 2 years; \$150,000 to make emergency repairs and replacement of facilities on existing systems. Can be used to match FEMA grants.	Drinking Water: Costs for extending, repairing, or performing significant maintenance on existing water systems; new construction of water lines and sources of water, reservoirs, and treatment plants; replacing equipment; connection or tap fees; legal and engineering fees and environmental impact analyses; acquiring water rights.	Public entities and nonprofit corporations serving rural areas.	<p>Applications are filed with any USDA Rural Development State or District office.</p> <p>Louisiana Rural Development, Water and Environmental Programs Staff 3727 Government Street, Alexandria, LA 71302 <a href="http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/la/index.htm">http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/la/index.htm</a></p> <p>Louisiana Rural Development State, Area, Local, and Satellite Office locations and telephone numbers may be obtained at <a href="http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/la/offices.htm">http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/la/offices.htm</a></p> <p>For additional information, you may consult the program's fact sheet at: <a href="http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfact.pdf">http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfact.pdf</a></p>
USDA Rural Development Rural Water Circuit Rider Technical Assistance	Provides technical assistance; not a grant nor a loan program. Rural Development contracts through the National Rural Water Association (NRWA) to provide this service. Can be used to match FEMA grants.	Provides technical assistance for day-to-day operational, financial, and management problems for rural water systems.	Available to local water and sewer utilities.	<p>Project description and links to the NRWA web page. <a href="http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/program.htm#rural%20water">http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/program.htm#rural%20water</a></p> <p>The Rural Water Association affiliate for Louisiana is located at 818 12th Street, Kinder, LA 70648, Phone: 318-738-2896</p>
USDA Rural Development Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP)	Loan Program. Maximum of 20 years. Interest Rate 4.9%-5.9%, depending on term.	Supplement additional funds to develop a project. Also, provides technical assistance for day-to-day financial and management problems for rural water systems.	Private nonprofit organizations and privately owned systems that have tax exempt status granted by IRS.	Contact Community Resource Group at <a href="http://www.crg.org">www.crg.org</a> or phone Jerry Lary at (318) 466-9299
EPA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)	Loan Program. Loans: 20-year maximum term, interest is at or below market rate. Special terms are available for Emergency & Disadvantaged System projects. Can be used to match FEMA grants.	Drinking Water: planning and design, capital improvements.	Public and private entities, including for-profit and non-profit organizations.	<p>Louisiana DWSRF application website: <a href="http://www.opd.dhh.state.la.us/dwrf/loanprogram/index.html">http://www.opd.dhh.state.la.us/dwrf/loanprogram/index.html</a></p> <p>Louisiana DWSRF Program Manager T. Jay Ray, Louisiana Dept. of Health and Hospitals, (225) 765-5075</p> <p>US EPA Region 6 - DWSRF Contact Velma Smith, (214) 665-7153 EPA's DWSRF web site: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf.html">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf.html</a></p>

**Table 1. Programs**

Program	Type of Assistance; Terms and Conditions	Uses	Eligible Applicants	Application Process
EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)	Loan Program: Interest rates at or below market rate; 20-year maximum term. Can be used to match FEMA grants.	Wastewater: planning and design, capital improvements.	Public entities	<p>Louisiana CWSRF application website: <a href="http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2148/Default.aspx">http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2148/Default.aspx</a></p> <p>Louisiana CWSRF Program Manager - Thomas Griggs, Louisiana Dept. of Environmental Quality, (225) 219-3469 (phone), (225) 219-1039 (fax), e-mail at: <a href="mailto:Tom.Griggs@la.gov">Tom.Griggs@la.gov</a></p> <p>U.S. EPA Region 6 – CWSRF Contact Velma Smith, (214) 665-7153 EPA's CWSRF web site: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/index.htm">http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/index.htm</a></p>
EDA Economic Assistance Programs	Grants and Cooperative Agreements. Grants: Generally may not exceed 50% of project cost but additional funding up to 100% may be available if project meets certain criteria.	Drinking Water or Wastewater (neither is mentioned specifically): Eligible costs include those for construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and development facilities necessary to generate private sector jobs and investment.	State, political subdivision of a State including special purpose unit of government, institution of higher education, public or private nonprofit organization acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a state, Indian Tribe.	<p>Grant descriptions: <a href="http://www.eda.gov/ImageCache/EDAPublic/documents/pdfdocs/ffo_5fgeneral051210_2epdf/v1/ffo_5fgeneral051210.pdf">http://www.eda.gov/ImageCache/EDAPublic/documents/pdfdocs/ffo_5fgeneral051210_2epdf/v1/ffo_5fgeneral051210.pdf</a></p> <p>Grants for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities and Economic Adjustment Assistance: <a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/circulars/a133_compliance/04/doc.pdf">http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/circulars/a133_compliance/04/doc.pdf</a></p> <p>EDA Regional Office/Economic Development Representatives, Louisiana: Pamela Davidson-Ehlers, 500 Poydras Street, Room 1025, New Orleans, LA, 70130-3310, (504) 589-4179, e-mail at: <a href="mailto:pdavidson@eda.doc.gov">pdavidson@eda.doc.gov</a></p> <p>Jorge Ayala, Austin Regional Office, 504 Lavaca, Suite 1100, Austin, TX 78701-2858, (512) 381-8150, e-mail at: <a href="mailto:jayala@eda.doc.gov">jayala@eda.doc.gov</a></p>
Delta Regional Authority Federal Grant Program	Grant Program: Notwithstanding any provision of law limiting the federal share in any grant program, DRA funds can be used as matching monies for other federal grants. Can be used to match FEMA grants.	<p>Drinking Water and Wastewater: Projects that demonstrate job-creation or job-retention impact or demonstrate a reasonable expectation of impending sanction.</p> <p>Examples can include: water and wastewater treatment at residential, commercial and industrial sites.</p> <p>DRA can also fund transportation infrastructure, business development, and workforce training.</p>	<p>Public entities and non-profit corporations in the 46 LA parishes covered by the DRA.</p> <p>For a list of eligible parishes, please look under the Federal Grant Program tab at <a href="http://www.dra.gov">www.dra.gov</a>.</p>	<p>The DRA "Uniform Pre-Application Package" can be accessed through DRA's Web site at <a href="http://www.dra.gov">www.dra.gov</a>, "DRA Federal Grant Program," calling 1-888-GO TO DRA, e-mailing <a href="mailto:Pre-App.team@dra.gov">Pre-App.team@dra.gov</a>.</p> <p>Applicants should work with their Local Development Districts (LDDs) to develop and complete their pre-application package – THIS SERVICE IS FREE TO PRE-APPLICANTS. Contact information for LDDs can be found at <a href="http://www.dra.gov">www.dra.gov</a> under the Federal Grant Program tab.</p>
Section 219 of Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (WRDA 92), Environmental Infrastructure as amended	The authority under section 219 is divided into technical, planning and design assistance for certain defined projects and locations with a total nationwide authorization of \$30 million and technical, planning and design, and construction assistance for defined projects and locations with specific amount authorized for each location.	In general assistance includes technical, planning and design, and construction of environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects including wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution facilities.	In general non-Federal sponsors that have the legal and financial capability to provide the cash and real estate requirements needed for a project. Examples of eligible applicants include: State, county, city or township, borough, port authority, water district, river basin authority, non-governmental organization (environmental only).	<p>To date, the Section 219 Environmental Infrastructure program does not receive funds through the president's budget, all funds are appropriated through congressional earmarks on a year to year basis dependent on the priority of congress.</p> <p>For more information contact Mr. Shawn Vicknair, Program Manager, US Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District at (504) 862-2024, email: <a href="mailto:Shawn.M.Vicknair@MVNO2.USACE.ARMY.MIL">Shawn.M.Vicknair@MVNO2.USACE.ARMY.MIL</a>.</p> <p>If a project is already authorized contact state and local representatives to try to get funding appropriated so project can be implemented. For more information on WRDA 92 consult website: <a href="http://www.usace.army.mil/civilworks/cecwp/branches/mp_and_dev/Wrda99/wrda92219.pdf">http://www.usace.army.mil/civilworks/cecwp/branches/mp_and_dev/Wrda99/wrda92219.pdf</a></p> <p>Authorized Louisiana applicants to date include: St. Charles, St. Bernard, and Plaquemines Parishes for water and wastewater infrastructure; St. John the Baptist and St. James Parishes for water and sewer improvements; Baton Rouge, Louisiana is authorized for water related infrastructure for the parishes of East Baton Rouge, Ascension, and Livingston; Iberia Parish for water and wastewater infrastructure; and Kenner for wastewater infrastructure.</p>

**Table 2. Eligible Uses**

Program	Emergency Repairs	Planning and Design	Construction/ Capitalization	Operations and Maintenance	Technical Assistance	Funds to Match FEMA Grants	Bridge Loans	Private-for-profit Systems
FEMA PA	■	■	■					
FEMA Mitigation 406	■	■	■					
FEMA Mitigation 404		■			■			■
FEMA SCDLs				■				
HUD CDGB Entitlement Communities Grants	■		■		■	■		
HUD CDGB State Administered	■		■		■	■		
HUD Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program			■		■			
SBA Business Physical Disaster Loans	■		■	■				■
SBA EIDLs	■		■	■				■
USDA Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Loans, Grants and Load Guarantees	■	■	■			■		
USDA ECWAG	■	■	■			■		
USDA Circuit Rider Technical Assistance					■			
USDA RCAP	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
EPA DWSRF	■	■	■			■	■	■
EPA CWSRF	■	■	■			■	■	
EDA Economic Assistance Programs		■	■					
Delta Regional Authority	■	■	■			■		
Section 219 of WRDA 92		■	■		■			



# Contact Information

## Federal

### FEMA

1-800-621-3362, 1-800-462-7585 (Hearing Impaired)  
[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

### HUD/Louisiana Office

(504) 589-7214  
<http://www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm?state=la>

### USDOT/Participation in Louisiana Long-Term Community Recovery

<http://louisiana.volpe.dot.gov/>

### USDA Rural Development

(318) 473-7921  
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/>

### EPA

<http://www.epa.gov/katrina>

### EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

### Economic Development Administration

(504) 589-4179  
<http://www.eda.gov>

### Delta Regional Authority

1-888-468-6372  
<http://www.dra.gov>

### Small Business Administration

(202) 205-6734  
[http://www.sba.gov/disaster\\_recov/loaninfo/phydisaster.html](http://www.sba.gov/disaster_recov/loaninfo/phydisaster.html)

## State

### Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health

(225) 763-3590 (Center for Environmental Health)  
<http://www.oph.dhh.state.la.us/>

### Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

(225) 342-1234  
<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/>

### Louisiana Recovery Authority

(225) 382-5502  
<http://www.lra.louisiana.gov/>

### Louisiana Long Term Recovery

<http://www.louisianaspeaks.org/>

### Louisiana Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness

<http://www.lope.state.la.us>

Previous drafts of this document included contact information for parish storefronts. The information has been removed from the final version because the storefronts are no longer active.