

**HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM**

Rev 02.09

For OCD DRU Use Only	Disaster (Gustav, Ike, or both)	Submission Date
09-		June 2, 2009

APPLICANT

Parish Terrebonne Parish	Parish President Michel Claudet	E-mail Address mhclaudet@tpcg.org		
Street or P. O. Box P.O. Box 2768	City Houma	Parish Terrebonne	State LA	ZIP Code 70361
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	State LA	ZIP Code 70361

GUSTAV/IKE PROGRAM AREAS

Please identify the relevant programs and provide an estimated percentage breakdown of the first allocation amount of recovery funds that the parish anticipates using on the programs listed below. Program descriptions can be found in the Action Plan Amendment No. 1 on the LRA website (www.lra.louisiana.gov). The total percentage should equal 100. Please select only those that apply in your parish. This summary information should relate directly to Section III.

HOUSING		
Homeowner Rehabilitation - Elevation Gap Funding <input type="checkbox"/> 2%	Homeowner Compensation <input type="checkbox"/> _____%	Housing Buyout Program <input type="checkbox"/> 3%
Homeownership Financing <input type="checkbox"/> 2%	Homelessness Prevention <input type="checkbox"/> _____%	New Development/ Construction & Neighborhood Redevelopment <input type="checkbox"/> 5%
Rental Rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> 1%		Total Category <input type="checkbox"/> 13%

INFRASTRUCTURE
Infrastructure Recovery Program <input type="checkbox"/> 80%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Economic Recovery and Revitalization <input type="checkbox"/> 2%

ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING		
Community Resiliency Program <input type="checkbox"/> _____%	Public Services Program <input type="checkbox"/> _____%	Administration <input type="checkbox"/> 5% *Max of 5%

Does the parish anticipate applying for additional funds from the state-administered Affordable Rental Housing Program? (Yes)

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

SECTION I: BACKGROUND

A. Uniform Data

LRA/OCD-DRU will work with the parishes to facilitate that consistent data sets are compiled to ensure a data-driven planning and program development recovery process. LRA/ OCD-DRU staff will compile for each Parish a standard set of data from common sources on the three following areas by the March 26, 2009 workshop.

1. Parish Demographics

Terrebonne Parish has a population of 108,424 as of 2007. The Parish has grown faster since 1995 than 60% of U.S. counties above 50,000 population and sixth fastest since 1995 among Louisiana Parishes. As well, manufacturing employment has grown over the last decade of 67% versus a national decline of 3% during the same period. Our numbers of small businesses increase 78% faster than other metro areas between 150,000-300,000 in population. These factors may explain why Terrebonne is still growing in the current economic climate and has unemployment trends well below the Louisiana and national average. However, Terrebonne Parish has nearly half the number of college graduates as the national average. A substantial share of income is from wages and salaries and less from financial investments, so job losses, cutbacks on hours or unexpected housing expenses directly affect family finances.

Median household income	\$40,692
Total population as of 2007	108,424
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007	3.8%
Population, 2000	104,503
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2007	7.6%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2007	26.7%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2007	10.8%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	67.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	12.3%
Housing units, 2007	43,995
Homeownership rate, 2000	75.6%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	11.1%

Terrebonne Parish is under a consolidated government. The parish consists of the city of Houma and several areas that are identified as communities: Dulac, Theriot, Ponte aux Chenes, Montegut, Chauvin, Bourg Chacahoula, Bayou Cane, Gray, Gibson, Donner and Shriever. The communities down the bayou in particular suffered from the flood. The electricity was out for nearly a month in some areas. At least 20% of the parish was without power for 14 days.* Due to water-dependent industries in the area, family land, or personal preference, many residents want to maintain their community identity and work with the land to elevate homes, businesses and institutions or protect them with levees rather than move north. The northern portions of the parish are also at flood risk, so our growth plans take

* The City of Houma power was restored within a week, and generators and other improvements are in process to provide emergency power to critical facilities throughout the Parish in times of power interruption.

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

flooding into account in all areas. Surge maps developed by Sea Grant show that a hurricane that hits Terrebonne Bay or the Atchafalaya could flood all of the City of Houma and portions of the northern parish.

The development trends show that the LA Highway 311 corridor will be the primary growth area for the Parish over the next twenty (20) years. Development pressures are pushing north to avoid flooding from storms and disruption from natural disasters. Accordingly, the Parish is creating zones to encourage residential and commercial activity off the northern portions of Highways 311 and 24 and is employing floodplain management tools to avoid future damages throughout the parish.

The Houma-Terrebonne Comprehensive Plan represents an attempt to respect the special qualities that have resulted in the Parish's historical development as a resource enriched community. The dominating role and urban atmosphere of Houma and the Bayou Cane areas, the vast acres of environmentally sensitive lands, the intricate and extensive system of waterways, the strong family values, and the influence of the Parish's oil-based economy have contributed to Houma-Terrebonne's unique character. The exposure of the lower areas to flooding, changing economic conditions, the influx of labor and people displaced by storms from other communities and the explosion of recreational campsites in the lower part of the parish are major factors in the planning process. The Parish recovery plan is aimed at protecting the integrity of existing communities while at the same time providing for growth and housing options that alleviate flood hazards.

Oil and gas exploration and fisheries are the traditional industries in the area. Terrebonne's growth is attributed to the natural resources available here. The medical and research fields are growing along with manufacturing and retail and other support industry.

Natural Features Brief

Terrebonne Parish is over 85% wetland and open water. This lends itself to a thriving fishery as well as sport fishing and other recreational access to the bayous and ocean bays. However, only 8% is buildable land, and 3.2% remains for future growth. The bayous have some of the highest land due to the natural deposits over thousands of years.

All of Terrebonne Parish is a delta formed by the sediment brought south by the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers. Terrebonne has a total area of 2066.88 square miles (987.358 square miles in land and 1079.330 square miles in water). It is composed of low, flat land with a topography varying from prairies and wooden areas 12' above sea level in the northern part to bayous, lakes, and salt marshes in the southern section. The parish is roughly 29 degrees 36'0" N latitude and 90 degrees 43'30" longitude.

The Parish, located in the Mississippi River Delta, consists of undulating narrow ridges, back swamp borders of the ridges, and extensive swamps and marshes. The coastal marshes and swamps range from sea level to about 3' in elevation and are frequently inundated by overflow from streams and/or tides.

Of the many factors that adversely impact the extremely fragile environment of the Parish, the foremost critical detriment to the overall vitality of the environmental conditions of the Parish is the rate at which Terrebonne Parish is losing its critically important coastline and wetlands.

Scientific records reflect that the Barataria and Terrebonne Basins continue to suffer the highest land loss rates in the State. Loss patterns within the Terrebonne and Barataria Basins are dominated by continued interior land loss, with loss of nonfresh, bay-fringing lands continuing to increase. Areas of greatest loss are concentrated east of the Bayou Dularge ridge within the Terrebonne Basin and along the entire south-central and southeastern portions of the Barataria Basin.

2. Storm Impact Brief

According to the National Weather Service, while tropical storm force winds were observed in portions of Southern Mississippi and Southeast Louisiana, the main impact to the area was water related. The storm surge inundated broad sections of the coast, especially Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes.

In Southeast Louisiana, storm surge of up to 5 to 8 feet above normal along the southeast Louisiana coast caused

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

major tidal flooding. Lower portions of Plaquemines, Jefferson, Lafourche, and Terrebonne Parishes were especially hard hit by storm surge flooding. The unusually high storm surge generated by the distant hurricane affected many low-lying coastal areas. Some locally built levees were breached or overtopped, most notably in southern Terrebonne Parish where 2,500 homes out of the 15,000 homes in the affected area were flooded.

The storm surge flooding took several weeks to fully drain from many low lying areas of southeast Louisiana. The minimum sea level pressure measured in southeast Louisiana was 1002.5 millibars at LUMCON facility near Dulac.

Rainfall across the area was mainly less than one and a half inches.

At least 2,500 homes flooded in the parish based on the quick claims from the National Flood Insurance Program and the Residential Substantial Damage Estimates available through FEMA. FEMA assessments of housing damage confirm that 2,759 homes suffered over \$5,000 in damages. At least 197 owner occupied and 121 rental homes were destroyed beyond repair. Approximately 247 non-residential structures were flooded but seem repairable. After an exhaustive survey by the Parish Department of Planning and Zoning as many as 800 residential structures are thought to be abandoned due to the hurricanes or past flood events. On a positive note, over 1,400 structures elevated above the ABFE and 6,200 partially elevated structures suffered no flood damage.



The high water marks as measured by FEMA and reported in the February draft of the Louisiana Hurricane Ike Coastal High Water Mark Data Collection Study reached 7.5 feet NAVD 29 of still water off of Highway 56 and 8.1 feet NAVD 29 for wave height just east of Highway 55.

Terrebonne Parish has put non-federal levees in place that have served their purpose for many storm events. However, the water from Hurricane Ike breached the Montegut Levee and overtopped each of the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Madison Canal | 4-3B Pointe Aux Chenes |
| 3-1A Susie Canal | 4-3C Isle De Jean Charles |
| 3-1B | 4-8 Montegut |
| 3-1B Extension Orange Street South | 5-1A Lower Little Caillou |
| 3-1C Shrimpers Row | 5-1B Upper Little Caillou |
| 3-2 Mayfield | 5-2 Boudreaux Canal |
| 4-1 Upper Pointe Aux Chenes | 8-1 Lower Dularge |
| 4-2B Sara Road to Bush Canal | 8-2C Marmande North |
| 4-3A Middle Pointe Aux Chenes | 8-2D Falgout Canal North |

The Parish has spent over \$1.36 million to repair shoulder damage to roads damaged by the hurricanes. TPCG graded and restored shoulders and the surface of portions of 51 roads throughout the parish. In the south of the Parish alone, 123,144 yards of roadwork (23 miles) were required to provide safe access to neighborhoods and businesses. Island Road to the Isle de Jean Charles was limited to one lane for several months and was redamaged by a rainstorm in March before repairs were completed. Much of the roadwork is being funded by FEMA public assistance.

Did the parish have other storm-related episodes of tornados or lightning strikes?

Apparently several localized tornados came through the parish and caused damage to homes and businesses. Roofs were damaged in areas that had sustained winds as well leaving rough lines of lost roofs or downed fences.

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

3. Economic Impact Brief

Early estimates from the National Flood Insurance Program suggest that there was over \$60,000,000 in residential property damage from the two storms.

2,342 acres of cropland in Terrebonne flooded for Ike at the peak of the harvest season. This translates to \$3.87 million in losses in revenue to the agricultural community.

New construction projects were delayed at least 30 days due to power and supply disruptions, as well as reprioritization of construction crews.

8,000 businesses had to shut down operations for some period of time due to the evacuation or power outages.

As a result of Gustav, businesses in Terrebonne Parish lost roughly \$50-100MM in productivity (wages paid but workers unable to work) and lost roughly \$200-400MM in revenues due to hurricane-related disruptions (e.g., power outages, worker displacement).

As a result of Gustav, Terrebonne Parish suffered roughly \$75-225MM in physical damages to commercial/industrial structures, property, and inventory (excludes damages to residential, agriculture, and government property).

800 business received up to 3 feet of floodwaters in the facilities

B. Public Service / Institutions

Were there specific public service/institutions impacted by the storm(s) ? (Yes)

Please check the type of services/ institutions that were impacted

Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	First Responder	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hospitals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public Buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sewers/ Drainage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Many of the schools flooded forcing children to go to unfamiliar schools until repairs were made. Island Road was reduced to one lane for months. Hospitals suffered quite a bit of damage -- Chabert Medical Center (one of the parish's two hospitals and the only charity hospital in the region) closed for nearly three weeks. The other public hospital, Terrebonne General Medical Center also sustained damage to its facilities, but reopened once electricity was restored.

The Parish is estimated to be eligible for \$40,000,000 for public buildings and \$20,000,000 for non-public entities in Public Assistance from FEMA.

If 'Other' was checked, please explain:

The Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness experienced communication failures during Hurricane Gustav to the extent that all telephones, cellular and hard-wired phones were inoperable at the Emergency Operations Center. The alternate Emergency Operations Center, which was the South Central Planning and Development Commission Office in Gray, also did not have window protection for flying debris. Dump trucks were utilized as a temporary measure to block windows to prevent damage from flying debris. The Parish does not have an Emergency Operations Center that is rated for a Category 5 Hurricane. OEP is currently operating from a building that most likely will not withstand a Category 3 or higher hurricane. In the event of a Category 3 or higher storm OEP will have to evacuate to the alternate facility.

Were there any unique/ unforeseen failures?

The Parish had secured offices in Alexandria to ensure that communications would remain intact even if the power went out in Terrebonne. The command center would work from Alexandria if necessary until power was restored in the Parish. However, Alexandria also suffered outages, so the phone and internet access from the Parish was limited.

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

This caused some confusion among residents who had evacuated regarding the amount of damage sustained and the timeline for returning to their homes. This is being addressed through the purchase of generators and hardening of critical facilities. These corrections were in process prior to the onset of the hurricanes. The generators will be in place prior to the height of this hurricane season. OEP has already moved into their new facility and leveraged community assets to house employees during an event.

Has the Governor's Office for Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness via the FEMA Public Assistance program been made aware of these impacts? (Yes)

The Parish approached all council members, hospitals, the school board and a host of other entities that serve the public and might be eligible for Public Assistance in the early weeks following the storm. The schools and public facilities are working with FEMA through this program to repair damages and incorporate floodproofing strategies.

C. Planning

Does the parish have an approved hazard mitigation plan on file with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness? (Yes) If no please explain.

Does your parish or any of its municipalities have a comprehensive/ master plan? (Yes)

D. Receipt of CDBG Funds.

Provide the latest date when your parish has received CDBG funding.

Month February **Year** 2008

Terrebonne Parish is an entitlement community and receives annual funding from HUD.

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

SECTION II: COMMUNITY IMPACT

Please use the uniform data provided in Section I.A. and provide any additional qualitative and quantitative support to describe the impact of the storms on communities within the parish. If specific areas within the parish were more severely impacted, please provide boundaries of the area and any unique characteristics (demographics, characteristics of the natural or built environment).



The majority of the residents of the Parish were evacuated not only from the Parish, but the state. Those who could not afford to travel or who had special needs were transported out of state on buses and housed in emergency shelters. All but those with badges to allow employees related to emergency response were required to stay in their temporary shelters for a week. This was a hardship for many of our residents who live paycheck to paycheck. The Civic Center served as a staging ground for dispensing water, ice, food and tarps as most people lost everything in their refrigerators and freezers during the power outage and a boil water advisory was in effect until the potential for contamination was ruled out. There was a collective sigh of relief when the first local grocery stores reopened.

Travel was hazardous immediately after Hurricane Gustav. Power lines were down and leaning over the major thoroughfares and trees blocked streets entirely. In Dulac a boat had been lifted by the flood waters and deposited on the far side of the road 100 yards from the bayou.



Many homes had “blue roofs” and needed to be tarped to avoid further damage from rain falling into the homes. Hurricane Ike damaged was caused nearly entirely from rising water and the rains were limited to (INCHES). This was a reprieve for those homes that might otherwise have been considered total losses.



All of the nearly 8,000 businesses in the parish experienced business interruption for more than a week due to a mandatory evacuation of the entire parish followed by 100 percent power outage in the parish by Hurricane Gustav even though the Parish has a combination of the three electric service providers.

Gustav, being a wind event, mainly caused physical damage from downed trees and power poles, damaged roofs and metal buildings.

The damage to the parish was such that residents were unable to return to work for several days. With Ike on Gustav's heels, many residents held onto their hotel rooms, fearing another mandatory evacuation. Parts of the lower lying areas were evacuated a second time for Hurricane Ike. An estimated 800 people have yet to return to their homes. Over 750 people applied for repair permits and are on a waiting list for elevation funding. The flooding from Ike was widespread. The home on the right was washed off it's foundation and landed on a levee 700 feet away. Though most elevated structures were not flooded, the trailer to below was swept off it's platform.



HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09



Parish officials estimate nearly 800 business addresses were flooded by Hurricane Ike, including most of Terrebonne's eastern industrial corridor -- the bulk of its large industrial business. Those businesses on the eastern side of Houma near the Port of Terrebonne sustained flooding of up to 3 feet inside their facilities forcing workshops, fabrication facilities to shut down and offices to relocate. See the map on page 9 developed by the Parish in the days following the storms.

Many small businesses experienced declines in revenue from the interruption of business and redirection of citizens' disposable income to the rebuilding of their homes and other necessities of life. This

seriously impacted their ability to generate working capital and maintain pre-storm employment levels.

Personnel were evacuated from a total of 326 production platforms, equivalent to 45.5 % of the 717 manned platforms in the Gulf of Mexico. Personnel from 19 rigs were evacuated. This is equivalent to 15.7 % of the 121 rigs that operate in the Gulf. Comparing Katrina to Gustav: Four days after the Hurricane Gustav landed, 90.5% of oil production in the Gulf of Mexico remained offline, according to the Minerals Management Service. Four days after Hurricane Katrina the storm, 89% of oil production and 72% of gas production was still offline. In other words, Gustav has so far had a greater impact on gulf production than Katrina did. Perhaps due to mitigation measures, Gustav appears to have done far less damage to the gulf's energy infrastructure and recovery is expected.



Shrimp Processing Plant

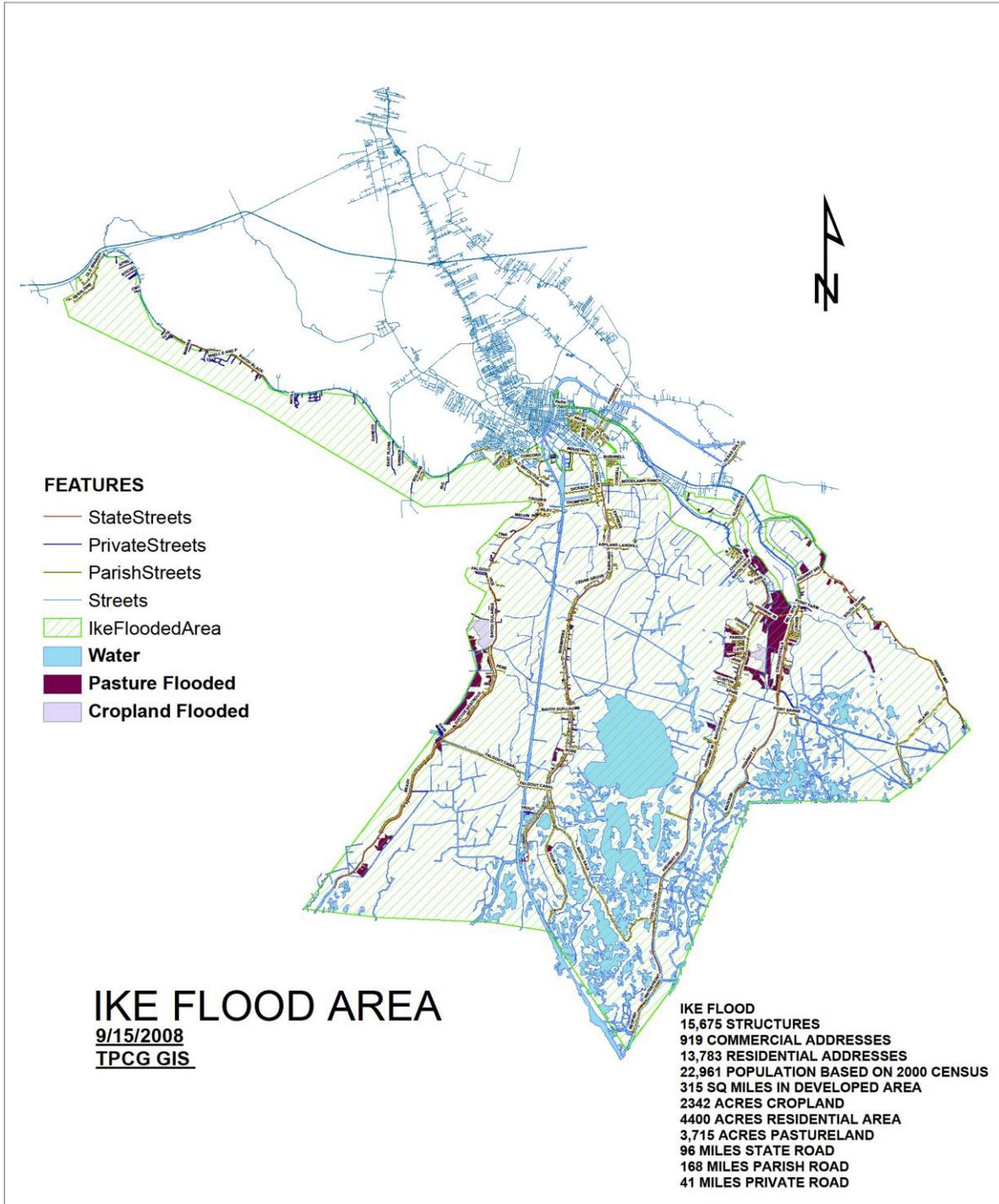


Tons of debris were removed from the Parish. Much of this comprised the resident's belongings (per capita income of 16,000).

While the Parish has suffered losses to public and private facilities, homes, churches, vessels and parts of our coastal marshland, we have an economy that is drawing people to Terrebonne Parish. This is placing added demand and pressure on the housing market making it difficult for people to move out of their flooded homes and to an area less likely to flood. Our recovery plan focuses on developing new housing options in areas less prone to flooding and protecting the housing stock that we have, particularly the low to moderate-income areas, through a comprehensive levee and coastal management program.

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09



Note: Legend quantifies structures, natural features and land use in the flooded area, not verified damages.

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application

PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

SECTION III: PROGRAM AREA DEVELOPMENT

Provide a brief description of specific project activities you propose in each program area, as reflected by those areas identified on the cover sheet, and the recovery needs that they will address.

HOUSING		
Homeowner Rehabilitation - Elevation Gap Funding <input type="checkbox"/> 2%	Homeowner Compensation <input type="checkbox"/> _____%	Housing Buyout Program <input type="checkbox"/> 3%
Homeownership Financing <input type="checkbox"/> 2%	Homelessness Prevention <input type="checkbox"/> _____%	New Development/ Construction & Neighborhood Redevelopment <input type="checkbox"/> 5%
Rental Rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> 1%		Total Category <input type="checkbox"/> 13%

Terrebonne Parish is the second fastest growing metropolitan area in the country. Prior to Hurricanes Gustav and Ike the rental market was well beyond the available units and the housing prices were above the means of many workforce residents. The hurricanes have exacerbated these challenges.

To expedite the growth of the rental market, Terrebonne Parish will be providing support to first time homebuyers, but also provide infrastructure for mixed-income rental and single-family home developments in addition to the state set aside specifically for affordable rental properties. The Parish only had 89 rental properties available as of November 2008. Of these, only nine were accessible at Fair Market Rent. Of the other 80, seven were up to 120% of fair market rent and the balance up to and above 150%, which will not be paid by HUD. Estimated median house



or condo value in 2000 was \$72,200. By 2007, the median value was \$117,000, or a 38% increase.* There was no concurrent jump in the income level of the average Parish resident.

Table 1 further illustrates the increasing house prices that are limiting access to home ownership, particularly in this financial climate. Median house pricing has risen above \$150,000, and few properties are accessible to the workforce and low-income residents, many of whom are living in substandard housing due to flood damage.

In 2005 559 homes were permitted at an average building cost of \$78,800. In 2006, 635 houses were built, but some estimates claim that the cost of building climbed significantly in Terrebonne Parish.*

Table 1. *http://www.city-data.com/county/Terrebonne_Parish-LA.html

AFFORDABLE RENTAL UNITS

\$10 million funded by the State Set-aside

Terrebonne Parish has published a request for proposal to invite for profit and non-profits developers to present plans for leveraging these funds through private investment or tax credits, and propose their visions for providing affordable rental housing. Very few affordable units were available prior to the storm and vacancies are rare at this time. TPCG is opting to administer the program at the parish level rather than relying on the state to choose and

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

administer the program. It is the initial vision that the Parish would provide infrastructure to the developments to decrease the per unit costs of construction. The Parish reserves the right to earmark a portion of the allocated funding for housing development for acquisition of land, easements or other property should that be necessary to reach Parish goals. In housing as well as other recovery areas, the Parish may need to request waivers from the standard HUD restrictions to achieve our goals.

HOMEOWNERSHIP FINANCING

First Time Homebuyer Assistance

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government shall provide homeownership assistance to applicants that meet the Department of Housing and Urban Development's definition of First Time Homebuyer and are approved for a loan from a private or public lender that complies with Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's First Time Homebuyer guidelines. Approved applicants shall receive down-payment and closing costs assistance of up to \$25,000.00. Applicants will be required to contribute at least 1% of the loan amount or \$1,000.00; whichever is greater, towards the cost of the certified appraisal, credit report, homeowner's insurance and/or flood insurance. In an effort to provide LMI applicants up to 120% of the median income with affordable mortgage loans, only mortgages that have fixed rates and do not exceed 1% above the current FNMA 90-day delivery rate will be allowed. Assistance shall be in the form a 3-year forgivable loan. This program will increase the availability of affordable owner-occupied housing.

HOMEOWNER REHABILITATION

Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Program

Financial assistance to LMI applicants of up to \$50,000.00 shall be provided in the form of a 3-year forgivable loan towards the cost of rehabilitation. The loan will be deferred provided that the "terms and conditions" of the loan agreement are adhered to. Repairs will be required to meet applicable building codes. This program will address the need to sustain affordable owner-occupied housing damaged by hurricanes Gustav and Ike.

RENTAL REHABILITATION

Rental Rehabilitation Program

Financial assistance will be given to owners of rental property that agree to rent units at fair market rates as defined by the Department of Housing Development to applicants that are at or below 80% of the area median income. The maximum assistance shall be 50% of the total repair cost or \$50,000.00 per unit, whichever is less. Assistance shall be in the form of a forgivable loan. This program will address the need to sustain and/or increase affordable rental housing damaged by hurricanes Gustav and Ike.

Mixed Income Owner Occupied Housing Development

CDBG funds will be used to develop new owner occupied workforce housing in Terrebonne Parish. The development will have 55% of units available for purchase to families that are at or below 120% of the area median income. The remaining 45% will be made available to families that exceed 80% of the area median income. We are proposing two developments of this type. Funds will be used to provide the installation of infrastructure in an effort to lower the per lot cost. This project will increase the availability of affordable owner-occupied housing.

Elevation Assistance

After hurricane Ike the permit office processed 100 permits a day for several weeks. In that process they tracked people who were interested in elevations which is over 700 requests to date. We have since advertised for people who didn't get permits yet, but want to elevate, to write to the Parish to show their interest in elevating. We received fifty more unique claims in response to the ad. Most people have been advised to apply for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program expected from FEMA in the fall. However, many people need gap funding rather than 75% of the cost or more. These applicants may have received ICC or Road Home money, but still need \$10,000 for stairs, plumbing and electrical. This assistance is to help those people who are low to moderate-income and cannot find the complementary funding without this assistance. The parish will require a rejection letter due to income from a mortgage company, NRCS or the SBA as part of the application.

**HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM**

Rev 02.09

INFRASTRUCTURE	
Infrastructure Recovery Program	<input type="checkbox"/> 80%

Terrebonne Parish has been investing in planning and engineering activities to improve the delivery of services during the storm season and meet the goals of the Long-term Recovery Plan, the Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Comprehensive Plan. Parish and other funds are in place for emergency generators, pump station screen cleaners, and a levee/road combination to name a few projects. After reviewing the options available through the stimulus package, several road, drinking water and sewage treatment issues will be funded through stimulus funds or state revolving fund loans.

The Parish will be investing recovery dollars to improve pump stations and increase the effectiveness of the levee system and coastal barriers to surge intrusion and erosion losses. There is also an urgent need for a new Juvenile Detention Facility and expansion into the Gray area for sewerage. Growth plans include encouraging building homes in the northern part of the parish to supply homes for those who are not required to live down the bayou to have quick access to water-dependent industry or assets. These projects will be administered by the Parish rather than opting for state administration.

LEVEE PROTECTION SYSTEM

Levee projects are not traditionally funded with CDBG dollars, and these and coastal restoration projects may require waivers from HUD. Each of the levee construction or improvement projects were identified in the parish’s Long Term Recovery Plan, and will serve a LMI income area located adjacent to the project area and/or fulfill an urgent need. Please see the attached map of the proposed levees (page 14) for a better idea of the comprehensive nature of the plan in relation to the communities that currently lack levee protection. A map of the low to moderate-income areas of the parish is available on page 19. The levee protection system will serve the areas where most of the affordable housing is available. While the housing programs aim to make more housing available for displaced residents and improve existing homes through elevations, the levee program protects existing homes and property.

Intracoastal Canal/Palm Avenue Levee

This ongoing project includes improvement and elevation of existing levees and floodwalls located along the west bank of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in Houma , LA., in the vicinity of Palm Avenue. The levee and bulkheads, which serve as the closure to the 1-1B watershed will be improved/elevated to +7 NAVD.

Suzie Canal (North) Levee Extension

This project includes the construction of approximately 13,000 linear ft of levee and necessary appurtenances to provide tidal/tropical storm flood protection to the areas between Cane Break Subdivision and the community of Bobtown, located in Ward 4, Terrebonne Parish, LA. The levee and appurtenances will be constructed to an elevation of +8 NAVD.

Ashland North Levee Improvements and Extension

Due to flood losses in this area, the project includes the construction of new levee and elevation of existing levee of total length of approximately 8,000 linear ft to provide tidal/tropical storm flood protection to the areas between the Thompson Road Extension and the St. Louis Canal, located in Ward 4, Terrebonne Parish, LA. The levee and appurtenances will be constructed to an elevation of +8 NAVD.

Cane Break to Ashland Landfill Levee

This project includes the construction of approximately 17,800 linear ft of levee and necessary appurtenances to provide tidal/tropical storm flood protection to the areas between Cane Break Subdivision and the Ashland Landfill, located in Ward 4, Terrebonne Parish, LA. The levee and appurtenances will be constructed to an elevation of +8

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

NAVD.

Shrimpers Row Levee

One of the southern-most projects, the Shrimpers Row Levee includes the construction of approximately 24,200 linear ft of levee and necessary appurtenances to provide tidal/tropical storm flood protection to the areas along Shrimpers Row, located in Ward 4, Terrebonne Parish, LA. The levee and appurtenances will be constructed to an elevation of +8 NAVD.

Upper Dularge East Levee

The project includes the construction of approximately 27,500 linear ft of levee and necessary appurtenances to provide tidal/tropical storm flood protection to the areas between Bayou Prevost and Falgout Canal , located on the left descending bank of Bayou Dularge in Ward 10, Terrebonne Parish, LA. The levee and appurtenances will be constructed to an elevation of +8 NAVD. This project will serve an urgent need.

Lower 4-1 Levee Improvements

Located in the Pointe aux Chenes community, this effort includes the elevation of approximately 18,000 linear ft of levee and necessary appurtenances to provide tidal/tropical storm flood protection to the areas between Point Farm Ridge and the J-1 levee located in Ward 6, Terrebonne Parish, LA. The levee and appurtenances will be constructed to an elevation of +10 NAVD.

Ward 7 Levee Elevation

The feasibility report is complete for this project which includes the elevation of approximately 85,000 linear ft of levee and necessary appurtenances to provide tidal/tropical storm flood protection to the areas between St. Louis Canal and Boudreaux Canal in the Little Caillou community, located in Ward 7, Terrebonne Parish, LA. The levee and appurtenances will be constructed to an elevation of +10 NAVD. This project will serve an LMI area and satisfy an urgent need.

Dr. Beatrous Road Levee Elevation

This project includes the elevation of approximately 18,300 linear ft of levee and necessary appurtenances to provide tidal/tropical storm flood protection to the areas between Marmande Canal and Falgout canal on the right descending bank of Bayou Dularge, located in Ward 10, Terrebonne Parish, LA. The levee and appurtenances will be constructed to an elevation of +10 NAVD. This project will serve an urgent need.

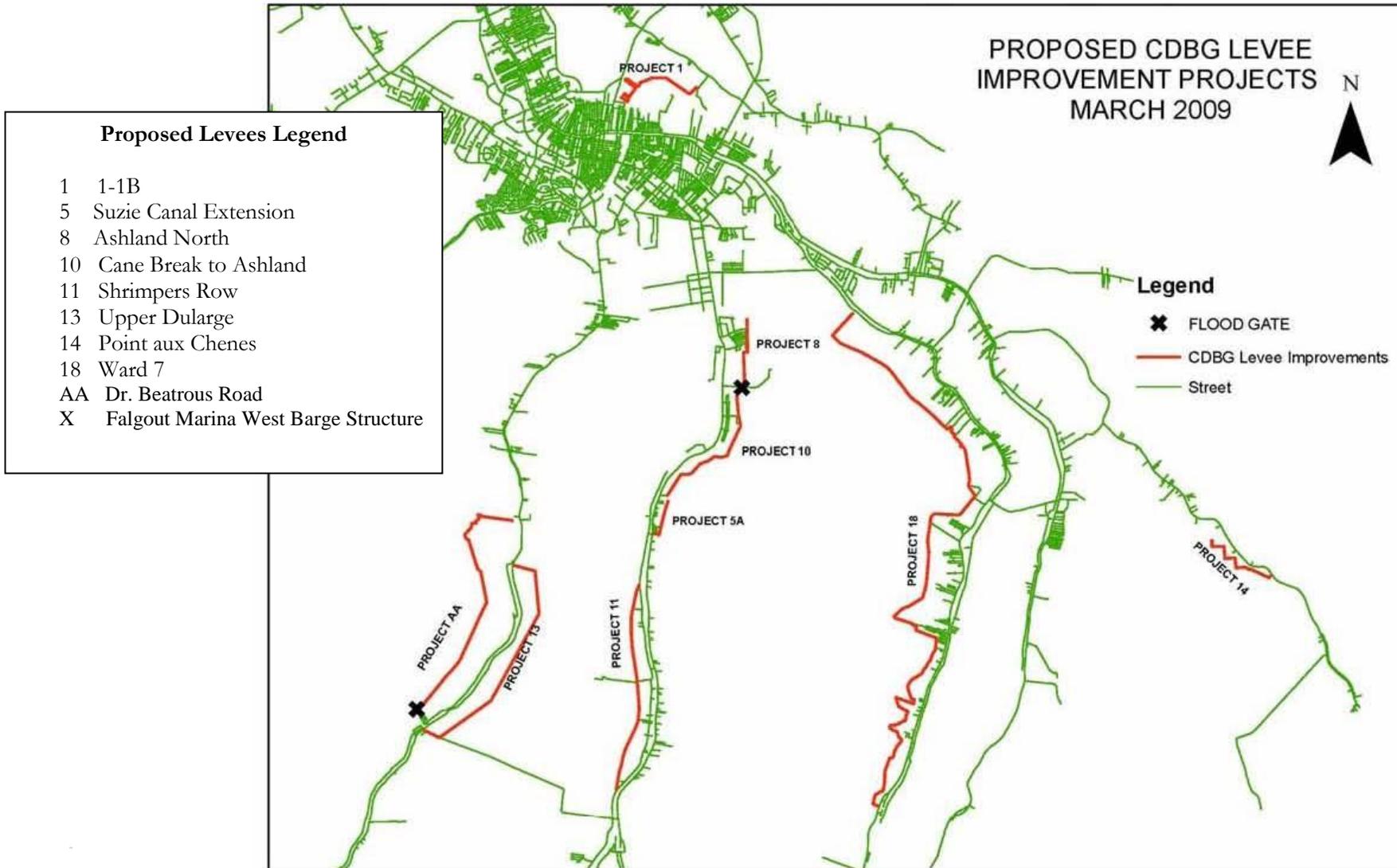
Falgout Canal West Barge Gate Structure

Serving as the first of a group of gate projects to eliminate surge, this project includes the construction of a barge and receiving structure. The gate will prevent tidal/tropical storm surges from entering the areas already protected from surges emanating from the west by levees. The construction of the barge gate and receiving structure is a cost effective alternative to a sector gate. As well as serving a low to moderate-income area, this project is an urgent need

The Levee Board has agreed in principle to construct two surge protection barge gate structures at Bayou Grand Caillou and the Houma Navigational Canal so they were not included in this plan.

**HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM**

Rev 02.09



HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

The following projects will also serve the LMI income area located adjacent to the project, but are also considered of an urgent need. The improved drainage has been a goal of the Long Term Recovery Plan.

Dularge Bridge

Requested by the community, this project includes the construction of a new bridge to interconnect HWY 315 to Dr. Beatrous Road, in Theriot, LA located within Ward 10 of Terrebonne Parish, LA. This will replace two bridges currently in place that do not provide for safe access of heavy vehicles across Bayou Dularge.

FORCED DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS

Ashland Drainage Pump Station.

Project includes the construction of a new drainage pump station to replace an existing under capacity and structurally deficient station.

Upper Grand Caillou-Shrimper's Row Drainage Pump Station.

Description: Project includes the construction of a new drainage pump station to replace an existing under capacity and structurally deficient station.

Baroid-Bayou Lacarpe Drainage Pump Station.

Description: Project includes the construction of a new drainage pump station to replace an existing under capacity and structurally deficient station.

The **Summerfield Drainage Pump Station Project** includes the construction of a new drainage pump station to replace an existing station that is under capacity and structurally deficient. This pump is a matter of urgent need.

SEWERAGE EXTENSION

The proposed project would provide for the necessary sewerage infrastructure extensions to serve the LMI areas of the Gray community as well as providing inducements to foster economic growth along and adjacent to the Hwy 90 (Future I-49) corridor. This Project would serve the Energy Facility currently in the permitting stage and the proposed Juvenile Detention Facility.

OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Juvenile Detention Facility

Construct a new Juvenile Detention Facility of approximately 11,000 square feet. During the hurricanes, the inmates must be evacuated. After Gustav and Ike the juveniles couldn't return immediately. When they did return, their meals had to be purchased commercially as the adult prison kitchen was still closed due to flooding in that building. To provide for the safety and security of the parish and the juveniles, the Parish has identified and proposes to acquire land in the north of the Parish to move the juveniles out of the floodplain. The location is near Highway 90 and can also provide for a more regionally available facility to satisfy regional juvenile detention needs in neighboring parishes. The parish may be able to combine the CDBG funds with FEMA Public Assistance funding related to the damage to the building during the hurricanes. This would not be a match, but a pooling of funding to mitigate future damages.

ALTERNATE PROJECTS

Marsh Rehabilitation

Terrebonne Parish leads the country in the loss of coastal protection from natural barriers. Over nine square miles were lost as a result of Hurricane Rita. We are in the process of documenting the loss from Hurricanes Ike and Gustav. Rehabilitation of marsh that has been scoured away during the hurricanes is critical to protecting our coastlines for the preservation of our economic base, the housing for those in the water-dependent industries, and our

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

nationally and internationally recognized habitat. The rehabilitated marshlands will add protection to the levee system and low to moderate-income properties that are outside the footprint of proposed levees by dissipating the impact of storm surges. The loss of the marshland is partially responsible for the increased flood risk in the parish at this time, and rehabilitation will contribute to the economic stability and physical safety of the community in the served area.

Bayou Terrebonne Bank Stabilization Project

This project would serve multiple purposes, each of which improve floodplain characteristics and reduce the impact of storms. Lake Boudreaux, like much of the coast in the parish, loses marsh during storm events. Bayou Terrebonne is in need of dredging to increase fresh water flows to the south to protect the salinity continuum required for healthy wetland and marsh. This project will require massive dredging and bulkheading or other bank stabilization to protect the nearby residential areas. However, sediments harvested from the dredging will be used to stabilize the banks near the residential areas and rehabilitate the marsh lost to Lake Boudreaux. This protects both homes and habitat and complements other state and federal cooperative projects.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Economic Recovery and Revitalization	<input type="checkbox"/> 2%

Fisheries Cold Storage-Kitchen Incubator

The fisheries industry in the Bayou Region is in dire need of assistance, particularly following the most recent hurricane disasters of 2008. The Terrebonne Economic Development Authority will own the facility, however, the land will remain in the ownership of Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government. A board of governance will be created for oversight. This cooperative endeavor will enable the facility to offer business assistance to the struggling industry, helping to retain low-to-moderate jobs within the fisheries and processing community. A board of governance will be created for oversight and through cooperative endeavor agreement designate operational protocols.

This facility will assist fisheries at all levels by providing a regional alternative to other Louisiana cold storage facilities, the closest of which is in Baton Rouge. Most local processors and fishers, however, transport catch as far away as Mobile, AL., for storage since space is extremely limited.

A kitchen incubator dedicated to seafood is also included in the plan for the facility. The proposed cold storage-kitchen incubator is an initiative that will allow entrepreneurs to start and grow value-added seafood businesses in an environment that limits operating costs by sharing office space and other resources. The kitchen incubator is intended to allow fishermen and processors to develop added value to their product prior to sale, such as individual quick freeze (IQF). Natural gas generators for storm events or other disasters are part of the construction plan as well. This will allow all catch to be safely stored significantly closer than any alternative cold storage option available to regional fisheries at this time. The project aims to assist the recovery needs of local and regional fisheries while elevating both the fishing and seafood processing industries. As well as a safe harbor for fresh or frozen catch, the facility will supply travel cost savings, a kitchen incubator for value-added testing, and processing and growing of small seafood businesses. This facility would provide opportunity to low-income entrepreneurs trying to develop alternative revenue streams as well as stabilize the infrastructure that supports their industry.

This project has been in planning since Katrina, and has received partial CDBG funding through LRA. Terrebonne Parish has committed to leasing or donating the land to the project. The land was originally purchased with CDBG funds, and Terrebonne proposes to use Gustav/Ike recovery funding to outfit this Greenfield space with utility service -- sewer, water, electric, and natural gas, as well as road access -- for the proposed project.

The overall project includes the construction of a 43,000-square-foot cold-storage facility on the far northern tip of Terrebonne Parish, LA, to provide cold storage for the fisheries industry. It is initially comprised of more than 31,000 square feet of freezer space, 5,000 square feet of refrigerated further-processing area to house equipment for a seafood value-added kitchen incubator funded by LRA, and approximately 4,000 square feet of refrigerated dock space. The facility will also include three administrative offices and a break room and restrooms for at least eight (8) employees and a number of employees to be determined by the tenancy of the incubator -- at an approximate size of 3,000 square feet. The proposed facility is designed for expansion of 20,000 square feet to meet future demand.

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application

PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

Loan and Grant Program for Storm-Affected Businesses

The loan and grant program will supplement existing parish CDBG, TEDA micro and SBA loan programs. Many of these small businesses are struggling; the majority of them employ individuals that would be considered either low or moderate-income. After Gustav/Ike, at least 235 Terrebonne companies who suffered economic injury (as defined by the SBA) such as, lost equipment, facilities, revenues, etc., or experienced storm damage to facilities or equipment were not eligible for existing loan programs for multiple reasons. This program aims to make direct funding available for companies affected by Gustav/Ike in a grant-loan format, patterned after post-Katrina state programs. Eligibility is as follows: Any for-profit entity (individual, firm, partnership, or corporation) legally doing business within the Parish of Terrebonne, which have been affected by Hurricane Gustav and/or Ike or deemed eligible under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) microloan program. Non-profit childcare centers are eligible to borrow under this program, but no other type of non-profit business is eligible. Up to 20 percent of the entire request would be considered for grant with the remaining being a low-interest loan. Each loan application will be evaluated on its own merit for viability and sustainability through our existing Community Development Block Grant loan committee, which is comprised of volunteer bankers, accountants, realtors, and CDBG-trained parish government representatives.

Small businesses, as defined by the Small Business Administration, are the targets of the program; other businesses may be considered for the program upon availability of additional/expanded funding opportunities. Terrebonne Parish currently contracts with TEDA to administer its CDBG revolving loan fund program; these funds would expand that program's capacity and availability.

The Small Business Act defines a small business as a concern that is organized for profit; has a place of business in the U.S.; operates primarily within the U.S. or makes a significant contribution to the U.S. economy through payment of taxes or use of American products, materials or labor; is independently owned and operated; and is not dominant in its field on a national basis. The business may be a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, or any other legal form. In determining what constitutes a small business, the definition will vary to reflect industry differences. Small Business Size Regulations specifying size standards and governing their use are set forth in Title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, part 121 ([13 CFR §121](#)). SBA's size regulations pertaining to Federal procurement are also found in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, [48 CFR part 19](#).

Generator Hook-up Grant

This program is designed to provide funding to outfit critical businesses -- specifically fuel stations, ice plants, groceries, and pharmacies; for diesel generator hook-ups -- in the event of a man-made or natural disaster which results in a power outage event. During Gustav, the Louisiana Governor's Office and the Department of Natural Resources provided generators for critical business to begin operating in advance of the return of the general population. Many businesses contacted for loans of generators did not have the proper wiring and electrical system to safely use the generators being offered. This program will grant funds for improvements to critical commercial retail businesses to be prepared for future storm or other power-outage events to enable recovery support. This is an immediate need, a hazard-mitigation procedure that will provide funding for building improvements ensuring compatibility with backup power sources. This initiative, while falling into the national-objective category of urgent need, will help retain jobs and population in a post-storm environment and allow for rapid reinvigoration of our economy and the returning population.

ALTERNATE PROJECTS

Technical Assistance Program for Storm-Affected Businesses

With the grant funds, Terrebonne Economic Development Authority (TEDA) plans to support the direct technical assistance it already offers in such areas as basic business services offered through the Hurricane Katrina CDBG technical assistance program. Those services include accounting, legal, financial management, marketing, business plan development; counseling on business structure, location, management, operations and publicity; advanced business services: strategic planning, human resources, technology transfer, regulation and taxation, government contract procurement, marketing analysis; financing: loan grant application preparation, financial structuring, referral services;

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

and entrepreneurship: business plan development, financial projection development, entrepreneurial training counseling, and micro-enterprise development guidance in obtaining applicable state and federal tax credits; coordination of resources with strategic partners in the community and state; assistance addressing workforce development issues; and disaster planning. TEDA staff will be able to continuing support of local business people individually as well as in groups.

Through the business outreach program, TEDA will continue to offer accounting, insurance counseling, and legal assistance through contractual services with experts in those fields. This will include, but not be limited to legal organization of business, notary services, creation of bookkeeping system and consultation on tax liability.

TEDA's aim is to help companies impacted by the storms to re-evaluate their business market and strategy, helping position them to move forward and regain their balance. That will enable the companies to grow and contribute substantially to the parish's economic base.

The state-funded portion of the program ends in the fall of 2009 and need of the assistance is evident in the continuing inquiries and use of existing program. That program expires four years after a storm event; Terrebonne Parish's businesses are currently only five months post-Gustav/Ike and history indicates the business community will continue to need support for at least two years.

LRA has indicated it plans to create such a program for primary producers in fisheries and agriculture, but its program would not address the remaining need – presumably most of those 200-plus documented cases.

Terrebonne Intermodal Facility

With Terrebonne Parish lacking developed industrial property with combined rail, water, and highway service, the 300-plus acres of former industrial property in Gibson offers a prime opportunity for advances on multiple fronts. This facility would serve every day needs of business, create jobs for entry level and skilled workers and provide an intermodal network of travel and shipping options during storm events. At this time Terrebonne must rely on the road system for transportation of people and supplies in and out of the parish for the hurricanes for example. The improved rail access would expedite both evacuation and supply transfer into the parish when road access is restricted or blocked by debris.

The securing of the intermodal facility would enable Terrebonne Parish to put significant infrastructure back into operation, expand the capacity of local industry, and facilitate recruitment of new industrial sectors. Revitalizing this area of the parish would encourage growth and provide a location for companies facing storm affect resulting from flooding and tidal surge an opportunity to still have access to waterborne transportation critical to marine and oilfield-service industries. It reduces the risk of those companies moving out of the area when impacted by storm waters; this property has historically never flooded from storm surge. Additionally, this location provides us with the best opportunity to diversify our economy in the marine industry because of the access to deep-water passage. Furthermore, the property is located close enough to the existing rail line so that running a spur from it is feasible, is close to Hwy. 90 and would service one of the highest concentrations of low to moderate-income communities in the parish and neighboring parishes. These features offer the opportunity to equip Terrebonne with an intermodal facility to grow the industrial base, restoring the property to its former use, growing the tax base and providing jobs. It would potentially employ the low to moderate-income individuals that live in the region; this facility would draw from a three-parish area.

This project has been in the planning for more than three years, seeing as Terrebonne's water access is dwindling and rail has long been desired by industrial projects. For a community wishing to diversify its tax base, investing in an intermodal facility is an avenue toward growth. This is the only site in Terrebonne Parish where the infrastructures of rail, water, and highway already exist without a significant investment in construction. Currently, it is out of service, but offers a great opportunity for existing business to grow into a more secure environment.

**HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM**

Rev 02.09

ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING		
Community Resiliency Program <input type="checkbox"/> _____ %	Public Services Program <input type="checkbox"/> _____ %	Administration <input type="checkbox"/> 5% <i>*Max of 5%</i>

Due to the significant increase in administrative services required by the Parish, our plan includes a capacity building proposal for staff members. The majority of the new staff will be assigned to the accounting department to handle the significant financial tracking and reporting required by HUD/CDBG funded programs. Several of the projects will require project management and auditing skill sets, but those will be included in the cost of the programs they serve rather than adding significant additional staff to the Parish payroll.

The Parish is embarking on a revision to the Comprehensive Plan and is applying for \$300,000 of these funds to hire a consultant and pay for other eligible expenses. The Terrebonne plan for recovery is closely aligned with the Long Term Recovery and Hazard Mitigation Plans that are in place and approved by the respective state and federal agencies. Significant funding will be available through the state revolving fund for stimulus projects as well as disaster recovery funding. With such an opportunity to move forward with those infrastructure and housing stock goals in particular, the Comprehensive Plan is an opportunity for the Parish to take a leap forward and focus on not only hazard mitigation and housing, but energy efficiency, new building techniques, coastal restoration, neighborhood revitalization, and other long term benefits.

Attachments

Please see Attachment 1 for a list of each Priority Project, the proposed budget allocation, selection criteria for projects and the Priority Alternate List. These project costs are the best estimates available at this time and are subject to change. See Attachment 2 for the list of other items that, if eligible, may be substitutes should higher prioritized projects fail to be funded, receive funding elsewhere, receive permit approval or otherwise no longer meet the selection criteria. Attachment 3 indicates a rough hierarchy of projects if higher ranked projects should fail to materialize.

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM

Rev 02.09

SECTION IV: MUNICIPAL AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION:

A. Municipal Participation

The LRA/ OCD-DRU strongly encourages participation of the leadership of municipalities in the identification of recovery priorities and the development of a recovery program.

Has the parish formally met with the leadership of all the municipalities within its jurisdiction?
Terrebonne is a consolidated government.

If yes, please provide an invite list, agenda and meeting summary/ minutes for each meeting convened.

If no, please provide a proposed date/ time and agenda for the meeting.

B. Citizen Participation

The LRA/ OCD-DRU strongly encourages citizen participation to help inform the identification of recovery priorities and the development of a recovery program. As a result, the requirement set forth is that three public meetings be held before the final plan/project list is submitted for approval. The public meetings must adhere to the requirements of 24 CFR Sec. 570.486 and other applicable regulations.

At least two public meetings must be held in the development of the Proposal form in order to solicit public input.

1. Notice of first public hearing (must be 5 to 21 days prior to the hearing).

Date of advertisement February 5, 2009

Date of hearing February 12, 2009

2. Describe the methods used to solicit participation of low and moderate-income persons.

<p>Parish officials sent all public notices to all media outlets including television and radio as well as communications to churches, Council members, and non-profits. As well, the proceedings of the first and third meetings were provided to Houma Television for rebroadcast for those who could not attend. President Claudet also announced the meetings during radio and television interviews as well as at meetings in the bayou areas related to parish levee projects.</p> <p>The draft plans, slides from the presentations, and forms to express interest in some of the housing programs were available at the government building or through the mail for those who requested information.</p> <p>The Parish reached out to the public and the Council members that represent the general public and non-profits that serve special populations to better assess the needs of the Parish and the needs of each community. The Council Members were present at each meeting and spoke about the needs of their districts and the need for the Parish to act as one for parish wide benefits.</p>

**HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM**

Rev 02.09

3. Describe any adverse comments/complaints received and describe resolution.

1. February 26, 2009
Mr. Schoest complained at the second Scoping Hearing that the draft was going to the state before the public was going to see it and the public was shut out of the process. This is on the recording for the meeting. Both Councilman Kevin Voisin and Jennifer Gerbasi, Recovery Planner for the Parish and the moderator of the event explained to the audience and on the recorded record that the draft was not created or due to the state, and that there would be two more public hearings to present the draft and receive and incorporate public comment.

2. May 29, 2009
Mr. Reggie Bourg expressed his feelings that the parish did not reach out to the non-English speaking population, provide enough geographical information about where the projects were located, or use the TPTV sufficiently to communicate with the general public. The Parish is developing a written response outlining the publications, replay of the meetings on TPTV, the access to presentations and documents in the office and on the web, and the maps in the application outlining the location of projects.

4. Attach to the form:

- a) Tear sheet of all public notices
- b) Signed Minutes of the public hearings including lists of signatures from attendees
- c) Copy of response(s) to comments and/or complaint

February 26, 2009	Ad 2/20/09	Second Public Scoping Meeting	Municipal Auditorium
April 27, 2009	Ad 4/19/09	Public Comment Meeting	Council Chambers
May 13, 2009	Ad 5/6/09	Council Approval/ Public Comment	Council Chambers
May 22-30, 2009	Ad 5/22/09	Public Comment on Application Draft	

**HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Application
PROPOSAL FORM**

Rev 02.09

SECTION V: REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Parishes will apply for funds utilizing the process as directed by the State and defined in the Action Plan Amendment. For purposes of the proposal, the following documents must be attached. (Subsequent documents will be required according to HUD/CDBG requirements for implementation, approval of project applications, and the draw down of funds).

1. Proposal Form
2. A copy of the resolution authorizing the Proposal Form by the parish governing body.
3. Copy of all Citizen Participation documents as noted in Section IV of this Proposal Form.

Note – This report must be updated and submitted to OCD DRU if there are any substantial changes in the information contained in the report. Such changes may include revised funding uses, sources or amounts.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, information in the Proposal Form is true and correct. Applicant also agrees to comply with requirements of 24 CFR Part 58.

I am aware that the proposed project activity may be removed from further consideration should it be determined that there are significant discrepancies in the information provided, and/or false, inaccurate or incomplete information has been given.

_____ Signature, Chief Executive Officer	_____ Parish President Title
_____ Michel H. Claudet Name Typed	_____ Date

If multi-jurisdictional application, joint applicant must also certify below.

_____ Signature, Chief Executive Officer	_____ Title
_____ Name Typed	_____ Date

SUBMIT AN ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY OF THE FORM TO:

Louisiana Recovery Authority
C/O Fay Ayers
150 Third Street, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70801