# Economic Strategic Actions

Prepared by the Mississippi Renewal Forum for the
Governor's Commission on Recovery, Rebuilding and Renewal

These strategic actions are designed to accomplish the following goals:

1. Get people and businesses back in place in the region as quickly as possible and get them financially "healthy" to prevent a long-term economic slump.

2. Use the rebuilding process to encourage commercial development to locate its facilities in a more economically sustainable fashion.

3. Use the rebuilding process to encourage the construction of infrastructure that will support a robust regional economy.

4. Use the rebuilding process to encourage diverse town themes for tourist purposes while simultaneously developing a richer and deeper base of jobs in new, knowledge-based industries to be attracted into the area.

Key:

| | |
|---|---|
| PV | Private |
| MU | Municipality |
| CT | County |
| ST | State |
| FD | Federal |
| FD-FEMA | FEMA |
| FD-CE | Corps of Engineers |
| OT | Other |

## Short-Term Priorities (3 Months)

### Implementation: Policy Action

Set up an advocacy system to speed fair resolution of insurance claims. (PV, CT, ST)

Create supplemental flood insurance payments up to $75,000 per household. (ST)

Create 10-20 "Rebuilding Resource Centers" to help with FEMA/SBA & insurance claims, give design expertise and business advice. (ST, PV)

Adopt new robust hurricane-resistant building codes in coastal/at risk zones. (MU)

Suspend the Capital Gains Tax on sales of damaged properties conditioned on purchaser rebuilding or restoring within 2 years. (FD)

Provide grants or long term loans to hard-hit municipalities to prevent bankruptcies and to continue essential services. (FD, ST)

Allow Gulf Coast cities to keep all the sales tax raised for next 24 months. (ST)

Offer grants to 11 cities to prevent bankruptcies. (ST)

Increase 2nd home property tax multiplier in 11 cities from '15%' in calculations to '20%' for 24 months. (ST)

Assign a portion of the casino tax to 11 cities for 24 months to help them through shortfalls. (ST)

Apply new penalties to insurance companies for protracted unpaid claims or for under payment. (ST, FD)

Include as many local employees as possible in local infrastructure rebuilding. (ST, MU)

Provide loans or grants to new retailers to locate within ½ mile from shore in 11 cities. (ST)

**Implementation: Management Action**

Instigate scrutiny of wind vs. flood insurance claim fairness and behavior of insurance companies in serving citizens. (ST, FD)

Get basic salvageable infrastructure such as roads, schools and water systems into action ASAP. (MU, FD-CE, FD-FEMA)

Allow citizens to live in RV's or temporary housing on driveways or neighboring lots to repair their properties. (MU, FD-FEMA)

Get emergency response systems back in place and improved to assure citizen safety. (MU, ST)

Create a "Builders Guild" to train and qualify builders/contractors in implementation of new robust building codes and TND techniques. (PV)

Coordinate large-scale purchases of commonly-used building supplies and achieve volume discounts. (PV, MU)

Appoint "city architect" teams funded by State grants to assure design excellence and appropriate planning and timely approvals of additional permits. (MU, ST)

Allow for pre-permitted of "fast-track" or plans for buildings, manufactured or modular homes a qualified committee of the Governor's Commission would approve the plans. (ST, CT, MU)

Provide coordination and short-term housing for volunteer teams and materials donations to build or repair affordable housing. (PV, MU)

Permit fast construction of worker housing and granny flats near stores and other daily needs to house construction workers and provide rent flow to local property owners. (MU, PV)

**Implementation: Design Action**

Provide ready-to-build home plans representing design excellence and hurricane resistance. (PV)

Include designs for live-work units in towns to encourage entrepreneurship and locally-based business activity. (PV, MU, CT)

**Medium–Term Priorities (3-12 Months)**

**Implementation: Policy Action**

Allow/augment FEMA Public Assistance & Mitigation programs to incorporate hurricane-proof building code cost structure. (FD/FEMA)

Promote walking and biking options in local policy-making to reduce citizens' transportation costs and auto dependence. (MU, CT)

Careful review of FEMA Advisory Maps and hurricane-resistant building codes by Municipalities and Counties with recommendation for adoption to help ensure limited disruption of commerce and home life in future hurricane events and reduce insurance premiums. (MU, CT)

Assign Buy-Out Funds to cover majority of risk zones with full 25% funding from State. (ST)

Adopt zoning and planning policies to encourage significant new retail to move into coastal cities. (MU)

Authorize local rail and transit development to promote regional economic activity. (ST, CT, MU)

Apply to the federal government for increased FEMA mitigation funds and focus them on all making all key infrastructure resilient to down time in a future hurricane event. (ST)

Invest in disaster response and mitigation designs for communication, traffic control and safe public refuges to inspire confidence in return. (ST)

**Implementation: Management Action**

Enhance "Rebuilding Resource Centers" to help efficient sourcing of construction/mortgage financing and small business assistance. (ST, PV)

Engage Lloyds of London and other insurance groups to publicize top-up flood insurance offerings. (PV, MU)

Publish regularly updated website and brochures indicating available lodging, services and sites for tourists. Make these available immediately during the post-disaster tourist period. (PV, MU, CT, ST)

Create 'Post-Katrina' exhibits and events, stories pictures and art to share the story and center the disaster tourists' attention in a respectful fashion. (MU, PV)

Publicize FEMA Advisory Maps and enhanced hurricane-resistant Building Codes to towns and citizens and clearly explain implications of adoption decisions. (FD-FEMA, ST, PV)

Demonstrate public confidence and vision by public discussion of charrette results and fast adoption of plans and codes and promote matching investment patterns from financial community. (ST, CT, MU, PV)

Develop local plants to produce immediate housing in each town scaled over time (table-framed, panellised, modular). (PV, MU)

Develop pre-cast concrete plants in each town, barge-based. (PV, MU)

Adopt codes to allow immediate building of live-work units in towns to encourage entrepreneurship and develop locally-based business activity. (MU, CT)

**Implementation: Design Action**

Re-design communities to include corner retail locations within 5 minutes of most residences and new larger retail developments in coastal downtown areas. (PV)

**Long-Term Priorities (12 Months +)**

**Implementation: Policy Action**

Instigate/expand regional business development programs and offices to position and promote the region nationally. (ST, CT, MU)

Insurance industry to reduce premiums for properties built to robust hurricane-proof Building Codes and other mitigation factors. (PV, ST)

**Implementation: Management Action**

Develop individual themes and focuses to promote each town and area nationally: (PV, ST, CT, MU)

- Riviera – glamorous gambling and fun
- Eco-tourism – nature watching, eco-hiking, river canoeing
- Heritage tourism – museums, local events and historical buildings
- Local attractions – shrimp and oyster fishing harbours
- Local food themes and dining, regional arts and crafts shopping
- Outdoor active – offshore fishing, boating marinas and golf

Target retirees to expand year-round and vacation populations. (PV, CT, MU)

- Develop appropriate medical facilities to serve retirees;
- Target ex-military retirees previously assigned to the region;
- Formulate local coding to integrate retirement living into downtown communities and use of dining vouchers in local restaurants;
- Situate retirement living near attractive tourist amenities, and
- Develop broadband support for telemedicine and tele-learning opportunities.

Enhance port and rail facilities. (PV, ST, CT, MU)

- Relocate and reduce interference with surrounding towns;
- Create inland port with multi-modal opportunities;
- Explore/develop cruise ship opportunities, and
- Efficient siting of fishing harbors with or close to ports which also allows tourist integration.

Develop new industries where these can be achieved only without environmental degradation (see appendix for aspirational economic development strategy). (PV, ST, CT, MU)

- Local wade fishing for tourists close to shore
- Shrimp farming

Redevelop shrimp, oyster and crab industries. (PV, CT, MU)

- Site efficient packing and processing plants to take advantage of transportation and combination of effluent treatment with waste water in new more efficient plants.
- Integration of fishing boat harbours with surrounding restaurants and shops as tourist destinations.

Provide attractive sites and terms for space contractors wishing to locate to new locations outside Stennis Space Center. (CT, MU)

Develop hi-tech spin-off industries from defence contracting firms. (PV)

Upgrade local utilities to provide reliable service in future and plan them for smart growth. (PV, MU, CT, ST)

- Move electrical transmission lines underground;
- Distribute electrical generation;
- Develop regional targets for solar power installations;
- Develop renewable energy plants including community geothermal;
- Develop sustainable storm water approaches to reduce necessary infrastructure;
- Develop constructed wetlands for storm water treatment;
- Reuse waste water instead of discharge, and
- Eliminate storm water intrusion into sewer.

Develop industrial plants in locality for recycling yard waste and sludge for composting, capturing landfill gas for energy and other regional opportunities. (PV, MU, CT, ST)

Implement local rapid transit improvements to promote enhanced labor mobility, economic activity and tourism, and to reduce citizens' and businesses' driving and fuel expenditures. (PV, ST, CT, MU)

# Economics Report - Appendix A

## Highest Aspirations for Economic Development in the Gulf Coast Cities Following Hurricane Katrina

Hurricane Katrina has presented the Gulf Coast cities with both unique challenges and opportunities. The desire to rebuild amongst local residents is strong, creating challenges to rebuild in ways which are resilient to future hurricanes, sustainable for the long term and affordable for local residents. With homeowners' insurance rates also expected to increase, this will give residents further affordability challenges.

To address the challenges for the Gulf Coast cities, an economic development solution of the "Highest Aspiration" is proposed in this Appendix. This path offers the opportunity for sustainable economic development over the medium and long terms and the opportunity to create a better economic situation for the cities than existed prior to Hurricane Katrina. While this Appendix is not intended to be complete in all its details, the vision it creates should provide a clear enough direction to enable further definitive action to be taken. This economic development solution can not only increase the average income levels for the residents of the Gulf Coast cities, but can also provide an invaluable technical, business and resource base for rebuilding the cities and their economies in a more resilient, sustainable and affordable manner for the long term.

This proposed initiative, known as the "Gulf Coast Institutes" would be to develop Centers of Technical and Business Excellence in several or all of the Gulf Coast cities. These centres would need to attract participants from the following type of organization:

1. Corporations and Private Business Organizations
2. Colleges and Universities
3. Governmentally-Funded Research Organizations

Example candidate organizations are detailed at the end of this Appendix. Specific organizations to be chosen would require further research, marketing, and fine-tuning.

Areas of research and excellence to focus on would be as follows:

1. Knowledge Industries and Information Technology
2. Advanced Building Technology, Energy and Environmental Sciences
3. Aeronautics, Astronautics, Military and Defense Technologies
4. Business Administration

These Centres' of Excellence primary function would be to attract new organizations and industries in to the Gulf Coast cities, as well as supporting companies and organizations already in the area.

These Centres of Excellence would perform several key functions in the cities:

-Develop Graduate Schools of Excellence and Research Institutes
-Provide educational spin-off to develop Undergraduate Schools of Excellence
-Provide educational spin-off to develop Technical High Schools of Excellence
-Attract hi-technology corporations and employers to the cities and region

An example of a Centre of Excellence could be as follows:
A Graduate School of Computer Science located in one of the Gulf Coast cities, a governmentally-funded research facility in Supercomputing located on a neighboring site, research offices of Google, Yahoo and other software companies nearby, an Undergraduate Program in Computer Science at the State University in the same city sharing faculty and expertise with the Graduate School and local High Schools of Technical Excellence also sharing resources and expertise with the colleges.

Other examples could include a Graduate School of Advanced Building Technology, Energy and Environmental Sciences, and a Graduate Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, again with similar corporate and governmental research offices close by. These Centres of Technical and Business Excellence would in turn attract industries centered on those technologies to either the cities themselves or to the Gulf Coast region. A Centre of Excellence in Advanced Building Technology in a Gulf Coast city could develop, for example, new hurricane-resistant building technologies at lower costs than current methods, enabling the rebuilding of the Gulf Coast cities to take place in an economical and sustainable manner over the long term.

The Centres of Technical and Business Excellence should ideally be located close to the light rail line proposed for the region. This would allow, for example a Centre of Excellence in Military and Defense Technologies to be located in Pascagoula, a Centre of Excellence in Knowledge Sciences in Long Beach, a Centre of Excellence in Business Administration in either Gulfport or Biloxi, and if a light rail extension were run to Stannis Space Centre, a Centre of Excellence in Aeronautics and Astronautics as a Technology Park at that site. Being close to the transit, this would allow both students and employees from all parts of the region to work or study at the Centres of Excellence, ensure employee mobility and allow researchers to travel easily between sites.

Hi-technology organizations usually prefer to locate in distinct clusters at particular locations, and the Gulf Coast Institutes initiative would provide such an opportunity by focussing particular technologies and industries in individual cities. The long

range plan for the Gulf Coast Institutes should allow enough room for expansion and growth on their individual sites over the next 30-40 years.

These Centres of Excellence would create educational and economic benefits for both the medium and long terms and give the Gulf Coast cities a more sustainable future than existed prior to Hurricane Katrina. These Centres would attract outside companies and organizations to the region, increase local employment and income levels, increase local educational achievement and make the Gulf Coast cities attractive for more hi-technology organizations to relocate there.

Gulf Coast cities already have many attractive features which could help induce hi-technology organizations from California and elsewhere to relocate there. These include the sunshine and climate, beautiful beaches, resilient hard-working people and the Gulf Coast cities' lower cost of living. An employer in California today has to pay high rents, high property taxes and high salaries to enable employees to afford California home prices and tax rates. By relocating to the Gulf Coast employers could make significant cost savings in all these areas. Such savings would apply to private corporations, universities, colleges and to governmentally-funded organizations.

There are many good reasons for such an initiative to be successful and bring a better future to the Gulf Coast cities post-Katrina. The setting up the Gulf Coast Institutes would need the clear support of local business leaders, city governments, local universities, the Governor's Commission and the State Government. To attract such critical masses of high technology organizations a detailed plan would need to be developed for the Gulf Coast Institutes. This type undertaking is not unique however, and examples carried out elsewhere can be studied for information and guidance. One such example would be the plan for Research Triangle Park (RTP) in North Carolina developed in the late 1950's (see: www.rtp.org – and its history in two cited publications). In the case of RTP, a non-profit committee was set up consisting of leaders from government, business and universities in the area. Plans for the park were developed, land was purchased and investors found for the park's development which is now over 7,000 acres in size and contains over 100 R&D facilities.

For the Gulf Coast Institutes, a similar committee would need to be established to determine the optimum key features of such an undertaking. The committee would need to establish the best mix of hi-technology industries to attract, types and lists of candidate organizations, locations for the Centres of Excellence, funding sources, tax incentives, marketing programs, operating budgets, development timelines, and many other factors.

This Appendix titled "Highest Aspirations for Economic Development in the Gulf Coast Cities Following Hurricane Katrina" therefore sets the stage for a more detailed program to be developed by local leaders over the short to medium term. The establishment of the Gulf Coast Institutes would clearly put Mississippi on the map

for its Gulf Coast Centres of Excellence both nationally and globally. This could attract steady, sustainable and large scale investment by global companies and organizations into the Gulf Coast cities over the medium and long term. This could clearly enhance the local economies and increase the living standards for Gulf Coast residents on a sustainable and long-term basis.

## Candidate Organizations: Gulf Coast Institutes (Examples Only)

### I. Candidate Corporate and Private Organizations

**A. Knowledge and Information Technology**

1. Google – CA ( www.google.com )
2. Microsoft Corporation – WA ( www.microsoft.com )
3. Yahoo! – CA ( www.yahoo.com )
4. AOL Time Warner – NY, VA (www.timewarner.com)
5. Sun Microsystems – CA (www.sun.com )
6. Cisco Systems – CA ( www.cisco.com )
7. Intel Corporation – CA ( www.intel.com )

**B. Advanced Building Technology, Energy and Environmental Research**

1. GE Ecomagination – CT (http://ge.ecomagination.com )
2. BP Solar – MD (www.bpsolar.us )
3. Shell Solar – CA (www.shell.com/home/Framework?siteId=shellsolar )
4. Rocky Mountain Institute – CO (www.rmi.org )
5. DuPont Buildings and Construction ( http://www2.dupont.com/Building_and_Construction/en_US/ )
6. Alcoa Homes and Commercial Buildings Division (http://www.alcoa.com/building/en/home.asp )

### C. Aerospace, Military and Defense Equipment Organizations

1. General Dynamics Corporation – VA (www.gendyn.com/ )
2. Boeing Integrated Defense Systems – IL & MO (www.boeing.com/ids/ )
3. Lockheed Martin Corporation – MD (www.lockheedmartin.com )
4. General Electric – CT (www.ge.com/en/product/business/aviation.htm )
5. Honeywell Aerospace – NJ, AZ (www.honeywell.com/sites/aero/ )
6. Raytheon Company – MA (www.raytheon.com/ )

## II. Candidate Universities and Schools

### A. Knowledge, Computer Science and Information Technology Programs

1. Mississippi State University, MS – James W Bagley College of Engineering (www.msstate.edu/dept/grad/gradprograms.htm )
2. University of Mississippi, MS – Dept of Computer & Information Science (www.cs.olemiss.edu/ )
3. University of Southern Mississippi, Gulf Coast – Applied Computer Science (www.usm.edu/gulfcoast/gcscitech/index.html )
4. Stanford University, CA – Department of Computer Science (http://www-cs.stanford.edu/ )
5. Carnegie-Mellon University, PA – Department of Computer Science (http://www.csd.cs.cmu.edu/ )
6. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MA – Department of Electrical Engineering & Computer Science (http://www.eecs.mit.edu/ )
7. Johns Hopkins University, MD – Department of Computer Science (http://www.cs.jhu.edu/academics_.html )

### B. Advanced Building Technology, Energy and Environmental Science

1. University of Southern Mississippi, Gulf Coast – Biological Sciences with Environmental Emphasis (www.usm.edu/gulfcoast/gcscitech/index.html )

2. Stanford University, CA –
   - School of Earth Sciences (http://pangea.stanford.edu/ )
   - Institute for the Environment (http://environment.stanford.edu/ )
   - Global Climate Energy Project (http://gcep.stanford.edu/ )

3. Johns Hopkins University, MD – Dept. of Geography & Environmental Engineering (http://engineering.jhu.edu/~dogee/ )

4. California Institute of Technology, CA – Division of Geological and Planetary Sciences including Environmental Science (www.gps.caltech.edu/options/options.html )

5. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MA –
   - Dept of Energy Science and Engineering ( http://web.mit.edu/ese/ )
   - Laboratory for Energy & Environment (http://lfee.mit.edu/metadot/index.pl)
   - Dept of Earth Atmospherics and Planetary Sciences (http://eapsweb.mit.edu/)
   - Dept of Building Technology (http://web.mit.edu/bt/www/ )

6. University of Vermont, VT – Rubenstein School of Environment & Natural Resources (http://www.enviroeducation.com/s/uvm-rsenr/ )

**C. Aerospace, Military and Defense Technology Programs**

1. Mississippi State University, MS – Department of Aerospace Engineering (http://ae.msstate.edu/ )

2. California Institute of Technology, CA – Graduate Aeronautical Laboratories (http://www.galcit.caltech.edu/ )

3. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MA – Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics (http://web.mit.edu/aeroastro/www/index.html )

4. Stanford University, CA – Dept. of Aeronautics and Astronautics (http://soe.stanford.edu/research/lab_ctr_dtl.php?org=1 )

5. Virginia Tech, VA – Department of Aerospace and Ocean Engineering (http://www.aoe.vt.edu/ )

6. Naval Postgraduate School, CA (www.nps.edu )

**D. Business Administration Programs**

1. University of Mississippi School of Business Administration, MS (www.bus.olemiss.edu )

2. Mississippi State University, MS – College of Business and Industry ( www.cbi.msstate.edu )

3. Stanford Graduate School of Business, CA (http://www.gsb.stanford.edu )

4. Harvard Business School, MA (http://www.hbs.edu/ )

5. University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Business, PA (http://mba.wharton.upenn.edu/mba/ )

6. MIT – Sloan School of Business, MA (http://mitsloan.mit.edu/mba/indexflash.php )

7. Northwestern University Kellogg School of Management, IL (www.kellogg.northwestern.edu/ )

## III. Candidate Governmentally-Funded Organizations

1. US Department of Energy – DC (http://www.eere.energy.gov/ ) Energy efficiency programs in multiple fields

2. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, CA ( www.lbl.gov ) – Research Divisions including:
   - Environmental Energy Technologies Division – incl. Building Technologies
   - National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center
   - Informational Technology and Computational Sciences
   - Earth Sciences – including Climate Change and Environmental Remediation
   - Materials Sciences Divisions – including Nanotechnology Sciences

3. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, CA ( www.llnl.gov ) – Research Programs including:
   - Energy and Environment
   - Bioscience and Biotechnology

- Advanced Defense Capabilities

4. US Environmental Protection Agency, DC ( www.epa.gov ) – Environmental programs in multiple fields

5. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, MS – http://deq.state.ms.us

6. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TN ( www.ornl.gov ) – Research Programs including:
   - Supercomputing
   - Energy - including Energy Efficiency and Renewable Resources
   - Biological Systems – including Renewable Resources and Bioinformatics
   - Advanced Materials – including Nanoscale Materials

7. Sandia National Laboratories, NM & CA (http://www.sandia.gov/ ) – Research Programs including:
   - Energy and Infrastructure
   - Military Technologies and Applications

8. National Renewable Energy Laboratory, CO & DC (www.nrel.gov) – Research Programs in:
   - Solar, Wind, Biomass and Geothermal Renewable Energies
   - Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Energy
   - Advanced Building Energy Efficiency
   - Electric Infrastructure Systems
   - Advanced Vehicles and Fuels
   - Energy Analysis and Basic Sciences

9. Los Alamos National Laboratory, NM ( www.lanl.gov ) – Research Programs including:
   - Computational Biology
   - Biothreat Reductions
   - Analysis and Simulation – including Hurricane Planning and Response

10. Brookhaven National Laboratory, NY ( www.bnl.gov ) – Research Programs including:
    - Functional Nanomaterials
    - Space Radiation Environments (NASA)

11. US Green Building Council (www.usgbc.org) – Multiple programs for environmentally sustainable building technologies.

12. Naval Postgraduate School, CA (www.nps.edu/Research/index.html ) – Research Programs including:
    - Ocean Studies
    - Unmanned Vehicles
    - Ship Shock Trial Simulations

13. Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant (http://www.masgc.org/) – Already located in Ocean Springs, MS. Research programs in multiple areas.

# Economics Report: Appendix B

Post Hurricane Katrina Funding Sources

1. FEMA web pages for Hurricane Katrina in Mississippi can be seen at:
   http://www.fema.gov/news/event.fema?id=4807
   http://www.fema.gov/news/dfrn.fema?id=4505

2. General Grant Information can be seen in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance – CFDA: http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html

1. The most important grants or loans available for rebuilding following Hurricane Katrina are as detailed below. Public bodies, non-profits and private individuals who have suffered losses in Hurricane Katrina should contact the grant or loan sources detailed below as soon as possible to apply for assistance.

    a. 97.036 Public Assistance Grants
    http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.SEARCH_PGM_TXT_DYN.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr_in&p_arg_values=97.036
    and see also http://snipurl.com/jxu6

    These grants are distributed through FEMA. They are available for federal, state and local government entities, other public entities and non-profit entities providing services which are public in nature (e.g. a health clinic) for the repair or replacement of damaged buildings, infrastructure and some equipment. These grants have time limits on the percentages of costs paid out and these time limits and percentages can be specific to the disaster concerned. Local FEMA offices should be contacted for more detailed information.

b. 97.039 Hazard Mitigation Grants
http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.SEARCH_PGM_TXT_DYN.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr_in&p_arg_values=97.039
see also: http://snipurl.com/jxty

These grants are distributed through FEMA, and are available for governmental type entities as detailed above. These grants are targeted towards improvements which will mitigate the effects of a future possible disaster, such as reinforcing a city hall to withstand a future earthquake. These grants have specific dollar limits for individual areas, states or disasters, and can be subject to competitive prioritization and discretionary allocation. Local FEMA offices should be contacted for more detailed information.

For both 97.036 and 97.039 grants there is federal prioritization for monies to be allocated to public facilities and public housing, see:
http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode42/usc_sec_42_00005153----000-.html
see also: http://snipurl.com/jxup

Further background information regarding grant distribution and administration can be seen at:
http://www.disastercenter.com/stafford/SubChp3.html

c. FEMA Individual Assistance Program
FEMA grants are available to help individuals and households following Hurricane Katrina. Limits are generally $26,200 per individual or household. Further details can be seen at:
http://www.fema.gov/rrr/inassist.shtm

d. Small Business Administration (SBA) Loans
SBA loans are available to both homeowners and businesses following losses in Hurricane Katrina as follows:

- Homeowners: Up to $200,000 for repairs to residences
- Homeowners & renters: Up to $ 40,000 to replace furniture and possessions
- Businesses: Up to $1,500,000 for repairs to real estate, equipment and inventories.

Further information on these SBA loan programs can be seen at:
http://www.sba.gov/disaster_recov/loaninfo/dloanassit.html
http://www.sba.gov/news/05-50katrina-declaration.pdf