The City of New Orleans and the New Orleans Redevelopment Authority (NORA) are undertaking a network of initiatives to help study, educate, and implement green infrastructure projects citywide. This coordinated effort will culminate with the city’s first comprehensive Resilience District in the Gentilly neighborhood. In order to promote better green infrastructure improvements on individual residential properties, NORA will oversee the design and implementation of stormwater management interventions through the new Community Adaptation Program (CAP) in the Gentilly neighborhood.

The Community Adaptation Program (CAP) will provide residential stormwater management interventions and will also serve to provide a mechanism for local government to administer and oversee a unique workforce development program. The workforce development program will support an industry of skilled installers of resilient features on small scattered-site private property. The selected contractor(s) must be eager participants to help train and support a new workforce of capable but new recruits in the green infrastructure industry.

| Eligible Participants |

All Low to Moderate Income (LMI) (Household Income ≤ 80% Area Median Income) homeowners within the Gentilly Resilience District are encouraged to apply. Owners must have, or obtain, flood insurance if not already insured, prior to grant award.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY SIZE</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>FAMILY SIZE</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</table>

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, effective April 2022 (new income limits updated annually -- see https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html)

| Eligible Geography |

For more information contact:

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RAIN BARREL
Rain barrels collect rain runoff from the roof of a structure, which can be stored for later use or held and released slowly back into the ground. Common uses for water stored in rain barrels include watering gardens, agriculture, and washing cars.

STORMWATER PLANTER BOX
Stormwater planter boxes capture and filter stormwater before allowing it to infiltrate into the ground. The water is filtered through layers of mulch, soil, drainage rock, and plant root systems. Stormwater planters can connect to an existing downspout and do not require a large area. Typical planters include vegetation such as native grasses, flowers, shrubbery, and even trees.

DETENTION BASIN
A detention basin or dry pond is used to capture large amounts of stormwater and release it slowly into the ground as well as the drainage system. This slow release mitigates the size and intensity of storm-induced flooding on neighboring properties and roadways. Detention basins also help clean and filter the stormwater prior to entering the draining system.

PLANT TREES
Planting trees helps offset runoff by absorbing water and returning it to the atmosphere through a process called evapotranspiration. A single mature bald cypress tree can absorb over 500 gallons of water per day.

REDUCE LOT COVERAGE
Reducing the amount of impervious surfaces, such as concrete, allows stormwater to filter into the ground rather than running into a storm drain. Common techniques to reduce these surfaces include, replacing concrete driveways and paths with driveway runner strips, permeable pavers, or gravel.

INFILTRATION TRENCHES
Infiltration trenches or percolation trenches are long, shallow excavated areas filled with draining rock or crushed stone. The purpose of an infiltration trench is to direct stormwater along a path, typically away from a structure. In addition, infiltration trenches, clean and filter the water while allowing it to infiltrate into the soil and replenish the groundwater.