2005
KATRINA & RITA
10 YEARS
Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.
2015
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DISASTER IMPACTS

This year commemorates the 10th Anniversary of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita landfall. Hurricane Katrina struck August 29, 2005, followed by the failure of the levee system. Hurricane Rita struck September 24, 2005.

- Across the Gulf States, damages exceeded $163 BILLION. (SOURCE: NOAA)
- More than 1,800 lives were lost across the Gulf Coast.
- More than 1.4 Million Louisiana residents were displaced across 50 states and US territories.
- All 64 Louisiana Parishes were included in the Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- The loss of crops, timber, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries was over $1.59 BILLION, including:
  - Forestry over $836 Million.
  - Crops including sugarcane, cotton, rice, soybeans, almost $358 Million.
  - Vegetables, citrus, pecans, honey, nurseries almost $42 Million.
  - Livestock over $75 Million.
  - Aquaculture over $58 Million.
  - Fisheries, shrimp, oysters, crabs, over $176 Million.
  - Wildlife/recreational, charters, leases almost $41 Million.
- 217 square miles of Louisiana coastal wetlands were destroyed.
- 113 oil and gas platforms were destroyed.
- More than 80% of New Orleans flooded as a result of the storms and levee failures.
• New Orleans population fell from **484,674** before Katrina (April 2000) to approximately **230,172** after Katrina (July 2006) - a loss of more than half of the City's population.
  
  o In 2013, the population of New Orleans was back to approximately **78%** of what it was in 2000.

• Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused the **largest** housing shortage in **FEMA’s** history.
  
  o Over **560** emergency shelters in Louisiana housed more than **146,000** people.
  
  o **FEMA** housed more than **85,000** families.
    
    ▪ **74,000** for Hurricane Katrina.
    
    ▪ **11,000** for Hurricane Rita.
  
  o The last temporary housing unit was vacated in 2012.
  
  o At the height of the disasters, just over **1 Million** Louisiana utility customers were without power.
STATUS OF THE RECOVERY

FEMA/State assistance to Louisiana’s residents and communities is more than $19.5 BILLION through FEMA Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA) and Hazard Mitigation (HM) programs.

- PA and HM recovery grants and subgrants to local, State, Tribal and qualified private nonprofits (PNPs) are made through GOHSEP.
- Recovery of public infrastructure is almost 80% complete.
- The more than $19.5 BILLION in assistance includes:
  - More than $12.3 BILLION obligated in Public Assistance (PA) reimbursements to the State and local governments and eligible nonprofit organizations (PNPs) to restore disaster-impacted infrastructure and facilities.
  - Nearly $5.8 BILLION in Individual Assistance (IA) to approximately 916,000 individuals and families providing:
    - $4.2 BILLION in housing assistance.
    - $1.6 BILLION in other needs assistance (ONA).
  - Nearly $1.4 BILLION for mitigation projects to build stronger, safer, more resilient communities through sustained actions that reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property.
- More than 24,000 Public Assistance (PA) and Hazard Mitigation (HM) projects are in place to rebuild, repair and/or mitigate Louisiana structures as of 2014. Those projects include approximately:
  - 804 Pre K – 12 school facilities
  - 920 Higher education facilities
  - 154 Healthcare facilities
  - 236 Fire stations
o 222  Police, sheriff and criminal justice facilities
o 82   Libraries
o 7,687  Elevations
o 555  Hurricane-proofed structures
o 77  Drainage projects
o 91  Flood-control projects
o 126  Plan development
o 840  Generators
o And more!

• The State and FEMA provided more than $321.5 Million in Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) to approximately 185,000 survivors who lost jobs as a result of hurricanes.

• The State and FEMA provided $17.9 Million in relocation assistance so more than 10,000 families could return to their community.

• FEMA funded more than $68.5 Million for crisis counseling.

• U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) appropriated $13.4 BILLION in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for recovery.

• More than 95,800 Small Business Administration (SBA) Applicants (Subrecipients) were approved for disaster loans totaling approximately $6.9 BILLION.

• The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) paid over 215,000 claims for a total of over $16.2 BILLION dollars.
People have asked the question: Why is the recovery taking so long? The time of recovery is influenced by several key issues: Size of the disaster, the enormity of the task to administer and reconcile the BILLIONS of dollars in recovery assistance to the State, the added burden of recovering from eight (8) other disasters almost simultaneously and more.

SIZE OF THE DISASTER

• Hurricane Katrina is the Nation’s largest disaster, followed by Hurricane Rita, making the combined disasters significantly larger than any other recovery in the history of the country.

• The disasters impacted more than 1.4 Million Louisiana residents.

• Louisiana has received $19.5 BILLION in FEMA Assistance:
  
  o $1.4 BILLION in FEMA HM.
  o $12.3 BILLION in FEMA PA.
  o $5.8 BILLION in FEMA IA.

• Currently there is approximately $1.5 BILLION in eligible work still to be captured.

ENORMITY OF THE TASK

• Rebuilding a city of more than 378,000 citizens takes time and money.
  
  o The entire New Orleans school system – consolidating 117 campuses and serving over 44,000 students – has to be rebuilt at a cost of more than $1.5 BILLION.

  o The New Orleans water system, serving 378,000 residents, requires a rebuild costing more than $600 Million.
Charity Hospital, serving 270,000 plus patients per year, required a completely new facility that has taken nearly seven (7) years to begin and is costing just under $600 Million to complete.

- Cameron Parish School Board (CPSB), serving 1,321 students is costing $70 million to rebuild.

- Across Louisiana disaster-impacted communities there are almost 1,600 unique entities receiving FEMA Public Assistance. Those entities include:
  - State agencies.
  - Local governmental entities such as Parishes and Sheriff Departments.
  - Colleges and universities.
  - Police and fire departments.
  - Levee boards.
  - Numerous private nonprofit (PNPs) and faith-based organizations.
  - Others that offer public services like schools, senior centers, day care and more.

- The State through GOHSEP is administering more than 24,000 individual PA and HM projects.
  - We have disbursed an average of $1 BILLION per year since 2007; approximately $100 Million a month in reimbursement for expenses incurred by Applicants (Subrecipients) for eligible recovery work.
  - Across southern Louisiana, recovery rebuilding efforts include:
    - 804 Pre K – 12 school facilities
    - 920 Higher education facilities
    - 154 Healthcare facilities
    - 236 Fire stations
    - 222 Police, sheriff and criminal justice facilities
    - 82 Libraries
    - 7,687 Elevations
    - 555 Hurricane-proofed structures
    - 77 Drainage projects
    - 91 Flood-control projects
126 Plan development
840 Generators
And more!

RECOVERING FROM MULTIPLE DISASTERS SIMULTANEOUSLY

- Katrina/Rita/Gustav/Ike + six (6) other significant events:
  - Hurricane Isaac
  - 2006 Floods
  - 2009 Floods
  - 2011 Floods
  - Tropical Storm Lee
  - 2013 Floods

TIME TO CONSTRUCT + CAPACITY

- A typical fire station takes two and half (2.5) – three (3) years to approve and construct.

- St. Bernard typically builds one (1) fire station every five (5) years.

- St. Bernard lost 15 fire stations to the disaster. Absent additional capacity, it would take 45 years to rebuild those 15 stations – 3 years x 15 stations to rebuild.

- Continuing with St. Bernard as an example:
  - St. Bernard has a yearly capital improvement budget of $5 Million.
  - As a result of Katrina/Rita, NOW has $1.15 BILLION in Permanent Work.
    - Absent additional capacity, it would take 100 years to complete that work.

IN COMPARISON TO OTHER DISASTERS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUNDING – LOUISIANA IS ON TRACK

A useful metric is comparing the Katrina/Rita recovery with other disasters receiving FEMA Public Assistance across the country.
### DISASTER YEAR (TOTAL DAMAGES: PA + HM + IA + SBA + MISSION ASSIGNMENTS + ETC.) YEARS OPENED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISASTER</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>DAMAGES</th>
<th>YEARS OPENED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northridge Earthquake</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>$42 billion</td>
<td>20 years - ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Hugo</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>$15.3 billion</td>
<td>14 years (CLOSED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Andrew (LA)</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>$40 billion</td>
<td>13 years (CLOSED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest Flooding</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>$30.2 billion</td>
<td>13 years (CLOSED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Ivan</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$13 billion</td>
<td>10 years – ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Charley</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$16.5 billion</td>
<td>9 years (CLOSED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Katrina (LA)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$133.8 billion</td>
<td>9 years – ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Rita (LA)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$17.1 billion</td>
<td>9 years – ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Wilma</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$17.1 billion</td>
<td>9 years – ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Ike (LA)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$27 billion</td>
<td>6 years – ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest Floods</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$15 billion</td>
<td>6 years – ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Irene</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$15.8 billion</td>
<td>3 years – ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Sandy</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$50 billion</td>
<td>2 years – ongoing</td>
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### CHALLENGES TO COMPLETING THE RECOVERY

Catastrophic disasters have unique recovery needs. Policy and program implementation “rules” written for disasters with smaller geographic or economic footprints do not work the same – and sometimes do not work at all – in a larger catastrophic event.

With communities so severely impacted, those issues of policy and program implementation have made it difficult in many cases to start the recovery process. There are problematic Project Worksheets (PWs), complicated versioning process, undervalued cost estimates, incomplete or lack of agreement on scopes of work (SOWs), inflexible policy implementation and lack of FEMA acceptance of architectural/engineering stamped estimates and scopes of work are a few of the challenges in a recovery of this size.
• Communities cannot “float” the difference in funding between what FEMA thinks a project will cost and what an Applicant’s (Subrecipient’s) professional architects and engineers believe it will cost.

• ALL eligible damages must be identified up front because communities simply do not have the necessary cash flow to fund projects and then negotiate with FEMA after completion of the project about what is eligible work to be reimbursed.
  o That model only works in small disasters.

• Our experience is that we must push the program and challenge decisions to ensure our communities get all of the Stafford Act funding for which they are entitled and that is necessary for a full recovery. For example:
  o Today, we are obligated at $13.7 BILLION (in both PA and HM funding) and believe there is $1.5 BILLION still to be recognized.
  o To provide context: In the previous 10 years, the average for all FEMA disasters was $40 Million without Katrina; $60 Million with.

• Challenges in staffing and resources have also impeded the recovery. Because of the magnitude of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, many Parish and local governments were not equipped to handle a disaster of this size.
  o Staffing resources are stretched.
  o Administrative costs are prohibitively high.
  o Cash flow and funding gaps impeded the recovery.
  o Absent the availability of Direct Administrative Costs (DAC) reimbursements, local authorities simply have not had the manpower or the resources to efficiently and effectively manage PA grants.
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HOW ARE WE BETTER PREPARED + MORE RESILIENT?

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita mark the beginning of a safer, smarter and more resilient Louisiana. GOHSEP plays a significant role in planning, training and exercise to ensure Louisiana citizens are better prepared to respond and recover from emergency events and disasters, and to bounce back more rapidly, returning to a new state of normal.

Pre-disaster planning, training, and preparation are critical to ensuring that Louisiana citizens, local governments and State agencies and authorities are adequately prepared to meet the challenges of responding to and efficiently and effectively recovering from an emergency or disaster.
INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH PLANNING

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS

We are better prepared through planning than ever before.

- **Parishes** develop and maintain a Parish-level all-hazards *Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP).
  - The Parish EOP details overall *responsibilities* of Parish government as well as guidelines and organizational *priorities* necessary to ensure a *coordinated* local, State and Federal emergency or disaster response.
  - The Parish EOP is created and maintained by the **Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP)**. The Parish EOP guides *activities*, *investments* and *emergency operations* to *eliminate or reduce* disaster impacts.
  - **GOHSEP** provides plan *review, coordination* and *technical assistance* to local, State and Tribal authorities for plan development.
  - **GOHSEP** develops the **State EOP** with local and State partners.

- **GOHSEP** provides training and guidance for the development of **school-based** EOPs.

- **Hospitals** and **nursing homes** have strengthened evacuation plans and the scheduled exercising of those plans are in place.

- **Sheltering** and **debris-removal** plans have been enhanced.

- The sheltering of **pets** is now a greater priority. Parish pet plans must be submitted to **Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF)**.
HAZARD MITIGATION (HM) PLANS

HM plans form the foundation of a community’s *long-term* strategy to *reduce losses*; *break the cycle* of disaster damage, reconstruction and repeated damage; better prepare to meet the challenges of the next disaster; and ensure a *greater resiliency* when hit by disaster.

- **GOHSEP** *creates* and *maintains* the *State Hazard Mitigation Plan* (SHMP).
- **GOHSEP** provides *leadership*, *technical assistance* and *oversight* to local governments in the preparation of local HM plans.
- The State with *more* than $23 Million in FEMA assistance went from just *four* (4) HM plans to *68*, including *all* 64 Louisiana Parishes.

SUPPLIES + MATERIALS + SERVICES

Parishes are *encouraged* to enter into *contracts* *before* a disaster.

- Pre-event contracts help ensure *resources* – labor, services, equipment, materials, supplies – are *available* when needed.
  - Because they are also done absent the pressure of an emergency or disaster response, contracts negotiated *before* an event help *avoid mistakes* in the *procurement process*, ensuring that all Federal *laws* and *regulations* are followed.
    - Procurement is the process of buying or purchasing, renting, leasing or otherwise *obtaining goods* and *services*.
- Parishes are *encouraged* to enter into *intrastate aid compacts* with other Parishes under the *Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC)* to provide assistance in the event of an emergency or disaster.
INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH TRAINING

The State of Louisiana must be well trained to effectively and efficiently prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters and other emergencies in a coordinated manner.

Through training and exercise, GOHSEP provides important information and guidance to local and Parish elected officials, OHSEP Directors, administrators, financial and grant managers, planners, economic and community development officers, public works leaders, purchasing and procurement officers, engineers, legal advisors, contractors, nonprofit leadership, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) and Hazard Mitigation (HM) Applicants (Subrecipients), or potential Applicants (Subrecipients) and other recovery stakeholders, to ensure efficient and effective preparedness, response and recovery in preparation for or in the wake of a disaster.

• **GOHSEP** provides all-hazards training and exercises at NO COST to responders through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA.

• **GOHSEP** has a host of significantly enhanced preparedness and response training and exercise programs for emergency management professionals.

• **GOHSEP** is responsible for assisting emergency managers and responders to receive homeland security and emergency management training.
  
  o **GOHSEP** coordinates multiple regional and Statewide exercises yearly, under Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) guidelines.
  
  o **GOHSEP** also offers numerous training opportunities through a variety of training providers including national training opportunities that can be applied for through GOHSEP.

• **GOHSEP** is National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) compliant as required by Federal Guidance, and coordinates with all local jurisdictions, Parishes, Tribal governments and State agencies to ensure NIMS implementation.
NIMS is a proactive system that guides agencies at all levels of government to work together seamlessly when managing All Hazards Incidents.

GOHSEP coordinates the required training and provides technical assistance for compliance.

- **GOHSEP Exercise Program, Preparedness Section**, provides overall coordination for the **GOHSEP All-Hazards Exercise Program**.
  - Guidance for program content is derived from guidelines mandated by the HSEEP.
  - The mission is to deliver exercise activities to test and validate local and State agency policies and plans to ensure that all are adequately prepared to handle emergency situations. Areas may include: Preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.
  - The **GOHSEP Radiological Program** is included in exercises. The radiological group oversees liaison roles for the three (3) Fixed Nuclear Facilities (FNF) for the State of Louisiana.
    - This group also provides calibration and maintenance for more than 3,000 instruments issued by first responders along the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) corridor and in emergency planning zones.

- **GOHSEP** hosts workshops and other training events as well as specific seminars on legal issues involved with procurement and reimbursement for non-disaster and post-disaster grants.
INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY
THROUGH COMMUNICATIONS

- **GOHSEP** maintains the **State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)**, a state-of-the-art command and control center located in Baton Rouge.
  - From this location, disaster, planning, response and mitigation for critical incidents are **coordinated** and **managed**.
  - The **SEOC** is **activated** in response to a man-made disaster, terrorist threat or other **significant** event or emergency.

- The **State Unified Command Group (UCG)** is the **strategic decision-making body for emergencies**.
  - UCG members are appointed by **Executive Order** of the **Governor**.
  - The Governor is the **Unified Commander**.
  - The UCG provides a unified and **coordinated** approach to emergency incident management, enabling institutions, governing authorities and agencies with different legal, geographic and functional **responsibilities** to **coordinate, plan and interact** **effectively**.
  - Members of the UCG **coordinate and manage** the activities of the **SEOC**.
    - Under the command of the UCG, the SEOC facilitates all levels of **government response, resource providers** and **stakeholders**, helping them work together to ensure that the **first priorities** of an emergency or disaster are met – the **immediate safety** and **welfare** of **citizens** and the **protection of life and property**.

- **WebEOC** is an Internet-based **emergency information management** application that allows for the secure **sharing** of information and is the **primary** channel for Parishes to **request assistance** during and after an emergency or disaster.
The State of Louisiana utilizes WebEOC as its official emergency management software system. This system is used by all 64 Parishes, State and Federal agencies, as well as approved non-governmental (NGO) emergency management partners.

This tool is used to interact with GOHSEP for situational reporting (SitRep), daily reports, requesting resources, requesting Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs), sharing information and more.

WebEOC offers local, regional and national resource profiles and updates so that State and local officials can request and rapidly deploy essential resources to disaster-impacted areas.

- When resources are not available or additional resources are needed, requests are made to the SEOC through the web-based emergency management software system (WebEOC).

GOHSEP leads and coordinates the Louisiana Wireless Information Network (LWIN), providing daily voice communication to over 78,000 users.

- GOHSEP also chairs the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) that oversees LWIN.

Since 2005, Louisiana has invested over $380 Million in Federal Homeland Security, Recovery and Preparedness grants in interoperable communications and partnerships to enhance disaster response and recovery, and critical infrastructure protection, enabling emergency response and public safety personnel to reliably communicate during catastrophic incidents.

Louisiana invested over $180 Million – about half of which came from Federal preparedness grants – since 2005 to develop LWIN.

The LWIN network can link to surrounding State networks.

Recently Louisiana began a partnership with the Federal FirstNet organization to explore the development of a seamless broadband data-sharing network.
• Louisiana has invested over $3.4 Million of Federal preparedness grants in Louisiana State Analytical and Fusion Exchange (LA-SAFE) to prevent terrorism and aid in disaster response.
  
  o LA-SAFE increases security by investigating terrorist threats and improved preparedness by aiding officials during these disasters.
  
  o LA-SAFE’s Fusion Liaison Program trains first responders to enhance all-hazards and all-crimes information sharing.
  
  o LA-SAFE Cyber Fusion Unit (LCFU) protects cyber assets and assists in criminal investigations with its cyber capabilities and tools.
    
    ▪ LCFU was the first fusion center with cyber capabilities.
    
    ▪ LCFU’s See Something Send Something app has received more than 500 suspicious activity reports from the public.
  
• getagameplan.org is a web-based education and information portal hosted by GOHSEP to help Louisiana citizens and businesses prepare for, monitor and respond to disasters.
  
  o GOHSEP maintains the website to help residents learn about hazard mitigation measures, disaster preparation, ways to respond to an emergency and how to recover from weather-related and other hazards to increase individual and community resiliency.
  
  o The getagameplan.org site contains everything from shelter locations for families to a downloadable Louisiana Emergency Preparedness Guide and several downloadable apps created to assist in family and business emergency planning.
  
• Virtual Louisiana (Virtual LA) – a mapping tool – is the result of the Louisiana emergency response community’s requirement for a common operational picture for not only day-to-day planning but also to inform emergency response.
This platform, based on the familiar Google Earth® interface, requires little training and allows for rapid deployment of critical information during any type of event.

The platform also integrates data from more than 20 different file types, resulting in the most interoperable geospatial platform available today.

Virtual LA provides over 800 data layers with frequent updates and new data added weekly.

To ensure security of protected information, access to the site is limited to first responders and the government community.

- Access requests are available through virtualla.la.gov. Users are screened for credentials.
- There are currently over 3,500 registered users.

Virtual LA is provided at NO COST and is currently used as the mandated software and visualization tool for all State agencies during disasters.

- Louisiana Emergency Assessment Data Portal (LEAD-P) viewer provides map-based tools that assemble, provide access to, comprehension of and communication with a multitude of data sources.
  - Data can be maintained in real-time and provides easy data entry and data access through simple, intuitive navigation features.

- The Louisiana Public Assistance (LAPA) website, or LouisianaPA.com, is for the online management – from application to closeout – of FEMA Public Assistance (PA) grants.
  - They system helps ensure timely progress on projects and builds accountability into the grant reconciliation process.

- The Louisiana Hazard Mitigation (LAHM) website, or LouisianaHM.com, is similar portal for managing Hazard Mitigation grants.
INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

No community, Parish or State has all of the resources needed to meet every emergency.

• Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a nationally adopted Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) that enables States to share resources during disasters.
  o Since all disasters are local, knowing about EMAC and how your Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) calls upon this significant resource is important.
  o EMAC requests must go through GOHSEP.

• Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC) is a system of mutual aid between Parishes. A developing program, IMAC provides and promotes mutual assistance in the prevention of, response to and recovery from an emergency or any other event that exceeds a Parish’s capability or resources.
  o Intrastate Mutual Aid Subcommittee is composed of first responders and support organizations, who review the progress and status of providing statewide mutual aid in times of disaster.

• GOHSEP and the Louisiana Business Emergency Operations Center (LA BEOC) work with business and industry to improve preparedness and communications before, during and after an emergency event or disaster.
  o Louisiana used Preparedness Grant funds to establish the LA BEOC to ensure private-public coordination during and after disaster incidents.
  o LA BEOC is a joint development between GOHSEP, Louisiana Economic Development (LED), University of Louisiana at Lafayette (ULL) and Louisiana State University (LSU).
LA BEOC enables the business community to actively participate in disaster response and recovery, ensuring supply chains and increasing economic resiliency.

- Citizen Corps is FEMA’s grassroots strategy to bring together government and community leaders to involve citizens in all-hazards emergency preparedness and resilience.
  
  - Currently there are approximately 30 Citizen Corps Councils in Louisiana.
  
  - Citizen Corps encourages citizens to:
    
    - Engage in personal preparedness, training and volunteer service to help prepare themselves and their communities for the possibility of an emergency or disaster.
    
    - Embrace personal responsibility to be prepared; to get training in first aid and emergency skills; and to volunteer to support local emergency responders, disaster relief and community safety.
INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH GRANTS

**GOHSEP** administers a number of Federal grant programs that are helping to:

- Build better and more resilient schools and universities.
- Restore and improve utilities and water systems.
- Ensure hospitals, clinics and fire and police stations can provide vital community services.
- Rebuild the basic infrastructure.
- The State, represented by **GOHSEP**, is the recipient of Federal grant funds for the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation grant programs. Applicants for **FEMA PA** or **FEMA HMGP** funds are called Subrecipients.

**PREPAREDNESS GRANTS**

There are several Federal grants that provide assistance to enhance homeland security and the ability of local, State, Tribal and territorial jurisdictions and other regional authorities in the preparation, prevention and response to terrorist attacks and other threats.

Title VI of the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act* (Stafford Act) authorizes FEMA to make grants for the purpose of providing a comprehensive system of emergency preparedness for the protection of life and property in the United States from all hazards and to vest responsibility for emergency preparedness jointly in the Federal government, States and their political subdivisions.

Localities can use grants for planning, equipment, training and exercise needs.
• **Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)** Program provides grants to States to assist local, Tribal, Territorial and State governments in **preparing** for all hazards.

• **Grants to State for School Emergency Management Program (SEMP)** provides funding to assist schools with *Emergency Operations Plan* development.

• **Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)** funds a range of **preparedness** activities, which include **planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises and management and administration**.
  
  o The HSGP is comprised of **three (3) interconnected** grant programs:

  - **State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)** which supports the implementation of State Homeland Security **strategies** to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training and exercise needed to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events.
    
    o The SHSP also provides funding to implement initiatives in the *State Preparedness Report*.

  - **Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)** program funds address the unique **risk driven and capabilities-based planning, organization, equipment, training and exercise** needs of high-threat, high-density Urban Areas based on the capability targets identified during the THIRA process and associated assessment efforts. It also assists them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism.

  - **Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)** which supports enhanced **cooperation and coordination** among Customs and Border Protection (CBP), United States Border Patrol (USBP), and local, Tribal, Territorial, State and Federal law enforcement agencies. The OPSG Program funds investments in joint efforts to secure the United States’ borders along routes of ingress from international borders to
include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as States and territories with International water borders.

- **State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)** provides funds to participate in the **planning** to build out a nationwide dedicated public safety broadband data network portal.

**RECOVERY GRANTS – FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) GRANTS**

**FEMA Public Assistance (PA)** is a Federal grant program to aid local and State governments in **returning** a disaster area to **pre-disaster** conditions.

- Eligible costs are provided to **primarily** address the **repair** and **restoration** of **public facilities, infrastructure** or **services** that have been damaged or destroyed.

- **Eligible activities** under the **FEMA PA** program are:
  - Debris removal (Category A)
  - Emergency protective measures (Category B)
  - Repair, replacement or restoration of disaster-damaged public facilities and property (Categories C-G)

**FEMA INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (IA) GRANTS**

The **FEMA Individual Assistance (IA)** program is an important resource for community members recovering from disaster.

- **FEMA IA** grant program is managed through **FEMA** and assisted by **GOHSEP**.

- The FEMA Individuals and Households Program (IHP) provides **financial assistance** to **individuals** and **households** affected as a **direct result** of a Presidential declared major disaster or emergency.

- Assistance is available for those who are **uninsured** or **underinsured**, have **necessary** expenses and serious needs and are **unable** to meet those expenses or needs through other means.
• Up to $32,900 is available in financial help (adjusted annually), although some forms of IHP assistance have other limits.

OTHER GRANTS TO AID DISASTER RECOVERY

Other Federal funding and technical assistance may be available to assist in disaster-related recovery:

• **U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)** provides loans to homeowners, renters, businesses and organizations to repair or replace real estate, personal property, equipment and business assets that have been damaged in a disaster.
  
  o Through its **Office of Disaster Assistance**, SBA provides low interest, long-term loans for physical and economic damage caused by a declared event.

• The **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** program is a part of the **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**.
  
  o The State contact for CDBG is the **Disaster Recovery Unit (DRU)** of the **Louisiana Office of Community Development (OCD)**, under the **Louisiana Division of Administration (DOA)**.

  o The Louisiana CDBG program awards and administers Federal grants to individuals, nonprofits and local governments in Federally designated areas of the State.

  o The program is designed to further develop communities by providing **housing, a suitable living environment** and **expand economic opportunities**, primarily for persons of low to moderate income – all initiatives that make a community more resilient.

• **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** may be able to respond for up to **10 days** without a Presidential declaration.
• **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)** may provide grant assistance to State governments for debris clearing and/or removal and repair of roads on the designated Federal Highway System.

• **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Farm Service Agency (FSA)** provides assistance for natural disaster losses, resulting from drought, flood, fire, freeze, tornadoes, pest infestation and other disasters.

• **State Interim Emergency Board (IEB)** may be a source for funding support for both declared and non-declared events.
  - IEB provides discretionary funding (based on legislative appropriations) to assist in the recovery from disaster damages.
  - If a local government entity does not have the financial ability to meet the cost of responding to and recovering from an incident, it can make an application to the IEB requesting that the IEB provide funds to assist the entity in meeting the cost associated with the emergency or disaster.
  - Requests for emergency appropriations are accepted only for funding of State agencies or State-sponsored programs. The only exceptions to this rule are those requests from political subdivisions generated as a result of disaster situations (e.g., hurricane, flood, severe freezing, tornado, etc.).

**HAZARD MITIGATION (HM) GRANTS**

Hazard mitigation (HM) reduces vulnerability so that communities are better protected from the impacts of a disaster and are able to recover more effectively and efficiently should a disaster occur.

- HM strategies help us build safer, stronger, smarter and more resilient communities, better prepared to withstand future disasters.

- **FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs** are important funding opportunities and resources.
  - There are two (2) non-disaster grants available on annual funding cycles.
Plus, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is available after a Presidential declared disaster.

- Funds are available to Parish governments, State agencies and municipalities to help communities implement hazard mitigation strategies both pre- and post-disaster.

- The State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) serves as the basis for guidance and technical assistance when identifying projects and establishing priorities.

  - The State through GOHSEP provides leadership for local and State mitigation planning efforts and oversees FEMA-related mitigation grant programs that are related to hazard mitigation, emergency management and disaster relief.

  - Because of this role, the State has the opportunity to integrate mitigation planning and project information with the FEMA grant process for the following:
    - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
    - Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) competitive grant program
    - Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program

- Local plans also provide prioritization of mitigation projects.

  - Local plans represent the jurisdiction’s commitment to an all-hazards approach to reduce risks from hazards and serve as a guide for decision makers as they allocate resources to reduce the effects of natural hazards and improve resiliency.
ROLES + RESPONSIBILITIES

The State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes the policies and structure for State government management of emergencies and disasters.

Louisiana has made preparation and resiliency a local and State priority.

To support that priority Louisiana is organized into nine (9) homeland security and emergency management regions.

- Each region has a State Regional Coordinator (RC), a GOHSEP employee who acts as a liaison between GOHSEP and the State and Parishes within the region.

- Each Louisiana Parish has an Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) Director who has direct responsibility for organization, administration and operations related to an emergency or disaster, subject to the direction and control of the Parish President or other governing authority, and general direction of the Governor and GOHSEP.

  - OHSEP Directors are responsible for determining requirements for the Parish for food, clothing and other necessities in the event of an emergency.
    - They procure and pre-position supplies, medicines, materials and equipment.

  - OHSEP Directors ensure Parish agencies are adequately manned, equipped and trained to address Parish-wide crises.

  - OHSEP Directors survey public and private assets that can be called upon in securing the Parish in the event of an emergency.

  - They maintain a register of trained and skilled persons – especially in emergency management, preparedness, response and recovery – as well as a register of construction and other equipment and temporary housing available for use in a disaster.
- OHSEPs prepare for evacuations, rescue and sheltering for citizens, pets and service animals.

- When a state of emergency is declared, Directors are responsible for informing citizens and deploying agencies and resources through the Parish Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or similar Incident Command System (ICS).

- Parish OHSEP Directors make official resource requests to the State, through the WebEOC system, when needed.

  • Members of a Parish Emergency Management Advisory Committee (PEMAC) offer advice and counsel to a Parish or Police Jury President on homeland security and emergency management issues.

    - The PEMAC also ensures planning between the State, Parish administration, Parish council and all municipalities and agencies involved in emergency management is sustained in a consistent manner.

    - PEMAC members advise on such matters as planning, coordination and implementation of measures such as hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, response and recovery, grant requests and the expenditure of grant funds.

  • Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) exist solely to address hazardous materials and disasters. Louisiana has 64 LEPCs – one in each Parish.

  • The Federal government and many State governments, including Louisiana, organize much of their disaster response resources and capabilities – as well as those of certain private-sector and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) – under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure.

    - ESFs align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use.

    - During a response, ESFs are a critical mechanism to coordinate functional capabilities and resources provided by agencies, certain private-sector entities and NGOs.
The ESF concept is scalable to the size and complexity of an event and local capacity to respond.

Not all incidents result in the activation of all 16 ESFs.

- The State EOP calls for State Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as the structure for organizing and coordinating State resources by area of function. The ESF structure helps ensure efficient and timely delivery of needed assistance to disaster-impacted communities.

- The Louisiana ESFs, which align with Federal ESFs, include:
  - ESF #1 Transportation
  - ESF #2 Communications
  - ESF #3 Public Works + Engineering
  - ESF #4 Firefighting
  - ESF #5 Emergency Management
  - ESF #6 Mass Care + Housing + Human Services
  - ESF #7 Resource Support
  - ESF #8 Public Health + Medical Services
  - ESF #9 Search + Rescue
  - ESF #10 Oil + Hazardous Materials Response
  - ESF #11 Agriculture + Natural Resources
  - ESF #12 Energy + Utilities
  - ESF #13 Public Safety + Security
  - ESF #14 Long-Term Community Recovery + Mitigation
  - ESF #15 Emergency Public Information
  - ESF #16 Military Support

- The Louisiana chapter of VOAD the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, is called LAVOAD.
  - LAVOAD is overseen by a 12-member board composed of leaders of the State’s nonprofit and volunteer organizations and represents all regions of the State.
LAVOAD recruits any agency that serves a multi-Parish area in times of disaster to become a member.

LAVOAD works to provide training and information to assist members in the Louisiana area to increase capacities and value to communities as well as to be effective in the delivery of services.

VOAD is a leader and voice for the nonprofit organizations and volunteers that work in all phases of emergency management – preparedness, prevention, response, recovery and mitigation.

- **Louisiana Emergency Response Commission (LERC)** coordinates the State’s planning and preparedness activities for hazardous materials compliance and oversees the activities of the State’s LEPCs.

- **GOHSEP’s Unified Logistics Element (ULE)** improves the flow of resources during an emergency through storage and distribution of commodities.

  - The ULE ensures the availability of pre-positioned commodity inventories, in-state stocks of commodities and staging areas when needed.

  - Prior to an emergency or disaster, commodities such as shelf-stable meals ready to eat (MREs) and bottled water are transferred from State warehouses to a Regional Staging Area (RSA) near the expected impact area.

  - After a storm the ULE is responsible for developing and maintaining the State’s resources/database, making it easier to allocate State assets during an emergency.

  - The ULE includes representatives from FEMA, GOHSEP and the Louisiana National Guard (LANG).

- The State has invested $1.7 Million to support local and regional response to hurricanes and disasters through rapid Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) response.
US&R provides **capabilities** needed to support *large-scale* disaster **search** and **rescue** responses.

- There are **three (3) statewide** US&R teams – New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport-Bossier – and **two (2) regional** teams – Pineville and Monroe.

- US&R maintains a **Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE)** **rapid response team**.
  - The CBRNE rapid response team includes **65 members** with two (2) CBRNE vehicles.

• **GOHSEP** staff also serves as **emergency management support** to numerous State partners such as the **Governor’s Advisory Council on Disability Affairs, State 211 Coordinating Council**, the **Louisiana Business Emergency Operations Center (LA BEOC)** and the **State Legislature**.
HOW DO WE PAY IT FORWARD?

Louisiana is the Nation’s largest living laboratory for emergency management.

Our experience and expertise is being shared with the rest of the country through the deployment of our people, the production and distribution of job aids uniquely developed in response to Katrina/Rita, and our influence on policy and legislation.

• When New Jersey and New York were hit by Hurricane Sandy, Louisiana responded with expertise that ranged from emergency personnel trained in disaster response and recovery to expert testimony before Congress as new disaster response legislation was being created.

• Online tools created in Louisiana to deal with Public Assistance (PA), Hazard Mitigation (HM) and other governmental disaster management programs have been developed and are in place for our State and serve as models for others.

• Legislation originating from the Louisiana experience with Hurricanes Katrina and Rita include:
  
  o Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) – reorganizes FEMA as a distinct entity under the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and identifies FEMA’s mission elements of preparation, response, recovery and mitigation based on the initial recovery from Hurricane Katrina.

  o Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 – temporarily averts some of the largest flood insurance premium increases to homeowners from the Biggert-Walters Act.

  o Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA) – implements sweeping changes designed to streamline the recovery process, ease the administrative burden and costs for all parties, and reduce the cost of future disasters.
U.S. Troop Readiness, Veteran’s Care, Katrina Recovery and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act of 2007 – provides for eligible costs to be reimbursed at 100 percent for Hurricanes Katrina, Wilma, Dennis and Rita for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and Texas.

Consolidated Appropriations Act (Omnibus Bill) of 2008 stipulates FEMA cannot reduce assistance for alternative/improved (A/I) projects for primary and secondary educational agencies impacted by Hurricane Katrina or Rita, nor can NFIP reductions be applied to more than one (1) facility on a school site.

Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act (Omnibus Bill) of 2009 – provides a single payment for any eligible costs and waives the A/I reduction for Rita.

Further, NFIP reductions cannot be applied more than once for each type of facility for which a local government is receiving assistance.
2005 KATRINA RITA 10 YEARS 2015