Building Resilience in the Greater New Orleans Region



Monica Farris, PhD, CFM 2/26/2015



UNO-CHART

- Mission:
 - To assist residents, local and state officials, and communities in understanding and reducing risk to hazards
- Applied Research with focus on mitigation
- Multi-disciplinary
- Established in 2001
- www.uno.edu/chart

Applied Projects

- ➤ Repetitive Flood Loss
 - Community Rating System (CRS) Users' Groups
- > Sci-TEK
- ➤ Community Education & Outreach (CEO)
 - Continuity Planning for Community Organizations
 - Risk Literacy
 - Executive Risk Management
 - Resilience Curriculum
 - Disaster Resistant University Workshops



Community Education & Outreach University of New Orleans

Community Education & Outreach

- 1. Continuity Planning for Community Organizations
- 2. Hazards Resiliency Curriculum
- 3. Risk Literacy
- 4. DRU Workshop
- 5. Executives Program in Risk Management









Continuity Planning for Community Organizations

Project Background



Held statewide continuity workshops

Targeted small community organizations, nonprofits, and faith-based groups



Curriculum Development

- Through focus groups and workshops, created a curriculum for community continuity and resilience
 - Community Resilience
 - Understanding Your Hazards
 - Community Mapping
 - Ideas for Successful Response and Recovery
 - Strengthen Your Continuity Plan





Creation of a Manual

 So that agencies and communities can tra themselves

MANUAL FOR
COMMUNITY CONTINUITY
AND RESILIENCE



WORKSHOPS

Provided by UNO-CHART





• Defining resilience

Resilience

The ability to recover readily from adversity.

The communities that respond best to disasters are ones that are already resilient.



Slide 4

- Explain that the definition of resilience is the ability to recover readily from
- · Point out that the communities that respond best to disasters are ones that

Resilient Communities







Mitigate At-risk Structures





Slide 8

- Finally, explain that resilient communities use mitigation to protect their structures from harm.
- Point out that mitigation includes the processes used to alleviate the effects of disaster.
- Further explain that resilient communities mitigate their at-risk structures by elevating them to protect
 from flooding and storm surge, obtaining flood insurance, improving drainage, and
 floodproofing their building, for example. For more information on mitigation visit
 www.fema.gov/multi-hazard-mitigation-planning.

Teaching Tip

At this point, you may want to ask some of the participants if their structures are mitigated. And, after discussing mitigated and non-mitigated structures, you can talk to the participants about their ideas regarding resilience.

Community Resilience

Before you continue to the next slide, you may want to ask the give you an example of resiliency in their agency. When you proceed to the

Teaching Tip



 An in-depth look at hazards

Understanding Your Hazards



Slide 11

 Explain that per our state hazard mitigation plan, the hazards in Louisiana are divided into climatological and geological/human-influenced. The hazards listed under climatological, o to do with weather, are droughts, extreme heat, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropi wildfires, and winter weather. The hazards listed under geological, or those that have to do water, are coastal hazards, including coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion, sea level rise and

Understanding Your Hazards



Slide 15

- · Explain that this slide illustrates some consequences of flooding, which is a big issue in Louisiana.
- Point out that there are six different types of flooding in Louisiana:
 - 1. riverine, which happens along rivers
 - 2. flash flooding, which happens after heavy rain
 - 3. ponding, which happens when drainage is not effective
 - 4. **backwater flooding**, which happens when water comes slowly from an unexpected location, such as the flooding in LaPlace during Hurricane Isaac
 - 5. urban flooding, which happens when drainage is not effective in cities
 - 6. and coastal flooding, which can come from sea level rise or storm surges (LA HMP, 2014).

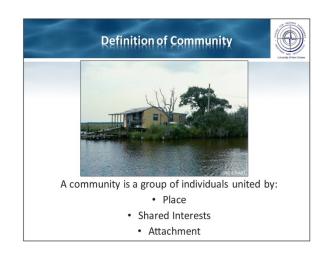


Understanding your r
in the community

Slide 28 - Activity

- Ask the attendees to think about their community, and make a list of all of the new knowledge-based communities with whom they come into contact.
- Point out that it is helpful to know the contact information and manager or super different communities, as they may be of service during an emergency.
- Ask the attendees to share some of the examples of community types they were able to com

Community Mapping



Slide 19

- Introduce the community mapping section by explaining that this section explores the concept of community and how organizations can expand their community networks.
- Point out that this section explains how this workshop is not just about the individual and the agency, but
 the community as a whole. The relationship with the community is what makes an agency more resilient.



 Responding to and recovering from events

Ideas for Successful Res



- Identify individual and group needs
- A Plan
 - o For both agency and individuals

Stay - Guidelines for Sheltering in Place · Stav inside Bring supplies

- · Secure the area
- Stay informed



Slide 36

- · Explain that sometimes there is no time to evacuate, or you may be told by emergency response agencies to shelter in place. This often occurs during hazardous material events.
- · Point out that it is useful to plan and practice how to shelter in place.
- Further explain that guidelines for sheltering in place include staying inside, having a supply kit, securing windows, doors and vents, and staying informed about the event.
- Emphasize that it is important to have a commication plan, and know who is in your building.
- Clarify that they can find more guidelines for sheltering in place at www.ready.gov/shelter, and that you will cover sheltering in place in more depth in the community continuity plan section of the presentation.

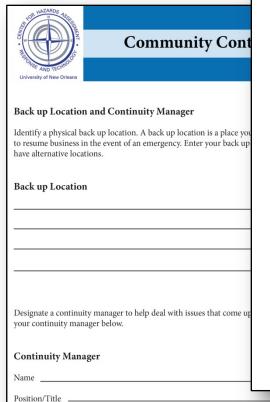
Slide 39

- · Clarify that after returning from disaster, there are successful ways their
- . Explain that there are ways to mitigate the issues that come up during For example, getting involved with the community can help them unders

Ideas for Successful Response and Recovery



Making a plan



Community Continuity Plan
University of New Orleans



Sharing Resources

• Online Disaster Toolkit:

HOME / CENTER FOR HAZARDS ASSESSMENT, RESPONSE & TECHNOLOGY / DISASTER TOOLKIT

CHART Home

Disaster Toolkit Home

Mitigation

Preparedness

Response

Recovery

Event

Disaster Toolkit



Mitigation

Mitigation means taking steps to prepare for a disaster before it occurs, such as modifying your home, educating your community, or making a hazard mitigation plan. These resources can help you to get an idea of what you can do to better mitigate disaster, including assessment, grants, education and general mitigation techniques.

Learn more



Preparedness

These resources offer different overviews, guidelines and step-bystep actions that can help your organization to begin the process of disaster preparation. They also identify specific areas of preparation common to several disaster scenarios, and are applicable to most types of organizations. Being prepared can include planning, making an inventory, relocating, acquiring insurance, backing up data, protecting computers, and protecting the home.

Learn more

Community Education & Outreach

- 1. Continuity Planning for Community Organizations
- 2. Hazards Resiliency Curriculum
- 3. Risk Literacy
- 4. DRU Workshop
- 5. Executives Program in Risk Management









Risk Literacy

Literacy, Risk and Mitigation

• Difficulties with vulnerable populations

• Constructing risk message with awareness of literacy issues

 National planning process geared toward high-level readers



Separate Yet Critical Tasks

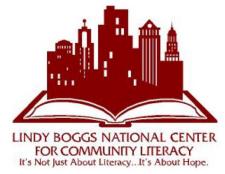
Learning to Read

Understanding Risk



Process

- Ongoing Collaboration with:
 - > Adult literacy groups
 - > Literacy providers



- Review Materials
 - > Enhance content
 - ➤ Improve structure







Overview of the Manual

- Plain Language—
 writing that delivers
 clear and easy to
 understand
 information
- With actions, deconstruct step by step
- Graphics and text that

Preparing for Storms in Louisiana





Graphic Design by Jeff Rinehart with help from Kyle Tyeten















Things to Know...

Hazard Mitigation

Hazard mitigation is any action you take to protect your life and property from future disaster damages.

Retrofitting

Retrofitting is a change you make to your home to strengthen it from flooding and high winds. Retrofitting is an example of hazard mitigation.

Insurance

- Flood insurance helps cover the cost of damages from floods.
 Only flood insurance covers flood damage from storms.
 There is a 30-day waiting period on new policies.
- Homeowners insurance helps cover the cost of wind damage. Homeowners insurance does not cover flood damage.

Tip:

Both renters and homeowners can get flood insurance. Visit www.floodsmart.gov or call 1-888-379-9531.

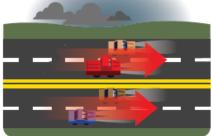


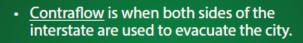


Normal Traffic Conditions

Contraflow Conditions











 Some interstate exits will close. You will not be able to take some exits from the interstate during contraflow.

Tip:

- · During contraflow, it can take 4 times as long to reach your destination.
- · Fill your gas tank because you will have to travel a long distance before you can exit for gas.
- Hotels and shelters fill up quickly, so be ready to drive further.

Cost of Evacuation

Plan ahead for evacuation costs.

Car

Keep your car in good shape.

- Keep your gas tank full.
- Check tire pressure.
- Check your windshield-wiper blades.
- Check condition of engine oil.

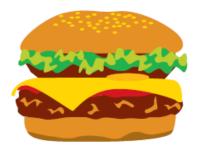
30 50 60 70 20 80 80 100 MPH

Tip 1: Leave early to avoid traffic.

Have Enough Money To:

- · Fill your gas tank 4 times.
- · Pay for 3 nights at a hotel (\$80-\$120/night).
- · Eat 3 meals a day at a restaurant for 3 days.

Sample Cost: A New Orleans family of four evacuates to a Shreveport hotel for 3 days. The cost is around \$750.



Cost of Food

Average Price of a Meal:

Fast Food \$ \$5-15/person Chain Restaurants \$\$ \$15-25/person Fine Dining \$\$\$ \$25-50/person

Ways to Save:

- · Bring food from home.
- · Shop at grocery stores.
- · Cook your own meals.

Tip 2: Stay at hotels with microwaves and refrigerators so you can cook your own meals.

Driving Times and Costs

Driving from New Orleans, LA

City	Average Time	Evacuation Time	Miles	Average Price*	Evacuation Price *
Alexandria, LA	3.5 hours	12 hours	220	\$105	\$205
Atlanta, GA	7.5 hours	30 hours	480	220	440
Baton Rouge, LA	1.5 hours	8 hours	80	40	75
Birmingham, AL	5 hours	20 hours	340	160	320
Dallas, TX	8.5 hours	34 hours	520	245	485
Houston, TX	5.5 hours	22 hours	350	165	325
Jackson, MS	3 hours	24 hours	190	95	190
Memphis, TN	6 hours	24 hours	400	185	370
Shreveport, LA	5.5 hours	20 hours	340	160	320

*Round trip based on a gas price of \$3.50 per gallon for a car that travels 15 miles per gallon.

Driving from Lafayette, LA

City	Average Time	Evacuation Time	Miles	Average Price*	Evacuation Price *
Alexandria, LA	1.5 hours	6 hours	90	\$40	\$80
Austin, TX	6 hours	24 hours	375	175	350
Baton Rouge, LA	1 hours	4 hours	60	30	55
Dallas, TX	5.5 hours	22 hours	390	170	365
Houston, TX	3.5 hours	14 hours	215	100	200
Jackson, MS	3.5 hours	14 hours	230	110	215
Lake Charles, LA	1.5 hours	5.5 hours	75	35	70
San Antonio, TX	6 hours	21 hours	410	190	385
Shreveport, LA	3 hours	10.5 hours	210	100	200
		•			



Parish Assistance for Evacuation, Know Your Rights, Shelter Basics

(Pages 23, 24 and 25 of the Preparing for Storms in Louisiana student manual)

Reading Comprehension Strategy: Think Aloud

Framework

Students learn where to find evacuation help and basic information about shelters. The reading comprehension strategy of this lesson teaches students to generate questions as they are reading a passage.

Learning Objectives

The students will-

- Review their personalized list of important words or phrases for Section III.
- React verbally and in writing to evacuation buses and shelters.
- Engage with a passage by vocalizing questions.
- Learn where to find help during an evacuation.
- Learn their rights in a shelter.
- Learn basic tips for staying at a shelter.

Materials

In addition to the materials listed on page 7 of this guide, the instructor will need:

The lesson 9 previewing video:

http://bit.ly/18CvtA0 *(1:17 in length)

2 videos available at:

http://bit.ly/18os33P *(0:23 in length) http://bit.ly/1giRMKG *(0:41 in length)

Lesson 9

Center For Hazards Assessment, Response & Technology

uno.edu/chart

Preparing for Storms in Louisiana

Evacuation with Elderly or Disabled Persons



Check List

- Extra Prescription Refills
- Wheelchair or Walker
- Personal Medical Devices
- ☐ Backup power source for medical devices
- Backup plan for health services



Made by UNO-CHART

Preparación para tormentas en Louisiana

Evacuación con personas mayores o con discapacidad



Lista de verificación

- Recetas adicionales de reabastecimientos de medicinas
- ☐ Silla de ruedas o andador
- ☐ Dispositivo médico personales
- ☐ Fuente de energía de reserva para los dispositivos médicos
- □ Plan de respaldo para servicios de salud



Supply Kit







Repetitive Flood Loss







Project Background

Repetitive Loss (RL): two or more claim payments of more than \$1,000

Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL): four or more claim payments of more than \$5,000 each and the cumulative amount of claims exceeds \$20,000 or two separate claims that cumulatively exceed the building's market value.

Privacy Act of 1974: restricts the release of certain types of data to the public



Project Background

- FEMA funded (Region VI)
- Project Partners: Solutient, French Wetmore, RL Communities
- Deliverables
 - Rep Loss database and web portal
 - www.floodhelp.uno.edu
 - Area analyses
 - Outreach

The Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA)

- Flood mitigation plan
 - Identifies the source(s) of repetitive flooding
 - Offers mitigation measures to combat that flooding
 - Includes resident participation

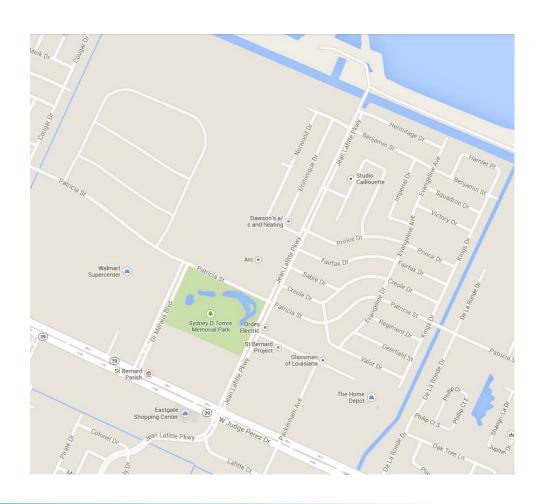


RLAA Process

- Step 1: Advise all property owners in the RL area
- Step 2: Contact agencies/organizations that may have information
- Step 3: Visit each building and collect data
- Step 4: Review potential mitigation measures
- Step 5: Document the findings



Selection of Study Area



52 RLs 185 Claims \$8,336,635.74



Step 1



St. Bernard Parish Government

8201 West Judge Perez Drive Chalmette, Louisiana 70043

278-4227

278-4330 (fax)

David E. Peralta Parish President

November 4, 2013

Dear St. Bernard Parish Resident:

St. Bernard Parish has partnered with the University of New Orleans Center for Hazards Assessment, Response and Technology (UNO-CHART) to conduct a study on repetitive flooding in your neighborhood. The purpose of this study is to get a better understanding of what flooding issues exist in the neighborhood, as well as to offer ideas about how to mitigate the flood losses.

During the week of November 18, 2013, a project team from UNO-CHART will be in the area conducting fieldwork (i.e., taking pictures from the street of each building, noting the foundation type and estimating elevation above the street, etc.). If you would like to talk to the research team about your flooding experiences, this information would greatly enhance this study. The research team will not enter your home unless you invite them.

This work will also be greatly improved with additional information that you might be able to provide. Attached is a data sheet that we hope you will complete as soon as possible. After you complete the form, please fold, tape, and mail to the address on the opposite side. Postage has been provided.

After the study is completed, some preliminary recommendations will be developed. You will be invited to a final meeting with Parish officials and the UNO-CHART team to review the findings. The meeting time and location will be announced once the analysis is near completion. If you have any questions about this project, please feel free to contact William McCartney, St. Bernard Parish Coastal Zone Manager at (504) 278-4303; if you would like to speak to a member of the research team, please contact Monica Farris, Director of UNO-CHART at (504)280-4016.

Thank you for your assistance in helping us to complete this project.

David Peralta

St. Bernard Parish, President



Step 1

St. Bernard Repetitive Flooding Analysis - Flood Protection Data Sheet

Name:							
Property address:							
1.	In what year did you move into the home at this address?						
2.	What type of foundation does your house have?						
3.	If your house has a crawlspace or post/piles foundation , please indicate approximately how high from grade your lowest floor of living space is						
4.	Has the property ever flooded? Yes No (if "no," please skip to question 9)						
5.	In what year(s) did it flood (you may also refer to storm names)?						
6.	Besides Hurricane Katrina, what was the deepest flooding experienced? In house: deep In yard only: deep Water kept out of house or building by sandbagging or other protective measure						
7.	Besides Hurricane Katrina, what was the longest time that the water stayed in the house? hours or days a. When was this? (month/year)						
8.	What was the cause of your flooding? Check all that apply. Drainage from nearby properties Storm sewer backup Storm surge from nearby waterways Clogged/undersized drainage ditch Overbank flooding from nearby ditch Other: Others						
9.	Have you taken any flood protection measures on your property? Check all that apply. Moved utilities/contents to a higher level Sandbagged when water threatened Regraded yard to keep water away from building Waterproofed the outside walls Installed drains or pipes to improved drainage Built a wall to keep water away Elevated all or parts of the building Other: Year Elevated						
10. Did any of the measures checked in Question 9 work? If so, which ones? If not, do you know why they didn't work?							
11. Do you have Flood Insurance?							
12. Are you interested in pursuing measures to protect the property from flooding? Yes No If yes, please refer to our website (www.floodhelp.uno.edu) for useful information.							





Step 2

- Identifying Agencies/Organizations
- Making Contact
 - Floodplain Manager
 - Permits
 - Stormwater Manager
 - Levee District/flood control
 - Engineers



Step 3 – Field Data

Street Name	Building number	Neighborhood	Occupied?	EC Diagram	# of Stories	Elevated above grade	Elevated above street	Structure type	Comments - adequate vents, foundation, HVAC, retrofit
Alexander		Arabi Area	yes	8	2	2-3	3-4	Masonry	only 2 vents visible
Alexander		Arabi Area	yes	5	1	1-2	1-2	w	mail box in bush
Alexander		Arabi Area	yes	5	2	4-5	5-6	w	red barn
Alexander		Arabi Area	yes	1A	1	0-1	1-2	Masonry	tan brick, blue trim
Alexander		Arabi Area	yes	5	1	1	1-2	w	blue house four bushy columns
Alexander		Arabi Area	yes	8	1	3-4	4-5	w	pale yellow brick steps ?
Alexander		Arabi Area	yes	5	1	3-4	4-5	w	raised AC green house wood door
Alexander		Arabi Area	yes	5	1	1-2	1-2	w	green closed shutters, big wreath

Step 4 - Review Mitigation Measures

- Acquisition
- Elevation
- Barriers to floodwaters
- Dry Floodproofing
- Wet Floodproofing
- Utility Improvements
- Maintaining Flood Insurance



Step 5 – Document Findings

- Summary of process
- Problem statement and map
- Building information
- Mitigation options reviewed
- Action Items





Website/Portal – www.floodhelp.upo.edu



REPETITIVE FLOOD PORTAL



Welcome...

Repetitive Loss Area Analyses and Other Reports

Protecting Yourself
Protecting Your Pets
Protecting Your Home
Flood Recovery
Flood Insurance
Drainage Problems
Funding
Floodplain Management
Community Contacts
Secure Portal Access
Glossary of Terms

FEMA Publications

Related Links



solutient
Contact Site Administrator

Welcome...

Welcome to the Repetitive Floodloss Information
Site – This website is brought to you by the University of
New Orleans with funding support from FEMA.

Headlines and Information

- Repetitive Loss Area Analyses and Other Reports
 - Current Disaster Declarations
 - In the News
 - Hurricanes Katrina and Rita

What to do when...

- You want to be prepared for a flood event
- A hurricane or tropical storm warning has been issued
- Flooding has started
- Your home has just been flooded

If you are a local mitigation management official please <u>contact</u> <u>CHART</u> for more information on the repetitive loss portal.





These homes will be protected from the base flood



This homeowner built a small floodwall surrounding the structure

Repetitive Loss Area Analyses and Other Reports



Public Information

Welcome...

Repetitive Loss Area

Analyses and Other
Protecting Your Perotecting Your Perotecting Your Ho
Flood Recovery
Flood Insurance
Drainage Problems
Funding
Floodplain Manage
Community Contact
Secure Portal Acct
Glossary of Terms
FEMA Publications
Related Links



solutier Contact Site Ad



REPETITIVE FLOOD PORTAL



Welcome... Protecting Yourself Protecting Your Pets Protecting Your Home

What is your flood hazard? Foundations Mitigation Measures

Elevation

Barriers
Dry Floodproofing
Wet Floodproofing
Emergency Actions
Safety Precautions
Construction Rules
Dealing with Contractors

Flood Recovery
Flood Insurance
Drainage Problems
Funding
Floodplain Management
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FEMA Publications
Related Links



Protecting Your Home > Elevation

Elevation means raising the structure above the flood level.

- This method is generally viewed as the best way to mitigate, short of removing the structure.
- Elevation is easiest and less costly for houses on posts/piles or crawlspaces. It is possible to elevate a slab house, but it is more difficult and costs more.
- Elevated buildings get lower flood insurance rates.

Posts/Piles:

- Most of the cost is in the setup and foundation construction, rather than in materials
- Funding options are available through FEMA programs and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Less disruptive because lifting equipment can be placed under the house

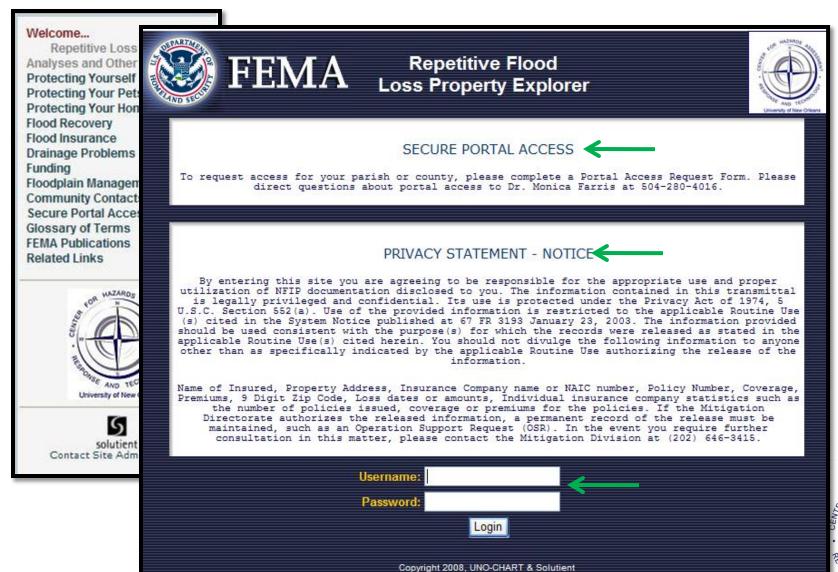


lote the elevated AC unit to the left of the house





Secure Access to the Repetitive Loss Portal



University of New Orleans



REPETITIVE FLOOD PORTAL



Secure Portal Access

All Parishes

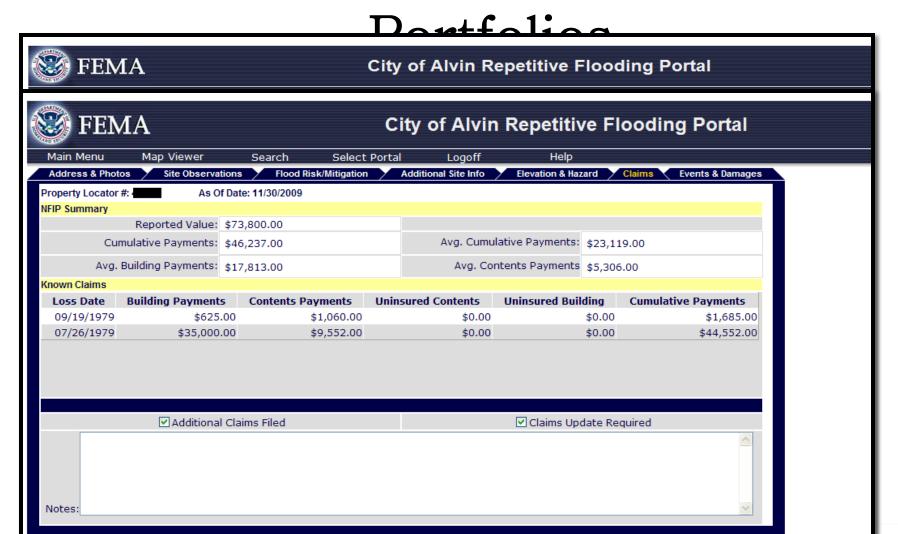
Sign out of Repetitive Flood Portal





FEMA		City of Al	vin Repetitive	Floo	ding	Port	tal		
Main Menu Map Viewe	er Search	Select Portal Logo	ff Help						
SEARCH BY PROPERTY LOCATOR:		Search By Loca	tor #						
SEARCH BY DETAIL:									
Search for	All RLs	~							
Street Address:		For best results do n	ot add the street type ("DR",	"AVE", etc	:)				
City:									
State:	Texas 🕶								
☐ Zip:	TEXAS								
Community ID:									
Community Name:									
Insured Name Contains:									
Claim Count is	> •								
☐ Total claim loss between:	and								
Claim Date Between:	and and								
	Search By Detail								
Search found the following 120 re	esults.								
					_,			Claim	Total
Property Locator	red Name	Address	City	State	Zìp	Comn	nunity Name	Count	
Portfolio Data Sheet 0043136			MANVEL	TX	775789709	ALVIN,	CITY OF	2	\$46,237.00
Portfolio Data Sheet 0039608			ALVIN	TX	775119149	ALVIN,	CITY OF	2	\$26,568.39
Portfolio Data Sheet 0025303			ALVIN	TX	775119320	ALVIN,	CITY OF	2	\$33,855.89
Portfolio Data Sheet 0025979			ALVIN	TX	775119327	-		2	\$20,093.44
Portfolio Data Sheet 0034406			ALVIN	TX	775119405			2	\$22,603.52
Portfolio Data Sheet 0037725			ALVIN	TX	775119206	-		2	\$28,011.42
Portfolio Data Sheet 0044696 Portfolio Data Sheet 0045113			ALVIN TX ALVIN	TX TX	77511 775119513		CITY OF	4	\$42,795.95 \$31,783.93
Portfolio Data Sheet 0043113			ALVIN	TX	775119313	-		2	\$24,694.51
Portfolio Data Sheet 0012934			ALVIN	TX	775113684			3	\$80,190.94
Portfolio Data Sheet 0025767			ALVIN	TX	775113648	-		2	\$15,013.86
Portfolio Data Sheet 0018679			ALVIN	TX	775114321			2	\$16,362.74
Portfolio Data Sheet 0096877			ALVIN	TX	775114321	ALVIN,	CITY OF	4	\$48,568.08
Portfolio Data Sheet 0025914			ALVIN	TX	775114321	ALVIN,	CITY OF	4	\$54,875.28
Portfolio Data Sheet 0017530			ALVIN	TX		_	CITY OF	2	\$41,622.42
Portfolio Data Sheet 0017531			ALVIN	TX	77511	ALVIN.	CITY OF	2	\$42,543.60

Repetitive Loss Property

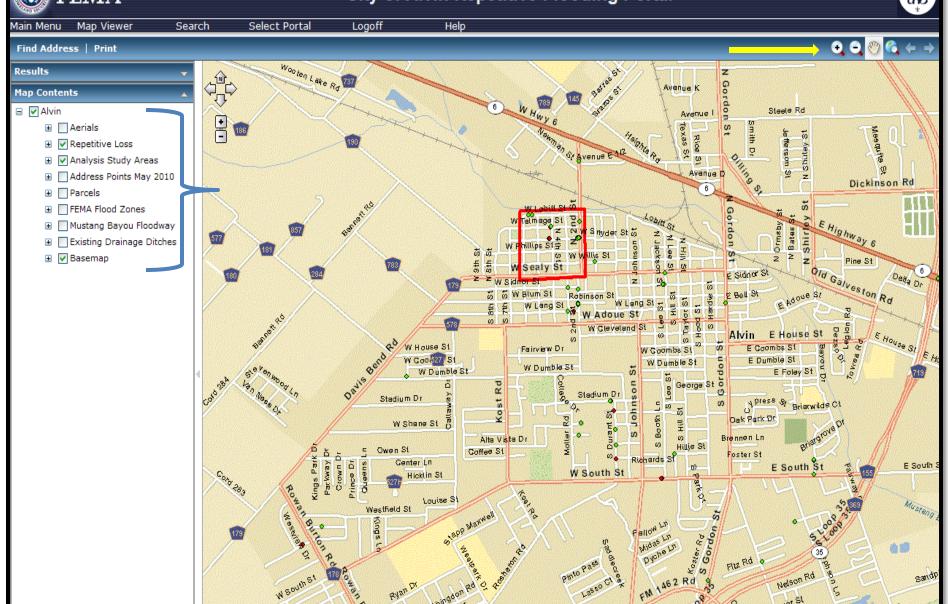


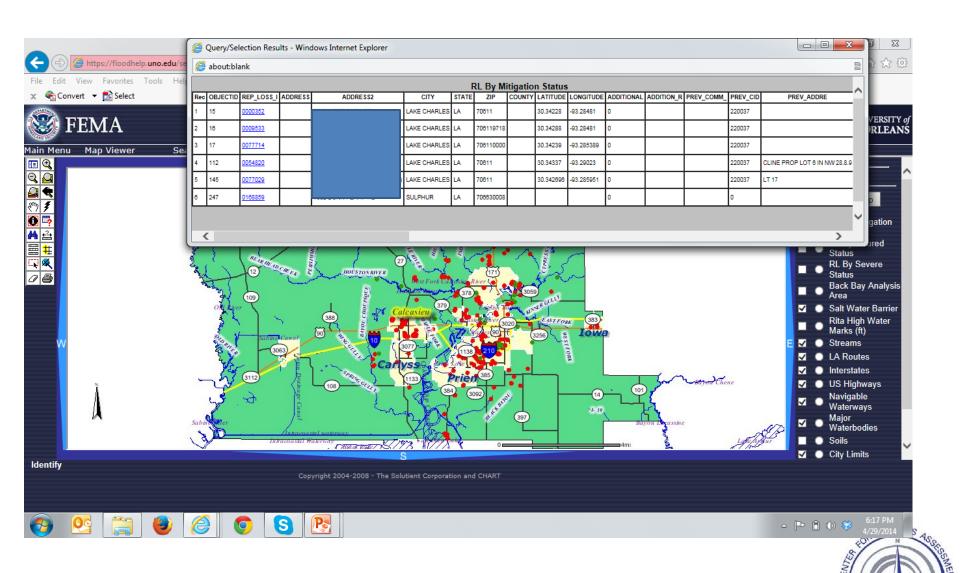
University of New Orleans



City of Alvin Repetitive Flooding Portal





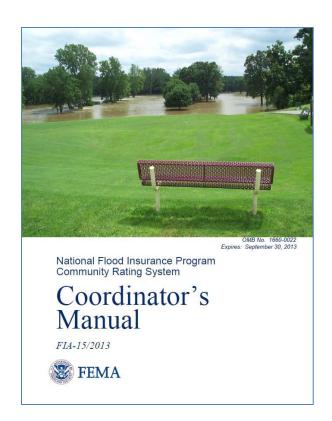




CRS Users' Groups

What is the CRS?

- Voluntary Program
- Provides incentives for going beyond minimum NFIP requirements
- Administered for FEMA by the ISO since 1991







CRS Rating Scale

Class	Points	SFHA	Non-SFHA	PRP
I	4,500	45%	10%	0
2	4,000	40%	10%	0
3	3,500	35%	10%	0
4	3,000	30%	10%	0
5	2,500	25%	10%	0
6	2,000	20%	10%	0
7	1,500	15%	5%	0
8	1,000	10%	5%	0
9	500	5%	5%	0
10	< 500	0	0	0

CRS Communities in Louisiana Louisiana

- 42 Communities
 - Policies in Force: 391,362
 - Premiums \$284,871,427
 - Savings: \$35,071,512

CRAFT



- Ascension Parish (8)
- East Baton Rouge Parish (6)
- West Baton Rouge Parish (8)
- City of Denham Springs (8)
- City of Walker (8)
- City of Gonzales (8)
- City of Zachary (7)
- City of Central (8)

FLOAT



- City of Mandeville (7)
- Orleans Parish (8)
- St. Bernard Parish (Not yet in CRS)
- St. John the Baptist Parish (8)
- St. Tammany Parish (7)
- City of Covington (Not yet in CRS)
- City of Slidell (8)
- Tangipahoa Parish (9)
- Terrebonne Parish (6)

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Jefferson Parish

- Jefferson Parish (6)
- -City of Gretna (8)
- City of Westwego (8)
- Town of Jean Lafitte (Not yet in CRS)
- -City of Kenner (7)
- City of Harahan (8)
- -City of Grand Isle (Not yet in CRS)

O CEN

SWIFT

- Calcasieu Parish (8)
- Cameron Parish (Not yet in CRS)
- Vermilion Parish (Not yet in CRS)
- City of Lake Charles (8)
- City of Sulphur (Not yet in CRS)
- Town of Iowa (Not yet in CRS)
- City of Abbeville (Not yet in CRS)
- Iberia Parish (Not yet in CRS)



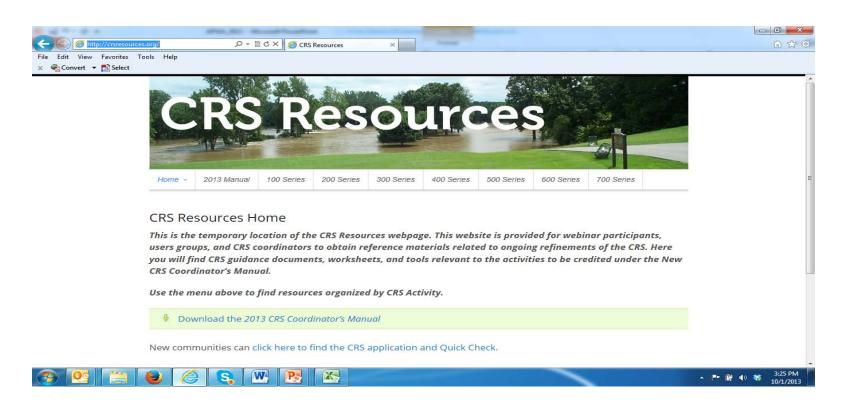
University of New Orleans

- Share information
- -ISO
- -CECs for CFMs
- Joint projects
- Attract new communities
- Provide feedback on CRS



For more information

- www.fema.gov
- http://crsresources.org/



Questions?

Thank you.





Contact Information

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- Tara Lambeth <u>tlambet1@uno.edu</u>
- Online Resources –
 www.uno.edu/chart
- Follow UNO-CHART





