Governor’s Office of Homeland and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)

Recovery Funding Overview

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Welcome

Contact Info:

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Recovery Framework

✓ Recovery is complicated and collaborative
✓ Federal government is trying to establish a more structured and multi-layered
✓ Various Recovery Support Functions assigned to different agencies
✓ Link: https://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework
Mission

To **lead** + **support** Louisiana and its citizens in the **preparation** for, **response** to + **recovery** from all emergencies + disasters.
Emergency Management Cycle

Preparedness
Emergency managers develop plans of action to manage & counter their risks & take action to build the necessary capabilities needed to implement such plans

Prevention
Prevention happens when property and lives are protected by those that identify, deter or stop an incident from occurring

Response
Response includes the mobilization of necessary emergency services & first responders in the disaster area

Recovery
Recovery efforts are primarily concerned with actions that involve rebuilding destroyed property, re-employment & the repair of other essential infrastructure

Mitigation
Mitigation efforts are attempts to prevent hazards from developing into disasters or to reduce the effects of disasters
Louisiana is a **high-risk** State for emergency events + disasters.
✓ We are home to **critical supply routes + energy production resources.**
Louisiana coast -
A vulnerable area for storm surge

All Atlantic Basin Tropical Systems
National Hurricane Center 1850 - 2007
What do we do?

✓ GOHSEP is the lead agency coordinating with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in two critical areas:
  - Public Assistance Grant Program
  - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Public Assistance Grant Program

Supplemental grant assistance for disasters declared by the President for:

- Debris Removal
- Emergency Protective Measures
- Repair/Replacement/Restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities
Hazard mitigation defined

Hazard Mitigation (HM) is any **sustained** action taken to **reduce** or **eliminate** future risk to people and property from natural and man-made disasters.
Mitigation is **breaking the cycle** of disaster – damage – reconstruction – repeated damage.
Hazard Mitigation Planning + Your Community

A Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is **required** to receive FEMA hazard mitigation funding.
Risk Assessment: Identify Hazards

✔ Describe all natural hazards that effect the jurisdictions in the planning area.

- Flood
- Hurricane
- Tornado
- Winter storm
- Thunderstorms
- Coastal land loss
- Storm surge
- Subsidence
- Wildfire
- Dam failure
- Levee failure
Determine vulnerability + impact

✓ Vulnerability
  ▪ Demonstrated through past occurrences.
  ▪ Characteristics of the community’s assets that make jurisdictions susceptible to damage.

✓ Impact
  ▪ Consequences or effects of past occurrences on the community assets.
Mitigation Strategy

Blueprint for mitigation disaster losses

✓ State goals:
  - Improve education + outreach efforts.
  - Improve data collection . . .

✓ Possible actions:
  - HM workshops.
  - Mitigation projects.
  - Other . . .

✓ Prioritize actions to guide how you implement funding.
Cost Effectiveness Requirement

Demonstrate cost-effectiveness.

- Must be **cost-effective** + **substantially reduce** the **risk** of **future** damage, hardship, loss or suffering resulting from a major disaster.
- Should be demonstrated by performing a Benefit Cost Analysis - **BCA**.
Examples of eligible activities
Elevated dwelling
Acquisition of flood-prone property
Storm water management

Culvert upgrade
Retrofit (Shutter protection)
Safe room - Community
## Louisiana open disasters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISASTER</th>
<th>PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) TOTAL ELIGIBLE DAMAGES</th>
<th>HAZARD MITIGATION (HM) LOCK-IN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Katrina</td>
<td>$11,465,229,557</td>
<td>$1,722,818,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Gustav</td>
<td>$773,747,138</td>
<td>$225,071,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Rita</td>
<td>$666,433,725</td>
<td>$137,903,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Isaac</td>
<td>$411,610,083</td>
<td>$66,975,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Ike</td>
<td>$234,423,454</td>
<td>$54,014,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 Floods</td>
<td>$47,992,762</td>
<td>$2,026,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 Floods</td>
<td>$12,948,427</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 Floods</td>
<td>$8,652,405</td>
<td>$895,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Storm Lee</td>
<td>$7,816,226</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 Floods</td>
<td>$4,456,613</td>
<td>$456,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13,663,310,390</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,211,060,458</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Three (3) are on FEMA’s Top 10 U.S. Disaster list: Katrina, Rita and Ike.

**SOURCE:** [www.louisianaPA.com](http://www.louisianaPA.com) and [www.louisianaHM.com](http://www.louisianaHM.com), dated 1/16/15.
By the numbers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA)</th>
<th>HAZARD MITIGATION (HM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,586 obligated unique Subgrantees</td>
<td>120 unique Subgrantees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,860 projects</td>
<td>848 projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $13.6 billion Federal funds</td>
<td>Over $2.2 billion Federal funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average $1 billion per year or nearly $100 million per month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recovery Slowdowns

Complexity – processes
Capacity - volume
Speed - risk