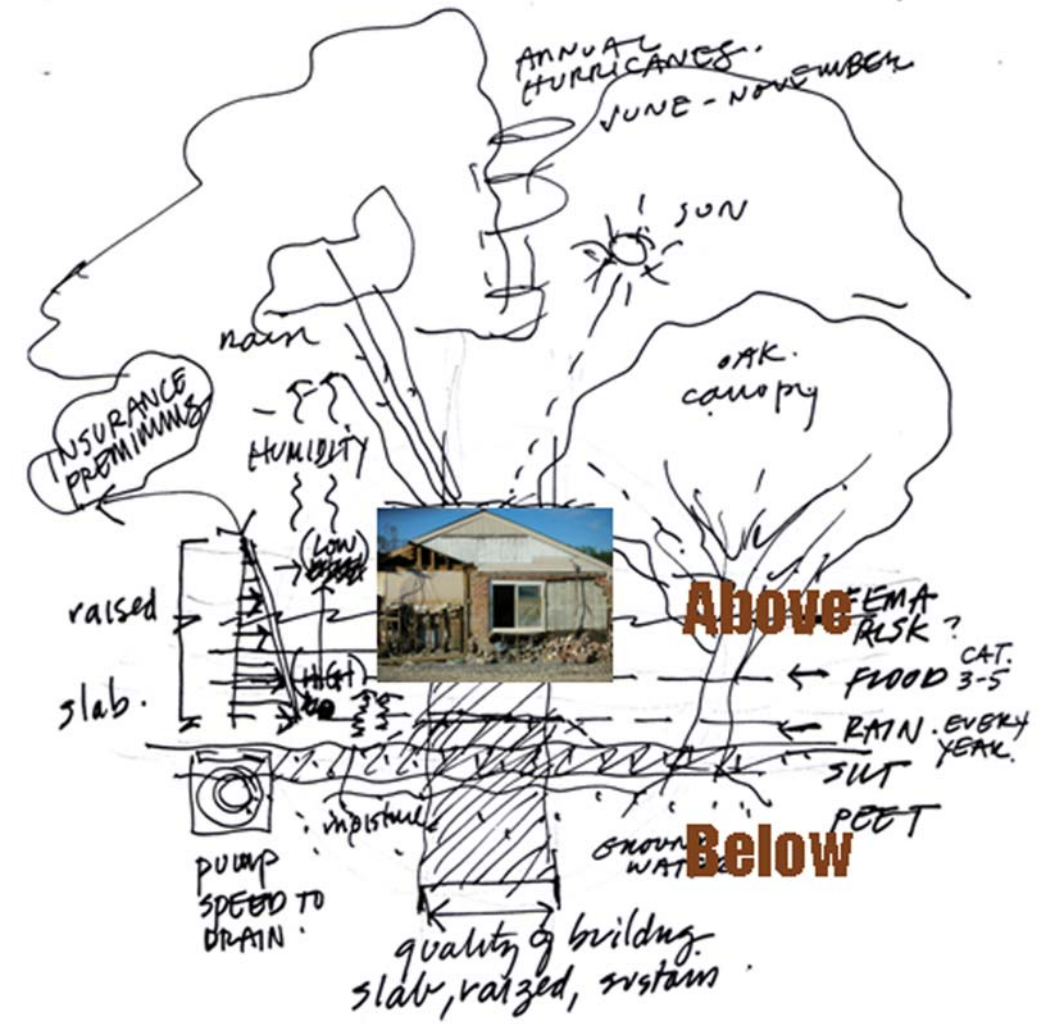


Recovery Scenarios



Re-Building - Homes + Neighborhoods within the matrix of risk, enforcement, premiums, equity....

- these vary through out the city's soil mosaic / fabric

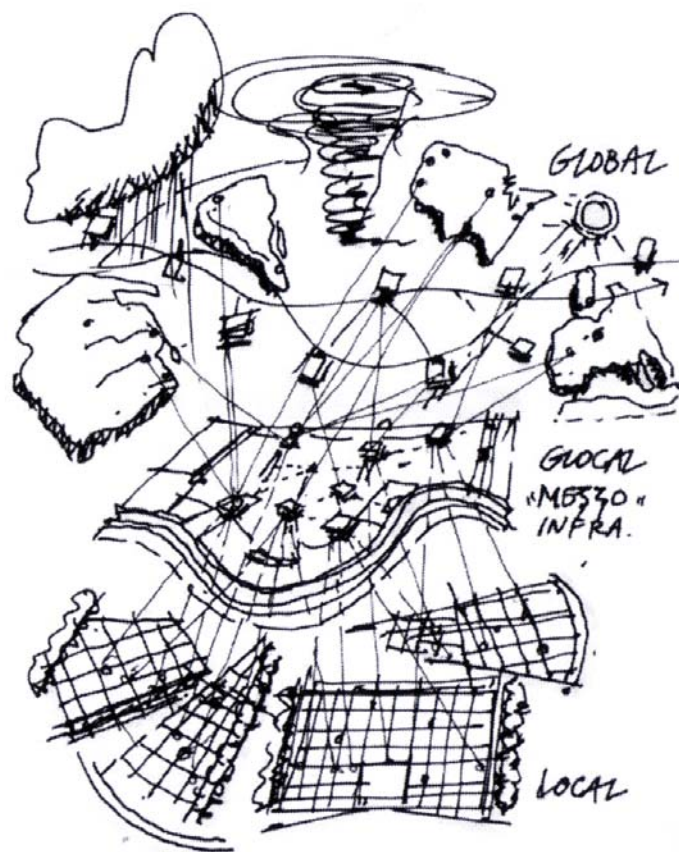
SCENARIO WORKSHEET FOR EACH NEIGHBORHOOD - INSIDE AND OUTSIDE (CITY OR ADJACENT)

SCENARIOS	DESIGN	FUNDING	GOVERNANCE	IMPLEMENTATION	FRAGILE STEADY ROBUST
	"PHYSICAL FEATURES"	TRANSACTION ACTIVITY	DIRECTION SUPPORT	TIME PRODUCTIVITY	
1. FRAGILE 200-250,000 POP.	[Sketch]	[Sketch]	[Sketch]	[Sketch]	FRAGILE
2. STEADY 300-400,000 (POP.)	[Sketch]	[Sketch]	[Sketch]	[Sketch]	STEADY
3. ROBUST 500-650,000 (POP.)	[Sketch]	[Sketch]	[Sketch]	[Sketch]	ROBUST
	DESIGN	FUNDING	GOVERN	IMPLEMENT	DISTRICT COMPOSITE AND CITY MOSAIC

PLANT U.I.D. | POINTS + SYSTEMS + NETWORKS | CONNECTIONS

"STATE OF REBUILDING" FOUNDATION'S

"RANGE OF REBUILDING" CAPACITIES AND TOOLS



UNOP Description of Repair, Rehabilitate and Revision Scenarios

In advance of the second district meeting in November, 2006, District and Citywide planners convened to discuss potential recovery scenarios as New Orleans rebuilds. Scenario planning is distinct from community visioning exercises in that scenarios are grounded in the real constraints that communities face. Whereas visioning typically produces an idealized “wish list” of projects and programs, scenarios balance community desires with physical, economic, and environmental constraints.

New Orleans, post-Katrina, faces all of three of these real constraints. Its infrastructure needs are overwhelming; its population has been cut in half; its economy is in a state of flux; and the precariousness of its physical setting has been reinforced by Katrina’s flood waters. These issues were reviewed by the UNOP planning team in the context of rebuilding strategies and were incorporated into a number of scenarios based on what the UNOP team felt were the likeliest circumstances in the 5 to 10 year time-frame of this recovery plan:

- A population that by 2009 is about 60 – 65% of pre-Katrina levels and that in 10 years will be 75% to 90% of the pre-Katrina population.
- The Army Corps of Engineers’ long-term hurricane protection plan has not been implemented yet. The best case scenario is that more ambitious hurricane protection plans have been approved with some work underway.
- Additional federal funding has been made available, but funding is not limitless.

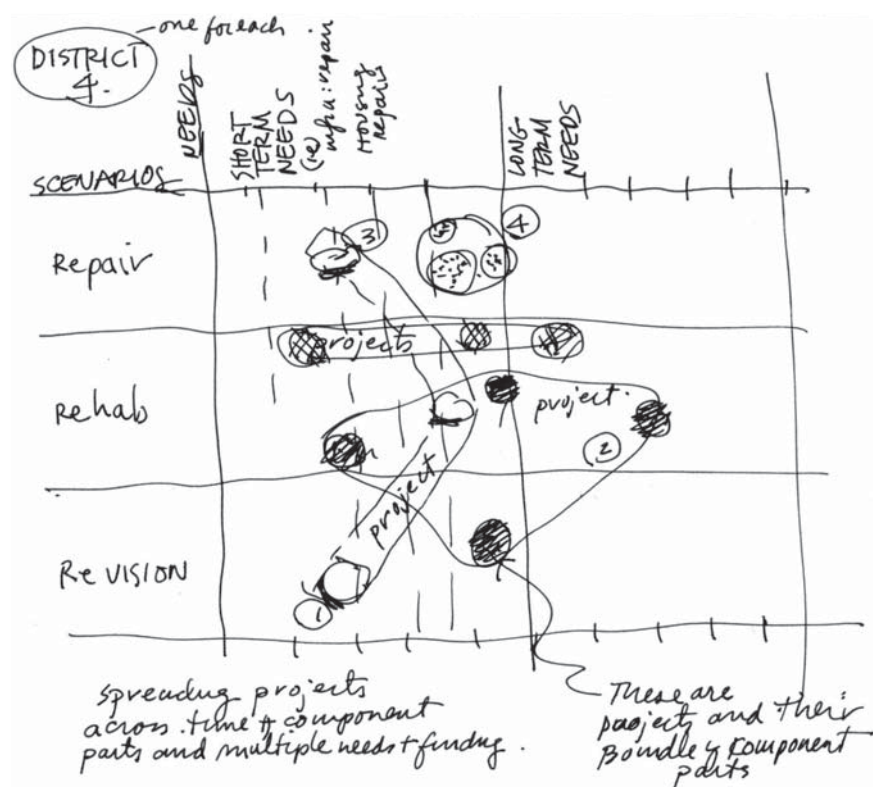
Based on these circumstances the following three scenarios were outlined:

REbuild – This scenario assumes a status-quo re-settlement pattern (i.e. scattered and haphazard) as a result of individual rebuilding and settlement choices independent of coordinated planning. Consequently, little would change relative to flood risk management and overall community risk levels. However, in this scenario, New Orleans would get some moderate level of outside recovery resources, in addition to residents’ resources (i.e. Road Home, insurance, etc.). Thus, there would be some moderate increase in the quality of community facilities and services that might include some consolidation of facilities, facility enhancements/betterments, and also some modest economic resurgence in the district (beyond current levels). This would essentially be the de facto ‘plan’ for New Orleans, in the absence of more strategic visioning and recovery leadership. In the REbuild scenario, New Orleans would not have the population and tax/consumer base commensurate with its hopes for redevelopment, so service delivery standards and overall quality of life would be somewhat lower than pre-Katrina levels.

REvision – This scenario would reduce the risk from Katrina-like events to a minimal level. It envisions an ambitious funding and implementation strategy that is independent of external flood control improvements and coastal restoration efforts, such that New Orleans would be largely immune from even the most devastating effects of future hurricanes. In this scenario, compromises and tradeoffs between individual decisions and public safety would be inevitable. This scenario would offer the greatest degree of security to individuals and their property but would also likely involve difficult decisions about what, how, and where to rebuild. In this scenario, hurricanes would be more of a nuisance than a serious threat to the City’s welfare. In this scenario, utilities, community services would be “hardened” with little inconvenience to residents and businesses when they return. This scenario also anticipates a greater degree of homeowner and investor confidence, so that there is a vastly improved business and investment climate in New Orleans.

REhabilitate – This scenario is a compromise between the REbuild and REvision scenarios. In this scenario New Orleans would do more than rely on external flood protection methods to reduce its risk, but more individual decision making would be preserved than in the REvision scenario. Thus, individuals, businesses, and investors would have a greater measure of security and confidence in the city. In this scenario, there would be less—but still some—vulnerability to future, large hurricanes because there would be some changes in resettlement patterns, some hardening of infrastructure and community facilities, and some structural mitigation improvements. By virtue of strategic investment in certain areas and structures, the overall quality of life and delivery of goods and public services would be improved even in the face of reductions in population, consumer spending, and tax base.

In devising these scenarios and in introducing them to district residents, UNOP planners intended to engage the public in a realistic, meaningful dialogue about the pros and cons of the various approaches to reducing flood risk and about the interrelationship between population, flood risk, economic development, and quality of life. District planners sought the community’s acceptance of and desire for each of the three conceptual rebuilding scenarios in their districts.



Each recovery planning project has many component parts that serve internal needs required to sustain itself independent from the larger system network. A project might cluster other smaller individual projects across the scenario range and neighborhood on additional neighborhood needs and goals. Plan, fund and implement by clustering projects and budgets.

Scenarios

The initial formulation of three Scenarios was the result of numerous phone calls, emails, team meetings and conference calls. Scenarios were discussed, edited and vetted by team members prior to their presentation at weekly District Sector Steering Committee meetings.

Additional discussion, debate and development of Scenarios occurred on two district-planning leader conference calls, followed by a Citywide and District-wide roundtable session and a Citywide and District-wide planners meeting on November 7, 2006.

The selection of the preferred Scenarios was the result of a combination of stakeholder opinion and sentiment voiced at weekly Sector Steering Committee meetings and at the District-wide Meeting #2 on November 11, 2006. There was no formal vote or polling, however, there was an overall general voice of “no confidence” for the REpair Scenario and serious doubt about the reality of the REvision Scenario.

While approximately 50% of those attending the meetings had difficulty grasping the scenario concept, many more understood the idea of Scenarios when they were discussed as something like phases.

Initially, our team labeled the Scenarios: **Fragile**, **Stable** and **Robust**. These were then renamed with the agreed-upon Citywide designations:

REpair REhab REvision

The three Scenarios were presented at the planning meetings in the context of risk as related to flood protection and as a variable of three possible public investment levels: low, medium and high. Flood protection, mitigation and population issues were presented at all District meetings utilizing information, material and slides prepared by the Citywide team.

The Scenarios were also discussed in terms of historic population and projected growth using a timeline

prepared by Allen Eskew (FEMA requested its use) and in the context of time – 0-5 years, 5-10 years, 10 years plus. Our team believes that 2018, the 300th Anniversary of New Orleans, would serve as an ideal Revision Scenario goal date that could inspire public/private investment and long-range thinking.

Population was discussed as a key term for several reasons: it sets priorities for State and Federal funding contributions, defines the city’s tax base, defines the City’s attractiveness to private investment, sets the City’s global stature and will be used by the media and other statistical studies to define whether the city is thriving or dying.

The Scenarios are used to describe the situational time and spatial dynamics of a specific place – in this case New Orleans. Our stated goal to the public was not to select a single scenario as the basis for “the Plan” but to use the Scenarios to demonstrate the complex dynamics of phased development over time for each Neighborhood, each District and New Orleans as a whole in the post-Katrina era.

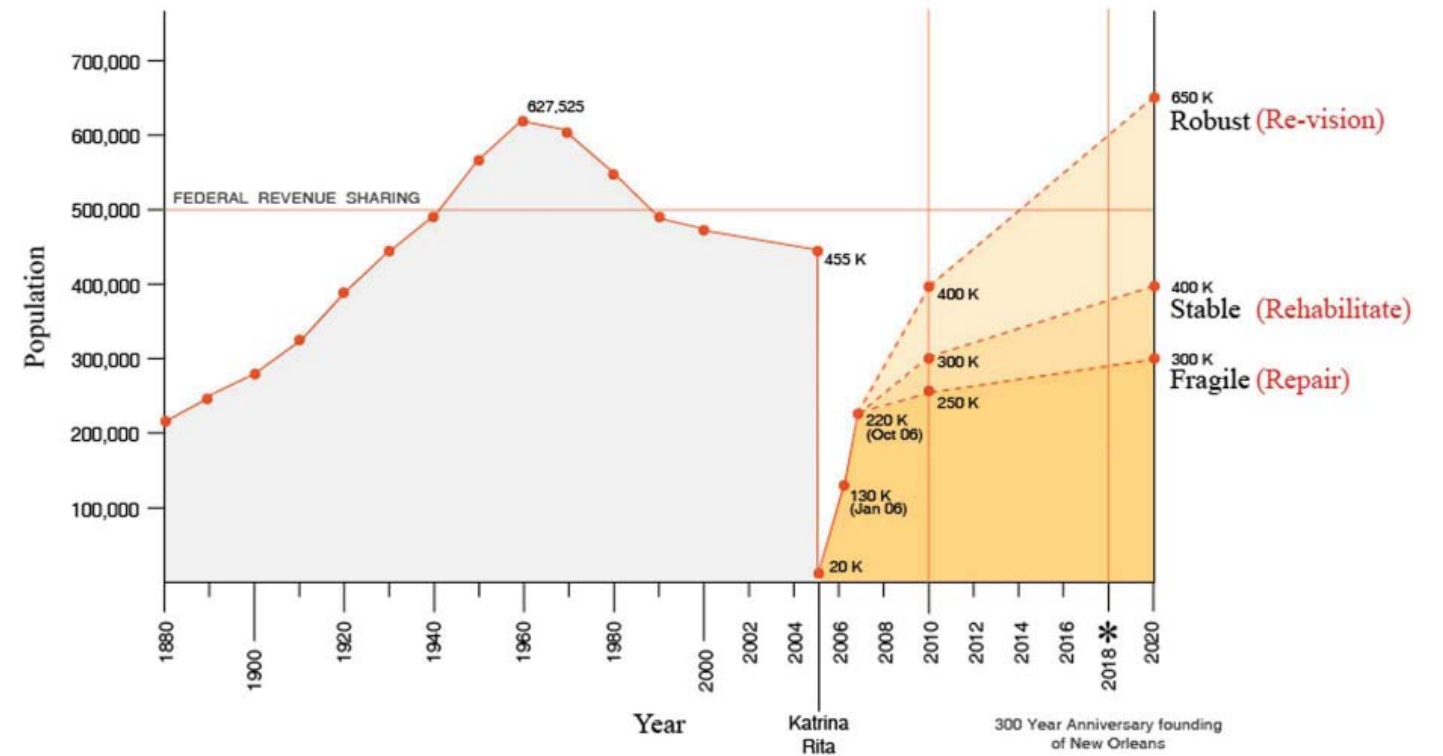
Four Legs of Community Building: Planning, Funding, Policy, Implementation

Given New Orleans’ current situation and acknowledging its associated risk, many planning issues should be addressed simultaneously. These issues are the four legs of community building – Planning, Funding, Policy and Implementation. They are parallel and equal and need to operate together.

As a product of the Needs and Goals discussion and the result of the weekly district sector meetings, accompanying the scenario discussion was a lengthy pre-preliminary list of over 100 individual action items that were “boiled-down” to over twenty (20) Recovery Planning Projects for discussion and presentation at the District-wide Meeting #2.

A REhab + scenario was the preferred scenario with a strong sentiment of the REvision scenario by 2018 – the 300th Anniversary of New Orleans.

REPOPULATION SCENARIOS



	RE-vision Zones - Population Return < 20% - High-risk (-3 feet or greater below MSL)	REhabilitate Zones - Population Return 20% - 60% - Moderate-risk (0 to -3 feet below MSL)	REpair Zones - Population Return > 60% - Low-risk (Above 0 feet MSL)
0-2 yrs	Exceed existing flood-protection guidelines	Exceed existing flood-protection guidelines	Enforce existing flood-protection guidelines
	Initiate resettlement plan for neighborhood stabilization	Incentivize elevation, relocation, and hardening of existing structures	Incentivize elevation, relocation, and hardening of existing structures
	Incentivize elevation, relocation, and hardening of existing structures	Selective repair and hardening of existing community facilities and pilot combined community facilities	Expedite reuse of pre-Katrina blighted and adjudicated properties
	Repair heavily-damaged infrastructure at risk of subsequent damage; no major infrastructure improvements	Repair damaged infrastructure and make only limited strategic improvements	Modify infrastructure to accommodate additional hosting-capacity
	Provide mobile or temporary community facilities and selective repair and hardening of existing community facilities	Provide strategic housing development and business retention incentives/subsidies	Re-invest in existing structures/community facilities
	Ensure adequate protection services		Provide housing development, business retention incentives/subsidies, and strategic economic and business development incentives
2-5 yrs	Fully execute resettlement plan	Evaluate and initiate resettlement plan	Improve infrastructure scalable to population growth
	Selectively invest in permanent community facilities and infrastructure	Improve infrastructure scalable to population growth and resettlement plan	Allow market forces to dictate housing and business development
	Selectively provide housing development and business incentives/subsidies	Provide housing development and business development incentives	
> 5 yrs	Invest in permanent community facilities and infrastructure	Fully execute resettlement plan	
	Provide housing development and business incentives/subsidies	Improve infrastructure scalable to population growth and resettlement plan	
		Provide housing development and business development incentives	

Three Scenarios for New Orleans

REpair

(now to 5 years): near term 2007 population projection: 210,000 – 232,000

The first scenario is a kind of status quo scenario where the Road Home program is implemented but no windfall in federal or state funding is forthcoming. Thus, flood protection is not substantially improved above its current repaired condition and population trickles back to flood-damaged areas based on some assumptions, but there is no concerted effort for a strategically planned recovery.

- Status quo, utilities and services are restored, little population growth
- Most of the Parish still exposed to flooding by hurricanes
- Modest infusion of outside resources, absence of vision and leadership
- Still caught in many of the problems that existed before Katrina
- Citizens feel unsafe and uncertain about their future – they leave

REhab

(5 – 10 years): mid term 2012 population projection: 334,000 – 404,000

A second scenario is one where there would be a moderate amount of public investment that would improve flood protection and catalyze a moderate amount of population growth, but would stop at Category 3 levee protection in Basin One by 2010 and full repopulation. This scenario envisions some amount of proactive planning and strategic, capital investments in infrastructure that would influence the resettlement of the district.

- Improved and steady growth
- Flood protection upgraded Basin 1 but still vulnerable in some other basins

- Slow but consistent public and private income streams (leverage modest flow of public dollars)
- Slow growth, “attracting return”
- Improved city services and processes for correcting pre-Katrina shortcomings
- Modest innovative and creative development models

REvision

(10 years plus): long term 2017 population projection: 389,000 – 461,000 plus

A third scenario is one where ample federal investment is forthcoming in state of the art flood protection and major capital improvements, spurring a total repopulation of New Orleans.

- Unlimited growth potential, ambitious funding and implementation strategy
- Security, zero to minimal future risk and immune to hurricanes
- Regional approach to flood protection
- Utilities and infrastructure “hardened”
- Robust Federal, State and private sector commitment to the long-term
- Demonstration of a National model city
- Very attractive to returning and new resident populations
- National and Global Center for urban creativity, culture and innovation
- 300th Anniversary of New Orleans as a World Cultural Capital

