

Recovery Tour:

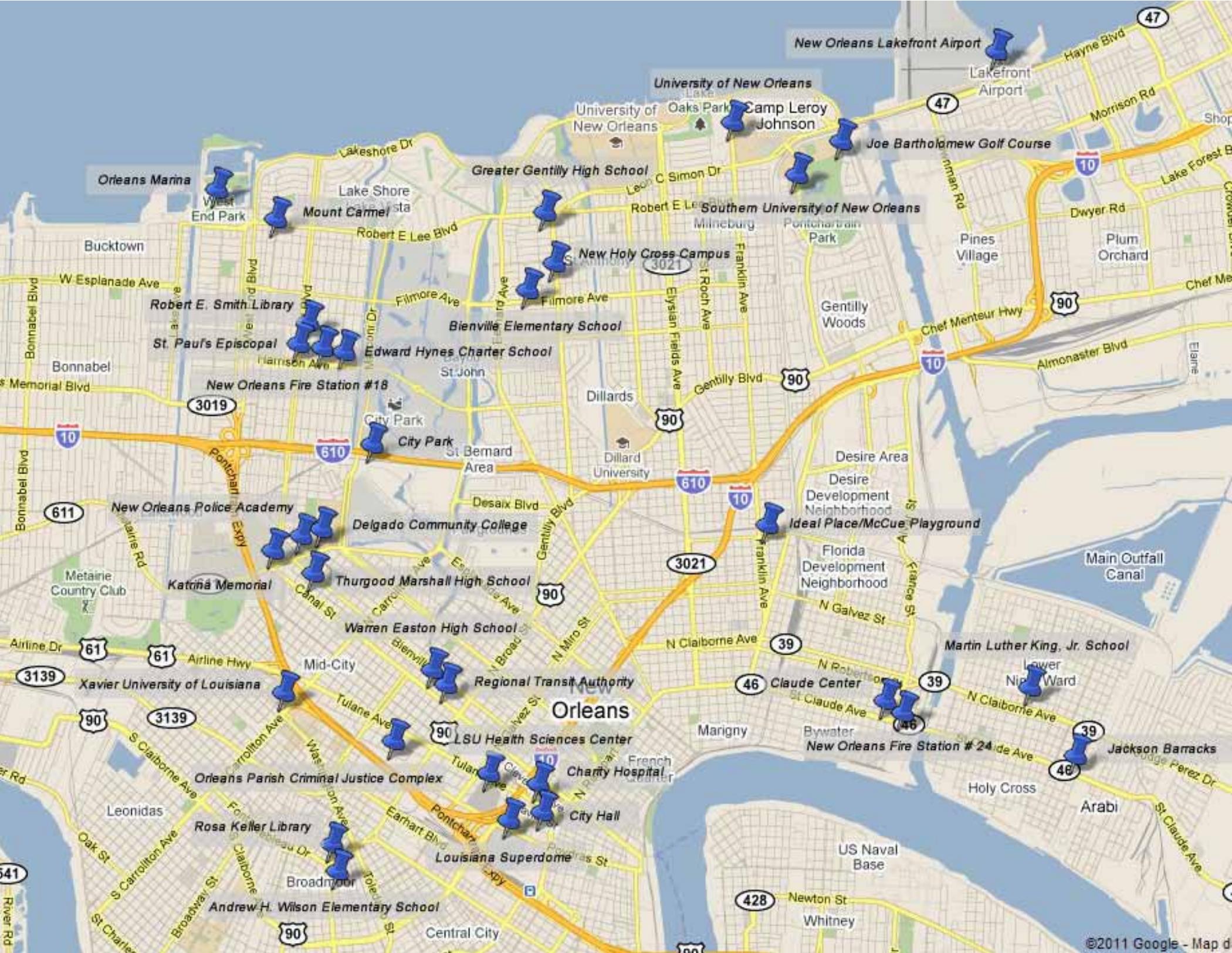
Orleans Parish

July 2011



# Louisiana's Post-Katrina Recovery

## Six Years of Upward Momentum



New Orleans Lakefront Airport

University of New Orleans

University of New Orleans

Camp Leroy Johnson

Joe Bartholomew Golf Course

Orleans Marina

Greater Gentilly High School

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LSU Health Sciences Center

Charity Hospital

City Hall

Louisiana Superdome

Rosa Keller Library

Andrew H. Wilson Elementary School

Martin Luther King, Jr. School

Lower Ward

Claude Center

New Orleans Fire Station #24

Jackson Barracks

Holy Cross

Arabi

US Naval Base

Whitney

# City Hall

1300 Perdido Street

New Orleans



The heavy winds produced by Hurricane Katrina resulted in significant damage to New Orleans City Hall, the seat of local government for the city. The building also incurred approximately 6 inches of floodwaters.

On the north and south sides of this structure, a total of 93 windows—part of the building's window wall system—were affected. In addition, the entire roof had to be replaced. While the majority of damages were the result of wind, flooding did result in mold accumulation, along with damages to flooring and architectural finishes. There were also minor damages such as the destruction of fences and signs. Construction on repairs continues.



# Louisiana Superdome

1500 Super Bowl Drive

New Orleans



On Sept. 25, 2006, the Louisiana Superdome reopened for the first Saints home football game since the facility closed after being damaged by Hurricane Katrina and serving as the “Refuge of Last Resort” for stranded victims.

FEMA aided in funding for debris removal, the replacement of the exterior skin, and temporary and permanent repairs to parking garages, seating, synthetic turf, fixtures, equipment, the power plant and the roof. In addition, FEMA provided mitigation funds, which can be used for rebuilding in a way that will help prevent future damage from disasters, if cost benefits can be demonstrated.



# Charity Hospital

1532 Tulane Avenue

New Orleans



At the time of Katrina's landfall, Charity Hospital was a public hospital administered by the Louisiana State University System and was also a teaching hospital affiliated with the LSU Health Sciences Center in New Orleans. This historic medical facility, founded in 1736, sustained severe flood damage during Hurricane Katrina and has since remained closed.

FEMA has provided funding for a replacement hospital as well as contents damaged or destroyed during the event. In addition, FEMA funded the long-term stabilization of the historical building.



# LSU Health Sciences Center

2020 Gravier Street

New Orleans



The Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center consists of six professional health schools—medicine, dentistry, nursing, allied health, public health and graduate studies.

FEMA has provided public assistance and mitigation funding for approximately 50 LSU Health Sciences Center medical and medical teaching facilities throughout New Orleans that were damaged by Hurricane Katrina.



# Orleans Parish Criminal Justice Complex

846 South Dupre Street, New Orleans



The Orleans Parish Criminal Justice Complex houses the parish prison, the largest correctional facility in Louisiana, as well as the sheriff's offices, criminal building, municipal and traffic court building, community corrections center and more.

FEMA provided a team of planning and design professionals to partner with city and justice officials to develop a long-term comprehensive plan for the justice complex. They balanced the emergency and temporary constructive efforts under way with a plan to combine law enforcement, courts and corrections with public safety. Construction on this project has begun.



# Xavier University of Louisiana

1 Drexel Drive

New Orleans



Xavier University, America's only historically black and Catholic university, was engulfed in up to 7 feet of floodwaters during Hurricane Katrina, which damaged 22 main buildings on its campus. Damaged buildings included the student center and the gymnasium, both of which are funded as FEMA replacement projects.

Currently, repairs are under way across the campus. The university broke ground on its new convocation center/gymnasium in March 2011. This facility is a state-of-the-art, alternate project partially funded by FEMA. In addition, the student union building repairs are nearly 100 percent complete, and work has begun on a new underground electrical distribution loop.



# Rosa Keller Library

4300 S. Broad Street

New Orleans



Rosa F. Keller Library was initially damaged during Hurricane Katrina from storm surge and floodwaters, which remained in the facility for approximately one week following the storm. As a result, the library incurred significant damages and needed replacement of the facility and damaged contents.

With the help of FEMA funding, the new Rosa F. Keller Library will be a state-of-the-art facility and community center, serving as a learning and cultural hub throughout the Broadmoor neighborhood. The project is scheduled for completion in late fall 2011.



# Andrew H. Wilson Elementary School

3617 General Pershing Street, New Orleans



Andrew Wilson Elementary, a Recovery School District school, reopened in the Broadmoor community in January of 2010.

Through working with FEMA, RSD opted to utilize FEMA funding for the complete restoration of Andrew Wilson's existing historic building and construction of a new gymnasium, cafeteria and additional art and music classroom space. An additional "green" feature added to the school is a cistern that collects rainwater for the school's use.

In 2010, FEMA provided RSD and the Orleans Parish School Board \$1.8 billion for the construction of 88 state-of-the-art campuses throughout New Orleans.



# Regional Transit Authority

2817 Canal Street

New Orleans



Hurricane Katrina significantly hampered operations at various Regional Transit Authority facilities across Orleans Parish. Due to considerable damages at their major operational, administrative and maintenance facilities, the RTA decided to prioritize the rebuilding of their Canal Street facility so that it could be used as a central point for all of their daily office functions.

This facility is the first major building repair project completed by the RTA since Hurricane Katrina, and its restoration marks a milestone in their recovery efforts. Currently RTA is completing repairs to their New Orleans East facility. Additionally, FEMA has funded bus replacements and streetcar repairs and replacements.



# Warren Easton High School

3019 Canal Street

New Orleans



Hurricane Katrina's high winds damaged the roofs of both the administration building and gym of Warren Easton School, harming roof flashing, vents and expansion seams. The buildings were also impacted by wind driven rain, which damaged the interlocking ceiling tiles and windows of both buildings.

Flooding damaged doors, drywall, electrical cabinets, wiring, motors and other essential equipment, including a boiler, condensers and gym lockers. The school is being repaired with FEMA funding and is currently 90 percent complete with an anticipated September 2011 completion date.



# Thurgood Marshall High School

4621 Canal Street

New Orleans



During Hurricane Katrina, Thurgood Marshall High School sustained extensive damage. Both the main and auxiliary buildings were damaged by the wind and rain accompanying the storm.

FEMA funded the removal and replacement of roofing tiles and ridge cap, plus the removal and replacement of windows, gutters, wood, carpet and vinyl floorings, drywall, ceiling tiles and electrical light fixtures.

The work on Thurgood Marshall High School is complete, and the school is back in session.



# Katrina Memorial

5056 Canal Street

New Orleans



The Hurricane Katrina Memorial at the Charity Hospital Cemetery on Canal Street serves as a burial ground and final resting place for unidentified victims of Katrina. This Memorial, designed to incorporate the actual shape of the hurricane, honors the greatest victims of the storm—those who lost their lives.

Out of respect for the unidentified, on the third anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, city officials and community members gathered at the Memorial and participated in a traditional jazz funeral.

FEMA provided funding to the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals for the DNA testing of unidentified human remains following Katrina.



# New Orleans Police Academy

401 City Park Avenue

New Orleans



The New Orleans Police Academy encompasses the Municipal Training Academy for both the New Orleans Police Department and the New Orleans Fire Department.

During Hurricane Katrina, damage was reported to 15 different designated sights: the NOPD administration building, firing ranges and driving courses as well as the NOFD training classrooms, burn building, comfort stations, apparatus and ladder buildings. The majority of the damage to these existing roofs was due to wind.



# Delgado Community College

## City Park and Orleans Avenues

## New Orleans



Delgado Community College's City Park Campus took on more than 2 feet of floodwaters from Hurricane Katrina's impact. The water, which remained for three weeks, devastated the campus.

Classes resumed at the City Park location in January of 2006. Currently, permanent repairs are complete for 17 campus buildings, including two of the largest—the administration and student service buildings. Repair work continues on 13 of City Park Campus' facilities.



# City Park

1 Palm Drive

New Orleans



**K**atrina's floodwaters damaged 122 park buildings and submerged 90 percent of City Park in saltwater, killing the grass on the golf course and the plants in the Botanical Garden. More than 4 feet of water in the park's administration building ruined computers, archives and records, while a portion of the maintenance building collapsed and nearly every piece of equipment was destroyed.

The 1,300-acre park has reopened many of its facilities, including the administration building, the golf driving range, the Botanical Garden, pavilions and tennis courts.



# Edward Hynes Charter School

990 Harrison Avenue

New Orleans



Hynes Elementary School received considerable damage from Hurricane Katrina's landfall. Floodwaters sat in the school for two to three weeks, causing extensive damage to structural, mechanical and electrical systems, as well as exterior and interior finishes and building contents. The buildings also suffered wind damage.

Demolition of the school was completed in the summer of 2008, and a ground breaking ceremony for the new building took place in June 2010. The anticipated completion date is early 2012.



# New Orleans Fire Station #18

778 Harrison Avenue

New Orleans



New Orleans Fire Station #18 received both flood and wind damage from Hurricane Katrina. The 2,600-square-foot facility sustained up to 8 feet of water throughout the storm, destroying flooring, lockers, cabinets, woodwork, doors, plumbing and mechanical and electrical work. High winds also damaged the roof and destroyed outdoor fencing.

Initial repairs have made the facility operational. The station is currently reoccupied and servicing the citizens of New Orleans.



# St. Paul's Episcopal

6249 Canal Blvd

New Orleans



Three of St. Paul's Episcopal School's buildings, as well as their contents, were severely damaged and eligible for new construction after incurring approximately 6-9 feet of floodwaters from Hurricane Katrina. FEMA funding contributed to the school's replacement as well as repairs throughout St. Paul's campus, including those to a fence surrounding the school.



# Robert E. Smith Library

6301 Canal Blvd.

New Orleans



The Robert E. Smith Branch of the New Orleans Public Library on Canal Boulevard was severely damaged when it was inundated with 6-7 feet of floodwaters. The damages to the library warranted full replacement of the building as well as the contents.

A ground breaking event for a brand new Robert E. Smith Library took place Jan. 28, 2010.



# Mount Carmel

7027 Milne Blvd.

New Orleans



With a long history in New Orleans as a private, Catholic secondary school for young ladies, Mount Carmel Academy's campus incurred substantial damages after 10 feet of floodwaters inundated the school and remained for two weeks following Hurricane Katrina.

The school reopened in January of 2006 shortly after Katrina's initial impact, and currently, 95 percent of the campus has been repaired with the help of FEMA funding. In addition to main facility repairs, FEMA's funding also covered the replacement of damaged contents, repairs to the Mother House and the removal of mold-contaminated components throughout the school.



# Road Repairs Various Locations New Orleans



The massive flooding that followed Hurricane Katrina resulted in damage to streets and thoroughfares of all kinds. FEMA has provided millions in funding to the city of New Orleans Department of Public Works for road repairs. The result of this assistance is being felt across New Orleans as residents have begun to experience smoother roads and are finding it easier to travel to and from the places they work and play.



# Orleans Marina

221 Lake Marina Avenue

New Orleans



Hurricane Katrina caused catastrophic damage to the Orleans Marina. The wave action of adjacent Lake Pontchartrain damaged several buildings. The 5-foot storm surge affected the Harbor and Office Building, damaging the roof and interior.

The Copeland Dock was almost destroyed by the wave action and has been recommended as a replacement project. The action of the waves also affected the piers with severe damage to their structure. Sail boats along the Marina were damaged and some destroyed by the strong wave action and hurricane winds.



# Sewerage & Water Board

Various Locations

New Orleans



Hurricane Katrina wreaked havoc on New Orleans' Sewerage and Water Board facilities. Repairs were needed at 75 sewer pump stations (60 of which are completed) and 14 underpass drainage stations. There were thousands of water distribution leaks and hundreds of sewer line breaks. Both the Sewer Treatment Plant and Water Treatment Plant had to be repaired. In addition, 466 pieces of equipment or vehicles, five sewer pump stations and 5,000 water meters had to be totally replaced.



# Bienville Elementary School

1456 Gardena Street

New Orleans



All seven of the buildings on Jean Batiste de Bienville Elementary School's campus suffered significant storm-related damage. FEMA deemed all the buildings eligible for replacement funding through its Public Assistance Program.

On Nov. 9, 2010, the Recovery School District held a ground breaking ceremony for Arthur Ashe Charter School on the former campus of Bienville Elementary. Arthur Ashe, which should open for August 2012, will be a state-of-the-art pre-kindergarten through eighth grade elementary school.



# Greater Gentilly High School

6026 Paris Avenue

New Orleans



Commonly known as the Lake Area project and formerly a middle school before Katrina, Greater Gentilly High School was the third Recovery School District school to break ground.

In February of 2010, recovery partners and community members gathered together to celebrate the dedication of this new school. The new facility is 165,000 square feet and has the capacity to serve approximately 650 students.



# New Holy Cross Campus

5500 Paris Avenue

New Orleans



Holy Cross School, using a combination of FEMA and private funding, relocated from its original Lower 9th Ward campus to the Gentilly neighborhood to better serve its students. The new Holy Cross School reopened for the 2008-09 school year.

The environmental review for Holy Cross was the first major project using an expedited review under alternative arrangements. The environmental review, including historic preservation considerations, was completed within two months. Normally a review of this magnitude would have taken four to six months.



# University of New Orleans

6801 Franklin Avenue

New Orleans



The University of New Orleans has five campus locations throughout the Greater New Orleans area, including its Lakefront Campus, East Campus, Downtown Center, Jefferson Center and Slidell Campus.

As seen here, UNO's East Campus is home to the university's Kiefer Lakefront Arena. While this arena did not incur floodwaters during Hurricane Katrina, it did receive significant wind and rain damages from the storm.



# Southern University of New Orleans

6400 Press Drive, New Orleans



Hurricane Katrina's floodwaters and strong winds damaged 11 Southern University of New Orleans campus buildings.

To date, FEMA has provided funding to SUNO to repair six buildings and replace five—the central plant heating, education, new science, multi-purpose and old science buildings.



# Joe Bartholomew Golf Course

6514 Congress Drive

New Orleans



The Joe Bartholomew Golf Course incurred significant damages during Hurricane Katrina, including damages to its club house, maintenance building, golf cart storage building and actual course.

FEMA has provided the city of New Orleans with funding for repairs to such things as damaged doors and windows, fire alarm systems, air conditioning systems, electrical and irrigation equipment, as well as repairs to fairway sprinkler heads and golf course fences. The golf course will be operational by the end of 2011.



# New Orleans Lakefront Airport

6001 Stars and Stripes Boulevard

New Orleans



The New Orleans Lakefront Airport, which was built in 1934 on a man-made peninsula along the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain, incurred massive damage to all its facilities from Hurricane Katrina's impact.

In the 1950s, the façade of the airport's administrative building was covered with concrete panels in an effort to harden the exterior for use as a fallout shelter. With the help of FEMA Public Assistance Program's improved project funding, and assistance from the Environmental & Historic Preservation Program, the façade of the administrative building was restored to its original 1934 appearance. In addition, FEMA funded the restoration of the interior of the building back to its 1934 design.

Exterior restoration is complete, and interior restorations are currently under way.



# Ideal Place/McCue Playground

2600 Eads Street

New Orleans



The Ideal Place Group Site provided temporary living facilities to over 34 families who lost their homes in Hurricane Katrina. The site provided space for 26 mobile home units for those families.

Almost twice the size of the Ideal Place Group Site, the McCue Playground Group Site housed a total of 64 families and 53 mobile home units while it was open.

FEMA's Individual Assistance Program funded the construction of the group sites, the mobile home units, as well as restoration work to return the sites to their pre-Katrina functions. All restoration work has been completed.



# Stallings St. Claude Center

4300 St. Claude Avenue

New Orleans



The Claude Center Group Site, which was a park with a pool and gym before Hurricane Katrina, housed 43 families and a total of 32 mobile home units after the storm. FEMA Individual Assistance grants funded the construction of the group site as well as the mobile home units. After families moved on to more permanent housing, FEMA grants funded the park's restoration, which included repairs to the concrete slab by the gym and its transformation into a basketball court.

Meanwhile, FEMA's Public Assistance Program identified the Stallings St. Claude Community Center, which was razed in 2010, for replacement. The area was discovered to be an archaeological site and will require excavation of artifacts before the facility's relocation to an adjacent location and replacement can begin. The swimming pool will be repaired and remain at its current location.



# New Orleans Fire Station #24

1040 Poland Avenue

New Orleans



The 6,505-square-foot, 1940's Fire Station #24 was damaged from approximately 2.5 feet of floodwaters following Hurricane Katrina. Drywall, plaster, lockers, doors, electrical and mechanical equipment as well as apparatus bay doors were damaged.

FEMA funded building repairs and the replacement of firefighter gear including boots, turnout gear, helmets and uniforms. The fire station is currently operational, although the facility is not yet completely repaired.



# Martin Luther King, Jr. School

1617 Caffin Avenue

New Orleans



**M**artin Luther King, Jr. School was inundated with 12 feet of floodwaters, ruining everything in the first floor of the school.

The school reopened September 2006 at a temporary location at Edgar P. Harney Elementary in Mid-City New Orleans.

In November 2006, reconstruction began, and the school reopened in June 2007 as the Martin Luther King, Jr. Charter School for Science and Technology—the first school to come back in the Lower 9th Ward.



# Jackson Barracks

6400 St. Claude Avenue  
New Orleans



Hurricane Katrina damaged 184 of the 200-plus buildings on the historic Jackson Barracks military campus, which houses the Louisiana Army National Guard headquarters. More than 75 of the buildings were so severely damaged they had to be replaced rather than repaired.

Besides the sheer magnitude of the repairs and reconstruction, Jackson Barracks has several archaeological sites, which require careful planning and coordination during the rebuilding with the applicant, historic groups, Native American tribes and regulatory agencies.

