

**Grantee: Louisiana**

**Grant: B-13-DS-22-0002**

**January 1, 2017 thru March 31, 2017 Performance Report**

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**Grant Number:**

B-13-DS-22-0002

**Obligation Date:****Award Date:****Grantee Name:**

Louisiana

**Contract End Date:****Review by HUD:**

Reviewed and Approved

**Grant Award Amount:**

\$92,629,249.00

**Grant Status:**

Active

**QPR Contact:**

John Armstrong

**LOCCS Authorized Amount:**

\$92,629,249.00

**Estimated PI/RL Funds:****Total Budget:**

\$92,629,249.00

## Disasters:

### Declaration Number

No Disasters Found

## Narratives

### Executive Summary:

Louisiana has unique value as a priceless commercial hub and a vital buoy of America's national security interests. The source of this value, our working coast, contains 40 percent of our nation's wetlands, sources 25 percent of its petrochemicals, provides 26 percent of its seafood supply, and handles 20 percent of its waterborne commerce, with 500 million tons of cargo passing through Louisiana's deep-draft ports and navigation channels annually. In addition, our coast is, in itself, a protective barrier. Louisiana has been on the frontlines of an environmental battle for multiple generations. Louisiana's vulnerabilities – land loss, subsidence, and sea level rise – are conditions that will impact all coastal areas in the United States. We need a plan to address the impacts of these vulnerabilities on coastal communities in a systematic way and on a large scale.

Louisiana intends to remain on the cutting edge in developing the next generation of resilient solutions. We have developed the nation's first comprehensive Coastal Master Plan (CMP) specifically tasked with rebuilding and preserving our coast. The CMP is updated every five years. Unfortunately, we know that a "resilience gap" still exists. Even if all the work in the CMP were to be completed, the human piece of the equation is still not being given the attention that is necessary to appropriately reduce risk and vulnerability. That is the problem we set out to solve.

#### LA SAFE FUND

To that end, we have developed a resilience policy framework called Louisiana's Strategic Adaptations for Future Environments (LA SAFE). Through this resilience policy framework, we have come to accept hard truths: Our coast is disappearing. Land loss is going to get worse before it gets better – as will our exposure to risk. The LA SAFE Fund is our mechanism to work with local communities, exchange best available information, and develop project-based solutions in accordance with the Resettle, Retrofit and Reshape typologies. We believe this is an opportunity to pivot from our long-term recovery efforts of the last decade toward a more resilient future, both for Louisiana and the nation as a whole.

#### ISLE DE JEAN CHARLES RESETTLEMENT

The Isle de Jean Charles Band of Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw located in coastal Terrebonne Parish, a region that leads the world in land loss, is ideally positioned to develop and test resettlement adaptive methodologies because their need to resettle has become urgent. With the loss of more than 98 percent of the land, however, relocation is inevitable; only 320 acres remain of what was a 22,400-acre Island in 1955.

A new settlement will provide tribal members an opportunity to relocate to disaster resilient and energy efficient housing, while offering the tribe a space to build cultural resilience. A new settlement offers an opportunity for the tribe to rebuild their homes and secure their culture on safe ground.

### MID-URN Areas:

Each of the six target areas (Jefferson Parish, Plaquemines Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, St. Tammany Parish, Coastal Lafourche Parish, Coastal Terrebonne Parish) are located in parishes covered by Hurricane Isaac's Presidential major disaster declaration in 2012. Jefferson, Plaquemines, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany Parishes  
HUD has previously determined these parishes to be "Most Impacted" locations as a result of 2012's Hurricane Isaac.

Coastal Lafourche Parish



Census Tracts 209, 210, 211, 212, 213: These tracts all respectively sustained damage to more than 100 homes, and are therefore eligible as “Most Impacted” areas.

Coastal Terrebonne Parish

Census Tracts 11, 13, 14: These tracts respectively sustained damage to more than 100 homes, and are therefore eligible as “Most Impacted” areas.

Census Tract 12.02: This tract includes the community of Chauvin. It is eligible as a Most Impacted area based on environmental degradation characteristics. Census Tract 12.02 experienced damage to wetlands and barrier islands from Hurricane Isaac, reducing protection from future hurricanes and placing local economies and households in surrounding areas at greater risk.

**Key Agencies, Partners, Positions, Personnel:**

Key Personnel

Pat Forbes – Executive Director  
Adrienne Celestine – Director of Recovery Programs  
Mathew Sanders – Resilience Policy and Program Administrator  
Dakota Fisher – Resilience Program Analyst  
Candace Watkins – Disaster Recovery Specialist

Key Partners

Pan American Engineers (PAE) – PAE brings to the team many years of experience as project and administrative management consultants. The team at PAE works as the lead manager for the LA SAFE and Resettlement Projects under the supervision of the Resilience Policy and Program Administrator.

Chicago Bridge & Iron (CB&I) – CB&I works as one of three parish captains on the LA SAFE project. The role of the parish captain is to oversee two of the six parishes eligible for the LA SAFE program. CB&I is responsible for Plaquemines Parish and Lafourche Parish.

GCR – GCR works as one of three parish captains on the LA SAFE program. The role of the parish captain is to oversee two of the six parishes eligible for the LA SAFE program. GCR is responsible for St. Tammany Parish and Jefferson Parish.

Center for Planning Excellence (CPEX) - CPEX works as one of three parish captains on the LA SAFE program. The role of the parish captain is to oversee two of the six parishes eligible for the LA SAFE program. CPEX is responsible for St. John the Baptist Parish and Terrebonne Parish.

Waggoner & Ball Architects – Waggoner & Ball Architects works as the in-shop design lead for the LA SAFE program. Most, although not all, graphics used for community meetings, workshops, and documents will be designed by the team at Waggoner & Ball.

Concordia, LLC – Concordia is working as the community and outreach engagement lead. The tasks provided are mostly focused on the organization and creation of material used to engage stakeholders during community meetings and workshops. The team at Concordia are well known for their ability to engage residents in an innovative fashion that produces results.

University of New Orleans Center for Hazards Assessment, Response, and Technology (UNO-CHART) – The applied social sciences hazards center housed at the University of New Orleans is providing research, review, and analysis of the project. Specifically, the role of UNO-CHART during this project is to provide valuable input as to how the project can be scaled and replicated in the future.

Lowlander Center – Resettlement of Isle de Jean Charles cultural liaison.

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) – The CPRA is a valuable partner for the State of Louisiana’s NDR program due to the agency’s ability to provide the best available data that outlines Louisiana’s current and future risk.

Foundation for Louisiana (FFL) – The State’s OCD-DRU has entered into a partnership with the FFL because each identified that concurrent work could be performed that would allow for leveraged work, funding and resources. The foundation has extensive partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community leaders across Louisiana’s coastal zone of which can be used to perform community engagement that reaches more people. This partnership does not involve any exchanging of funds between OCD and FFL.

**Key Agencies, Partners, Positions, Personnel:**

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Jefferson Parish – The Parish of Jefferson is a partner with the State of Louisiana due to its unmet needs identified as a result of Hurricane Isaac. Jefferson Parish applied separately during the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC) and failed to receive funding; however, the parish and the state entered into a partnership soon after due to the fact that the LA SAFE program is best served as a regional program that is inclusive of as many parishes as possible.

Overall	This Report Period	To Date
<b>Total Projected Budget from All Sources</b>	N/A	\$57,129,249.00



<b>Total Budget</b>	\$52,379,249.00	\$56,879,249.00
<b>Total Obligated</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Total Funds Drawdown</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Program Funds Drawdown</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Program Income Drawdown</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Program Income Received</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Total Funds Expended</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Most Impacted and Distressed Expended</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Match Contributed</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00

## Progress Toward Required Numeric Targets

Requirement	Target	Actual
<b>Overall Benefit Percentage (Projected)</b>		54.82%
<b>Overall Benefit Percentage (Actual)</b>		0.00%
<b>Minimum Non-Federal Match</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Limit on Public Services</b>	\$13,894,387.35	\$0.00
<b>Limit on Admin/Planning</b>	\$18,525,849.80	\$0.00
<b>Limit on State Admin</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Most Impacted and Distressed Threshold (Projected)</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00

## Overall Progress Narrative:

Isle de Jean Charles  
Engagement Phase

– to assess conditions, needs, demographics, and preferences of island residents in order to create a framework for the resettlement project’s subsequent phases: Master Planning and Development/Construction.

This phase of work included two community meetings, household interviews, a land use survey, and multiple visits to Isle de Jean Charles to speak with residents, to answer their questions and invite residents to participate at the community meetings. During this phase, the project team confirmed land use information on the Island, residential patterns, and gathered resident information and preferences.

All of this work was carried out to build upon the State’s understanding of the project’s beneficiaries and to ensure that the needs of the Island’s residents are addressed throughout the resettlement project. Engagement is also crucial to building trust with Island residents, as the state will lean heavily on Islanders to define many of the attributes of the future resettled community.

- Between July and October 2016, Phase 1 – Data Collection and Engagement was carried out.
- On June 20, 2016 there was a Community Planning Meeting with 8 IDJC attendees, OCD-DRU, and the Lowlander Center.
- Beginning on 6/28/16, OCD-DRU has held bi-weekly calls with residents, PAE, Lowlander Center, and the larger IDJC community.
- OCD-DRU has had irregular visits with tribal stakeholders to discuss a variety of topics such as site selection, acquisition, landownership, etc.

Community Meeting 1:

On August 6, 2016, the project team hosted Community Meeting 1 to introduce the project. Residents reviewed, evaluated and added to the visioning work done prior to the HUD award. 46 Isle de Jean Charles residents and stakeholders attended the meeting. Twenty-one of these attendees were full-time Island residents representing 11 households. Nine other owners of Island property attended, as well as Biloxi Chitimacha Choctaw tribal leadership, representatives of the United Houma Nation (UHN), and



former residents. Community members participated in two table planning activities. The first activity asked a series of open-ended questions to promote discussion about life on the Island and general reactions to the prospect of resettlement. For the second activity, residents discussed and evaluated aspects of a resettlement vision previously developed by the BCC tribe and the Lowlander Center. These activity results gave the project team a sense of what residents were looking for in a new community settlement. At this meeting, Island residents signed up for resident interviews to be conducted on Aug. 16 and Aug. 17 at their homes.

During Community Meeting 1 and subsequent household interviews residents interested in moving to the new settlement described their desired site characteristics. Residents love the peace, seclusion and safety the Island provides, and want the new site to emulate these qualities. They said that houses should be spread out, with large yards around the houses.

Residents want to live in single family units - not condos or townhouses. Residents want the site to be rural, well outside the nearest town, but closer than they are now to key resources like grocery stores, schools and doctors. Many said a 15 to 20-minute drive would be ideal. Residents would like homes with more interior space than many of them have now: a big kitchen and living area for hosting large family gatherings, a spare bedroom for hobbies or guests, and for some, a shed or other feature. Most are not looking for anything extravagant: they want a safe home with enough space for their families and easier access to stores, jobs and other resources. Some look forward to having gardens or areas to grow plants and trees outside. For some, fishing and the water is important. Some prefer elevated homes for the usable space beneath and for security reasons. (See <https://paealex.sharefile.com/app/#/home/shared/fo92abc7-a923-48e5-a08e-fce2154bef51> for a full summary of Community Meeting 1).

#### Land Use and Physical Assessment

On August 16, 17, 18, 24 and September 21, 2016, PAE and CB&I conducted land use surveys and a physical assessment of the Island. All data and bits of information were collected in a mobile device application that CB&I developed to organize survey data. Data was entered from drop-down menus in the web application of the assessment tool from previously identified and answered questions. At every point of interest, structures and conditions were evaluated based on observation and a site photo was captured. CB&I also confirmed the electrical status of each address through on-site observations and the local energy providers' records. One of the most important metrics determined through the Land Use Survey was the occupancy status. This was determined for each address through previous documents provided by the tribe, as well as by observations and resident-interview comparisons. To ensure complete transparency, the data collected is available to the public at the following secure website:

<http://cbigim.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8d4fc58039e04ead95bcc8e0b7cd6731> (The content of this data includes structure count, use analysis, utilities observations, and other aspects of physical qualities and quantities on the Island.)

#### Resident Interviews:

On August 16, 17, 18, and 24, Concordia conducted interviews with Isle de Jean Charles residents. The team returned on September 21 to confirm and refine data previously collected. At the end of Community Meeting 1, Island residents signed up for one-on-one interviews to take place on August 16 and 17. Concordia led the interview process structured around a series of prepared interview questions. After interviewing residents who signed up, the team visited all other residential households on August 18 and 24. Residents from 25 of 26 housing units spoke with the team; one household was never present when the team visited.

Residents from 10 of 26 housing units signed up for the August 16 and 17 interviews. These interviews included the full set of interview questions and lasted between 60-90 minutes. Over the course of the interviews, some questions were consolidated to avoid redundancy. In many cases, residents provided valuable information outside the bounds of the prescribed questions. All of those interviewed on August 16 and 17 are in favor of resettling with the community. Interviews held on August 18 and August 24 were conducted more informally. Because these residents did not plan on having visitors, many only wanted to speak for a short time or sometimes not at all. In these interviews, the project team prioritized understanding what these residents knew about the project, how many people live in the home and whether they want to resettle with the community. We answered many questions and informed them there would be another community meeting for all Island residents to learn more and participate in the planning process. Several of these residents were unsure about whether they wanted to resettle and some were staunchly opposed.

Additionally, the team spoke with several camp owners, as well as the only business (the marina) owner on the Island. On each visit, Concordia answered any questions residents had, or documented those questions so that OCD-DRU could address them at the second community meeting.

A key goal of this interview process was to make contact with residents and begin to build trust and relationships with those on the Island. Because some conversations were shorter than others, the team was not able to ask every resident all of the survey questions. We did not press residents to speak with us longer than they wanted to speak. In general, those interviewed on August 18 and August 24 responded to the fewest questions.

#### Community Meeting 2:

On October 8, 2016, the project team held Community Meeting 2 on the Island, under a resident's home. At this meeting, the project team shared summaries of the land use and interview data collected, and answered questions residents had asked the project team during the interviews. Residents nominated an Island representative to be on the Selection Committee for the IDJC Master Planning Group, which will evaluate and select the master planning team that will carry out the project. Thirty-one members of the general Isle de Jean Charles community attended the meeting. Nineteen of these attendees were full-time Island residents, representing 12 housing units. Two other attendees owned camps on the Island. Others include former residents and guests. The meeting activity focused on site selection and preferences, a topic residents were very interested in during the interview process.

In table groups, community members identified potential sites on a map, which also included important flood risk information for the new settlement. Residents recommended general site locations for the settlement after reviewing a map depicting future flood risk within Terrebonne Parish. Most residents recommended one of the safest areas available on the map, an area around Schriever, Louisiana in northern Terrebonne Parish. Some preferred areas in the south of the Parish, with Bourg being the second-most popular location. Some who prefer the southern areas say they will not move further north, and would rather live near family in the southern part of the Parish than move with other Island residents to a settlement in northern Terrebonne Parish. Residents love the peace, seclusion and safety the Island provides, and want the new site to emulate these qualities. (See <https://paealex.sharefile.com/app/#/home/shared/fo92abc7-a923-48e5-a08e-fce2154bef51> for a full summary of Community Meeting 2).

#### Final Visit and Data Confirmation:

On Oct. 20, the project team visited households who did not attend the meeting to get their input on site selection, and to share the meeting content and results. During this final visit, the project team also clarified resident data and household desire to resettle with those residents who were previously unsure or needed more information. In some cases, residents who previously did not want to speak to the project team shared more information about their household and their opinions about resettling.

#### Engaged Contractors:

Concordia – Concordia is a consultant for the State of Louisiana. They were tasked with community outreach and engagement, preparing the IDJC Resettlement Report completed in November 2016 and updated May 2-17, and assisting with Community Meetings 1 & 2.

Pan American Engineers (PAE) - PAE is a consultant for the State of Louisiana. They assisted with set-up and logistics for Community Meetings 1 & 2, and performed technical engineering work during Phase 2 – Site Selection, that helped narrow down viable sites for the future settlement location.

CB&I – CB&I is a consultant for the State of Louisiana. They assisted with Community Meetings 1 & 2, conducted land use surveys and a physical assessment of the Island, and developed a mobile device application to help organize survey data. They also confirmed the electrical status of each address through on-site observations and the local energy providers' records.

Lowlander Center - The Lowlander Center is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization and was named as an organizational partner in the NDRC Application Phase II. They are under contract through September 30, 2017 with PAE and have been tasked with four deliverables: produce a report summarizing possible housing management models and processes, create an historical timeline of IDJC, create a report of findings of the diaspora of IDJC residents, and create an Academic Advisory Committee (AAC). To date, they have completed only one of these four tasks.

#### Staffing Changes:

-Dakota Fisher was an intern working on LA SAFE from its inception during the National Disaster Resilience Competition. He was hired full-time in August of 2016.

-Candace Watkins was added to the team in January 2017.

#### Milestones Achieved:

-Total IDJC current resident count.

-Resident preferences re: resettlement.

-Correct information about the Resettlement Program disseminated and rumors dispelled.

-Regular contact with Island residents.

- Isle de Jean Charles Resettlement Report.
- Phase 1 report – Data Gathering and Engagement.
- Phase 2 report – Site Selection.
- Master Planning RFP completed.

#### LA SAFE Fund

The LA SAFE planning process is a ground-breaking approach to planning for future risk. In order to plan for a more resilient future, our planning process integrates planning expertise, science, and most importantly, community input to plan for how we can adapt to a future with increasing flood risk. From the planning process, each parish will get a parish specific adaptation plan with a suite of projects, plans, and policies as well as at least one funded project from the adaptation plan implemented within that parish.

The goals in the early stages of the LA SAFE planning process were as follows:

1. Get Organized – There is a large team participating in this initiative and the first step towards a successful project was for the team to get organized with a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities.
2. Gather Data – Data are abundant. Having the right data and organizing it in the right is crucial to success on a project of this size. The LA SAFE team had to work with parish partners to make sure we understood the parishes that we were going to work in. We had to answer questions such as: Who lives here? What are their needs? What previous work has been done? What hasn't that needs to be done? How can we contribute? We also had to work with the Coastal Restoration and Protection Authority (CPRA). The CPRA has the most advanced flood risk and land loss data in the world. That data is at the crux of the LA SAFE process.

The process leading up to the meeting was as follows:

1. Get Organized – The State had to outline a way for the team to gather on a weekly basis to ensure that everything stayed coordinated. Early on, in-person meetings were necessary. To cut back on travel costs, the State has used webinars and conference calls as a means to keep everyone connected.
2. Meet Often – The team meets regularly, at least once a week, whether in person, online, or via phone.
3. Access to Content – The LA SAFE team has used an online cloud sharing web portal to keep all data and information obtained or created during this program accessible to all members of the team.
4. Be Transparent – Post information to the website to allow transparency.

Outreach to get community stakeholders involved in LA SAFE began in January of 2017. The Foundation for Louisiana connected with their grantees along the coast and began priming the well for the meetings that were to come. Parish Captains and the State began having meetings with Parish leadership, parish staff, members of the business community and other movers and shakers within the six target parishes. The beginning of a communications plan and the design of the website occurred during this time as well.

Only the first week of the first round of public meetings occurred before March of 2017. The first week of the first round of public meetings took place the final week of March.

In the first round of LA SAFE meetings kicked off the planning process. At this meeting, the project team presented all of the data that they have collected so far, which focused on land loss, flood risk, population movements, and economic change. This information laid the groundwork for the community conversation that honed in on the goals and values that LA SAFE should pursue going forward. The majority of the meeting centered on two small group activities, both of which were organized around three general aspects of the project: Community and Culture, Environment and Sustainability, and Economy and Jobs. The first activity included a map that depicted current and future land loss and population shifts between 2000 and 2010. The second activity asked what aspects of those same three above mentioned categories are important to protect and preserve, and how they can be strengthened, improved or expanded. The feedback from this meeting was organized into groups of similar ideas within overarching categories of Strengths, Opportunities, and Challenges. Each table group had a table host who was responsible for facilitating the conversation and making sure ideas were captured. A table scribe from UNO-CHART documented the meeting.

Engaged Contractors and Partners:

- Foundation for Louisiana (FFL): FFL is a partner with the State of Louisiana on the LA SAFE project. No funds were exchanged between the State and FFL on this project. The State and FFL recognized that similar work was being done with the State's LA SAFE and FFL's Lead the Coast; the bare connection present was that both projects sought to educate people about risk, allow community members to learn more and be leaders in their communities, and begin thinking differently about how we develop here in Louisiana. The parallel paths were seen as an ideal opportunity to leverage resources. FFL provided certain things that the State of Louisiana cannot, such as food, transportation and childcare at meetings; all have been cited reasons as to why someone may not be able to attend a community meeting in the

past. FFL also controls the communications arm of the LA SAFE project. Their contractors JCW and Franklin & Associates devised the communications strategy. JCW also designs and hosts the LA SAFE website. Another large contribution from the FFL is their network of grantees. One grantee of FFL is New Orleans Video Access Center (NOVAC) who record the LA SAFE meetings. Other grantees brought into the fold thanks to the State's partnership with FFL have been key to providing access to people in communities. Organizations such as Restore or Retreat, Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana (CRCL), National Wildlife Foundation (NWF), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Bayou Interfaith Shared Community Organizations (BISCO), Coastal Communities Consulting (CCC), Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation (LPBF), and Gulf Restoration Network, to name only a few, have been able to bring present relationships and resources into the LA SAFE process that may have not existed otherwise.

- Concordia: Concordia is a contractor of the State of Louisiana. The firm operates as a design and community engagement shop for the LA SAFE team. The principle of co-design, a key component of LA SAFE, was created by the team at Concordia. Strategies for engaging with the public, content created for use during as well as summary content created after meetings, such as table activities and materials, come directly from Concordia.

- Waggoner & Ball (W&B): Waggoner & Ball is a contracted architecture firm that also contributes to creating content for the LA SAFE team. Like Concordia, W&B creates maps, renderings, and other visuals used during community meetings. W&B is also the lead designer for the projects that will come from the co-design process. W&B, with their excellent reputation for creating beautiful documents as well as projects, will be the main holder of the LA SAFE adaptation strategies documents.

- APTIM (CB&I): APTIM, formerly known as CB&I, is a contractor of the State of Louisiana. APTIM's role on the LA SAFE team is as the parish captain, parish representation, for Lafourche Parish and Plaquemines Parish. This project depends on the parish captains to understand the ins and outs of their assigned parishes, conduct outreach and host public meetings.

- Center for Planning Excellent (CPEX): CPEX is a contractor of the State of Louisiana. CPEX is the parish captain for Terrebonne Parish and St. John the Baptist Parish. This project depends on the parish captains to understand the ins and outs of their assigned parishes, conduct outreach and host public meetings.

- GCR: GCR is a contractor of the State of Louisiana. GCR's is the parish captain for Jefferson Parish and St. Tammany Parish. This project depends on the parish captains to understand the ins and outs of their assigned parishes, conduct outreach and host public meetings.

- UNO-CHART: UNO-CHART operates as the unbiased third party reviewer of the LA SAFE process. They contribute to the team by supplying a review of the successes of LA SAFE. UNO-CHART supplies the team with graduate students at every LA SAFE meeting who scribe the entire meeting. They have also created evaluations that are completed by participants at the closing of every public meeting. All notes and evaluations recorded by UNO-CHART are codified and produced into final reports.

#### Staffing Changes

Dakota Fisher worked as an intern on LA SAFE from its inception during the National Disaster Resilience Competition. He was hired full-time in August of 2016.

Candace Watkins was added to the team in January of 2017.

#### Development of Policies and Procedures

Development of policies and procedures for the LA SAFE program began in Q1 2017.

#### Milestones Achieved

A partnership between the Office of Community Development and the Foundation for Louisiana was created. No money was exchanged during the formation of this partnership, but did allow the state to leverage the foundation's resources.

The LA SAFE team was created.

A framework and timeline for the development of the six resilience strategies was created including a schedule of public meetings.

A budget was created.

The governor publicly launched LA SAFE in March of 2017.

The first round of meetings saw over 500 people attend six public meetings.

Six summary reports were created to display the results of the first round of meetings.

## Project Summary

Project #, Project Title	This Report Period	To Date	
	Program Funds Drawdown	Project Funds Budgeted	Program Funds Drawdown
LTC, Long Term Commitments	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NDR-3065, State Admin and Planning - NDR	\$0.00	\$4,500,000.00	\$0.00
NDR-3066, Isle de Jean Charles Relocation - NDR	\$0.00	\$48,379,249.00	\$0.00
NDR-3067, La Safe Fund - NDR	\$0.00	\$39,750,000.00	\$0.00
OV, Outcome Values	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00



