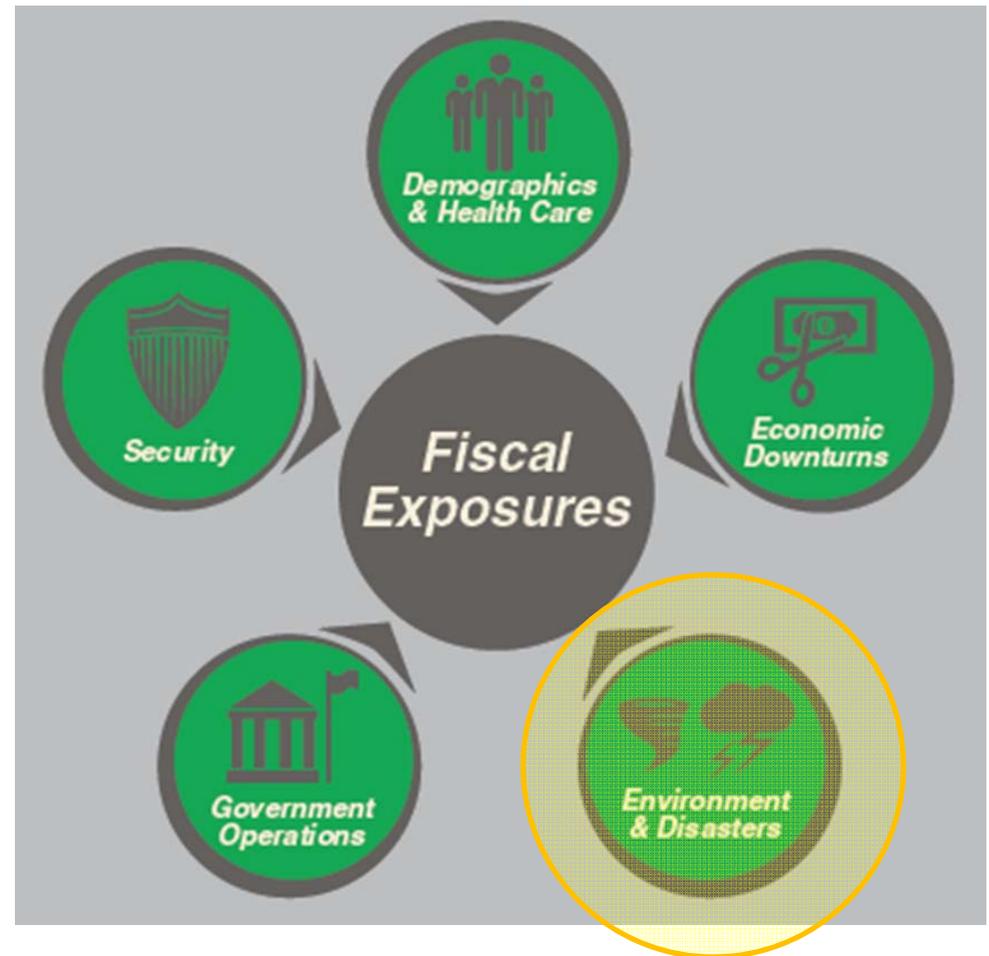


*Investing in Order to Save: Reducing
Disaster Costs Roundtable*

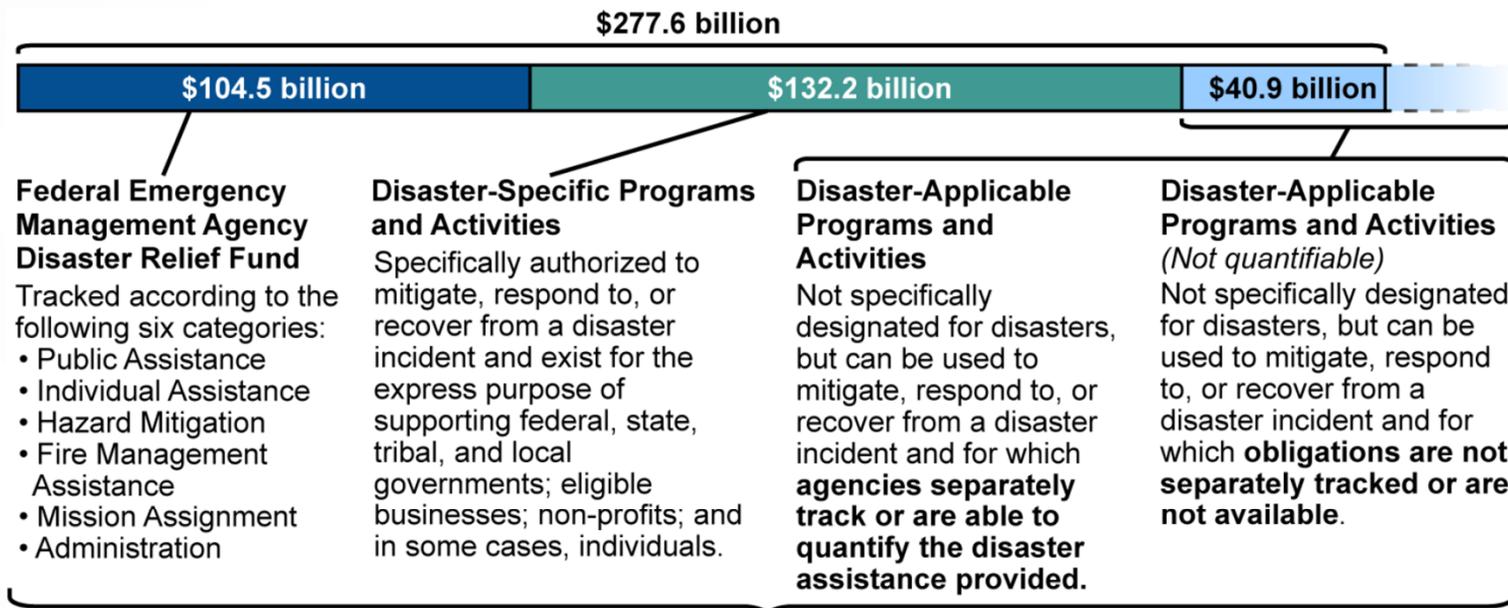
**2017 National Emergency Managers Association
Annual Forum**

Federal Fiscal Exposure

- The federal government:
 - Owns or operates extensive infrastructure
 - Insures property and crops vulnerable to disaster loss
 - Provides disaster relief aid



\$277.6 Billion in Disaster Assistance Obligations in a Decade; Less than Half DRF



- Disaster assistance programs and activities across 17 federal departments and agencies**
- Department of Agriculture
 - Department of Commerce
 - Department of Defense
 - Department of Education
 - Department of Energy
 - Department of Health and Human Services
 - Department of Homeland Security
 - Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - Department of the Interior
 - Department of Justice
 - Department of Labor
 - Department of Transportation
 - Department of the Treasury
 - Department of Veterans Affairs
 - Environmental Protection Agency
 - General Services Administration
 - Small Business Administration

Source: GAO analysis of federal department and agency data. | GAO-16-797

Resilience Investment Strategy Recommended

- (1) the extent to which current hazard mitigation and disaster resilience programs are adequately addressing critical lifelines and critical infrastructure,
- (2) an approach to identifying information on what disaster resilience and hazard mitigation efforts are most effective against known risks and their potential impacts on the nation's fiscal exposure,
- (3) the balance of federal and nonfederal investments, and
- (4) the balance of pre- and postdisaster resilience investments.

(see GAO-15-515)

Fragmentation Challenges in a Complex Enterprise Effort

- Shared responsibility
- Not unusual in large enterprise activities but can result in inefficiency, ineffectiveness, and missed opportunities
- State officials responsible for enhancing disaster resilience in the wake of Hurricane Sandy reported disconnects and difficulty leveraging funding to maximize resilience opportunities during recovery efforts because of unintentional disincentives in rules, regulations, and timelines
- Federal, state, local, and private sector decision makers may be unaware that climate information exists or be unable to use what is available to assess future risk. Federal climate data—observational records from satellites and weather stations and projections from climate models—are fragmented across individual agencies that use the information in different ways to meet their missions



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