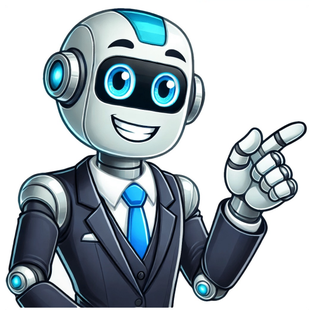
I'm human



On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina made landfall along the Gulf Coast, bringing with it a swath of destruction to Georgia. While the hurricane's center was in southern Mississippi, its outer bands still managed to spawn 18 tornadoes throughout northern and central Georgia. These twisters, ranging from F0 to F2 on the Fujita Scale, caused significant damage to homes, businesses, and poultry houses, leaving hundreds of trees knocked down in their wake. The most devastating tornado was an F2 that struck Heard and Carroll counties west of Atlanta, resulting in at least 3 injuries and one fatality. Two more F2 tornadoes occurred later that evening, one in Peach County south of Macon and the other in White County northeast of Gainesville. In total, 18 tornadoes were reported, setting new records for the month of August in Georgia, including the first tornado fatality during this time period and the greatest dollar loss from tornadoes ever recorded. Katrina was a catastrophic hurricane that ravaged Louisiana in late August 2005, resulting in over 1,392 fatalities and an estimated $125 billion in damages. It tied with Hurricane Harvey as the costliest tropical cyclone in the Atlantic basin. The storm formed on August 23, merging with Tropical Depression Ten, and rapidly intensified into a Category 5 hurricane before making landfall in Louisiana on August 29. The devastating flooding caused by engineering flaws in New Orleans's flood protection system left tens of thousands stranded without access to basic necessities. A massive national and international response effort ensued, but was widely criticized, leading to the resignation of several government officials. Despite this, agencies like the USCG, NHC, and NWS were commended for their actions, with the NHC receiving special praise for its accurate forecasts. The World Meteorological Organization retired the name Katrina after the storm that occurred in August 2005. As of January 4, 2023, the National Hurricane Center updated the fatality count from Katrina based on a report by Rappaport (2014), reducing it from an estimated 1,833 to 1,392. Hurricane Katrina formed when a tropical wave merged with the remnants of Tropical Depression Ten near the Lesser Antilles on August 19, 2005. The storm strengthened into a hurricane only two hours before making landfall between Hallandale Beach and Aventura on August 25. It weakened over land but regained hurricane status after entering the Gulf of Mexico. The storm reached Category 3 intensity on August 27 and rapidly intensified to become a Category 5 hurricane just nine hours later, due to unusually warm waters in the Loop Current. At its peak strength on August 28, Katrina had maximum sustained winds of 175 mph (280 km/h) and a minimum central pressure of 902 mbar (26.64 inHg). The storm weakened as it made landfall twice more, finally losing hurricane strength near Meridian, Mississippi. August 31 was a significant date as the extratropical storm that formed from Hurricane Katrina moved rapidly to the northeast and affected eastern Canada. On this day, President Bush met with Michael Chertoff and Donald Rumsfeld to discuss the Task Force on Hurricane Katrina Recovery. In preparation for the storm's impact, the US Coast Guard began pre-positioning resources in a ring around the expected impact zone and activated over 400 reservists. They also staged rescue aircraft from Texas to Florida and had them return by August 29. Aircrews started a round-the-clock rescue effort in New Orleans, as well as along the Mississippi and Alabama coastlines. President Bush declared a state of emergency in selected regions of Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi on August 27. However, it was revealed later that some coastal parishes were excluded from the declarations due to Governor Blanco's initial request for aid. Despite this, voluntary and mandatory evacuations were issued for large areas of southeast Louisiana as well as coastal Mississippi and Alabama. Approximately 1.2 million residents of the Gulf Coast were covered under an evacuation order. Meanwhile, in Florida, Governor Jeb Bush declared a state of emergency on August 24 ahead of Hurricane Katrina's landfall. Hurricane Katrina's Impact: Regional Preparations and Evacuations Before the storm hit, schools and businesses in Miami were closed. In the southeastern Florida area, seaports shut down, causing cruise ships to alter their paths. The government advised residents living in mobile homes or those with special needs in Miami-Dade County and Broward County to evacuate. Evacuation orders were issued for people on offshore islands in Palm Beach County and those in mobile homes south of Lantana Road. Vulnerable housing in Martin County was also declared a mandatory evacuation zone. Shelters were set up across the region, and airports in Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Key West, and the Florida Keys Marathon Airport were closed due to the storm. The city of New Orleans was placed directly in the path of Hurricane Katrina's track probabilities, with a 17% chance of a direct hit. The storm surge forecast to reach 28 feet threatened the city's levees, which could not protect against such high waters. This led to concerns about major flooding and prompted Mayor Ray Nagin to order the first-ever mandatory evacuation of the city on August 28. Many residents fled, with estimates suggesting 80% of the metropolitan area's 1.3 million residents left behind. The storm caused widespread devastation, including 53 breaches in flood protection structures and damage estimated at $125 billion. However, in comparison, a 2021 winter storm in Texas caused over $195 billion in damage, surpassing Katrina as the single-costliest natural disaster in US history. The devastating impact of Hurricane Katrina on the United States was felt across multiple states and regions, with far-reaching consequences for its people and infrastructure. The storm's indirect effects were staggering, resulting in firearm-related deaths and gas poisoning among evacuees, with an estimated upper-bound of 1,440 fatalities noted. In Louisiana alone, a follow-up study revealed that the storm was directly responsible for 1,170 fatalities. Katrina left approximately three million people without electricity, covering an area of 90,000 square miles under federal disaster declarations. The disaster also had significant impacts in South Florida, with damage estimated at $523 million and twelve deaths reported, including those caused by downed trees, drowning, carbon monoxide poisoning, vehicle accidents, and debris cleanup. The storm's outer periphery produced a 5.37 ft storm surge in Pensacola, causing beach erosion and closing nearby roadways. In the Florida Panhandle, five tornadoes were reported, though none caused significant damage. The storm resulted in an estimated $100 million in damage throughout the region. Additionally, debris remained in some coastal communities as late as 2010, a testament to the long-lasting effects of Katrina's wrath. The storm traversed the Bahamas as a tropical storm before striking South Florida and Louisiana, bringing tropical-storm-force winds and rainfall to various regions. Hurricane Katrina made a devastating impact on the Gulf Coast, particularly in Louisiana. The storm surge brought widespread flooding, causing at least $623 million in damage and claiming the lives of 14 people.[53] On August 29, 2005, Katrina landed near Buras-Triumph, Louisiana, with powerful winds reaching 125 mph (200 km/h). Although the storm's impact was felt across the region, a significant surge affected the Louisiana coast, with some areas experiencing storm tides exceeding 14 feet (4.3 m). The hurricane brought heavy rainfall to eastern Louisiana, with some regions receiving up to 15 inches (380 mm) of rain. This, combined with the storm surge, led to significant flooding in communities along Lake Pontchartrain, including Slidell and Mandeville. Several bridges were destroyed, including the I-10 Twin Span Bridge connecting Slidell to New Orleans. Almost 900,000 people in Louisiana lost power due to Hurricane Katrina.[54] The storm's impact was particularly severe in St. Bernard Parish, where breaching of levees caused widespread flooding and damage. In the months following the storm, many of the missing were tracked down through searches of flooded homes and other efforts. The combined effect of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita led to the destruction of an estimated 562 square kilometres (217 sq mi) of coastal wetlands in Louisiana.[58] As Hurricane Katrina's eye moved northeast, it brought hurricane conditions to New Orleans for hours. Despite power outages hindering wind speed measurements, the NHC concluded that much of the city experienced sustained winds of Category 1 or 2 strength. The storm surge caused 53 levee breaches, with major failures occurring in New Orleans and surrounding areas, particularly St. Bernard Parish. The Mississippi River Gulf Outlet breached its levees in around 20 places, flooding eastern New Orleans, St. Bernard Parish, and parts of Plaquemines Parish. Major levee breaches included those at the 17th Street Canal, London Avenue Canal, and Industrial Canal, leaving about 80% of the city underwater. Most major roads were damaged, with only a few routes remaining intact. The Lake Pontchartrain Causeway and Crescent City Connection initially carried emergency traffic only. On August 29, reports emerged of widespread window damage at the Hyatt Regency New Orleans, while the Superdome sustained significant damage. The airport reopened on August 30 for humanitarian efforts and later resumed commercial passenger service in September. Levee breaches resulted in over 700 bodies recovered by October 23, with many corpses left in the water or sun before collection, hindering identification efforts. An estimated 215 corpses were found in New Orleans' nursing homes and hospitals following Hurricane Katrina's devastation. The majority, 45, were recovered at Memorial Medical Center. At Charity Hospital, nearly 200 patients remained unevacuated until September 2, enduring five days without power or fresh water. Confirmed fatalities included six at the Superdome, four of which stemmed from natural causes, one drug overdose, and one suicide. The Convention Center yielded four bodies, with one believed to be a homicide victim. Hundreds of prisoners were abandoned in their cells as guards sought shelter during the storm. U.S. Route 90's Bay St. Louis Bridge was destroyed, causing catastrophic damage along Mississippi's Gulf coast, resulting in 238 fatalities, 67 missing, and billions in losses: bridges, barges, boats, piers, houses, and cars were swept inland. The entire state of Mississippi experienced disaster declarations for federal assistance, with 47 counties receiving full aid after Katrina's initial landfall in Louisiana and final landfall near the state line. Hurricane Katrina's devastating impact on coastal Mississippi was exacerbated by the failure of U.S. Highway 90, leading to reduced traffic flow along I-10 and State Road 11. Given article text here Hurricane Katrina caused widespread damage and power outages across the southeastern United States, particularly in states such as Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and Virginia. In Georgia, heavy rains and strong winds from the storm resulted in at least 18 tornadoes on August 29, 2005, with one being an F2 tornado that caused three injuries and one fatality. The other tornadoes damaged buildings and agricultural facilities. The storm also brought significant rainfall to Eastern Arkansas, causing minimal damage due to gusty winds. In Kentucky, the flooding from Katrina compounded with a previous storm, resulting in a 10-year-old girl's death and dozens of businesses being closed. As a result, Governor Ernie Fletcher declared three counties disaster areas and a statewide state of emergency. The remnants of Katrina spawned tornadoes in Virginia, causing damage to at least 13 homes in Marshall. In West Virginia, over 3 inches of rain fell, causing localized flooding and water damage to at least 103 homes and 7 buildings. The storm also brought heavy precipitation to northeast Ohio, forcing the closure of several roads due to overflowing streams and rivers. In Pennsylvania, five tornadoes formed, although none resulted in significant damage. Finally, the remnants of Katrina brought rain to western New York and Massachusetts, causing flash flooding in some areas. Katrina's aftermath was marked by widespread destruction and a significant economic impact. The storm caused minimal damage in Rhode Island, with only a few trees downed and electrical poles destroyed in Warwick. However, other areas fared worse, with 2.5 inches of rain in Chittenden County, Vermont, leading to hydroplaning on Interstate 89 and multiple car accidents. Maine experienced heavy precipitation, with up to 9 inches of rain near Patten, causing several roads to become inundated or washed out. Wind gusts of up to 60 mph also felled trees and caused power outages in various parts of the state. In Canada, the remnants of Katrina brought excessive rainfall to many areas between the Niagara Peninsula and the Saint Lawrence River valley, leading to severe local flooding in Quebec. The storm forced the evacuation of dozens of homes in some communities due to overflowing rivers and overwhelmed sewage systems. The economic effects of Katrina were staggering, with damages estimated at over $125 billion, making it the costliest U.S. Atlantic hurricane on record. The Bush administration requested $105 billion for repairs and reconstruction, but this figure did not account for potential damage to the economy caused by interruptions in oil supply, destruction of highway infrastructure, and lost exports. Katrina damaged or destroyed 30 oil platforms and closed nine refineries, resulting in a significant reduction in oil and gas production. The forestry industry in Mississippi was also severely affected, with over 1.3 million acres of forest lands destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of local residents were left unemployed, with an estimated total economic impact exceeding $150 billion. Katrina's displacement of over one million people from the central Gulf Coast to other parts of the United States made it the largest diaspora in U.S. history, with Houston, Texas, serving as a major hub for those affected by the storm. The population of New Orleans and surrounding areas experienced significant changes after Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Over 35,000 people moved to Mobile, Alabama; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Hammond, Louisiana, resulting in nearly double the size of Hammond. Chicago, Illinois received over 6,000 new residents, making it the largest non-southern city affected by the storm. By late January 2006, approximately 200,000 people were living in New Orleans, which was less than half of its pre-storm population. The state of Louisiana showed a population decline of 219,563 or 4.87% by July 1, 2006. Some insurance companies have stopped insuring homes in the area due to high costs from Katrina and Rita, while others have raised premiums to cover their risk. Hurricane Katrina had a profound impact on the environment, causing substantial beach erosion and devastating coastal areas. The storm surge transported sand onto Dauphin Island, pushing it towards land. The Chandeleur Islands were severely damaged, with 217 sq mi of land transformed into water. The loss of land in Louisiana's wetlands and bayous contributed to Katrina's intensity when it struck. This resulted in the closure of 16 National Wildlife Refuges, including Breton National Wildlife Refuge, which lost half its area in the storm. Katrina also had a significant impact on tree mortality, with a standard interval rate increasing from 1.9% to 20.5%. This caused greater decay and an increase in carbon emissions, resulting in a loss of biomass that equated to roughly 140% of the net annual U.S. carbon sink. The storm's aftermath revealed a devastating impact on coastal regions. Oil spills occurred at 44 facilities across southeastern Louisiana, releasing over 26,000 cubic meters of oil into the environment. While most leaks were minor and contained, some seeped into residential areas and ecosystems. A notable example was the Murphy Oil refinery spill, which contaminated 1,800 homes in Chalmette and Meraux. Unlike Hurricane Ivan, no official offshore spills were reported after Katrina. However, Skytruth documented signs of surface oil in the Gulf of Mexico. To mitigate the damage, floodwaters from New Orleans were pumped into Lake Pontchartrain over a period of 43 days, introducing toxic substances like raw sewage, bacteria, heavy metals, and petrochemicals into the lake. As a result, fears arose among scientists about massive fish die-offs due to the contaminated water. The situation was described by Thomas La Point as a "toxic soup." In the aftermath of the hurricane, civil disturbances erupted in New Orleans. Some residents looted stores, seeking food and water. Reports of carjacking, murder, theft, and rape circulated, with many later found to be exaggerated or entirely false. A large military presence was deployed, with 7,841 troops on site by August 29 and a peak of 46,838 by September 10. Local law enforcement agents were deputized, and Governor Kathleen Blanco warned that the troops "know how to shoot and kill" and would use force if necessary. As order was gradually restored over the first week of September, several police shootings occurred, including an incident where officers killed two unarmed civilians at Danziger Bridge. Five former officers pleaded guilty in connection with the shooting, while six others appeared in court in 2011. On September 30, New Orleans Police Department confirmed involvement of 12 police officers in looting and theft of properties. In West Virginia, where 350 refugees resided, local officials conducted background checks, which found that 45% had criminal records and 22% violent ones. Despite media speculation about increased crime among displaced residents, detailed studies showed no significant rise in violent crimes. A network of volunteers assisted local residents and those fleeing New Orleans before the storm, continuing for six months. The Coast Guard rescued over 33,500 stranded people. The US Northern Command established a task force to coordinate military response, while approximately 58,000 National Guard troops were activated from all states. The Department of Defense also used volunteer Civil Air Patrol members. On August 30, Michael Chertoff took over federal operations, but Governor Blanco refused, citing her National Guard's capability. Congress authorized $62.3 billion in aid for victims. The aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005 saw over 700,000 individuals and families receive FEMA housing assistance. However, Orleans Parish only received one-fifth of requested trailers, leading to a severe shortage in New Orleans. Local areas were also hesitant to allow the trailers due to lack of utilities, further complicating the situation. FEMA extended hotel cost coverage for 12,000 individuals and families until February 7, 2006. After this date, evacuees could still receive federal assistance but would have to use it towards rent, additional hotel stays, or home repairs directly from FEMA. As of March 30, 2010, there were still 260 families living in FEMA-provided trailers. The disaster prompted a massive mutual aid response from law enforcement and public safety agencies across the United States. Over half of the states provided shelter for evacuees within two weeks, and by four weeks, all 50 states were involved in registering evacuees in nearly 19,000 zip codes. Criticism of the government's response centered around mismanagement and lack of leadership during the relief efforts. The delayed response to flooding in New Orleans and subsequent chaos fueled debate among residents, with some attributing delays to racial and class factors. Critics accused President George W. Bush and his administration of being uncaring towards black people in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. As per federal law, Bush directed Michael Chertoff, Secretary of Homeland Security, to oversee the response efforts. However, their initial handling was marred by accusations of a lack of planning and coordination. FEMA head Michael D. Brown claimed Governor Blanco resisted his efforts, but she disputed this, leading to harsh criticism for both leaders. Brown eventually resigned amidst controversy. The local and state governments faced scrutiny as well, with Mayor Nagin and Governor Blanco being criticized for their slow response and inadequate preparation. Nagin's delayed evacuation order was particularly criticized, resulting in hundreds of deaths. The storm highlighted broader public policy issues, including emergency management, environmental concerns, poverty, and unemployment, which sparked congressional investigations and legislative actions. An ABC News poll showed 75% blamed state and local governments, while 44% pointed to Bush's leadership directly. A subsequent CNN/USAToday/Gallup poll indicated widespread disagreement over who was responsible for the city's problems after the hurricane. Several countries offered aid to the United States following Hurricane Katrina, with contributions ranging from small amounts like Bangladesh's $1 million to larger sums such as Australia's $10 million. India provided essential items including tarps, blankets, and hygiene kits, while Israel sent equipment including generators and medical supplies. The Bush administration initially declined some offers of assistance but later accepted them. Countries like Canada, Mexico, Singapore, and Germany also dispatched relief personnel, troops, and supplies to aid in the disaster recovery efforts. Charitable organizations such as the American Red Cross, Feeding America, and Habitat for Humanity played a significant role in providing aid to victims, raising over $4.25 billion in donations from the public. Some private corporations also contributed to relief efforts, with corporate donations exceeding $409 million by September 13, 2005. The American Red Cross had a massive response to the three hurricanes that hit the US in 2005. They opened 1,470 shelters and provided overnight stays for over 3.8 million people. The organization relied heavily on volunteers, with 95% of their workforce being non-paid helpers. In addition to shelter services, they distributed comfort kits containing basic necessities like toothpaste and soap, as well as cleanup kits with brooms and bleach. They also served a staggering 68 million snacks and meals to victims and rescue workers. The Red Cross provided financial assistance to over 1.4 million families affected by the disasters. Direct Relief played a crucial role in providing medical aid and cash grants to support local health providers. Meanwhile, The Salvation Army allocated over $365 million in donations to serve more than 1.7 million people across nearly every state. They served over 5.7 million hot meals and about 8.3 million sandwiches, snacks, and drinks in the affected areas. The organization's SATERN network of amateur radio operators helped locate over 25,000 survivors by filling communication gaps. Salvation Army pastoral care counselors provided emotional support to over 277,000 individuals. The total service hours contributed by Salvation Army officers, employees, and volunteers exceeded 900,000 hours. A modeling exercise conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers found that two-thirds of the deaths in Greater New Orleans were caused by levee and flood wall failure. Months after investigators concluded that levee failures were not due to natural forces beyond intended design strength, the Chief of Engineers testified before a Senate subcommittee that problems with the structure's design had been identified. A 2007 report released by the American Society of Civil Engineers attributed the failures primarily to system design and construction flaws. The USACE was federally mandated to conceive, design, and construct the region's flood-control system but ultimately failed due to decisions such as using shorter steel sheet pilings during construction to save money. In a 2015 report published in the official journal of the World Water Council, the Corps' misinterpretation of their own data was identified as a key factor in the failure. The 1985 study led to a flawed decision that drove sheet piles only 17 feet deep, saving $100 million but compromising engineering reliability. In 2008, Judge Stanwood Duval ruled against holding the Corps financially liable due to sovereign immunity. A new report in 2008 suggested Katrina could have been prevented with an external review board for flood-wall designs. The construction of the MRGO canal and lack of outward flow allowed salt-water intrusion, damaging cypress forests and wetlands that historically protected New Orleans from storm surge. The Army Corps of Engineers built and maintained the canal, but storm surge researcher Hassan Mashriqui stated that it could increase local storm surge by 20-40 percent. The Corps disputes these causalities. In response to Katrina, the MRGO was closed due to a lack of federal interest in its operation. Levees have been reconstructed with modern building code standards and T-walls to protect against soil erosion. Funding battles continue over remaining levee improvements, with Louisiana leaders opposing a proposal to have them pay $1.5 billion for Corps work. The media played a crucial role in reporting on Hurricane Katrina's aftermath, with many journalists becoming directly involved in the unfolding events rather than just reporting them. Due to the loss of communication systems, field reporters served as conduits for information between victims and authorities, helping coordinate rescue efforts. For instance, Geraldo Rivera of Fox News pleaded for help or evacuation at the Ernest N. Morial Convention Center. AM radio stations like WWL-AM continued broadcasting emergency information, while websites, particularly blogging platforms, played a vital role in disseminating news and coordinating rescue operations. The Times-Picayune's online affiliate, NOLA.com, was awarded the Breaking News Pulitzer Prize for its comprehensive coverage of the storm's impact. As the U.S. military regained control over the city, restrictions were placed on media activity, including a ban on reporters accessing body recovery efforts in New Orleans. Downsized Katrina ban reversed. US government made style guide change. In September 2022, US press issued statement on how to write about hurricane Katrina. Reporters must note that levee failure was big part of disaster in New Orleans. Some stories can include phrase about Katrina's levee failures and flooding. Study on people who left New Orleans after the storm found many had depression. Many got help for depression and PTSD. Later study found birth weight affected by Katrina. People most vulnerable to disasters may also have poor pregnancy outcomes. New study found older residents of Louisiana more patient with newcomers. However, they were still scared and suspicious of newcomers. Katrina's name retired from hurricane list in 2006 due to high death toll and damage. Name will not be used again in the Atlantic Basin. New name is Katia. Hurricane Katrina was a historic storm that made landfall in Louisiana in August 2005. It was the fourth Category 5 hurricane to strike the United States since records began. Katrina's impact was so severe that it surpassed other notable storms such as Hurricane Camille and Hurricane Andrew. The storm caused widespread destruction and loss of life, with the death toll estimated at over 1,800 people. Other storms have been compared to Katrina due to their similarities in track and intensity. These include Hurricane Betsy, which hit the Gulf Coast in 1965, and Hurricane Rita, which struck just a month after Katrina's impact on Louisiana. The storm has also been linked to climate change and its effects on rising sea levels. Katrina's legacy continues to be felt today, with ongoing efforts to rebuild and restore affected areas. The storm also led to changes in emergency preparedness and response procedures. In the years following the disaster, several notable storms have made landfall in Louisiana, including Hurricane Ida in 2021. Damage assessment and timeline of events following Hurricane Katrina. The article provides various sources and reports related to the US government's response to the devastating effects of Hurricane Katrina, which struck the Gulf Coast in 2005. These reports include statements from President George W. Bush, Congressional testimonies, and official documents. Key points mentioned in the text include: * The article quotes a statement by Stephen Barr, published in The Washington Post on September 6, 2005, suggesting that the US Coast Guard's response to Katrina was an improvement compared to previous storms. * President Bush issued several statements on August 28, 2005, regarding federal emergency assistance for Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. * Kathleen Blanco, the Governor of Louisiana at the time, requested a presidential declaration of emergency due to Hurricane Katrina. * The National Hurricane Center reported that Hurricane Katrina formed in the Gulf of Mexico and moved over Florida, causing widespread damage and flooding. The text also mentions other reports and statements from various sources, including: * A Congressional report that highlighted the need for the US to be better prepared for natural disasters like Katrina. * Testimonies from former FEMA Director, Michael Brown, before Congress. * Statements from local officials in Louisiana, including Governor Blanco's request for emergency assistance. Overall, the text provides a detailed overview of the events and responses surrounding Hurricane Katrina, highlighting the challenges faced by the US government in responding to this devastating natural disaster. The city of New Orleans was severely affected by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The storm led to the revision of service information for several Amtrak trains, including the City of New Orleans and the Sunset Limited. In preparation for disasters like Katrina, Louisiana has developed emergency operations plans, including a guide for citizen awareness and evacuation. Long-term care providers have also taken steps to improve disaster preparedness. The hurricane caused significant damage and flooding in New Orleans, with over 26,000 people seeking shelter at the Superdome. The conditions inside the stadium were dire, and many people were left stranded without access to basic necessities. The media's coverage of the disaster was also criticized for being inadequate. According to official reports, Hurricane Katrina resulted in a significant number of deaths and missing persons in Louisiana. The storm also highlighted the need for improved hurricane protection systems, with an external review panel identifying several flaws in the New Orleans system. The cost of the damage caused by Katrina was substantial, making it one of the costliest tropical cyclones in US history. Overall, Hurricane Katrina had a devastating impact on New Orleans and the surrounding areas, highlighting the importance of disaster preparedness and effective emergency response systems. Multiple reports and assessments have been conducted on Hurricane Katrina's impact, including a 2006 report by the National Weather Service that analyzed the storm's effects. In 2021, an after-action review was published on Winter Storm Uri, which highlighted lessons learned from Katrina. A study by the Louisiana Department of Health & Hospitals estimated the number of deaths directly caused by Katrina. Media outlets such as CNN and The Washington Post have covered the aftermath of Katrina, including its impact on the Gulf Coast. Other reports, like one from the World Meteorological Organization, have discussed the storm's effects globally. Local authorities in New Orleans have also provided updates on the city's recovery efforts. Some notable statistics from these reports include: * Estimated 47 missing residents in St. Bernard Parish * Over 200,000 housing units damaged or destroyed in Katrina, Rita, and Wilma combined * The storm caused significant flooding and power outages in western Cuba These reports also touched on the broader implications of climate change on natural and managed systems, as highlighted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in their 2007 assessment report. In August 2005, Hurricane Katrina made landfall in Louisiana, causing catastrophic damage to the Gulf Coast. The storm caused widespread flooding and destruction, with the Times-Picayune reporting that the Causeway was closed but not severely damaged. According to PBS, the hurricane's impact on the Gulf Coast was significant, with Transcript from The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer describing the devastation. The aftermath of the disaster saw evacuees being relocated to hotels, which came with its own set of challenges and hazards. American Heritage magazine published a list of the 10 greatest natural disasters in August 2006, with Hurricane Katrina ranking among them. In the days following the storm, CNN reported that identifying victims was a difficult task due to the sheer scale of the disaster. The Times-Picayune also reported on the investigation into the 215 deaths attributed to Hurricane Katrina, which included allegations of euthanasia. The hospital system in New Orleans was severely impacted by the disaster, with patients being stranded at Charity Hospital. A class-action lawsuit was eventually settled over the deaths of patients during this time. Reports of anarchy and chaos at the Superdome were later disputed, with the Seattle Times reporting that such claims were overstated. The Society Pages also published a report on the fate of prisoners during Hurricane Katrina, highlighting the neglect and abuse they suffered during the disaster. The Mississippi coast was also severely affected by the storm, with many areas being "wiped out". FEMA issued a report detailing the surge inundation and advisory base flood elevation map for Mississippi. Additionally, tornadoes were spawned in Georgia due to the hurricane's impact on the region. Overall, Hurricane Katrina was one of the most destructive natural disasters in recent US history, causing widespread devastation and loss of life along the Gulf Coast. The devastating effects of Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath were felt far beyond Louisiana's borders. In September 2005, Hopkinsville, Kentucky was flooded with water, claiming the life of a 10-year-old boy. The same storm had declared three counties in Kentucky as disaster areas just days earlier. Governor Fletcher issued an emergency declaration for the state on August 30, 2005. Meanwhile, in Quebec, Canada, heavy rainfall from Katrina caused widespread flooding and washed out roads on the north shore. This was part of a broader pattern of extreme weather events experienced across North America in 2005. The storm's impact was also felt economically. According to estimates, commercial and public sector damages totaled over $100 billion. Insurance losses were equally significant, with business interruption costs reaching an estimated $20 billion. In the aftermath of the disaster, millions of people were displaced, including those from Louisiana who fled to other states, such as Texas and Arizona. New Orleans' population was severely affected, declining by nearly 5% in 2006 alone. The storm also had significant environmental consequences, with 44 reported oil spills found in southeast Louisiana. Research suggests that the impact of Katrina on biological resources was significant, with some species populations declining dramatically. The storm's effects were not limited to the immediate disaster itself but continued to be felt for years afterward, including in terms of population growth and economic recovery. Note: I removed unnecessary details and focused on the main points of the original text to provide a clear and concise paraphrased version. Following Hurricane Katrina in 2005, various studies and reports were conducted to assess the storm's impact on the environment and communities. The USGS (United States Geological Survey) published several reports, including one on the pre- and post-storm topography of Dauphin Island and another on the changes to the Chandeleur Islands. Additionally, the USGS National Wetlands Research Center released a report on land change estimates for the Louisiana coast. The storm's effects on forests were also studied, with research showing that Hurricane Katrina had significant impacts on tree mortality and forest ecosystems in Louisiana's Pearl River Basin. Furthermore, the hurricane led to an explosion of invasive species, such as Chinese tallow, in bottomland hardwood forests. In addition to environmental damage, the storm also had significant social and economic consequences. The aftermath of the hurricane saw widespread looting, with some reports indicating that even police officers were involved in the theft of valuables like Rolex watches and jewelry. There were also allegations of misconduct by law enforcement officials, including the use of excessive force against civilians. The storm's impact on wildlife and national wildlife refuges was also assessed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, which conducted initial damage assessments in the days following the hurricane. Moreover, there were concerns about the environmental hazards posed by the storm, with some reports describing a "toxic soup" of pollutants in the affected areas. In the years following the hurricane, several investigations and prosecutions took place, including cases related to police misconduct and looting. The legacy of Hurricane Katrina continues to be felt today, with ongoing efforts to rebuild and restore communities and ecosystems affected by the storm. The aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005 had a profound impact on the city of New Orleans and its surrounding areas, including Houston. A study by Paul Verano found that crime rates increased significantly after the storm, leading to displacement of residents. Tanya Settles and Bruce Lindsay's research also highlighted how moral panic played a role in emergency planning following the disaster. Additionally, reports from the US Government Accountability Office and Congress emphasized the need for better preparedness and response measures by government agencies. The White House issued several statements and declarations regarding the relief efforts, including President George W. Bush's request for assistance from former presidents Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush. News outlets such as CNN and The Washington Post reported on the severity of the situation, with Kyra Phillips providing a live transcript of a briefing by the Department of Defense. Meanwhile, Congress approved $51.8 billion in funding for victims, while Mary Foster reported on how FEMA was not responsible for hotel costs. Finally, reports from local news outlets such as WLOX Channel 13 and The New York Times documented the struggles faced by residents, including law enforcement officers who were overwhelmed and quitting their jobs, and a woman named Al Showers who struggled to leave her FEMA trailer. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, several notable events and reactions occurred. On September 2, 2005, Kanye West made headlines when he stated that "George Bush doesn't care about Black people" during a live television broadcast on NBC. This comment sparked widespread criticism for West, but also highlighted the frustration and anger felt by many towards the government's response to the disaster. The federal response to Katrina was widely criticized, with some officials admitting to feeling frustrated and overwhelmed by the chaos. The head of FEMA resigned in the aftermath of the disaster. Despite this, offers of aid poured in from around the world, including from countries such as Venezuela, Cuba, France, Israel, and New Zealand. These nations offered financial assistance, food, shelter, and other forms of support to help alleviate the suffering caused by the hurricane. Some interesting statistics emerged during this time period, with a poll conducted by ABC News showing that most Americans believed New Orleans would never recover from the disaster. Additionally, a survey found that Venezuelans were among those offering aid to Katrina victims, highlighting the global response to the tragedy. The incident also sparked a linguistic discussion, with linguists voting "truthiness" as the word of 2005. The term, coined by Stephen Colbert, referred to the tendency to believe something is true without actual evidence. Overall, the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina was marked by widespread criticism of the government's response and offers of aid from around the world. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, numerous organizations and individuals responded with aid and assistance to those affected by the disaster. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints deployed thousands of volunteers to provide relief efforts, while other groups such as the American Red Cross and Direct Relief also provided significant support. Meanwhile, investigations into the causes of the disaster revealed that design flaws in the levee system were a major contributing factor to the catastrophic flooding. A report by the American Society of Civil Engineers found that the failure of the drainage canal walls was due to inadequate engineering and construction. As the one-year anniversary of the disaster approached, organizations such as the Salvation Army reflected on their relief efforts and acknowledged that more could have been done to prevent the devastating impact of the storm. In addition, a congressional hearing highlighted the role of amateur radio operators in providing critical communication services during the emergency response. The total amount of money donated in response to Hurricane Katrina was estimated to be over $1 billion, with many corporations contributing significantly. However, some critics pointed out that not all of this funding was used effectively, and that more could have been done to prevent the disaster in the first place. In the years following the disaster, there were several investigations into the causes of the levee failure, including a report by the Army Corps of Engineers, which highlighted the role of design flaws and inadequate maintenance. The city of New Orleans also faced lawsuits related to the flooding, with many residents seeking compensation for their losses. Overall, the response to Hurricane Katrina was complex and multifaceted, involving both individual efforts and large-scale organizational responses. The devastating effects of Hurricane Katrina in 2005 led to a series of investigations and reports that highlighted design flaws and inadequate preparation for the storm's impact on New Orleans' levees. A study published in "Catastrophe in the Making" (2009) emphasized the critical need for infrastructure improvement. In May 2006, Ivor van Heerden and Mike Bryan wrote about the inside story of Hurricane Katrina from a Louisiana scientist's perspective, shedding light on what went wrong during the disaster. News outlets reported that investigators linked levee failures to design flaws, with one source stating that repairs would be completed by the start of hurricane season. However, concerns were raised when it was revealed that funding for levee work was being allocated insufficiently, prompting officials like Governor Jindal to request more resources from the White House. Media coverage, including reports from local outlets and national news sources, played a crucial role in documenting the aftermath of the disaster. The Pulitzer Prize Board recognized outstanding reporting on the Katrina disaster, awarding several journalists for their work in 2006. A study published in 2015 examined the experiences of hurricane evacuees living temporarily in Dallas, while another report focused on birth outcomes among women in New Orleans after the storm. Researchers also explored how older adults perceived displaced survivors from Hurricane Katrina, highlighting community responses to the disaster. The text concludes with a mention of various hurricanes that followed Katrina's impact (Dennis, Stan). The topic is Hurricane Wilma, which occurred in 2005. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) lists Wilma as a retired storm name. There are several reports and articles written about Wilma, including ones from NOAA, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and various academic journals. Some of the reports and articles discuss the impact of Hurricane Katrina, which occurred in 2005, while others focus on the recovery efforts after the storm. One report discusses the lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina and how they can be applied to future disaster response. Another article examines the role of race and class in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. There are also several personal accounts and memoirs written about the experience of living through Hurricane Katrina, including one by author Dave Eggers. Additionally, there are a few books that provide a scholarly perspective on the storm, such as "Katrina: A History" by Andy Horowitz. Overall, the text provides a wide range of perspectives and information about Hurricanes Wilma and Katrina, including reports from government agencies, academic journals, and personal accounts. Usher, Nikki. "Recovery from disaster: How journalists at the New Orleans Times-Picayune understand the role of a post-Katrina newspaper". Journalism Practice 3.2 (2009): 216–232. Hurricane Katrina made landfall on August 29, 2005, as a category 4 hurricane near Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, with its storm surge causing devastating effects on coastal cities like Gulfport and Biloxi, Mississippi. The city of New Orleans, which is below sea level, was initially thought to have escaped the worst of the storm, but the levee system that protected it ultimately failed due to the extreme rain and storm surge. The flooding resulted in widespread destruction, with some 20% of the city underwater by August 29, and an estimated 1.2 million people left their homes before the storm hit, but many were stranded and faced looting and desperation as the situation worsened.

How did hurricane katrina affect the world. What damage did hurricane katrina cause. How many tornadoes did hurricane katrina cause. Was hurricane katrina caused by humans.