

Louisiana Watershed Initiative

Sustainability and resilience through science, engineering and objective decision making

Objective

Develop a common understanding of known flood risks, vulnerabilities and priorities in Region 6

Building on previous efforts

Region 6 planning and policy professionals worked with LWI to identify these five priorities based on their region's flood risk and mitigation needs.

CIPs: Capital improvement projects

Agenda



LOUISIANA
WATERSHED
INITIATIVE

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CIPs: Capital improvement projects

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1. Region 6 flood risk assessment
2. Break
3. Your feedback
4. Next steps
5. Public comment

Flood risk assessment

Each watershed region throughout Louisiana faces unique flood risks. To understand these risks and to prioritize solutions, we must accomplish the following:



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Parishes in Region 6

Working together to address risk at the watershed scale

- Pointe Coupee Parish
- West Baton Rouge Parish
- Iberville Parish
- Iberia Parish
- Ascension Parish
- Assumption Parish



Flood risk assessment

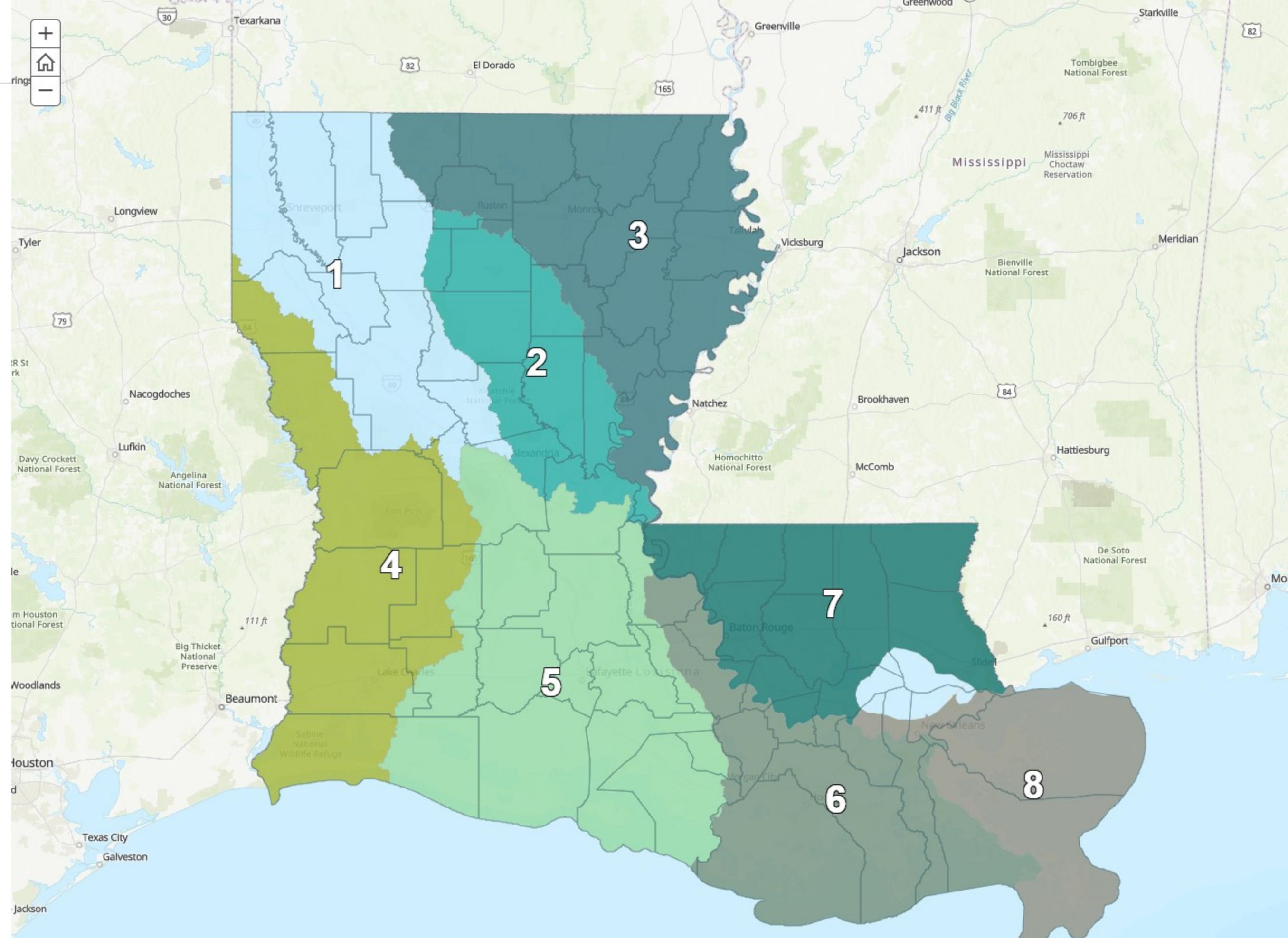
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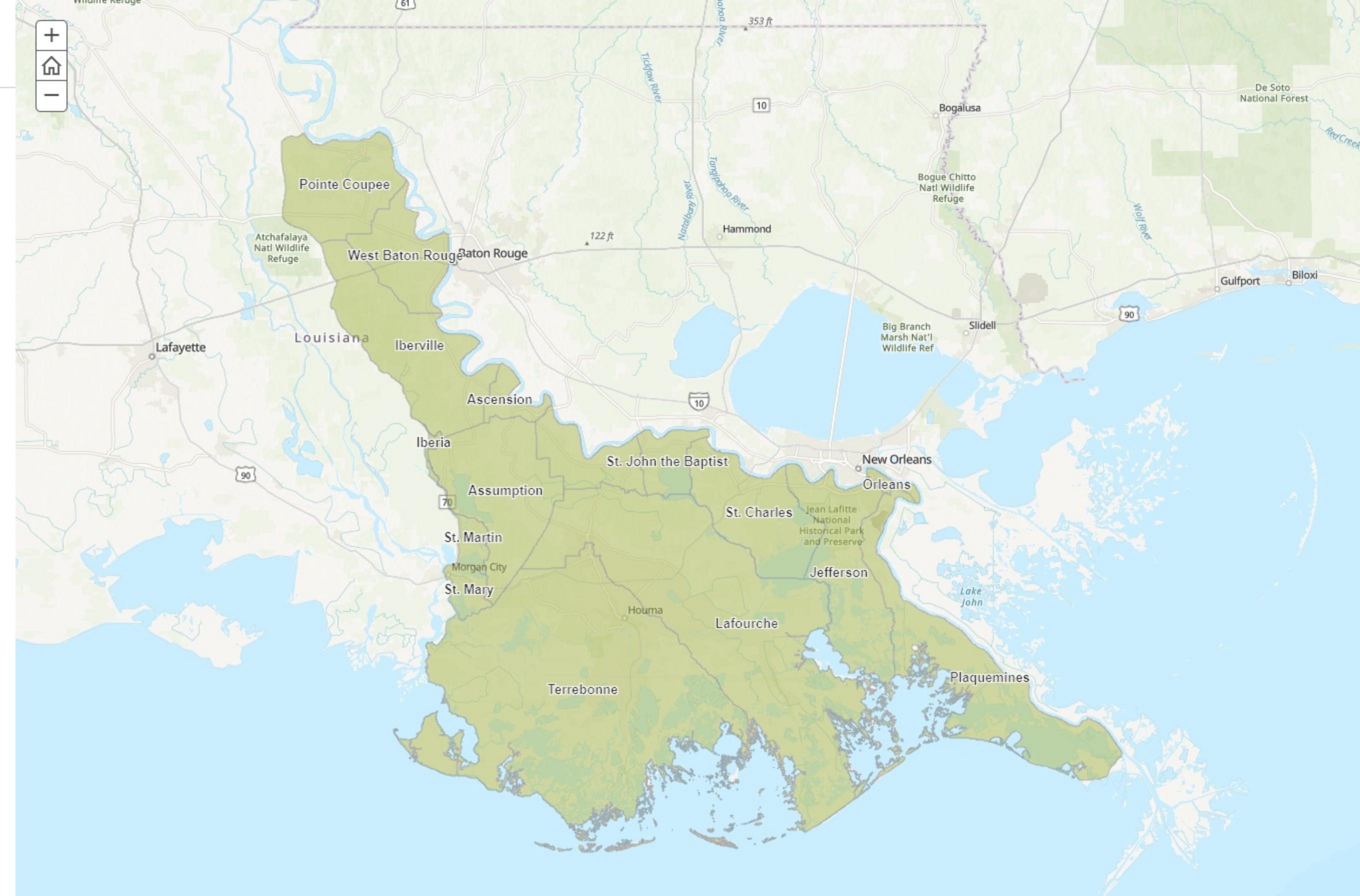
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Region 6 watersheds

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Types of flood risk

We must consider all types of flood risk to effectively manage flood risk within Region 6 watersheds.

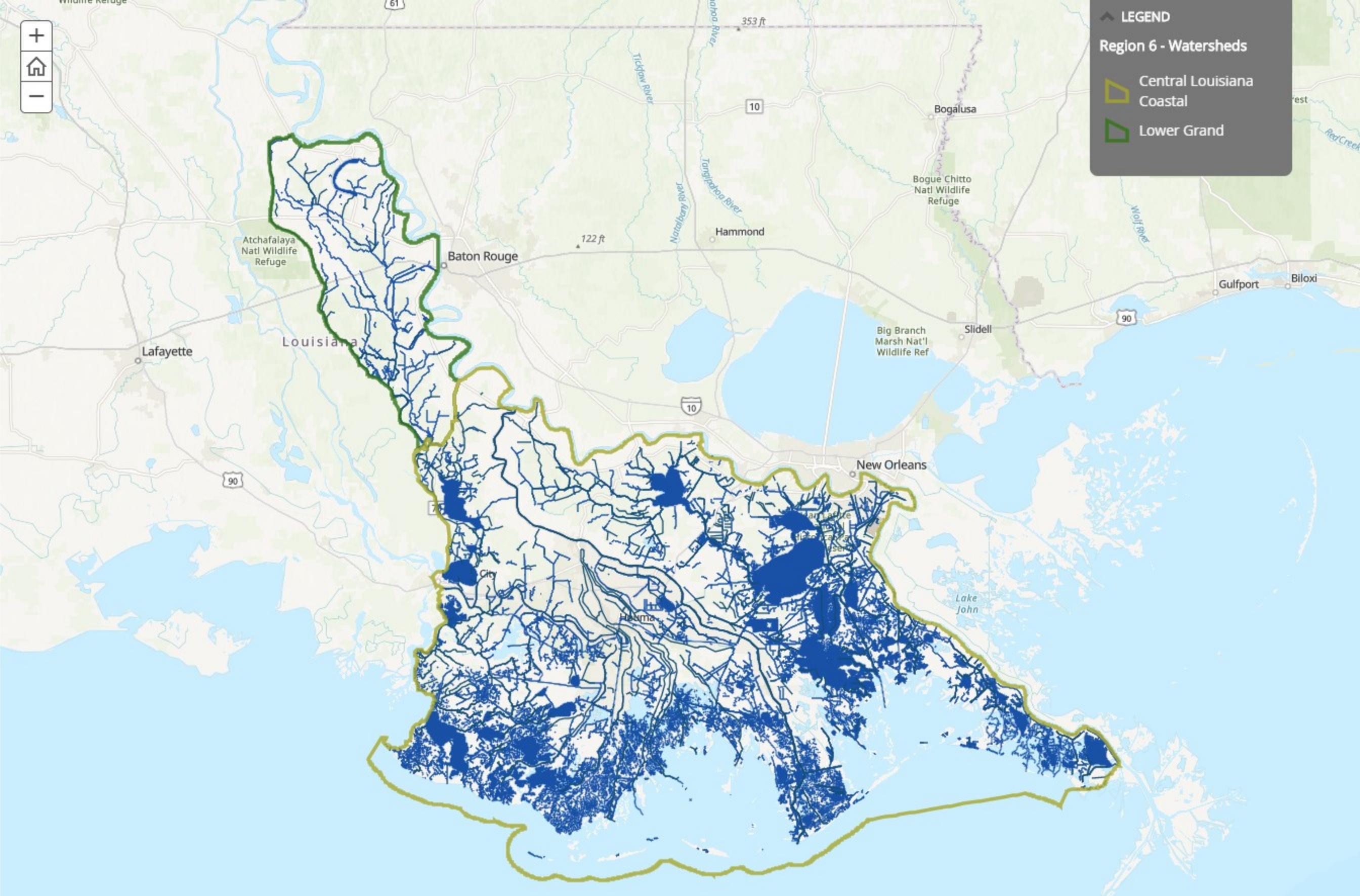
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- Coastal floods: surge and tidal
- Fluvial floods: river floods
- Pluvial floods: rainfall-induced flash floods and urban flooding
- Backwater flooding

Coastal floods: surge and tidal

Storm surge from the winds and waves of tropical storms and hurricanes causes coastal floods. The changing tides also have a compounding impact on these types of floods.

Future flood risk: coastal surge floods



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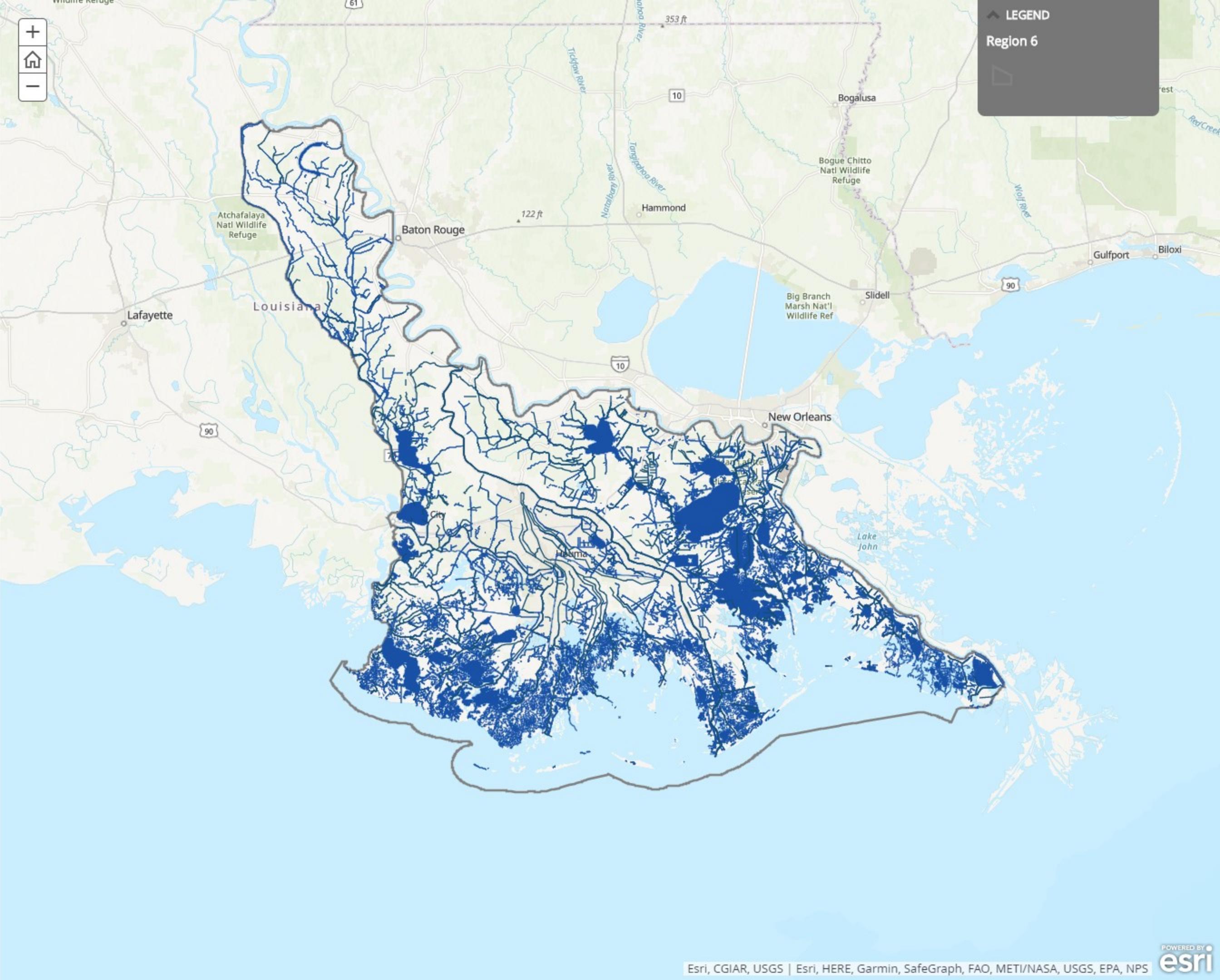
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- 1% annual chance event: 26% chance of at least one event in any 30-year period (commonly known as a 100-year event)
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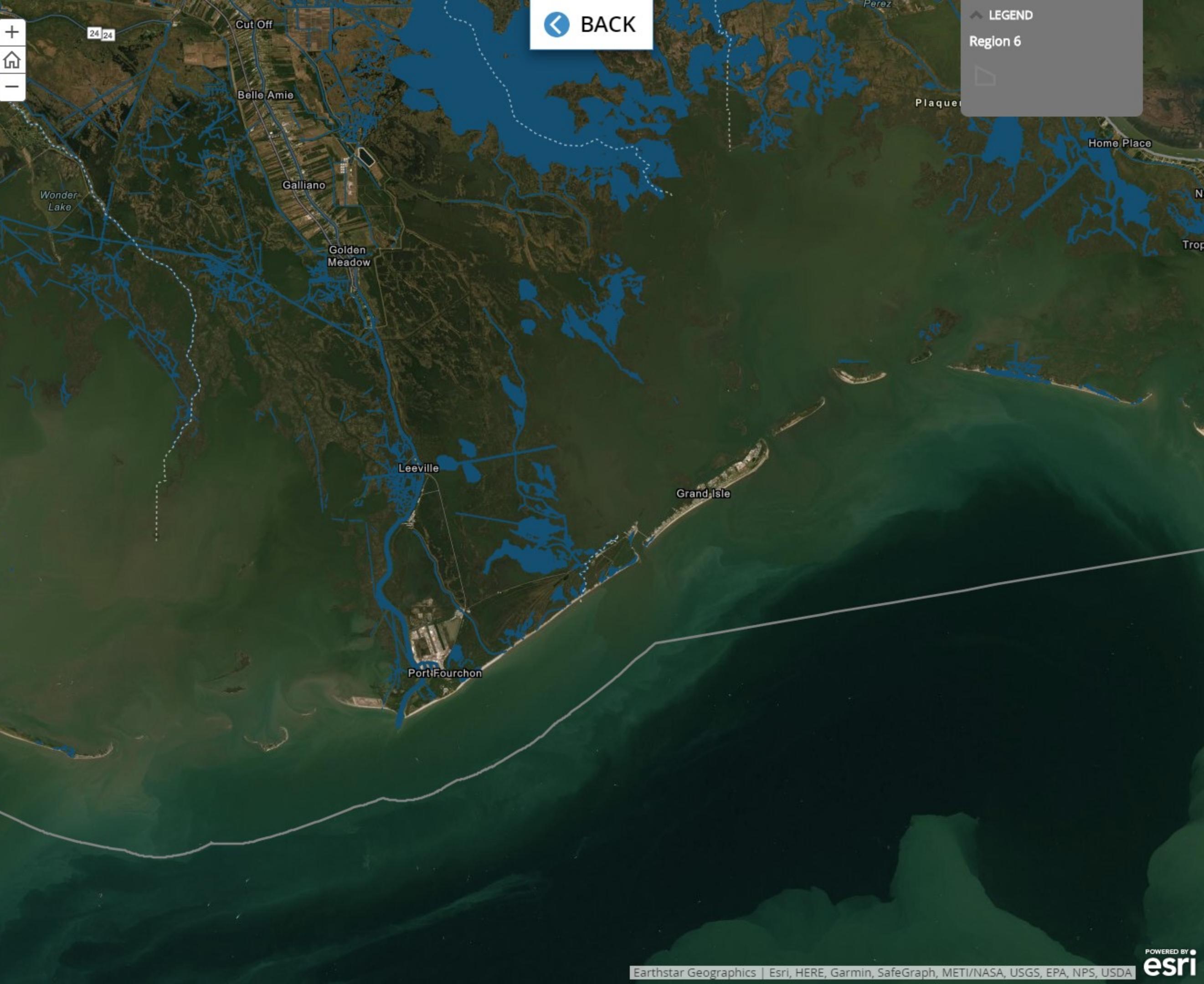
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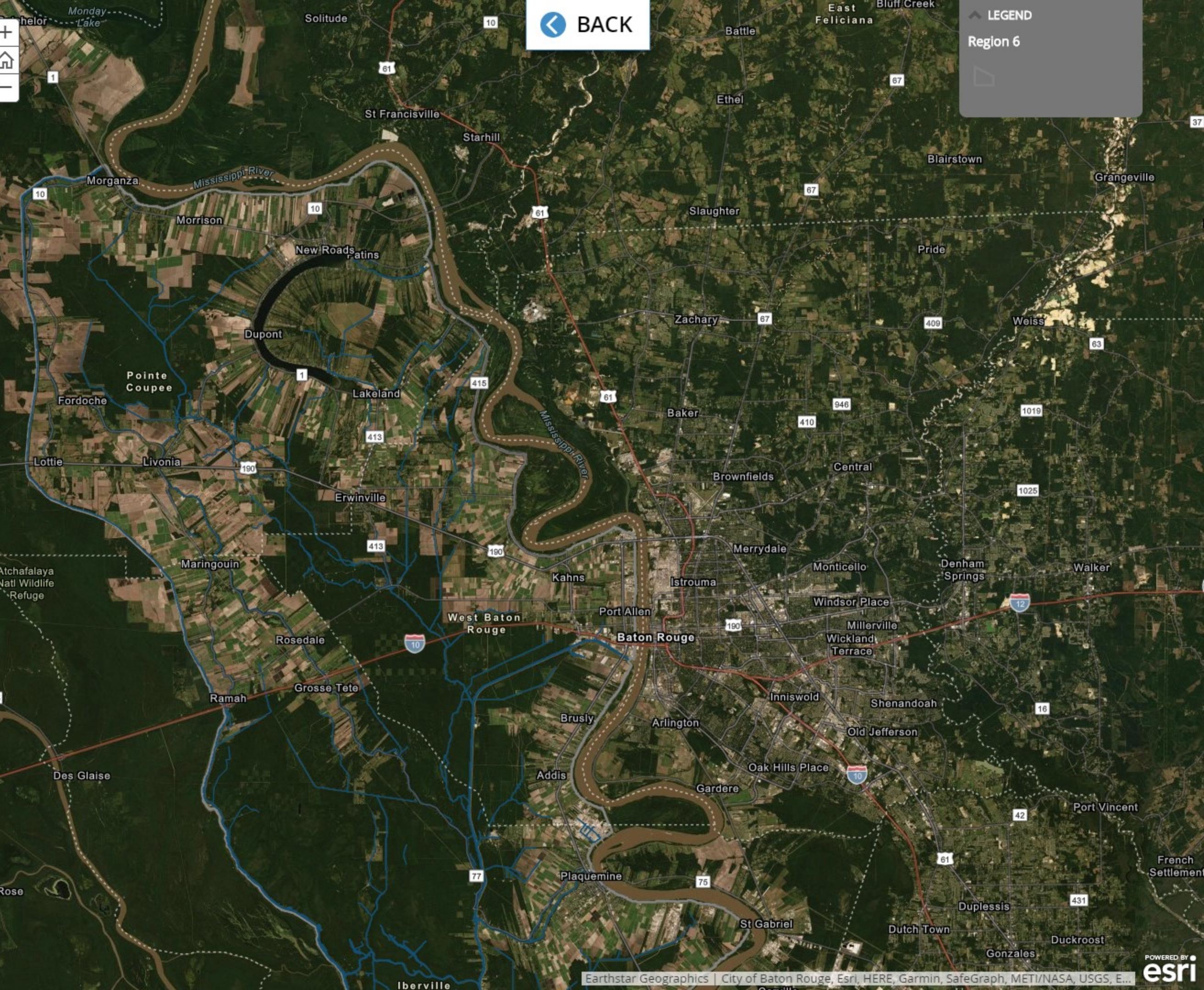
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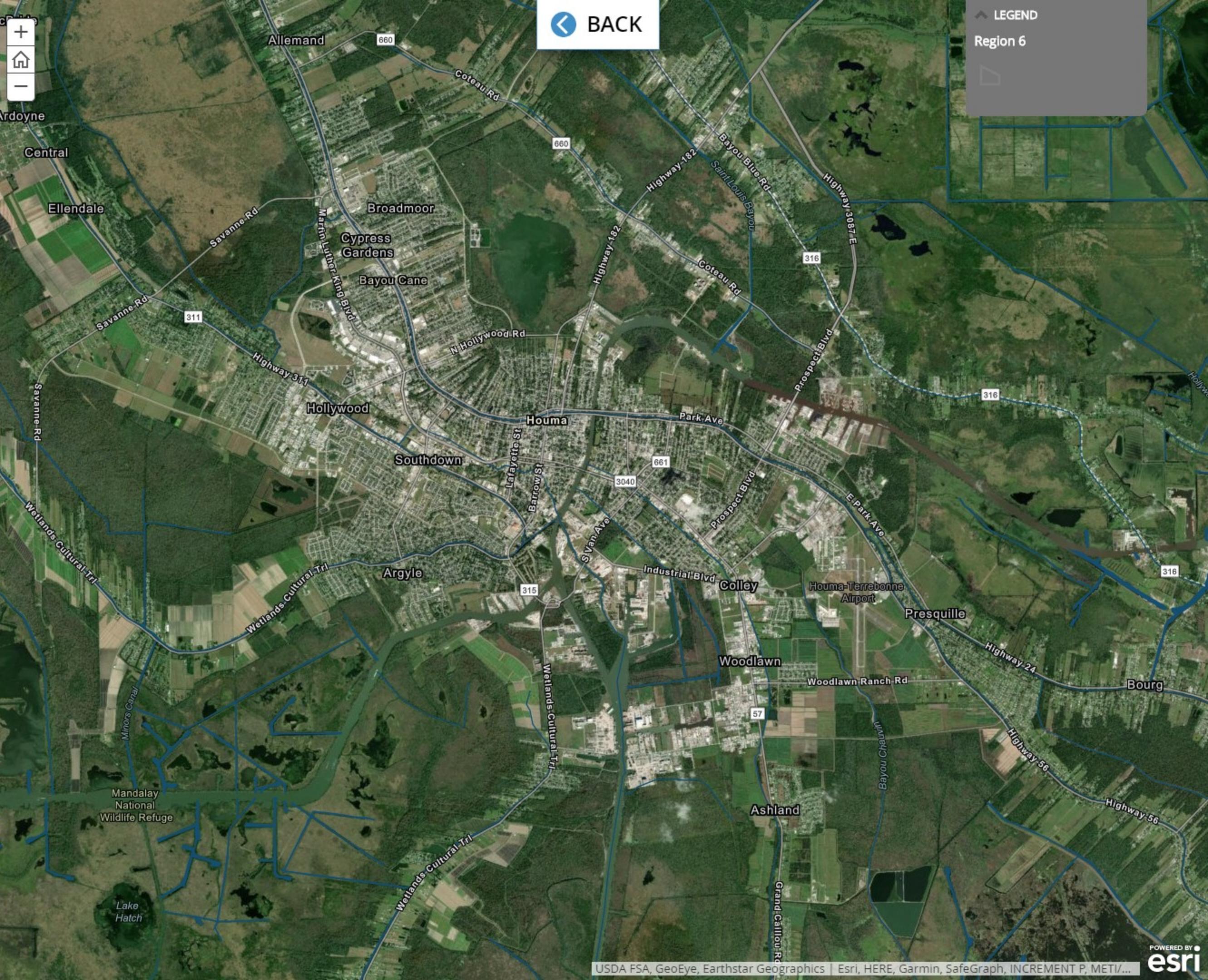
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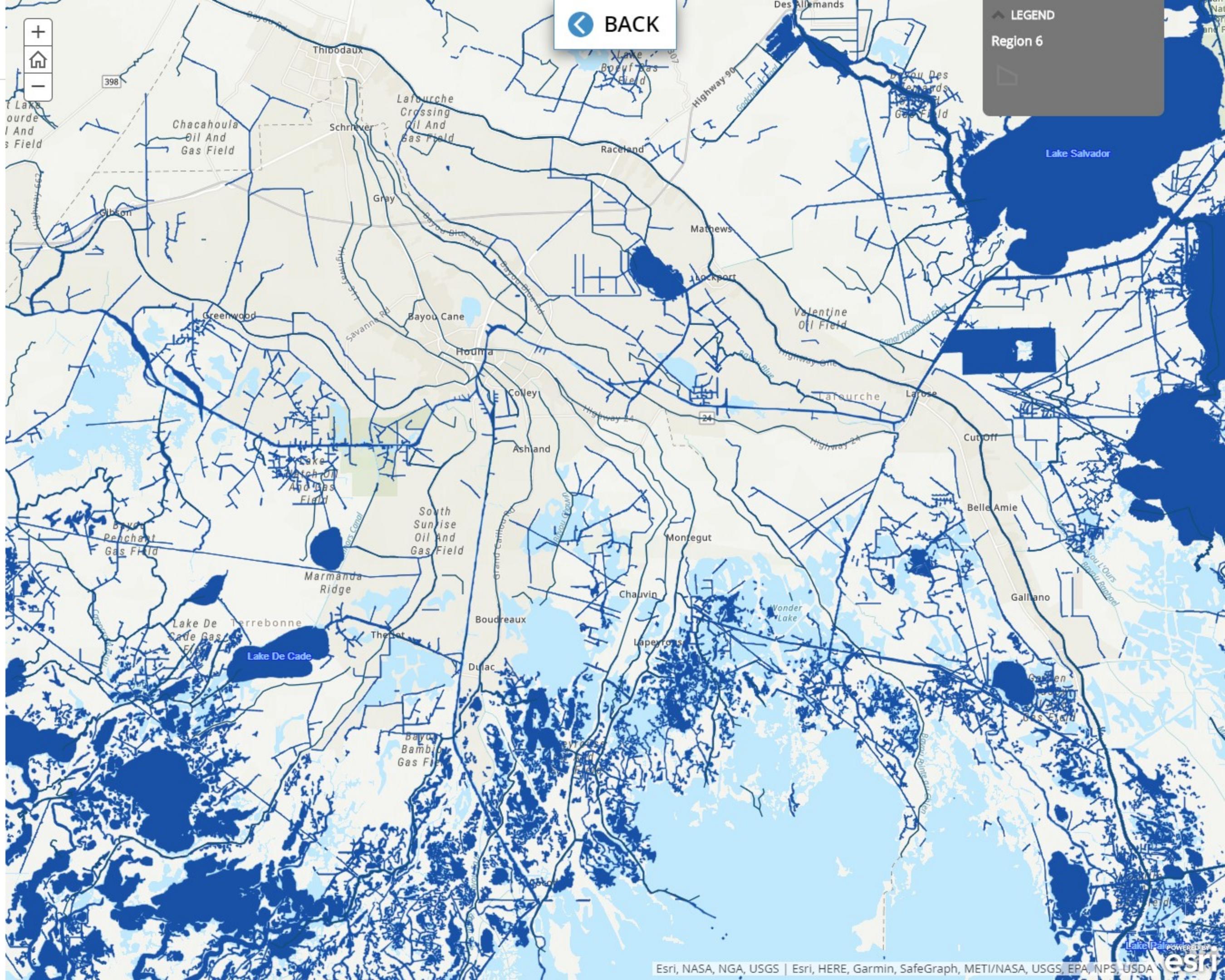
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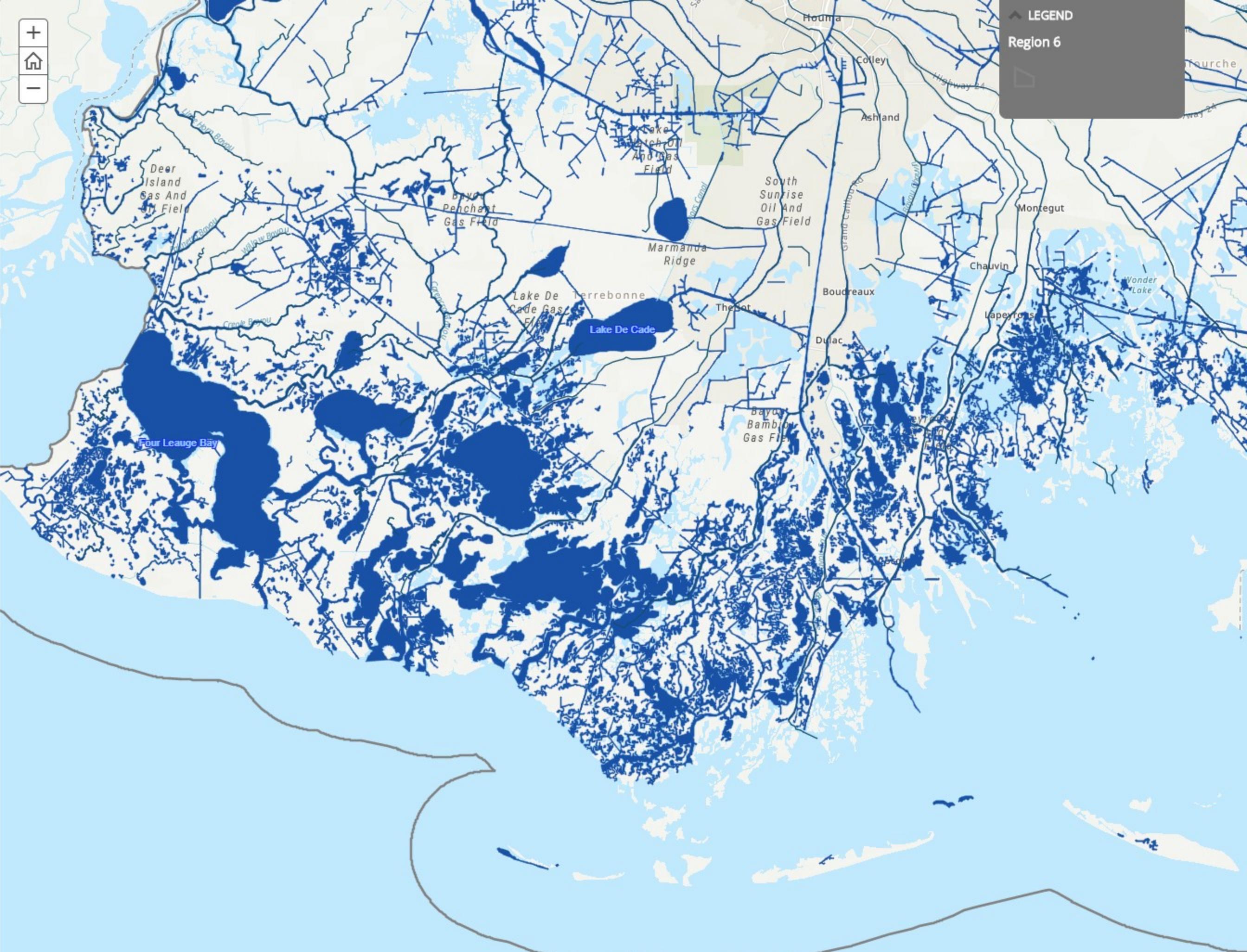
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Source: 2017 Coastal Master Plan modeling analysis, Coastal Louisiana Risk Assessment model grid

Extreme rainfall or precipitation

Louisiana has some of the highest rainfall rates in the country on an average statewide basis and often experiences high water levels in its major riverine systems.

Because of our flat landscape and interconnected waterways, the impact of a rainfall event in one part of the state is often felt far beyond the boundaries of where the rain falls.



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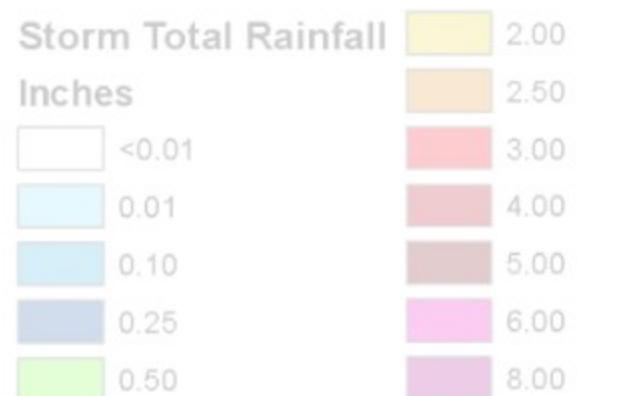
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Region 6 rainfall total
August 2016



1% and 0.2% Flood Depths

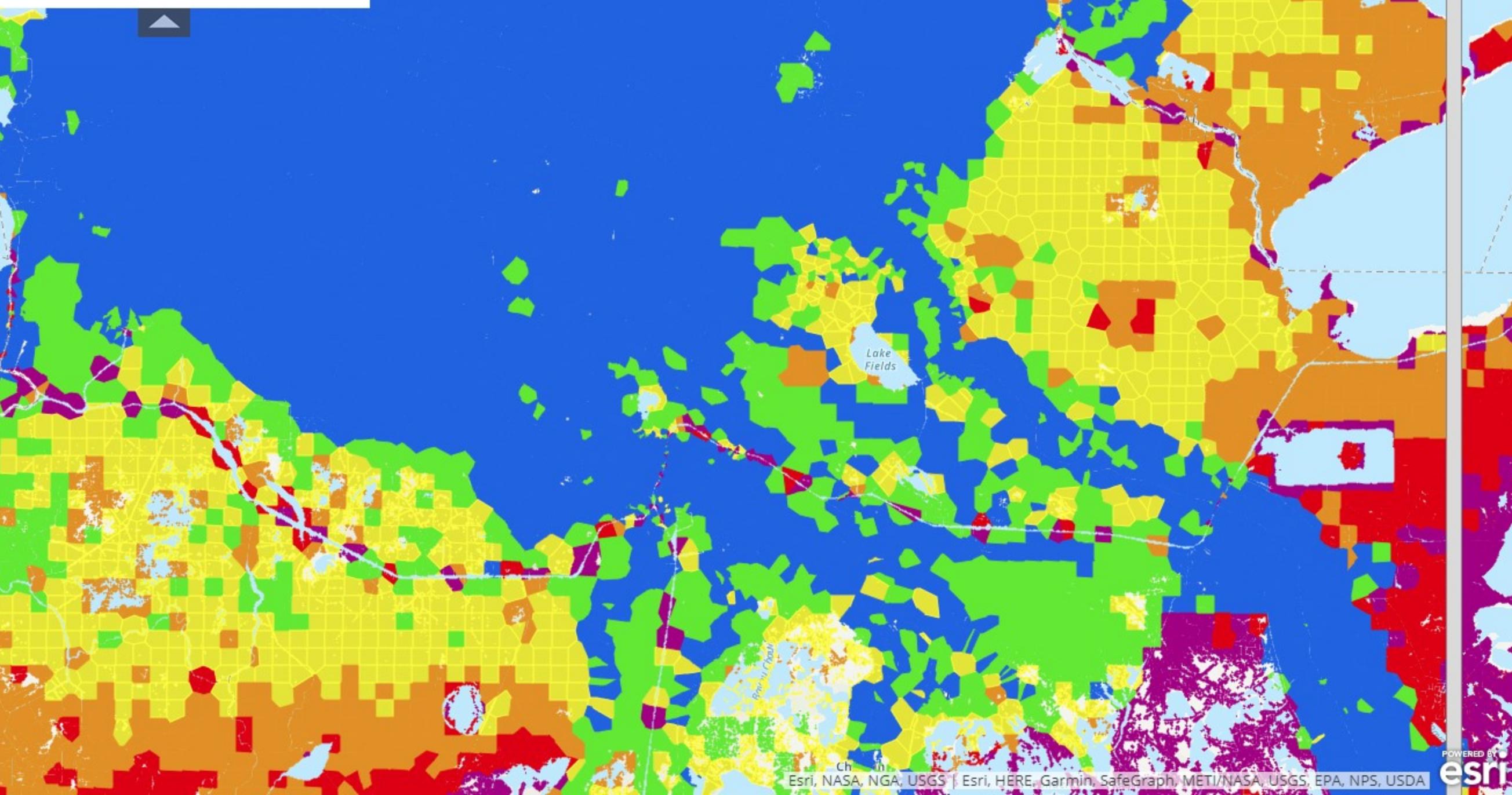
1% Annual Chance on Left 0.2% Annual Chance on the Right

 Switch to builder mode



CPRA Flood Depths
1% Annual - Detail CPRA Flood Depths
0.2% Annual - Detail

Flood Depth 1%	Flood Depth 2%
16 + Feet	16 + Feet
13 - 15 Feet	13 - 15 Feet
10 - 12 Feet	10 - 12 Feet
7 - 9 Feet	7 - 9 Feet
4 - 6 Feet	4 - 6 Feet
1 - 3 Feet	1 - 3 Feet



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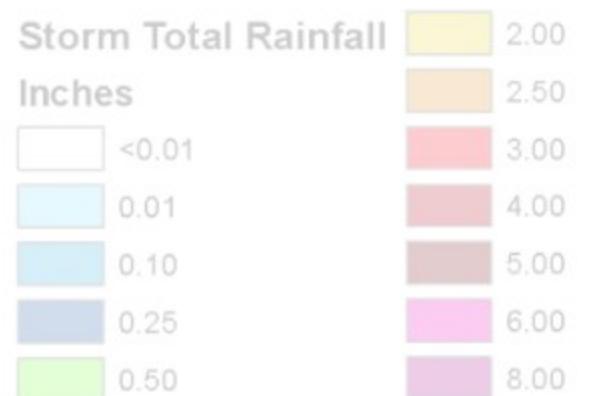
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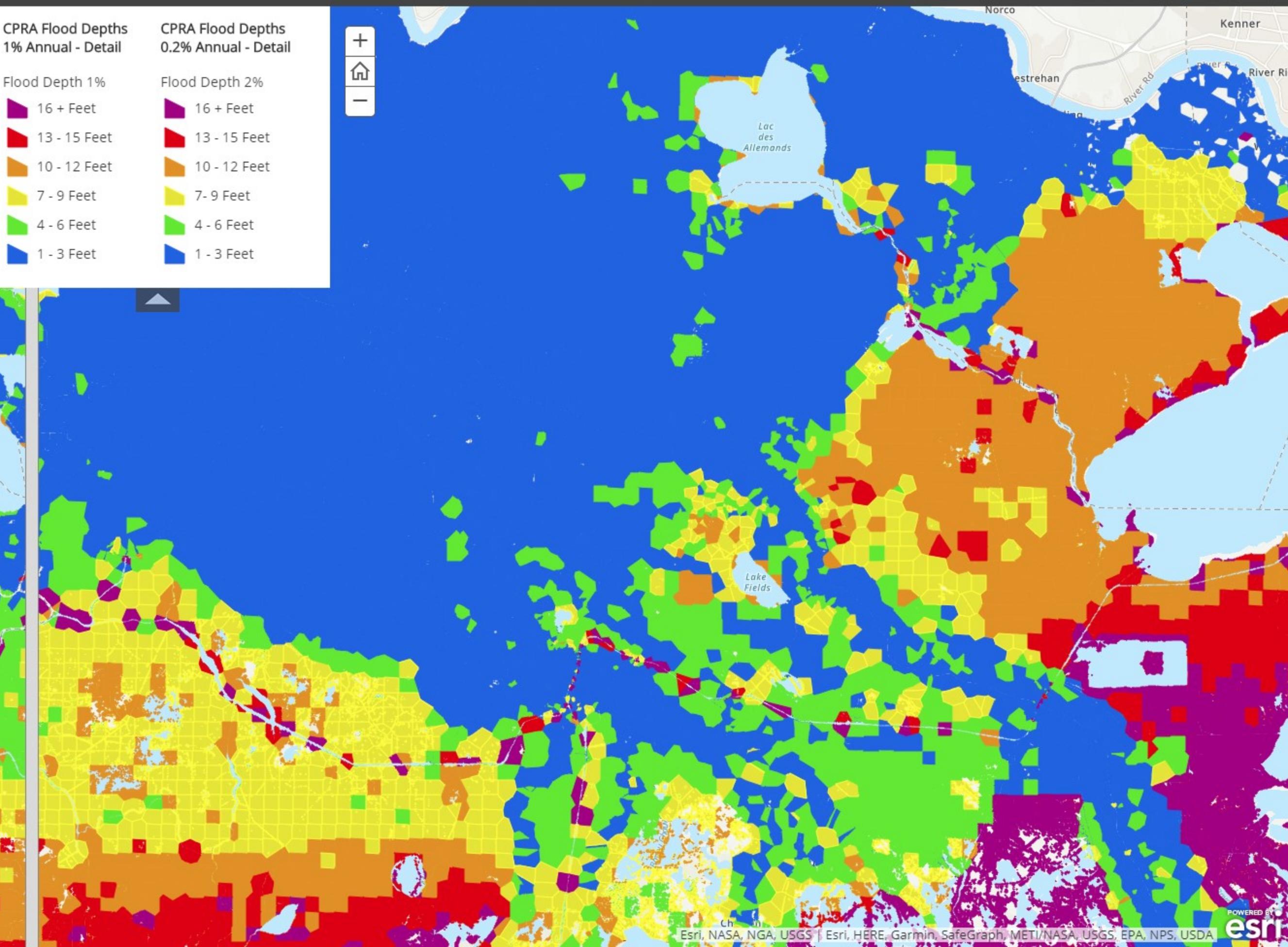


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A Story Map

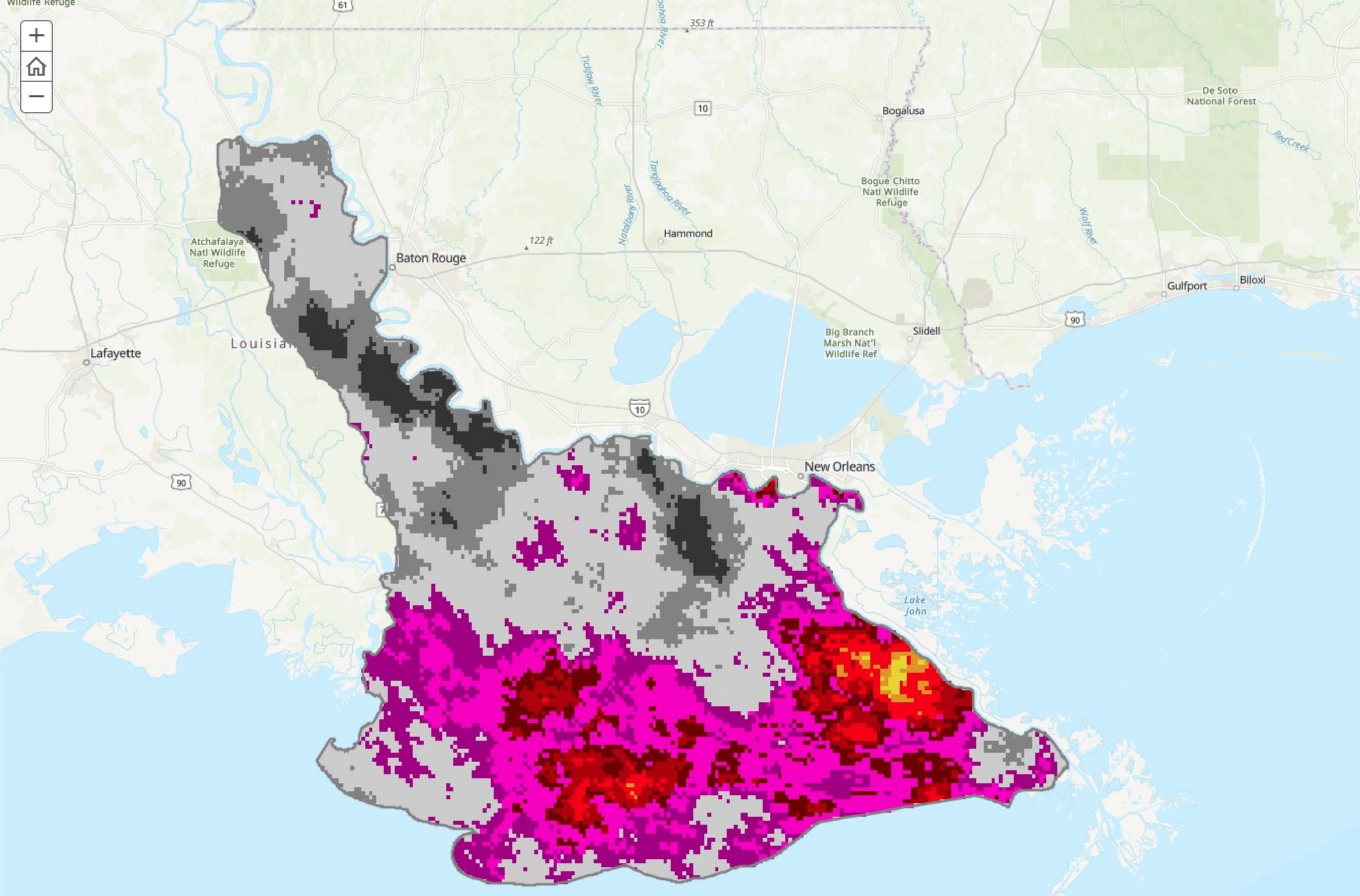
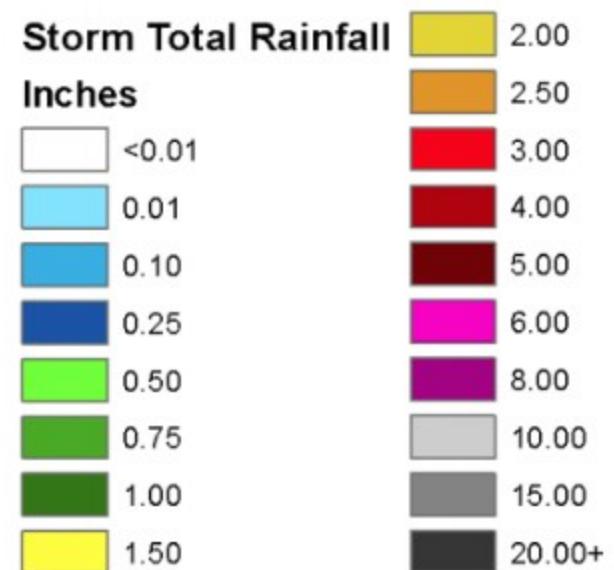


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Fluvial floods

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Pluvial floods

Pluvial, or rainfall-induced, floods result from intense rain that causes surface, flash or urban flooding. These events are independent, not caused by an overflowing body of water.

Backwater flooding

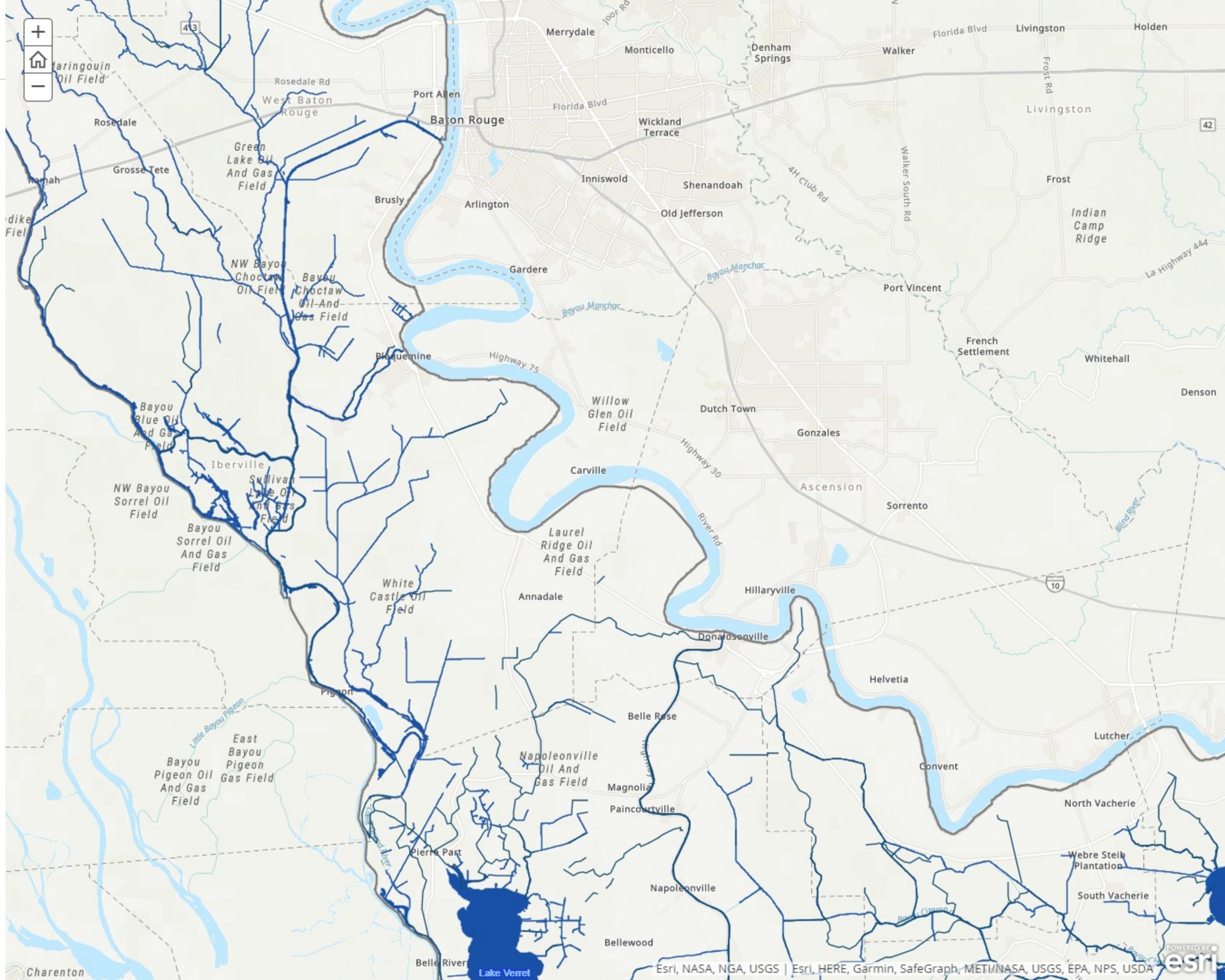
Backwater flooding occurs when water slowly rises from an unexpected direction where protection has not been provided.

Traditional gaps in understanding flood risk

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is responsible for mapping the nation's hazardous flood areas.

FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas:

- Provide a basis for flood insurance rates and floodplain



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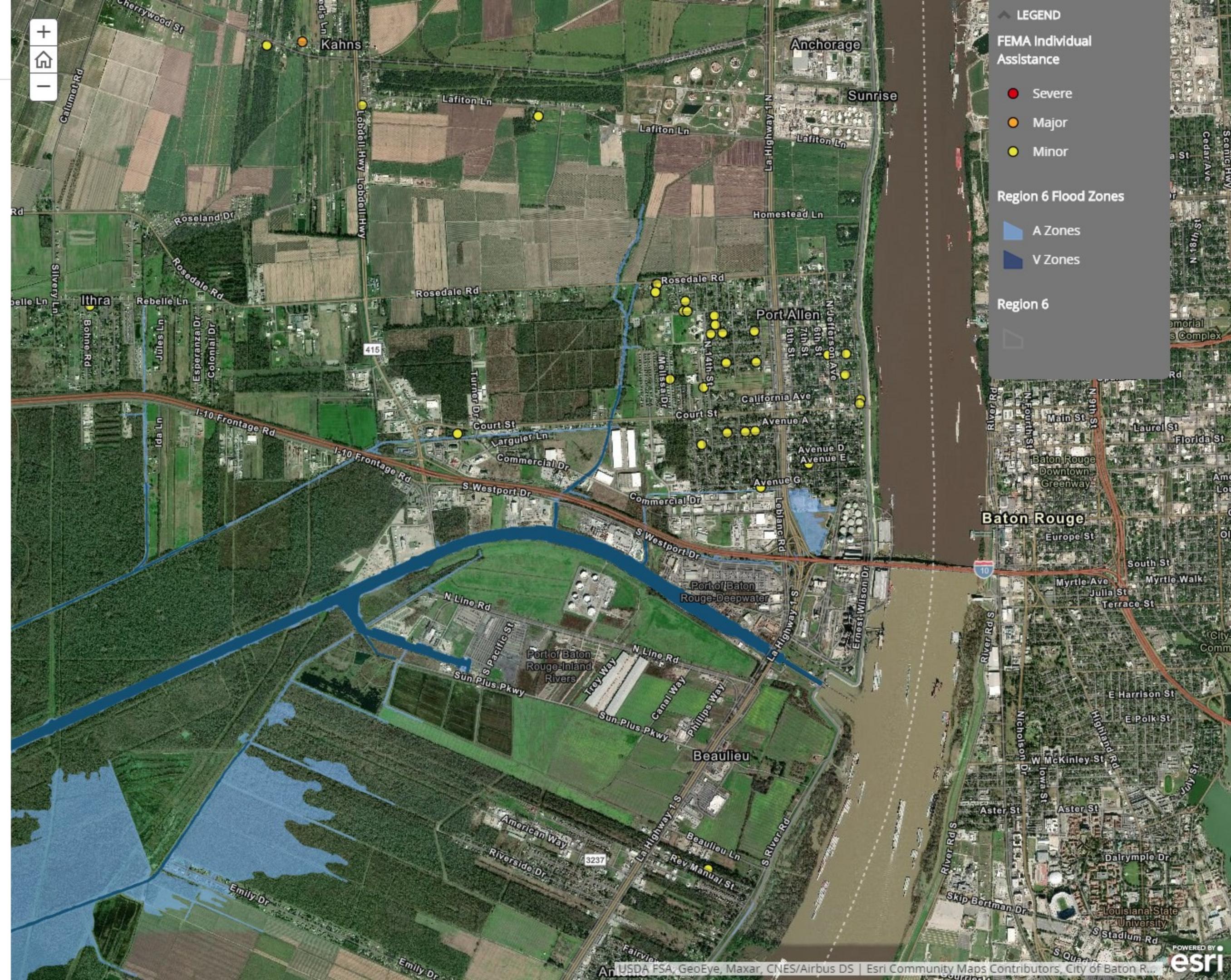
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FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas:

- Provide a basis for flood insurance rates and floodplain management regulations nationwide
- Inform mapped communities about their flood vulnerability
- Impact development of the built environment

Region 6: 92% is located in a SFHA and is subject to flooding.

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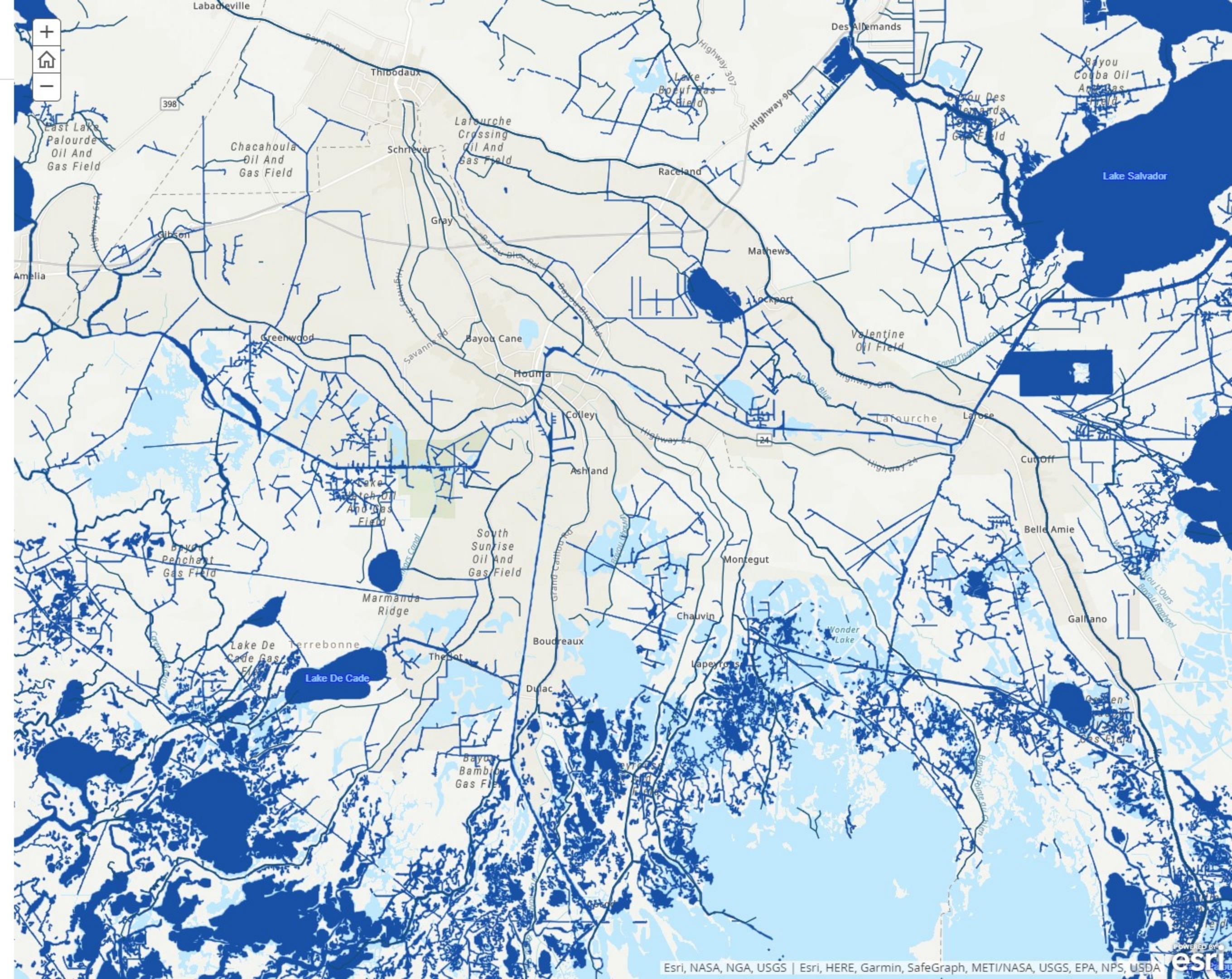
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A Zones (shown in light blue)

Special Flood Hazard Areas – High Risk

Special Flood Hazard Areas represent the area subject to inundation by a 1% annual chance flood. Structures located within SFHA have a 26% chance of flooding during the life of a standard 30-year mortgage. Federal floodplain management regulations and mandatory flood insurance requirements apply in these zones.



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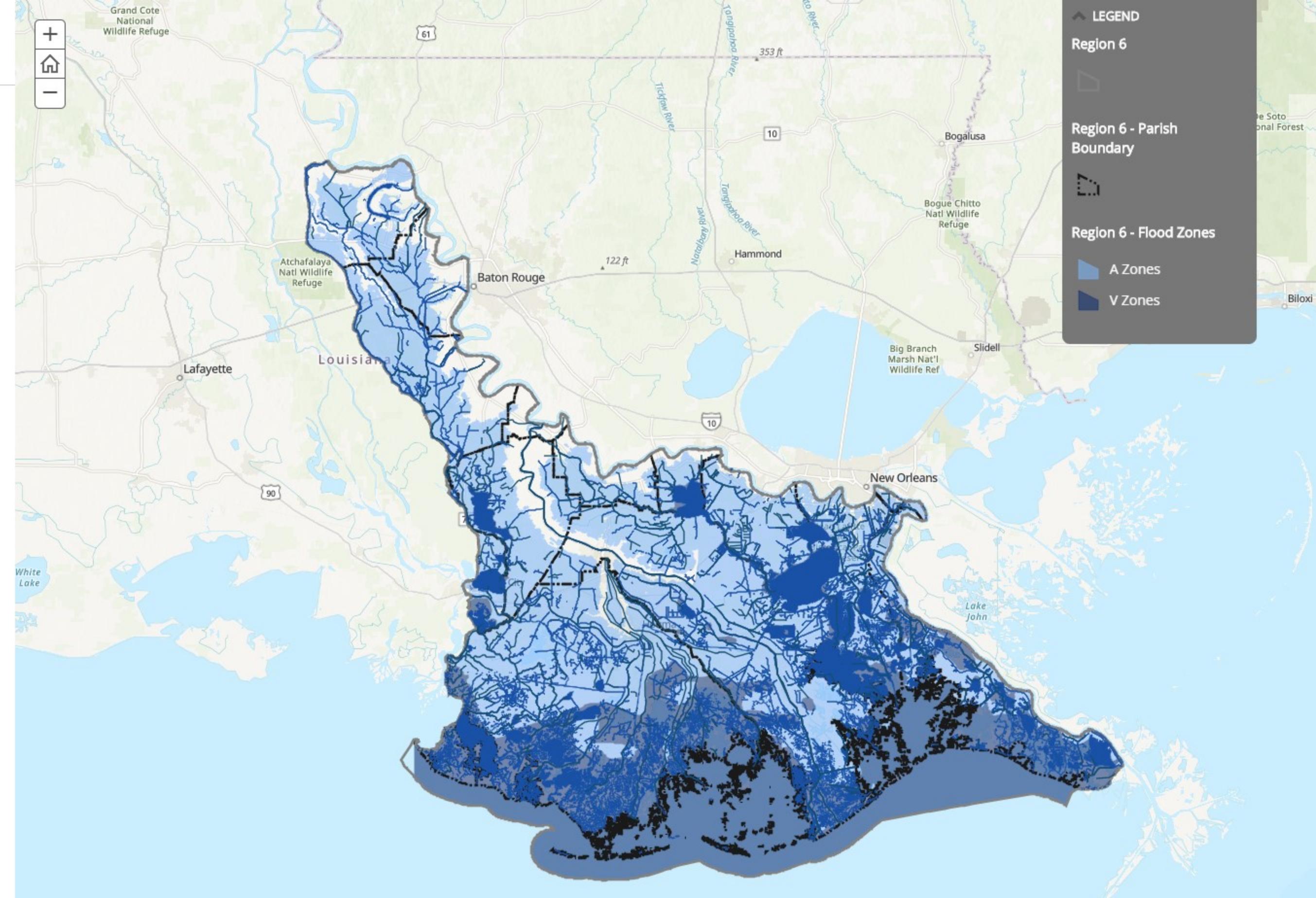
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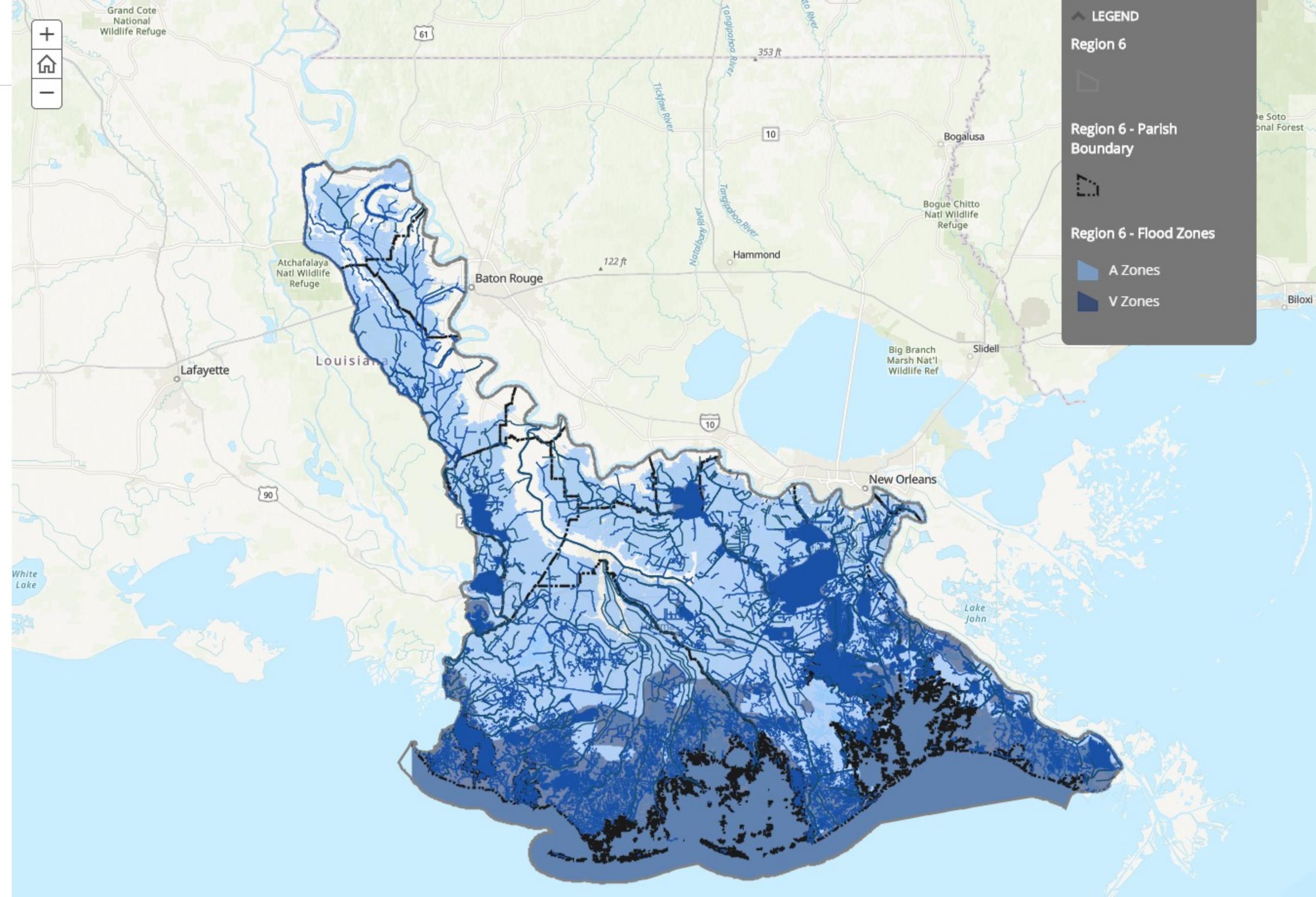
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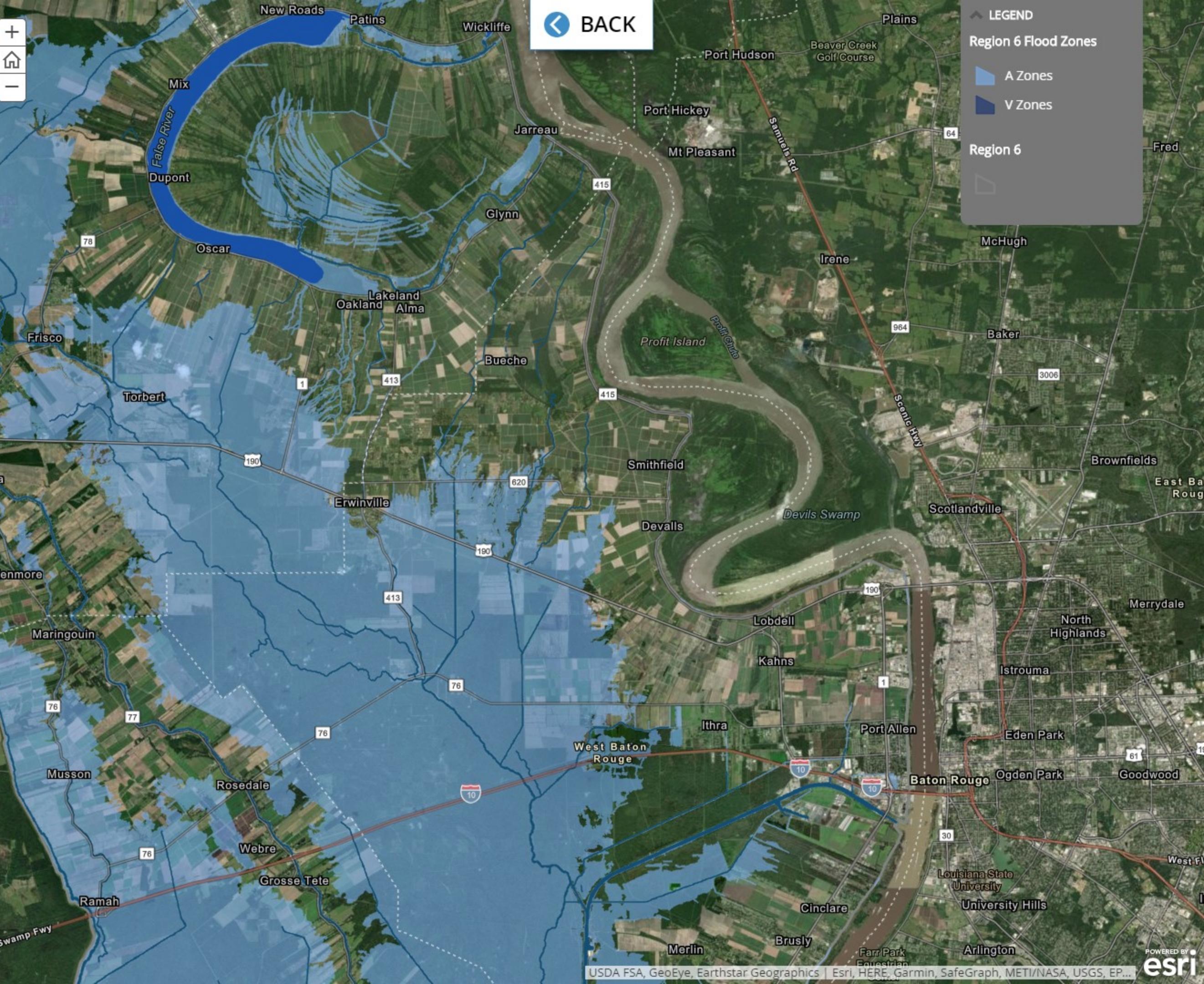
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V ZONES

FEMA Repetitive and Severe Repetitive Loss data

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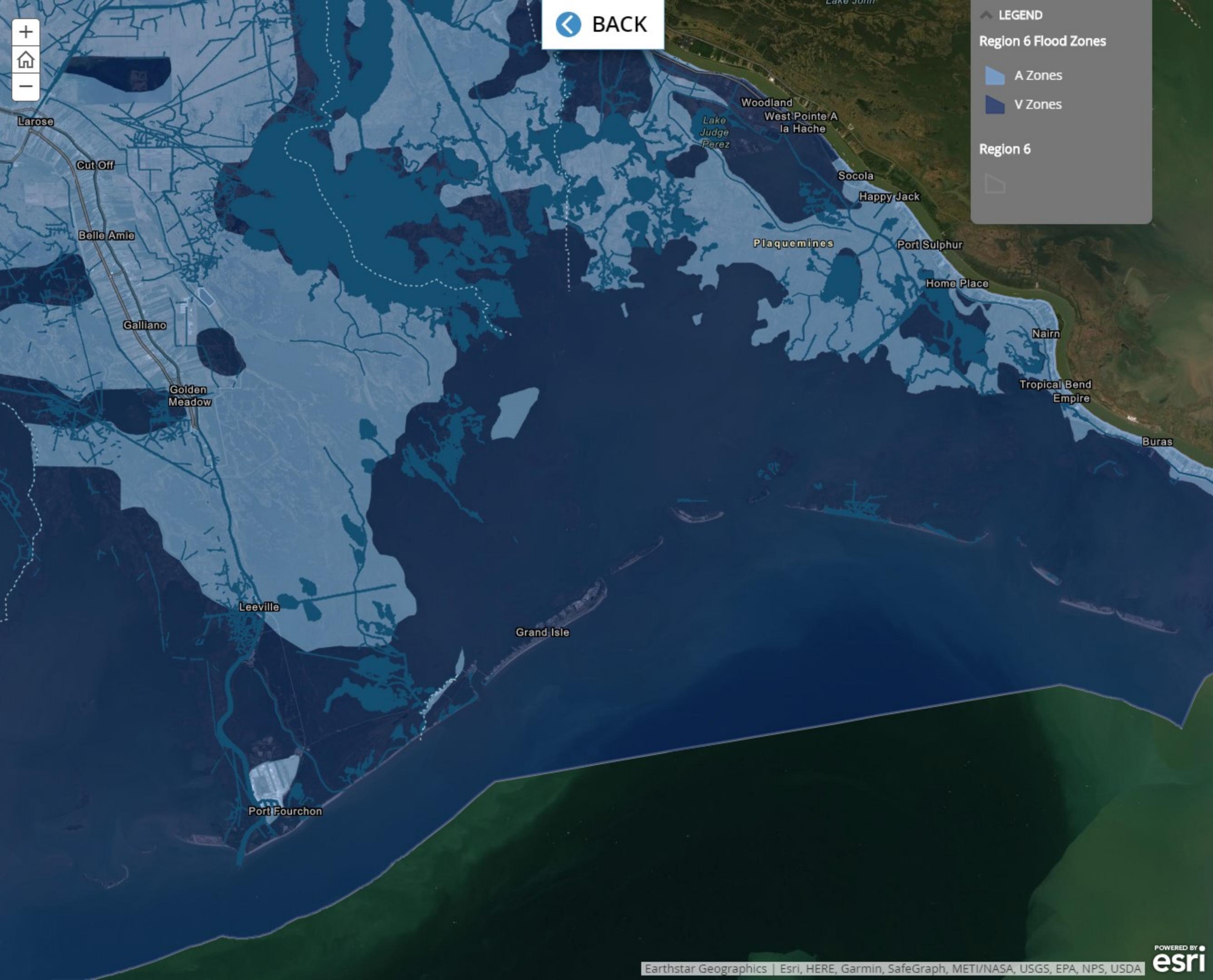
LEGEND

Region 6 Flood Zones

 **A Zones**

 **V Zones**

Region 6



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A **Severe Repetitive Loss structure** is an NFIP-insured property that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- At least four NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over \$5,000 each with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding \$20,000
- At least two separate claims payments (building payments only) with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building

Case study: March and August 2016 floods

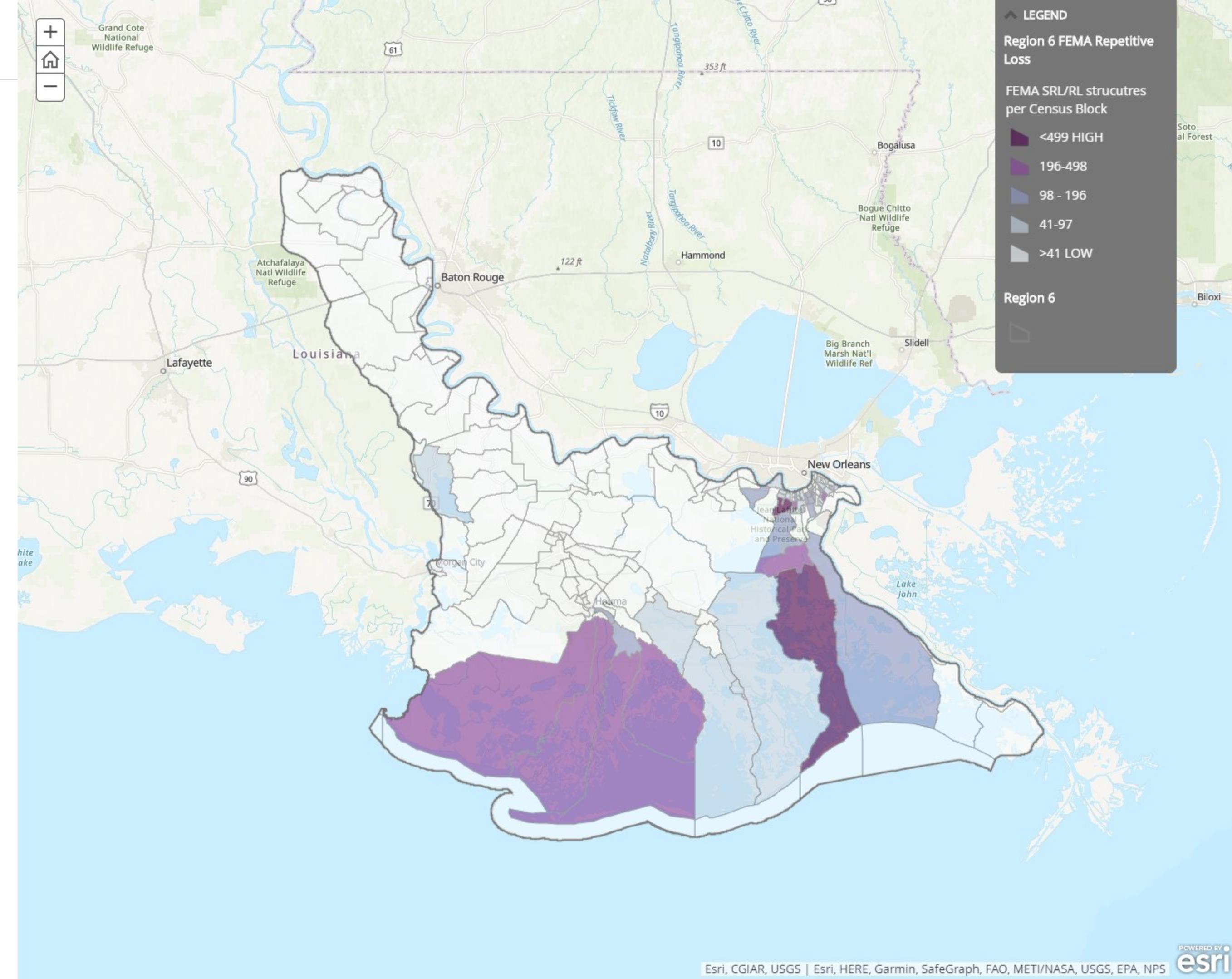
Communities are not required to build structures to withstand the 0.2% chance event, which makes structures inside and outside of SFHA unprepared for these more intense events altogether.

1,180 homes impacted in Region 6

37% of structures impacted located within a SFHA

63% of structures impacted located outside of a SFHA

2016 floods



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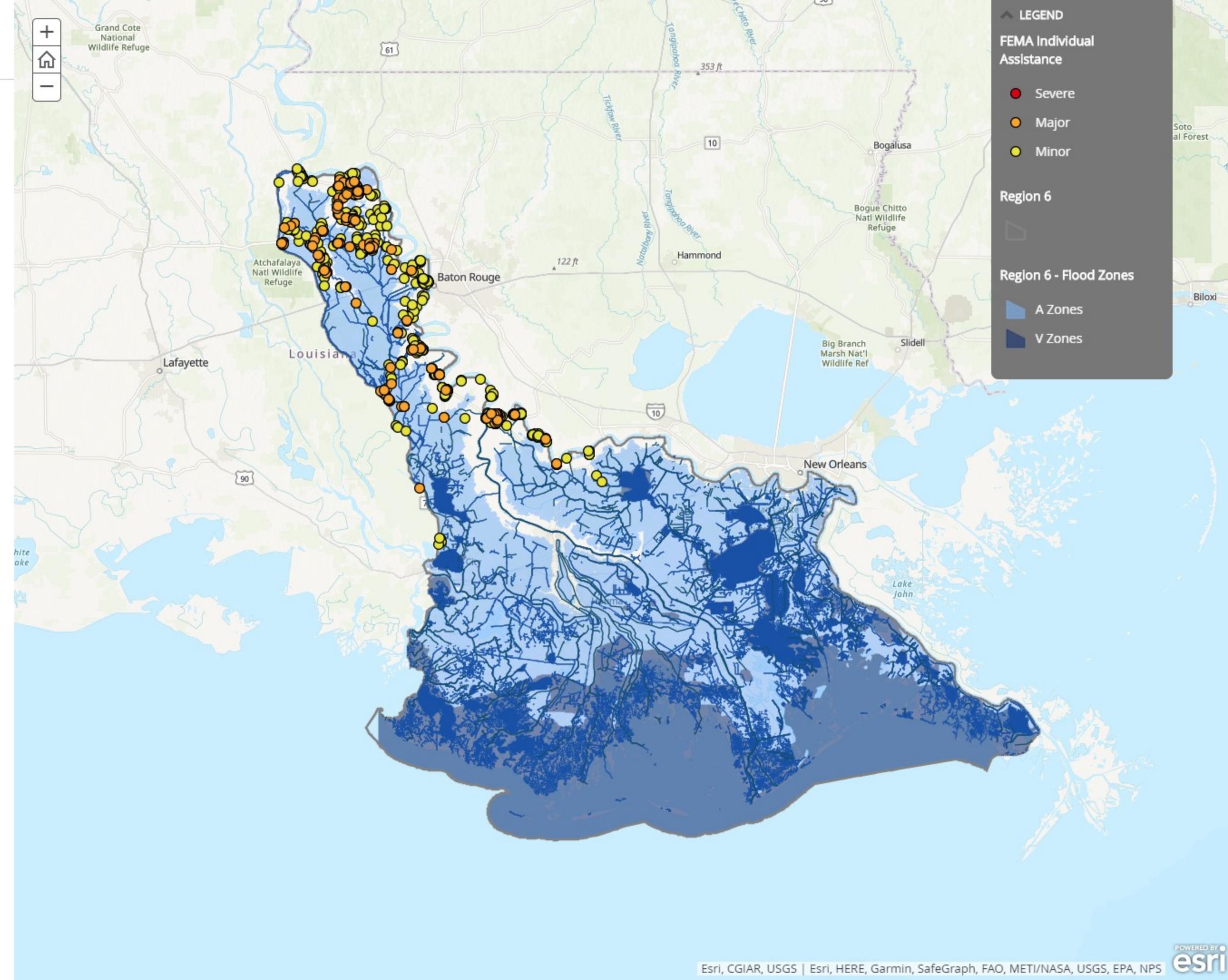
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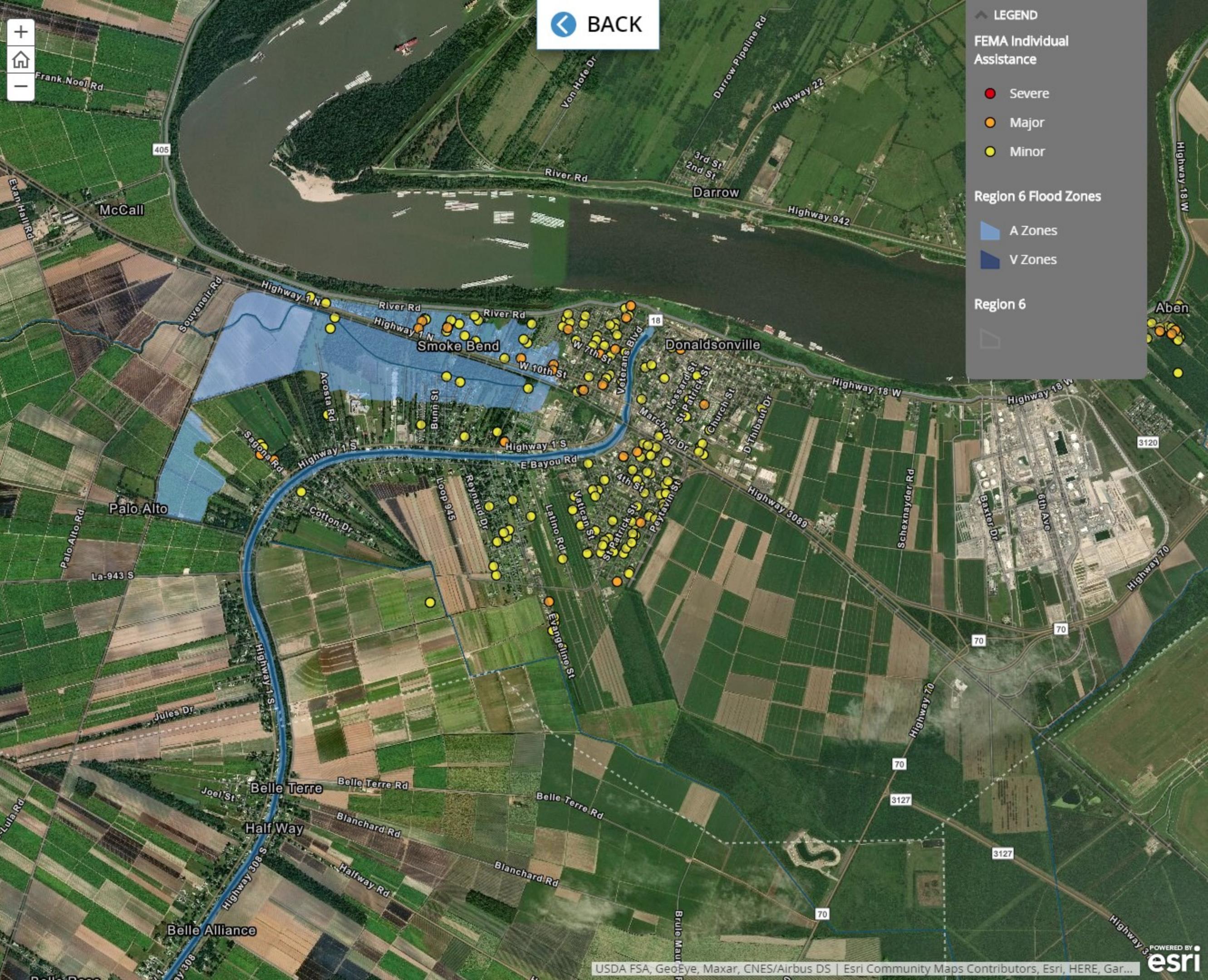
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2016 floods



Best practice: working with nature

Wetlands function as natural sponges that trap and slowly release surface water, rain, snowmelt, groundwater and floodwaters. Trees, root mats and other wetland vegetation also slow the speed of floodwaters and distribute them more slowly over the floodplain. This combined water storage and braking action lowers flood heights and reduces erosion.

The holding capacity of wetlands helps control floods and prevents waterlogging of crops. Preserving and restoring wetlands together with other water retention efforts can often provide the same level of flood control otherwise provided by expensive dredge operations and levees.

CDC Social Vulnerability Index

Natural disasters disproportionately impact socially vulnerable populations. Understanding and addressing vulnerability can help mitigate suffering and recovery costs.

Social vulnerability is based on the following factors:

- Socioeconomic status
- Household composition and disability
- Minority status and language
- Housing and transportation

West bank

Break



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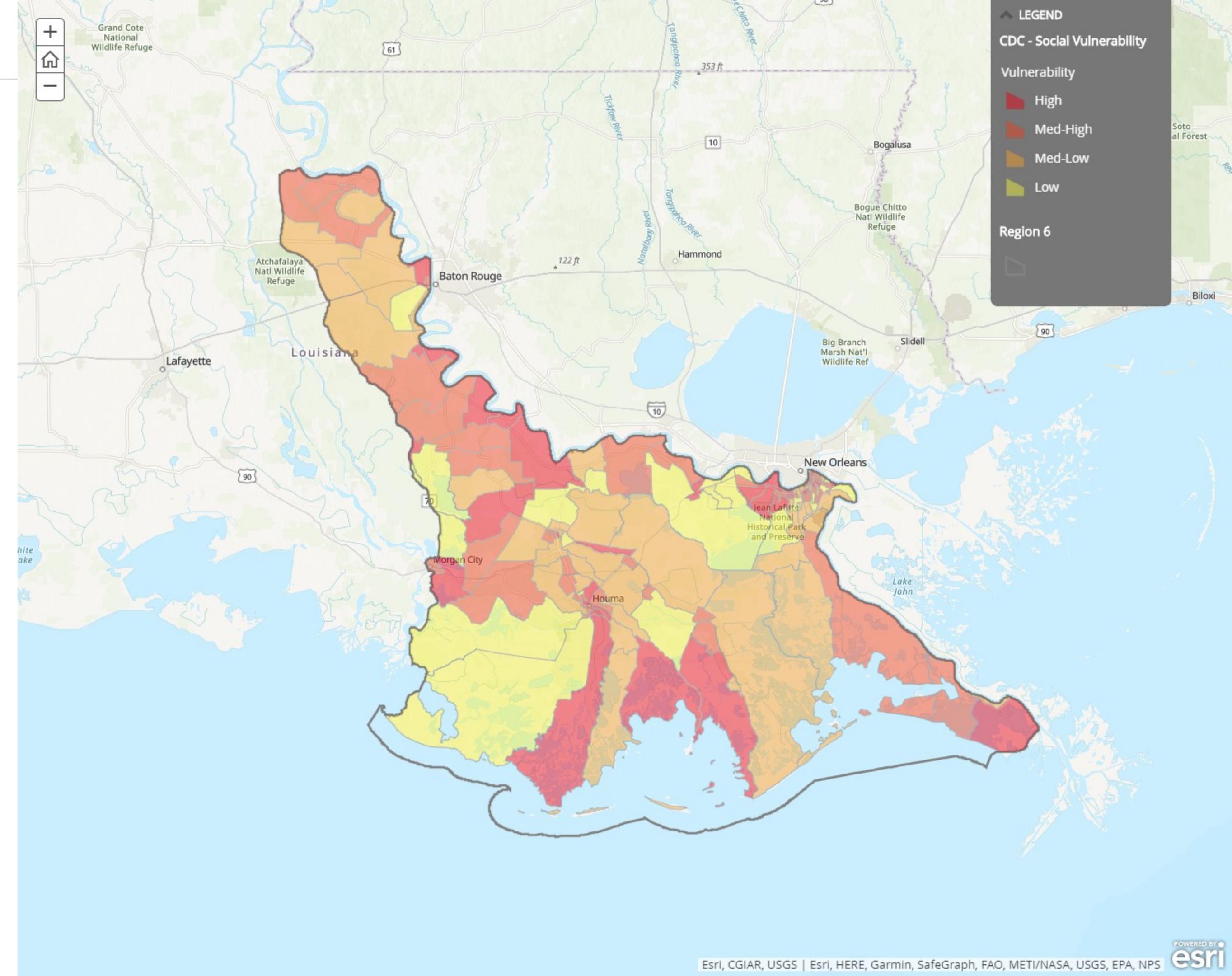
Break

10-minute break

Recap

Putting it all together

- Three types of flood risk
- Future coastal surge flood risk
- Special Flood Hazard Areas, A zones and V zones
- FEMA Repetitive and Severe Repetitive Loss
- Impacts of the 2016 floods
- Wetland areas
- Social Vulnerability Index



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Your feedback

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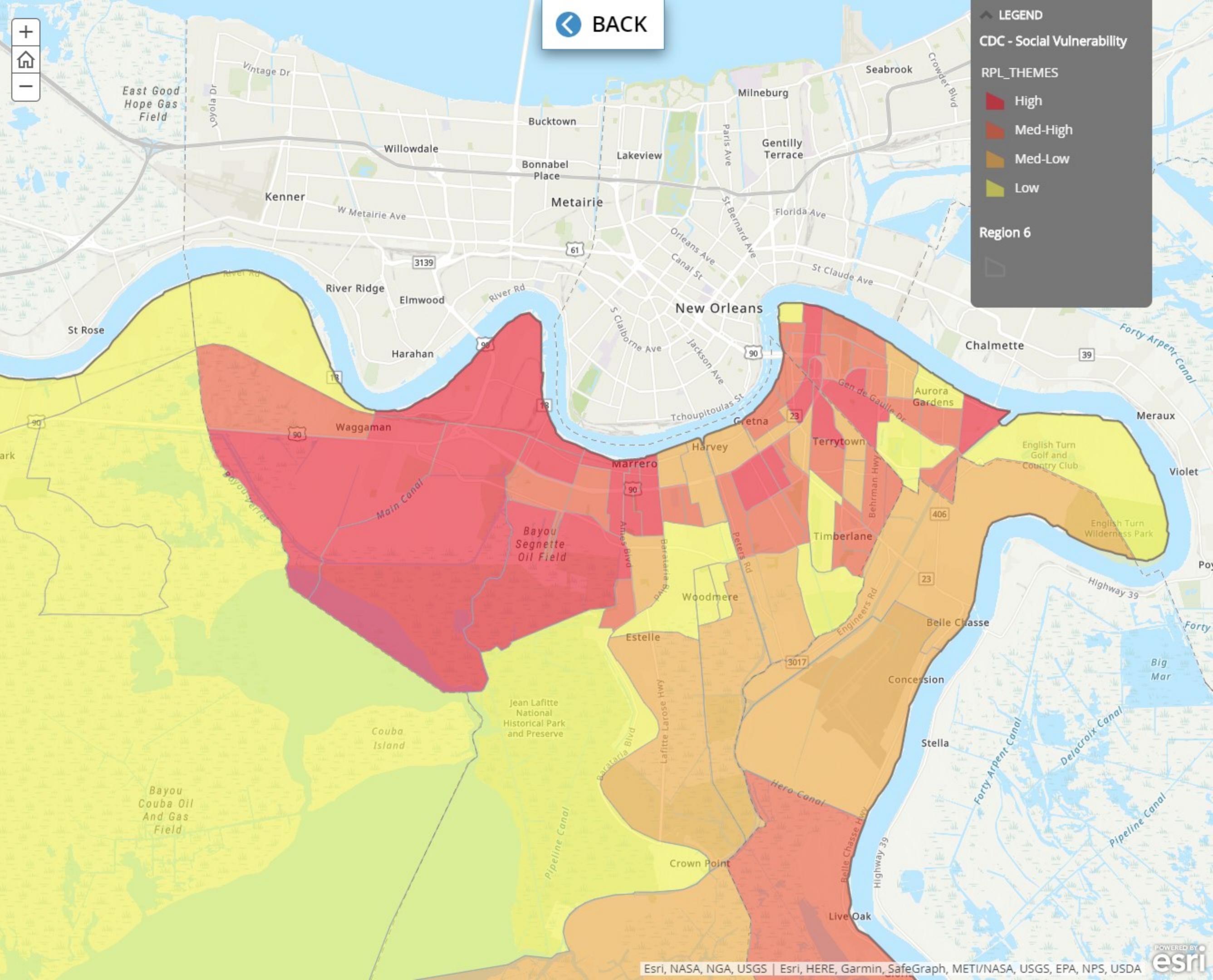
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CDC - Social Vulnerability

RPL_THEMES

- High
- Med-High
- Med-Low
- Low

Region 6



Break

10-minute break

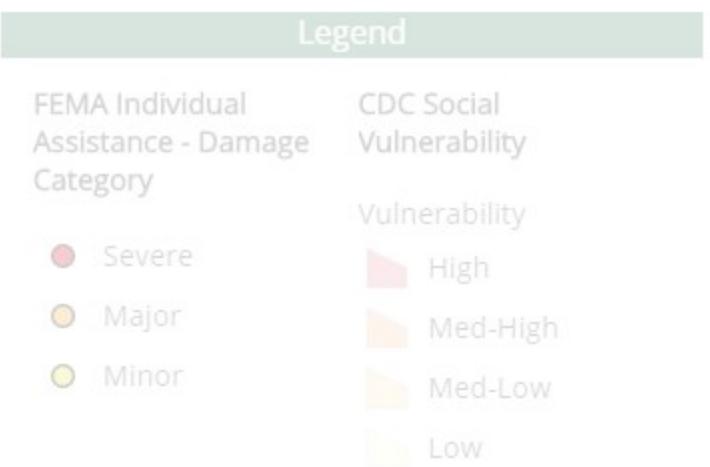
Recap

Putting it all together

- Three types of flood risk
- Future coastal surge flood risk
- Special Flood Hazard Areas, A zones and V zones
- FEMA Repetitive and Severe Repetitive Loss
- Impacts of the 2016 floods
- Wetland areas
- Social Vulnerability Index

Your feedback

Now we will recap the flood risk comments that you provided.



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Recap

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Your feedback

Now we will recap the flood risk comments that you provided.

Legend

FEMA Individual Assistance - Damage Category	CDC Social Vulnerability
Severe	High
Major	Med-High
Minor	Med-Low
	Low

Let's review



Your feedback

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Legend

FEMA Individual Assistance - Damage Category	CDC Social Vulnerability
Severe	High
Major	Med-High
Minor	Med-Low

Vulnerability

- High
- Med-High
- Med-Low
- Low

Let's review

Next steps

LWI will use your comments and input to guide future discussions around Region 6 watershed governance.



Your feedback

Now we will recap the flood risk comments that you provided.

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FEMA Individual Assistance - Damage Category	CDC Social Vulnerability
Severe	High
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	Low

Let's review

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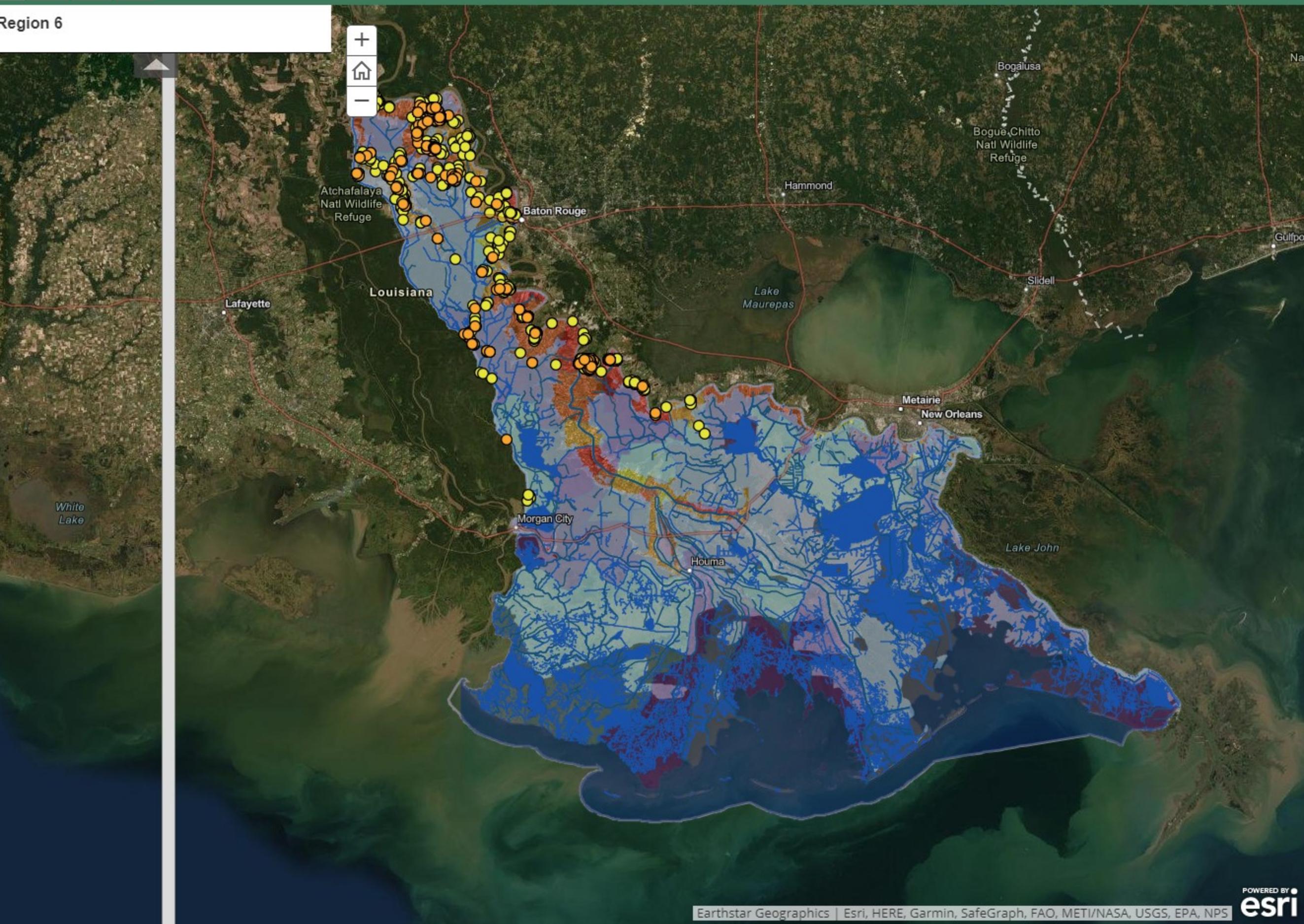
Edit me!

1 2 3 4

BACK

Switch to builder mode

A Story Map



Your feedback

Now we will recap the flood risk comments that you provided.

Legend

FEMA Individual Assistance - Damage Category	CDC Social Vulnerability
Severe	Vulnerability
Major	High
Minor	Med-High
	Med-Low
	Low

Let's review

Next steps

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Edit me!

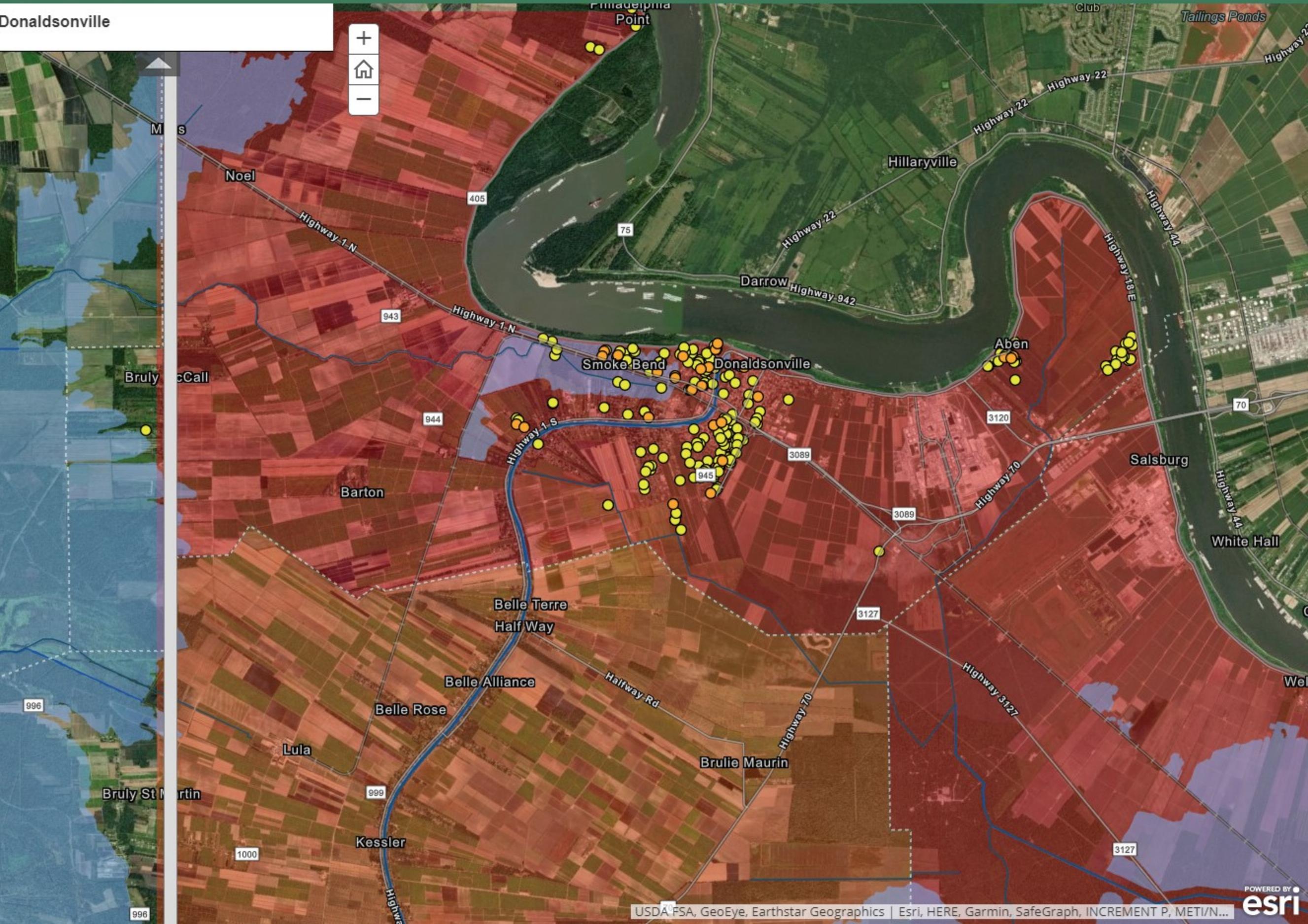
BACK

Switch to builder mode

A Story Map

1 2 3 4

Donaldsonville



Your feedback

Now we will recap the flood risk comments that you provided.

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FEMA Individual Assistance - Damage Category	CDC Social Vulnerability
Severe	Vulnerability
Major	High
Minor	Med-High
	Med-Low
	Low

Let's review

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Edit me!

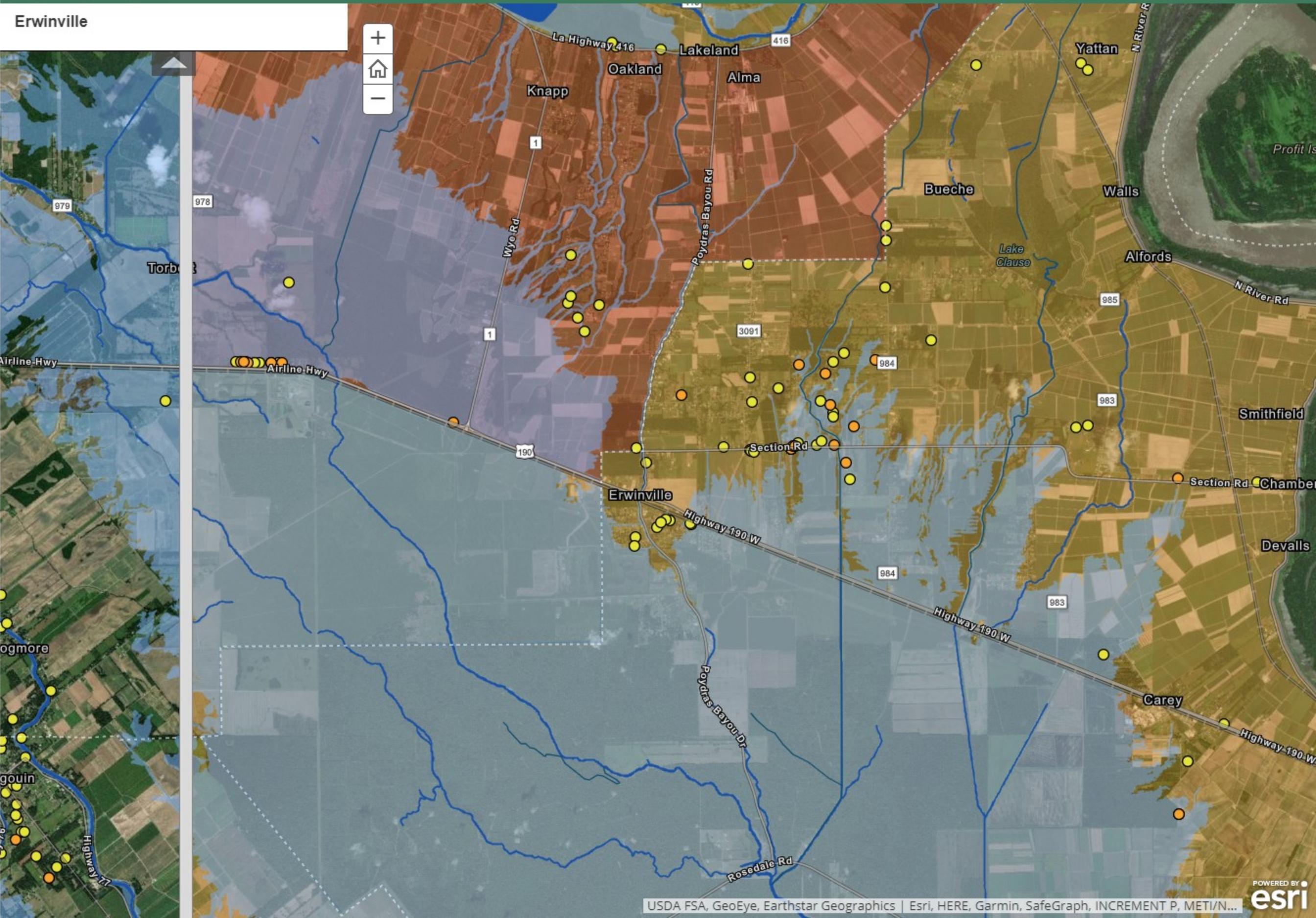
BACK

Switch to builder mode

A Story Map

1 2 3 4

Erwinville



Your feedback

Now we will recap the flood risk comments that you provided.

Legend

FEMA Individual Assistance - Damage Category	CDC Social Vulnerability
Severe	High
Major	Med-High
Minor	Med-Low
	Low

Let's review

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Edit me!

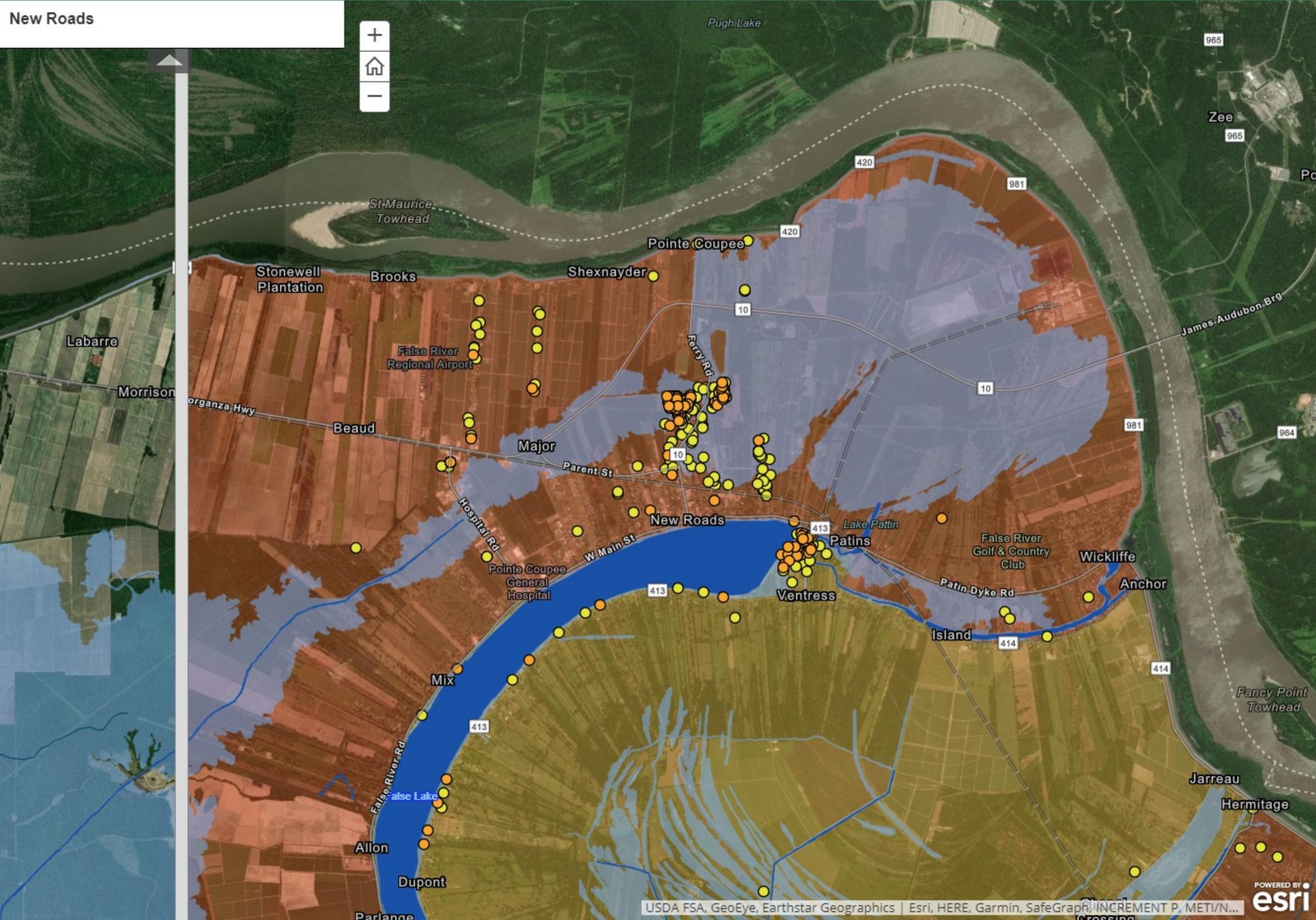
1 2 3 4

BACK

Switch to builder mode

A Story Map

New Roads



Next steps

LWI will use your comments and input to guide future discussions around Region 6 watershed governance.



Public comment

For additional comments or questions, you can call 504.556.9733 or email watershed@la.gov.

A recording of this presentation will be available after the meeting at watershed.la.gov/watershed-regions.



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