

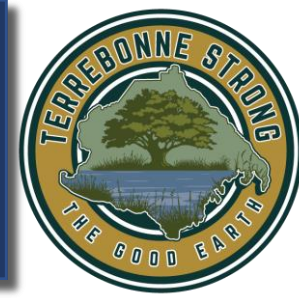
TERREBONNE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2023

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING #2
August 31, 2022

Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
Presented by: Bill Bohn

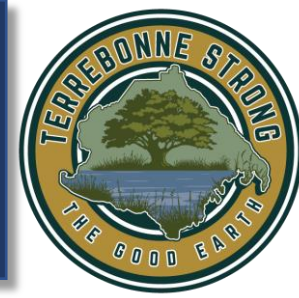


Assessing the Hazard



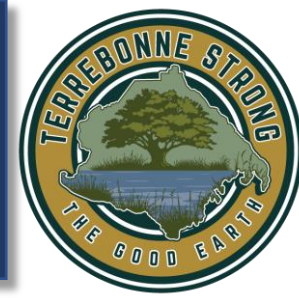
- Introductions and welcome
- Planning process
- Vulnerability and risk assessment process
- Hazard identification and assessing the hazard

Introductions



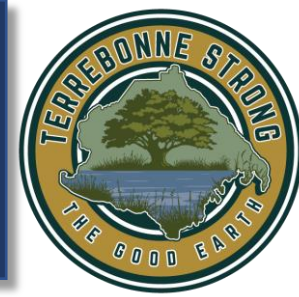
- Name
- Organization
- Role

What's in the Mitigation Plan?



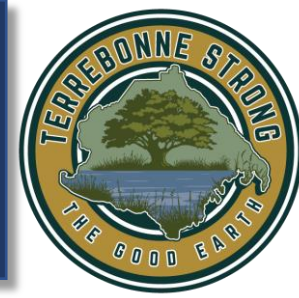
- Community profiles – demographics, employment, growth areas, natural environment, and built environment
- Hazard information and risk assessment – natural, human-caused, and technological hazards
- Community capabilities
- Mitigation goals, objectives, and actions
- Maintenance strategies – maintenance plan for the next five years

Role of Steering Committee



- Provide supporting data and information
- Assist in the identification and prioritization of hazards to address
- Assist in the identification and prioritization of mitigation actions
- Review and comment on the draft plan

HMP Planning Process

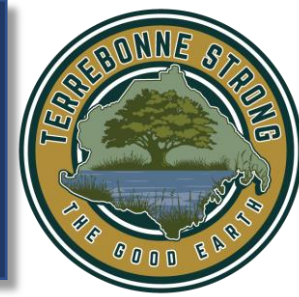


Focus of this Update



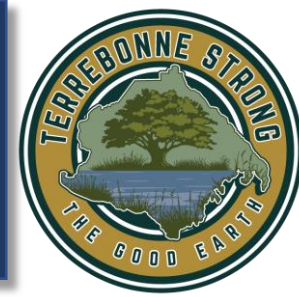
- Update the risk assessment with a detailed, site-specific Hazus analysis
- Lower insurance costs
- Update Plan with recent hazard information and experiences

Community Rating System (CRS)



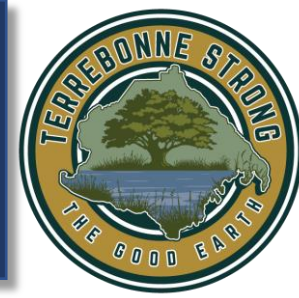
- Launched by FEMA in 1990 (Terrebonne Parish joined in 1992)
- Voluntary, *incentive-based* program that recognizes, encourages and rewards community floodplain management activities that exceed minimum standards of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- Flood insurance rates for private properties are *discounted* to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community actions
- Parish is currently a Class 7 community

Community Rating System (CRS) Steps



Mitigation Planning Elements*	CRS Planning Steps**
A. Planning Process	1. Organize to prepare the plan
	2. Involve the public
	3. Coordinate
	10. Implement, evaluate, revise
B. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	4. Assess the hazard
	5. Assess the problem
C. Mitigation Strategy	6. Set goals
	7. Review possible activities
	8. Draft an action plan
D. Plan Update	10. Implement, evaluate, revise 5-year update
E. Plan Adoption	9. Adopt the plan

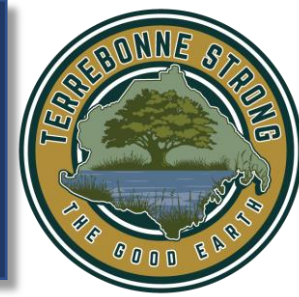
Definitions - Hazard



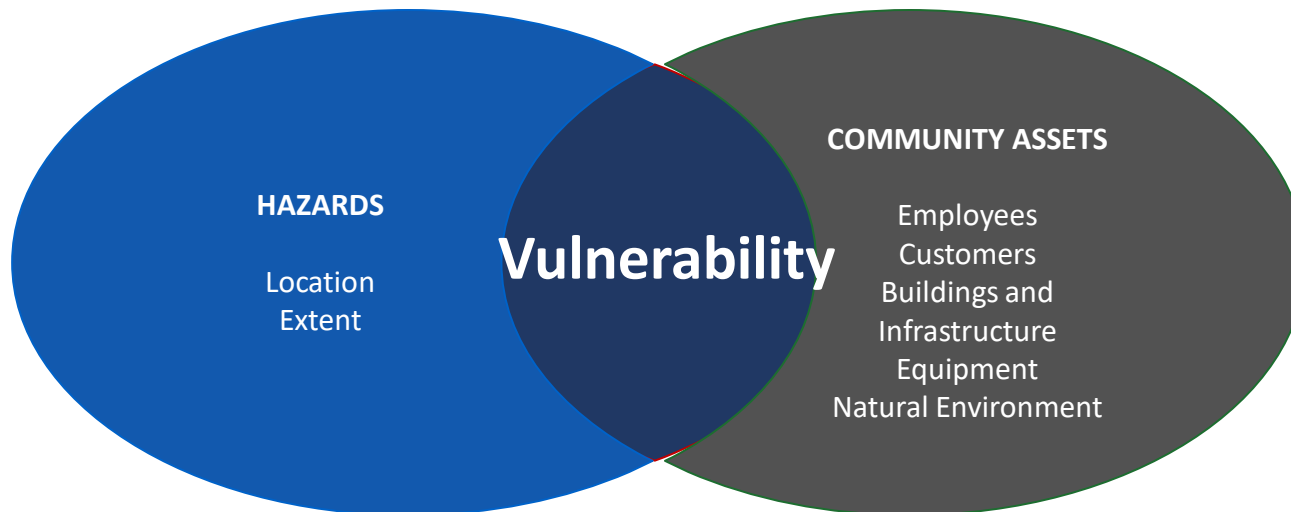
- Hazard means an event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss. (FEMA)

Source: Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, FEMA 2013.

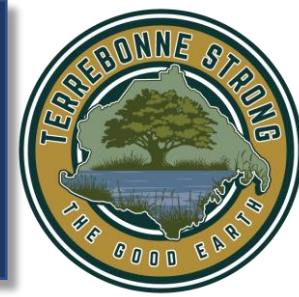
What is Vulnerability?



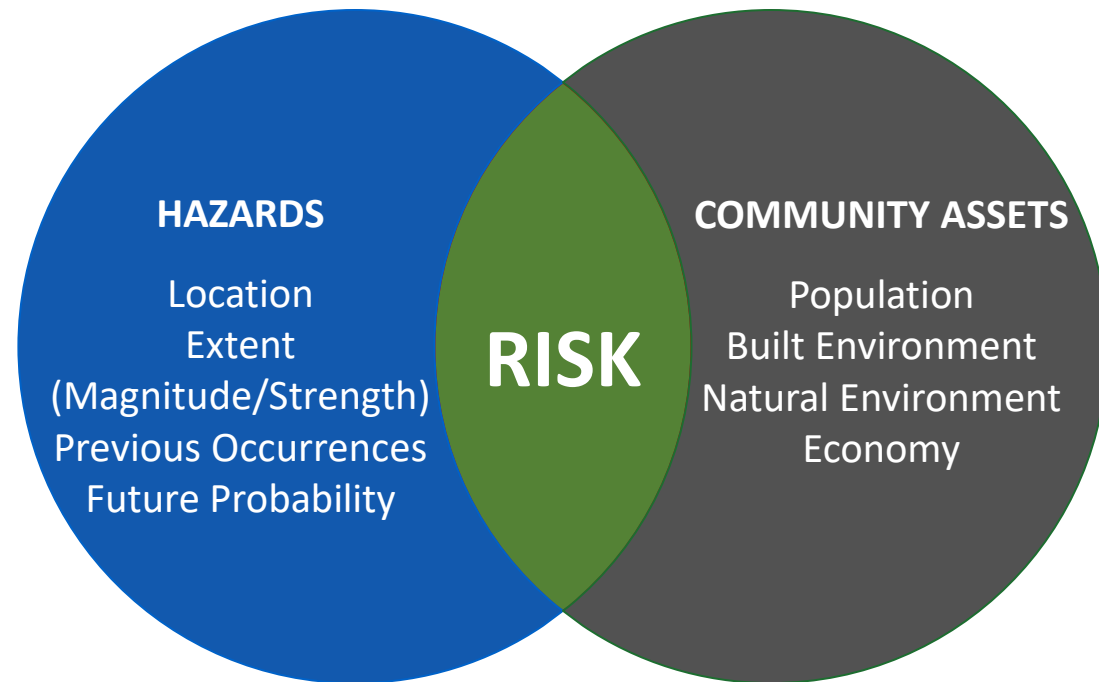
- Vulnerability definition: The susceptibility of people, property, industry, resources, ecosystems, or historical buildings and artifacts to the negative impact of a disaster. (FEMA)



What is Risk?

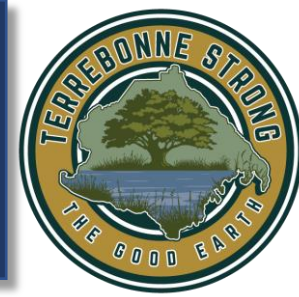


- The potential for damage, loss, or other impacts created by the interaction of natural hazards with community assets.



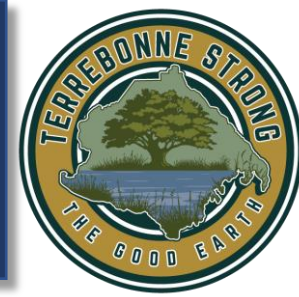
Source: Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, FEMA 2013.

What is Risk Assessment?



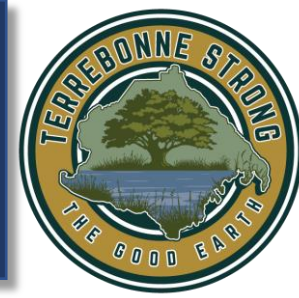
- Product or process that collects information and assigns values to risks for the purpose of ranking priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making. (FEMA)

Risk/Vulnerability Section of the Plan



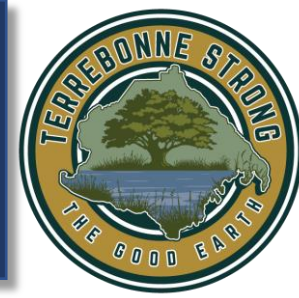
- Hazard description
- Geographic location and extent of hazard
- Magnitude and severity
- Previous occurrences
- Relationship to other hazards
- Vulnerability and risk
- Impacts – social, economic, and environmental

Hazards Addressed in Previous HMP



- Flooding (surge, rainfall, and riverine/backwater)
- Levee failure
- Hurricanes and coastal/tropical storms
- Saltwater intrusion
- Tornadoes
- Subsidence (coastal and within forced drainage areas)
- Coastal erosion
- Lightning

Additional Hazards to Consider



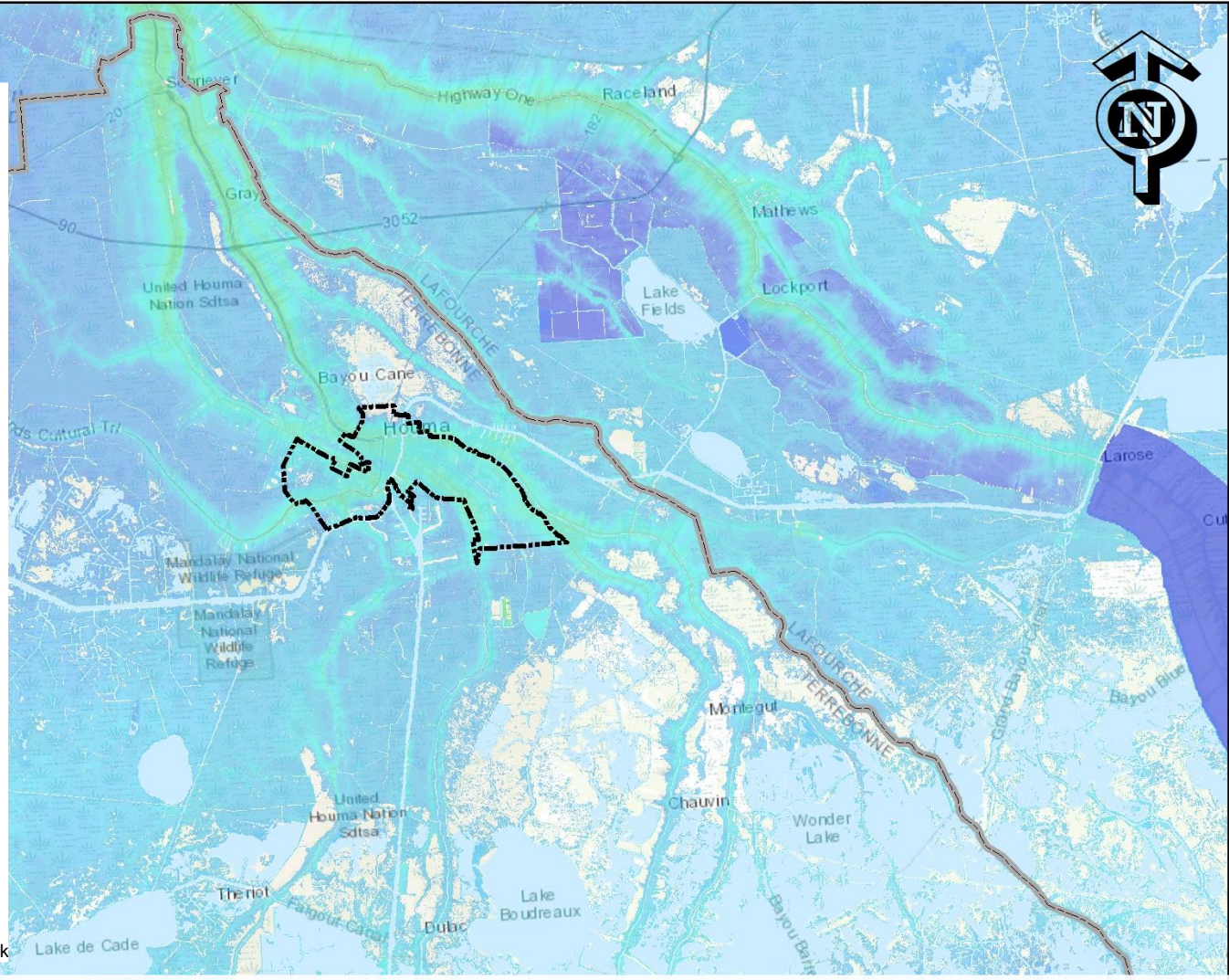
- Extreme heat
- Drought
- Wildfire
- Winter Storms
- Wind as separate hazard
- Hailstorms
- Earthquake
- Sinkholes
- Expansive soil

Legend

- Parish Boundary
- City Limit

SLOSH Category 3

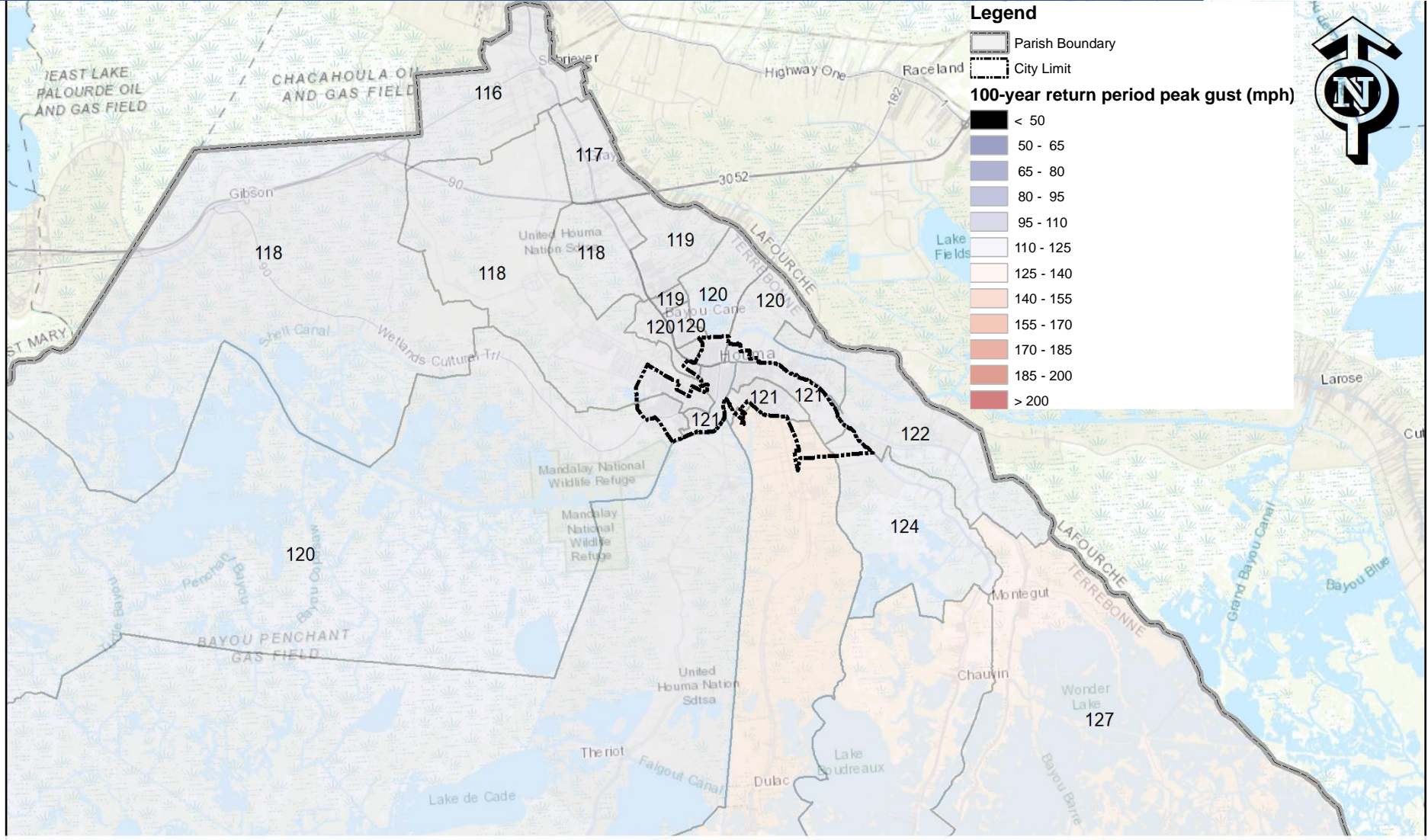
- 00 to 01 feet above ground
- 01 to 02 feet above ground
- 02 to 03 feet above ground
- 03 to 04 feet above ground
- 04 to 05 feet above ground
- 05 to 06 feet above ground
- 06 to 07 feet above ground
- 07 to 08 feet above ground
- 08 to 09 feet above ground
- 09 to 10 feet above ground
- 10 to 11 feet above ground
- 11 to 12 feet above ground
- 12 to 13 feet above ground
- 13 to 14 feet above ground
- 14 to 15 feet above ground
- 15 to 16 feet above ground
- 16 to 17 feet above ground
- 17 to 18 feet above ground
- 18 to 19 feet above ground
- 19 to 20 feet above ground
- Levee Areas - Consult Local Officials for flood risk



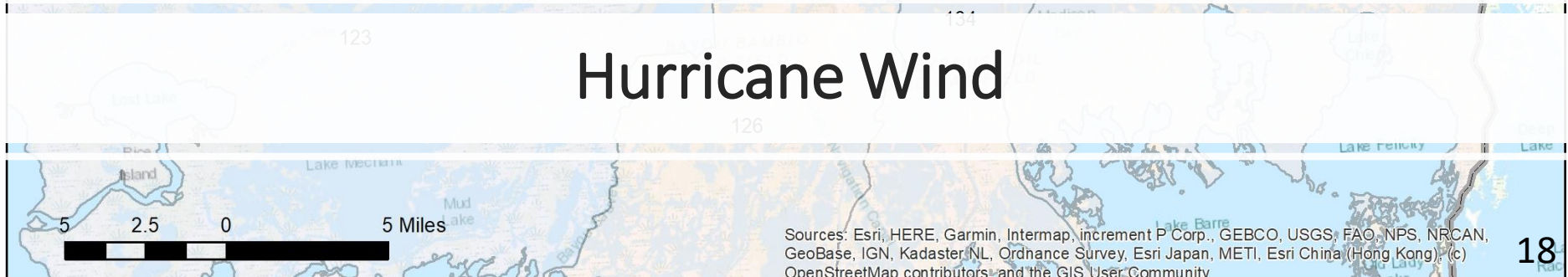
Hurricane Surge (SLOSH Category 3)

5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

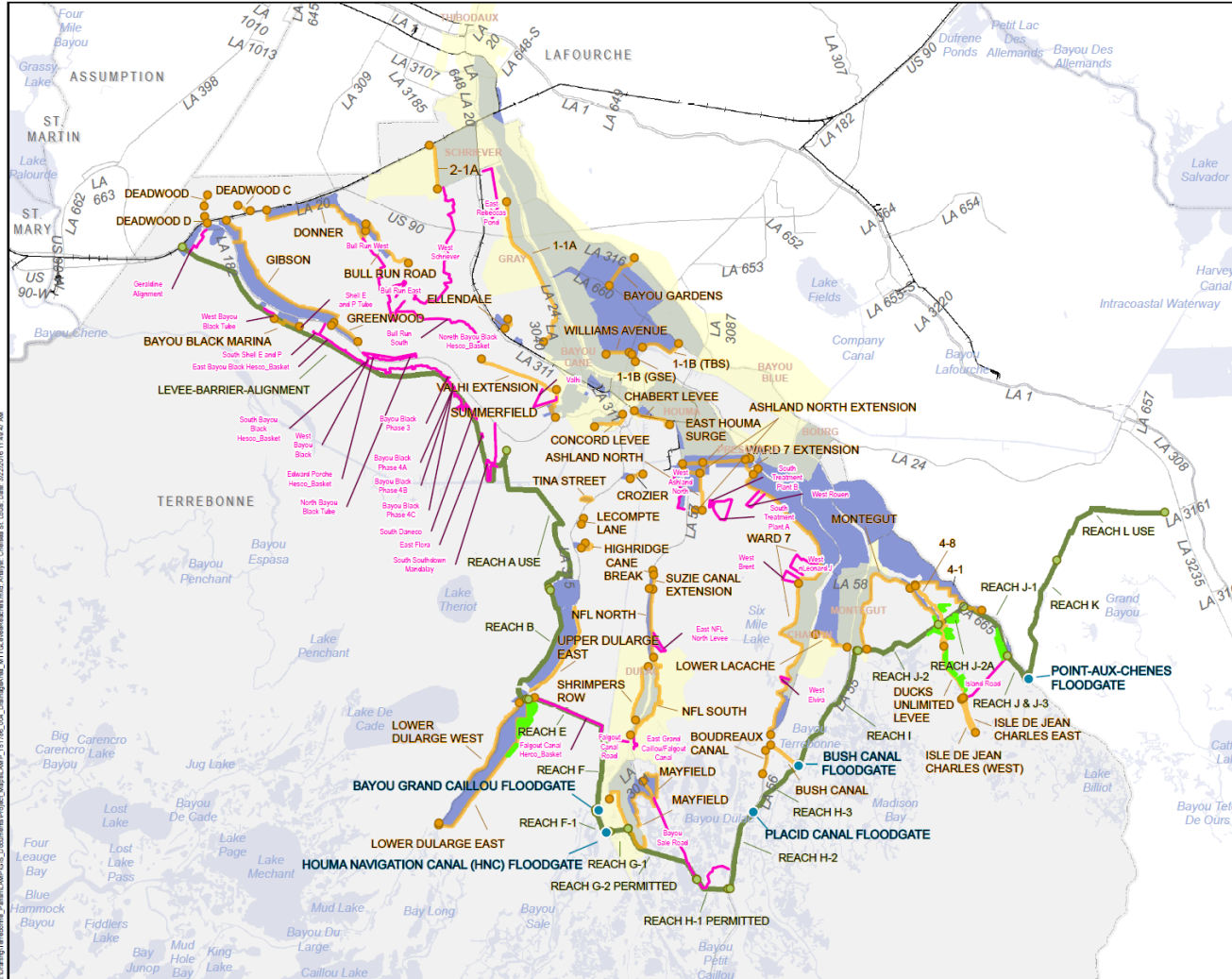


Hurricane Wind



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Levee Reach



Legend

- Floodgate
- Drainage Area Levee Reach
- Morganza to Gulf Levee Reach
- Terrace
- Impact Levee
- Populated Place
- State Highway
- Railroad
- Drainage Area

0 1.75 3.5 7 Miles

REFERENCE: Terrebonne Parish and CBI

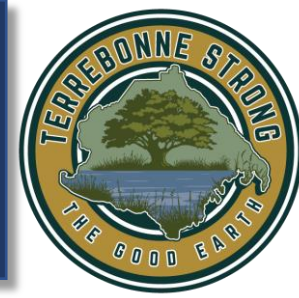
TERREBONNE PARISH
LEVEE ANALYSIS AND MAPPING PROCEDURE

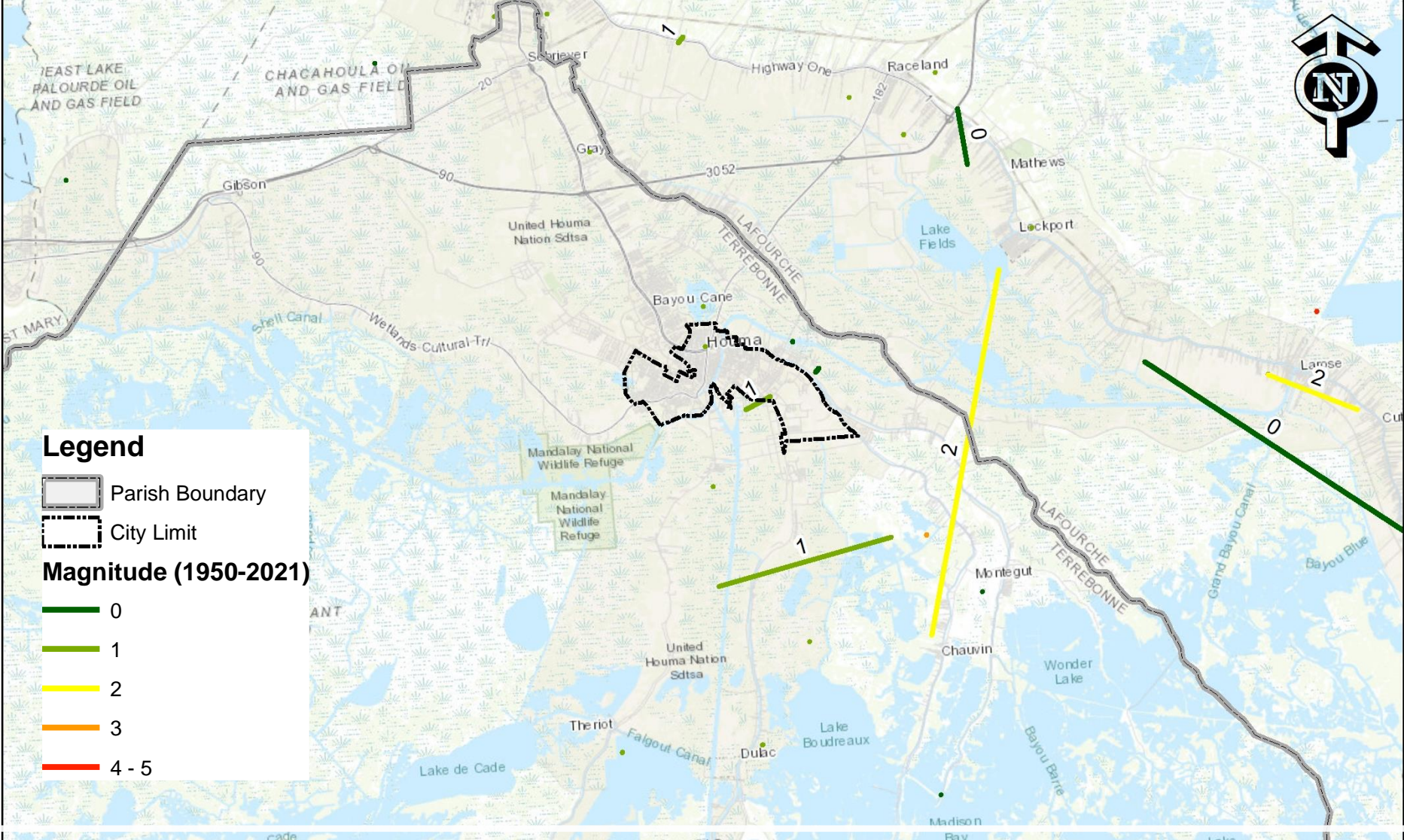
Sheet No.
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LEVEE REACH

TERREBONNE PARISH GOVERNMENT
HOUMA, LA

Saltwater Intrusion





Legend

- Parish Boundary
- City Limit

Magnitude (1950-2021)

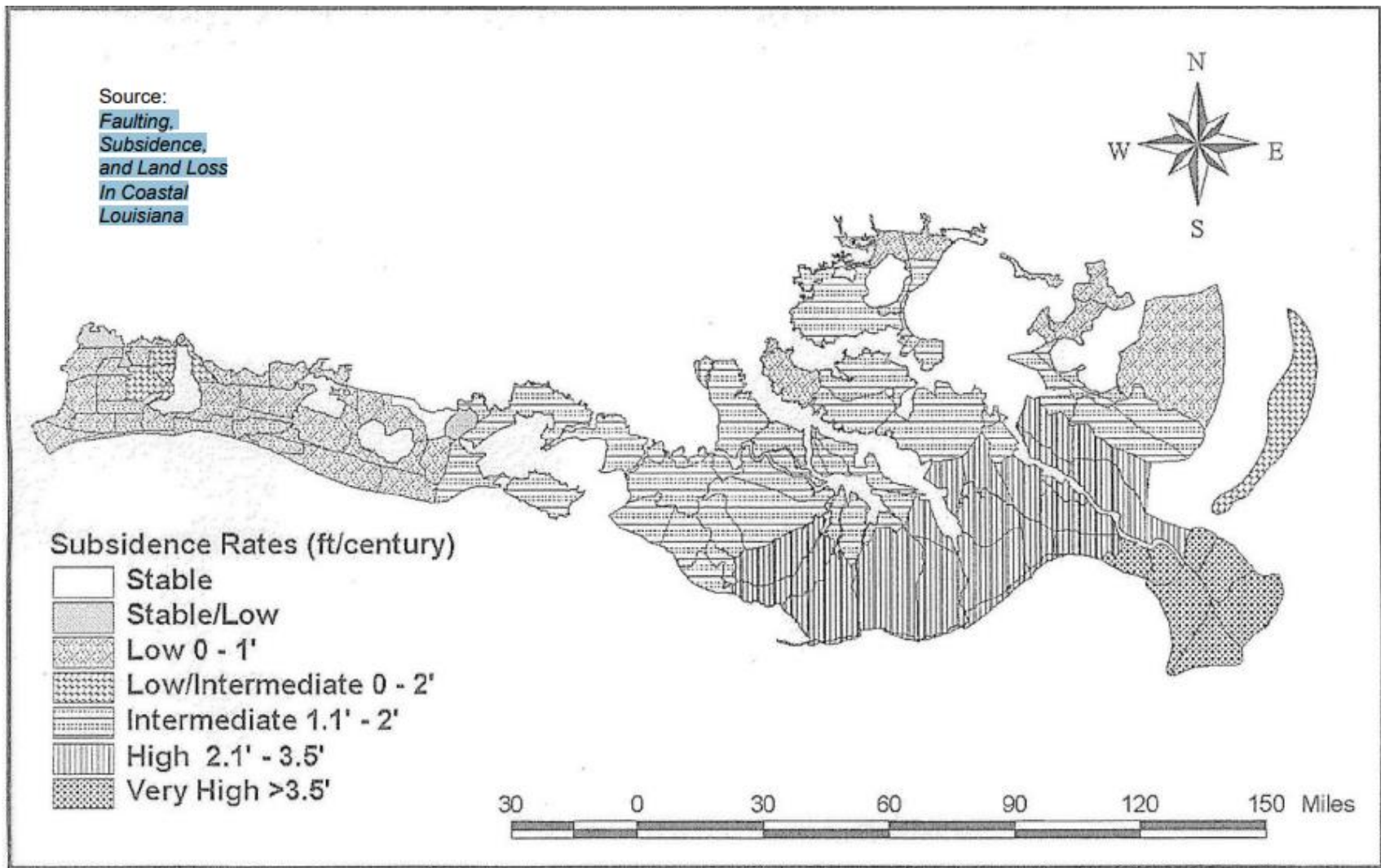
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4 - 5

Tornadoes



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Subsidence



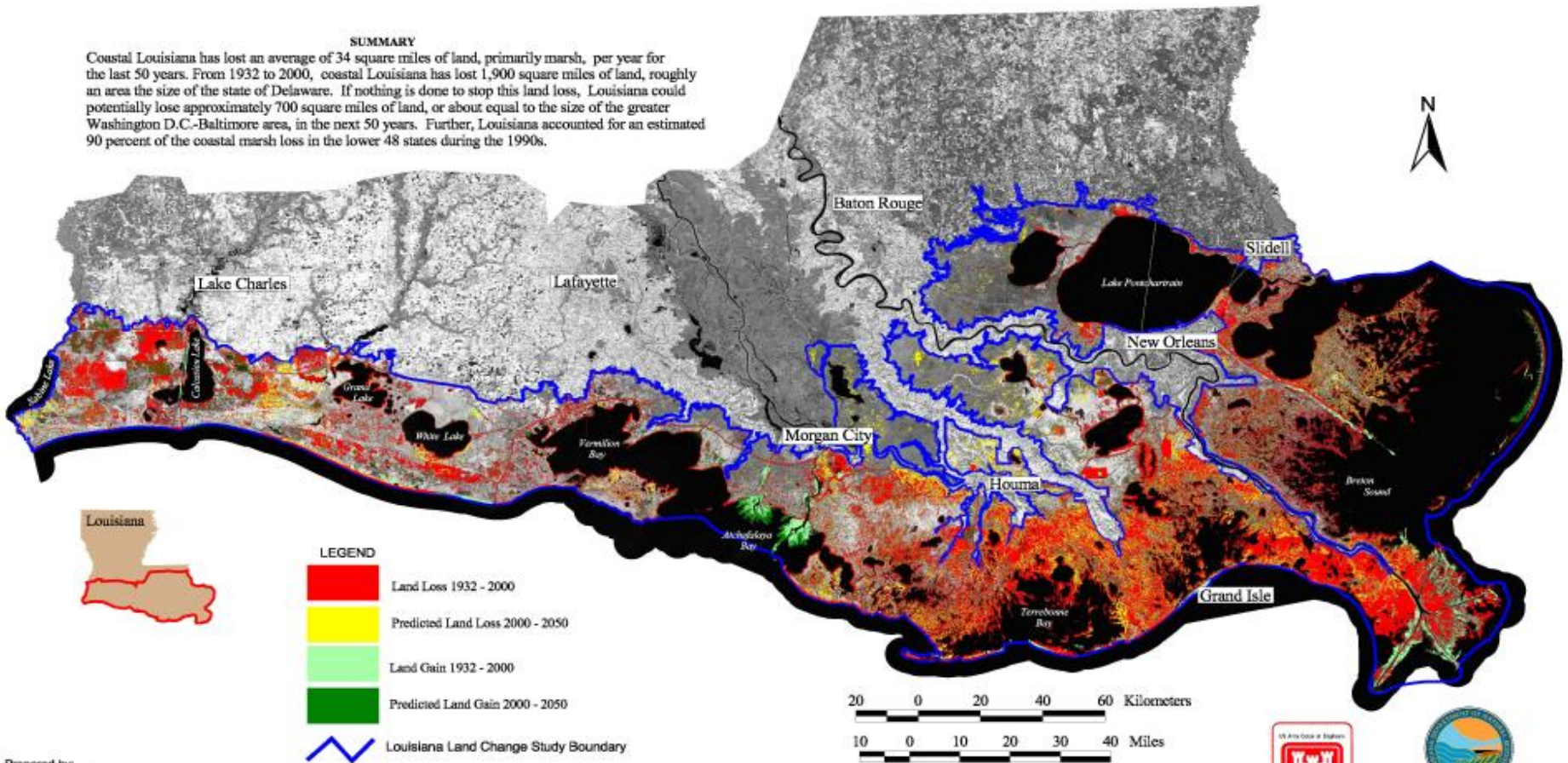
Coastal Erosion



100+ Years of Land Change for Coastal Louisiana

SUMMARY

Coastal Louisiana has lost an average of 34 square miles of land, primarily marsh, per year for the last 50 years. From 1932 to 2000, coastal Louisiana has lost 1,900 square miles of land, roughly an area the size of the state of Delaware. If nothing is done to stop this land loss, Louisiana could potentially lose approximately 700 square miles of land, or about equal to the size of the greater Washington D.C.-Baltimore area, in the next 50 years. Further, Louisiana accounted for an estimated 90 percent of the coastal marsh loss in the lower 48 states during the 1990s.

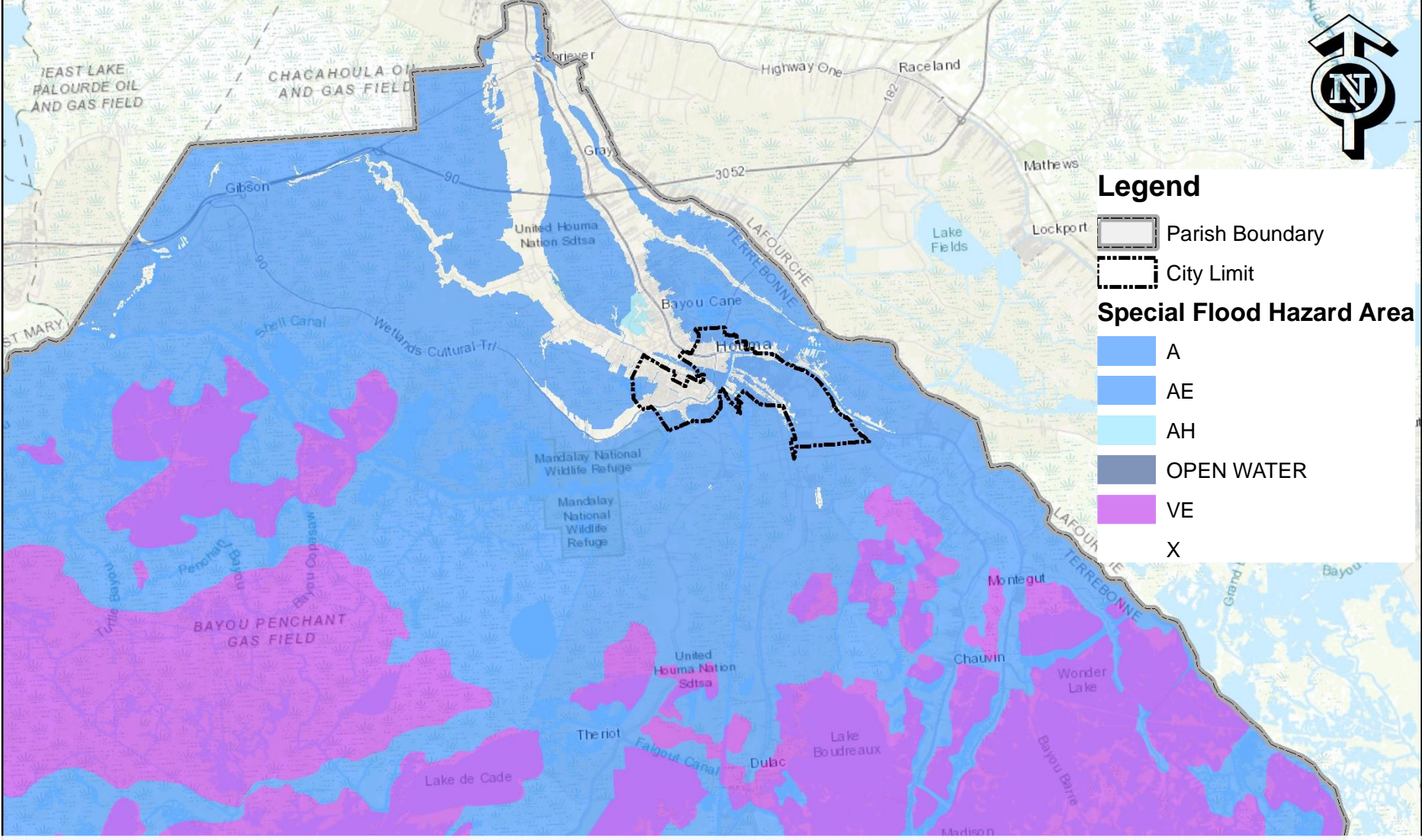


- LEGEND**
- Land Loss 1932 - 2000
 - Predicted Land Loss 2000 - 2050
 - Land Gain 1932 - 2000
 - Predicted Land Gain 2000 - 2050
 - Louisiana Land Change Study Boundary

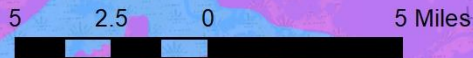
Prepared by:
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Lafayette, LA

Background is 2000 Thematic Mapper panchromatic band.



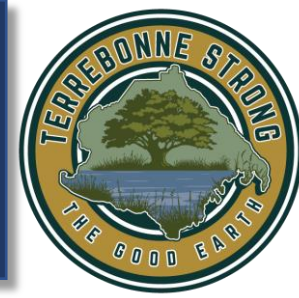


New Flood Map

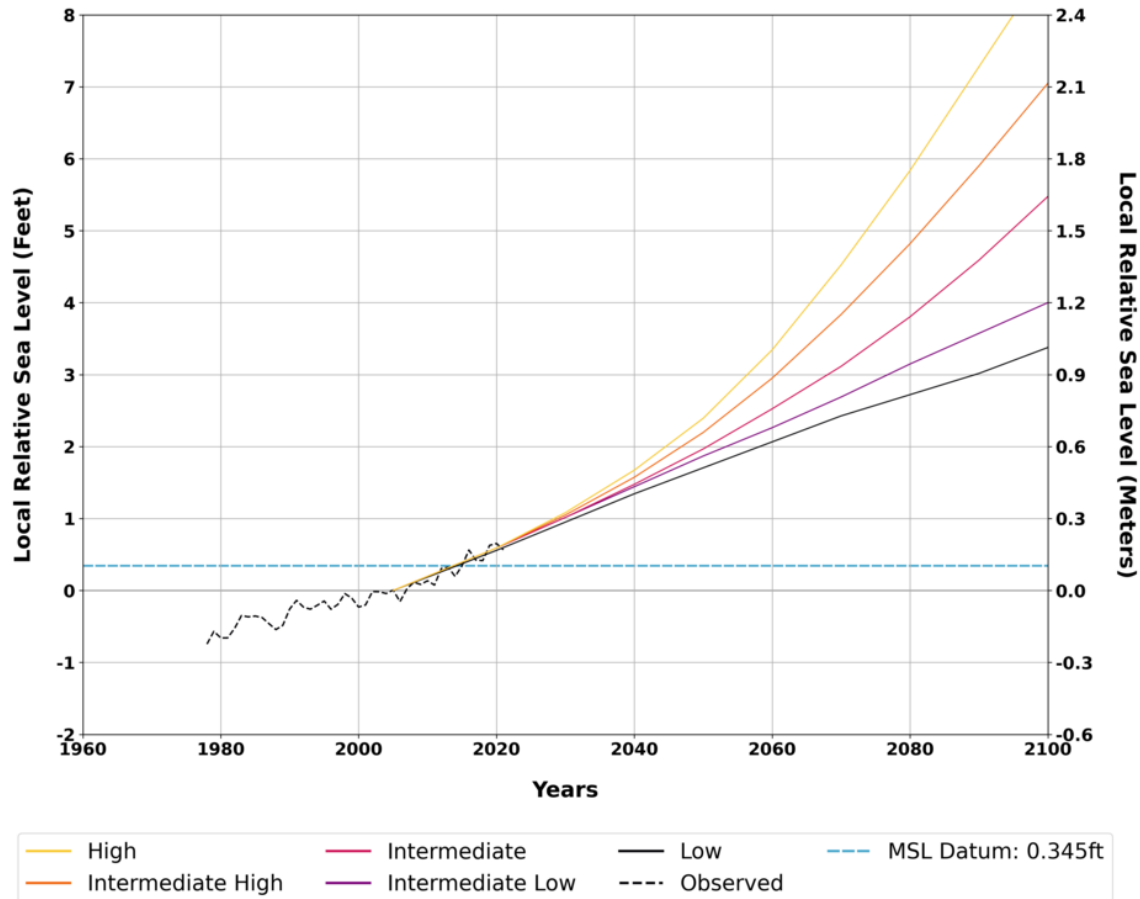


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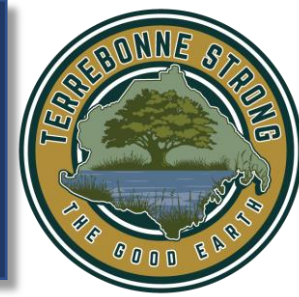
Sea Level Rise



Annual Relative Sea Level Since 1960 and Projections
8761724 Grand Isle

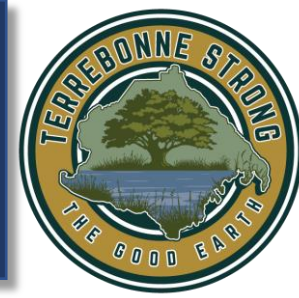


Additional Flood Discussion



- Discuss
 - Flood sources and previous events
 - Levee breach locations
 - Future development in the floodplain
 - Climate change impacts
- Identify other locations of flooding

Next Steps



- Confirm critical facilities
- Review hazard impacts
- Assess the problems and potential impacts