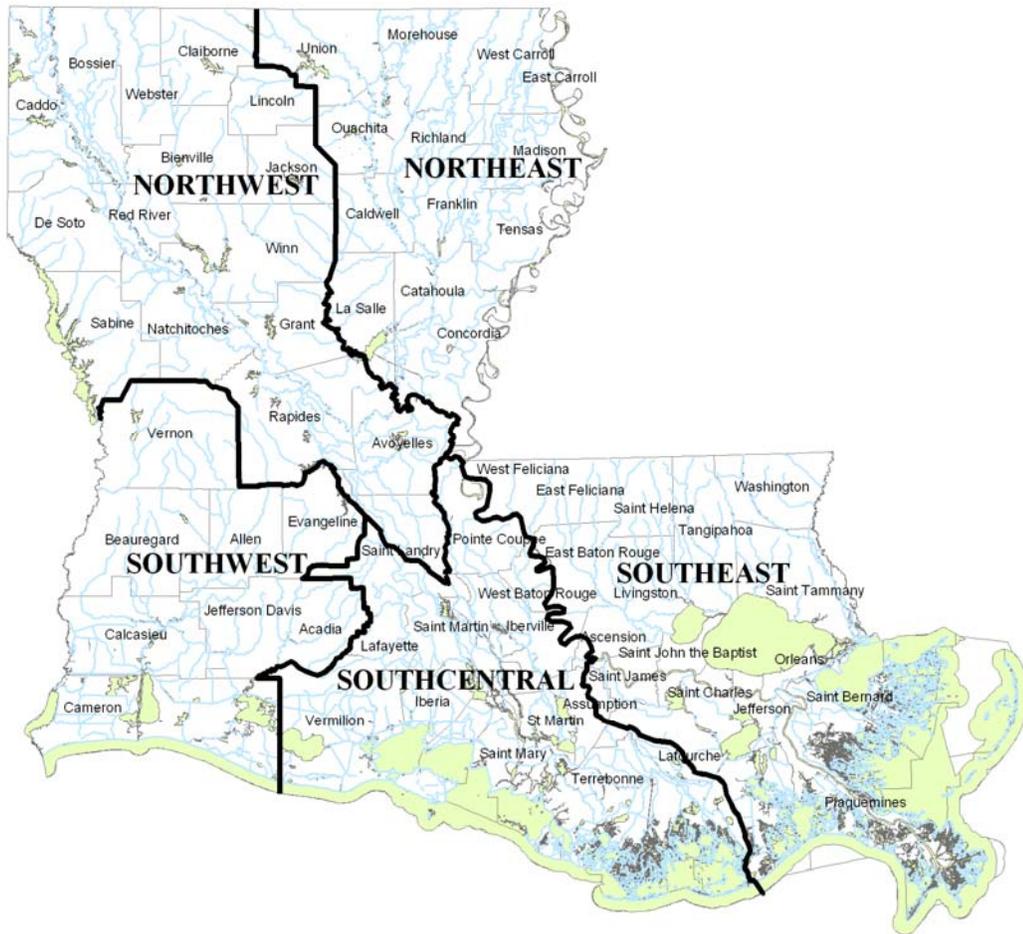


LOUISIANA STATEWIDE FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAM

Rules and Regulations



Submitted by:

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT EVALUATION COMMITTEE

(March 1985 Original)
July 2010 Revision

Louisiana Statewide Flood Control Program

Rules & Regulations

Flood Control Project Evaluation Committee:

**Department of Transportation & Development:
Office of Public Works and Intermodal Transportation
Department of Natural Resources: Louisiana Geological Survey
Office of the Governor: State Planning Office**

(March 1985 Original)

July 2010 Revision

FORWARD

The Louisiana Statewide Flood Control Program "*Guidelines and Procedures*" is being revised to reflect changes in State Law and changes in Department policy since May 1985.

The changes in State Law are as follows:

- The filing deadline for applications was changed to October 1.
- The local sponsor's participation was changed to ten percent (10%) of construction cost and credits for in-kind work were deleted.
- Treating certain expenditures for engineering and rights-of-way as a discharge of all or a part of the local sponsor's match was also deleted.
- Clarified that the program could provide up to seventy percent (70%) of the non-federal share of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects with an approved Statewide Flood Control application.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Part</u>		<u>Page</u>
I	INTRODUCTION	I-1
	A. The Situation	I-1
	B. The Solution	I-2
	C. Eligibility for Participation in the Program	I-2
	D. Process Highlights	I-2
	E. Provisions of Program	I-4
	F. Number of Applications	I-6
II	PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING STATEWIDE FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAM	II-1
	A. Pre-Application and Resolution	II-1
	B. Evaluation Committee Review of Pre-Applications	II-1
	C. Applications Preparation	II-4
	D. Evaluation Committee Review of Applications	II-4
	E. Public Hearings	II-6
	F. Legislative Process	II-6
III	PRE-APPLICATION EVALUATION PROCEDURES	III-1
	A. Pre-Application Review and Evaluation Procedure	III-1
IV	EVALUATION OF PROPOSED PROJECTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS	IV-1
	A. Project Evaluation Procedure	IV-1
	B. Project Application Review and Public Hearings	IV-8
	C. Distribution of Funds	IV-8
	D. Redistribution of Funds	IV-11
	E. Legislative Process	IV-12
	F. Construction and Operation	IV-12
V	TIME SCHEDULE FOR FUNDED PROJECTS	V-1
VI	INDEX	VI-1

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Funding Allocation for Rural Projects by Funding District	IV-9
2	Recommended Percentage Distribution of Funds, by Rural Category for Funding Districts	IV-10
3	Example of Distribution of Funds for Hypothetical \$50 Million Construction Program	IV-11

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Major Steps In Processing An Application	I-5
2	Statewide Flood Control Program Schedule	II-2
3	Statewide Flood Control Program Flow Chart	II-3
4	Statewide Flood Control Program Nine Urban Areas Funding Group	II-5
5	Statewide Flood Control Program Five Funding District for Rural Projects	II-7

I. INTRODUCTION



Part I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Situation

Louisiana is situated at the terminus of the Mississippi River Drainage Basin, which includes 41 percent of the land area in the United States. The Lower Mississippi River deeply incised its alluvial valley in the coastal plain during the last glacial advance of the Pleistocene Epoch when sea level was several hundred feet lower than present. During and subsequent to this period as the sea level progressively rose, the valley was gradually filled with alluvium deposited by the river. The river, therefore, brought into the state much of the material that is present today and has been a major influence in building and shaping Louisiana's physical environment.

Unlike the upper reaches of the river which have steep slopes and relatively narrow floodplains, the Lower Mississippi has a great, wide floodplain through Louisiana and is relatively unconfined by nature. It must be confined to protect crops and cities along its banks. Without flood control measures, 54 percent of the state would be subject to periodic flooding. Therefore, the current level of economic and social development would not have been possible without the flood control and drainage programs that have been part of man's activities in Louisiana since the earliest days of settlement.

Like the Indian tribes that originally inhabited the area, the first settlers built permanent structures on higher ground, above the flood line, and used flood prone areas for seasonal activities such as hunting and farming. As population increased and the competition for land intensified, more and more development took place in areas subject to periodic flooding. To protect these areas, residents gradually began to develop flood control measures. In the beginning, these measures were rudimentary efforts by individual riparian landholders to protect their own lands from the annual rises of the Mississippi and its tributaries. In time, this responsibility was shared by parish governments, levee districts, the state, and the Federal government.

The multiplicity of efforts was sometimes counterproductive to the extent that each jurisdiction devised a means to displace flooding, rather than to solve the flood problem. As a consequence, floodwaters were simply diverted from one place to another—solving a problem here, and causing one there.

The need for a unified flood control system is imperative to ensure safe human habitation in low-lying areas and to reduce flood damages, which escalate annually. In 1983 alone, more than \$128 million was paid on over 15,500 flood insurance claims in Louisiana (approximately one

fourth of all claims paid in the U.S. for that year).¹ The Corps of Engineers reported flood damages in Louisiana for fiscal year 1983 to be \$651 million.²

B. The Solution

The Statewide Flood Control Program is designed to help solve flood problems through an active, innovative approach. Act 351 of the 1982 Legislature calls for legislative appropriations for projects that provide long-term solutions to flood problems and protect existing developments in flood prone areas without encouraging further development in these areas.

The state is taking the lead in solving its flood problems for three reasons:

1. Reduced availability of Federal funds for flood control
2. Long delays in implementing Federal projects
3. The need for programs that fill the gap between the large-scale Federal programs that eventually get funded and the numerous smaller projects now handled by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Public Works and Intermodal Transportation (OPWIT) the successor to the Office of Public Works (OPW)

C. Eligibility for Participation in the Program

For a project to be eligible for consideration, its primary goal must be the reduction of existing flood damages. Eligible projects include measures to reduce or eliminate the incidence of flooding or damages in specific areas; for example, channel modifications; levee, canal and spillway construction; stormwater detention; flood proofing of structures; regulation of floodplains; relocation assistance; or other structural or non-structural measures. Ineligible projects include those which: (1) do not reduce existing flood damages; (2) encourage additional development of flood prone areas; (3) increase the likelihood of upstream or downstream flood problems; (4) have a total cost of less than \$100,000.

D. Process Highlights

Sponsoring authorities at the parish or municipal level must initiate the funding requests for projects.

Figure 1 (page I-5) indicates the major steps in processing an application. Additional Information on Applications and Pre-Applications can be found in the Statewide Flood Control (SWFC) Procedures Manual. The steps are as follows:

¹ Federal Emergency Management Agency, December 31, 1984.

² Department of the Army, Office of the Chief Engineer, 1984.

1. Sponsoring authorities must submit pre-applications to OPWIT between April 1 and May 1.
2. The pre-applications are reviewed by the Statewide Flood Control Project Evaluation Committee—which consists of OPWIT, Louisiana Geological Survey, and State Planning Office—between May 1 and June 1 to determine:
 - a. whether there is documented evidence of flood damages;
 - b. whether the sponsoring authority is requesting OPWIT assistance in preparing the full application;
 - c. whether the proposed solution is eligible for funding under this program; and
 - d. whether the sponsoring authority is willing to assume responsibility for its share of the cost, including new rights-of-way, operation and maintenance costs, and other obligations.
3. Formal applications for projects not eliminated during pre-application review must be submitted to OPWIT between July 1 and October 1 of the year in which the pre-application was submitted or within four years of the pre-application submittal.
4. The Evaluation Committee evaluates the applications between October 1 and April 1 and scores each project according to established criteria.
5. The Evaluation Committee submits a preliminary list of recommended projects to the Joint Legislative Committee on Transportation, Highways and Public Works in February.
6. The Joint Legislative Committee conducts public hearings on the preliminary list of recommended projects during February and/or March. The Evaluation Committee incorporates the public's comments into its evaluation and submits a priority ordered list of projects to the Joint Legislative Committee.
7. The Joint Legislative Committee recommends to the Legislature a construction program to be funded during the regular legislative session.
8. Legislature votes on appropriations during the regular session.
9. Sponsoring authority enters into agreement with OPWT regarding obligations of construction, operation and maintenance.

The process is designed to give locally proposed projects serious consideration for funding and to provide the opportunity to discuss and question in an open forum the relative merits of projects. It guarantees a decision on each funding request in a timely fashion and provides sponsors with information to improve applications for future funding requests.

E. Provisions of Program

The state's share of project funding shall be not less than \$70,000. Sponsoring authorities are required to provide a local match equivalent to not less than 10 percent of the project construction cost. The sponsoring authority is required to furnish all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, operation and maintenance costs, and other costs as specified in R.S. 38:90.9.

The program provides for the distribution of funds statewide to a funding group composed of the nine major urban areas (See Figure 4, Page II-5) and the rural-developed and rural-undeveloped areas in the five Statewide Flood Control Program Funding Districts (See Figure 5, Page II-7). The Evaluation Committee recommendations to the Joint Legislative Committee on Transportation, Highways, and Public Works will be within the context of these distributions.

Under Act 351 of 1982, which created the program, the Louisiana Geological Survey was required to review and revise the statewide flood information database for the purpose of developing a systematic evaluation of drainage and flooding problems in the state.

The Louisiana Atlas of Floodplains and Flooding Problems was compiled from existing sources and serves as a reference document for applicants seeking state funds, as well as for reviewers of project applications at the state level. It includes maps of each of the 15 river basins in the state, indicating:

- Geologic floodplains
- 100-year floodplain
- Flood prone soils
- Land use – land cover
- Existing and proposed flood control projects
- Flood problem areas
- Federal and state lands and scenic streams

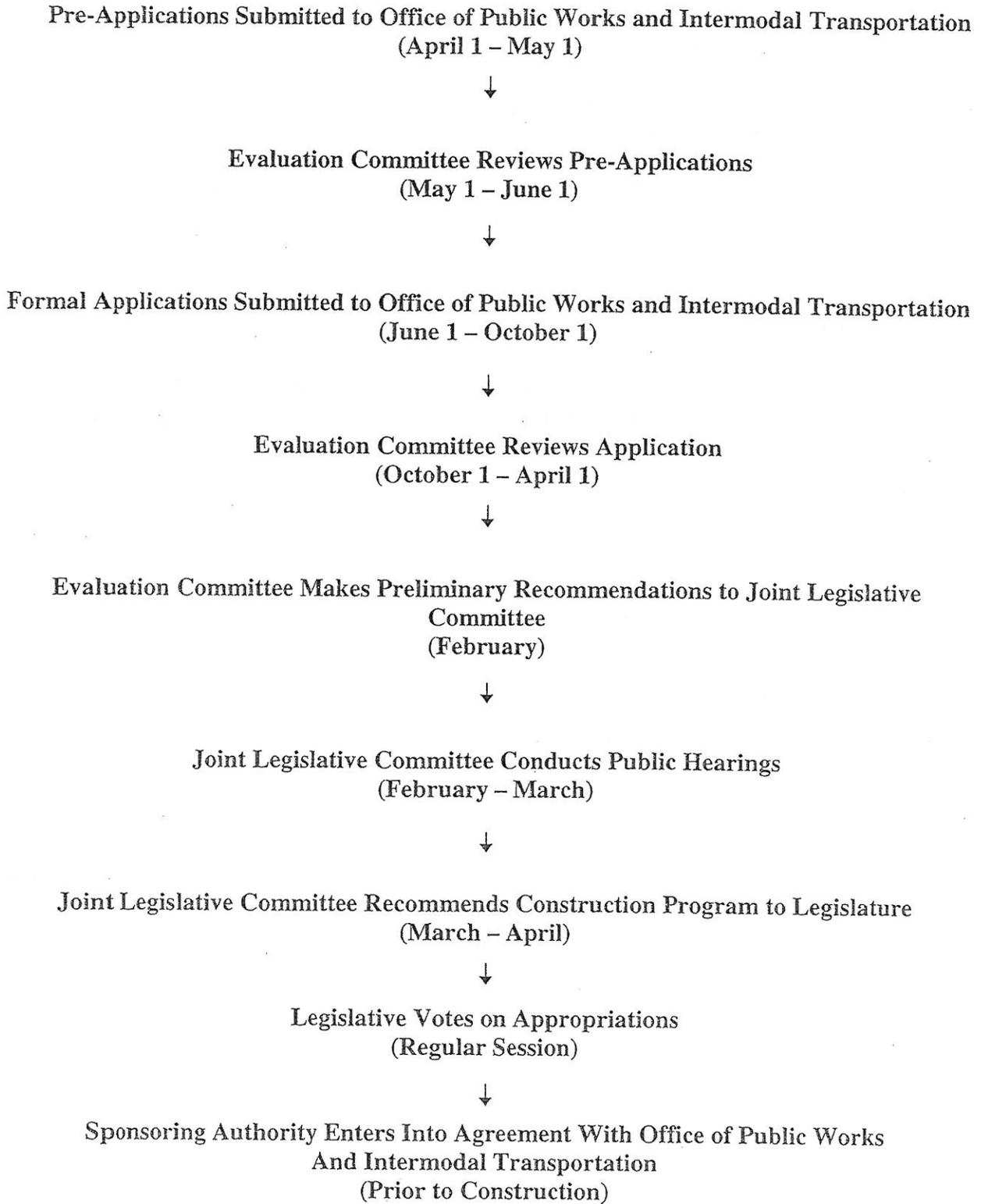


Figure1. Major Steps in Processing an Application

F. Number of Applications

No limitation is set on the number of applications that a sponsoring authority may submit. However, the Evaluation Committee may limit its review of applications to a maximum of three per sponsoring authority each program year depending on manpower availability and potential funds to assure equitable distribution of available funds throughout the state. Therefore, sponsoring authorities submitting multiple applications are urged to establish a priority among proposed projects prior to submission of pre-applications.

G. Activity and Permit Consistency with Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

All proposed projects submitted for funding to the Statewide Flood Control Program that are located in the coastal zone will be subject to review for consistency with the State's Master Plan.

**II. PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING STATEWIDE
CONTROL PROGRAM**

Part II

PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING STATEWIDE FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAM

This section describes the sequence of events involved in implementing the Statewide Flood Control Program. The sequence begins and ends each year during the regular session of the Legislature. The schedule of events is depicted in Figure 2. Highlights of the program operations are depicted in Figure 3. Specific procedures are described briefly in this section and in parts III, IV, and V of this document.

A. Pre-Application and Resolution (April 1 – May 1)

Sponsoring authorities are to complete the pre-application, and must submit their completed pre-applications and resolutions to OPWIT not later than 4 p.m. on May 1. Pre-applications received after May 1 will not be eligible for the program in the current year. Pre-applications must include documentation of the flooding problem in order to be considered.

B. Evaluation Committee Review of Pre-Applications (May 1 – June 1)

Pre-applications will be reviewed and screened by the Evaluation Committee. The reasons for the review are to determine whether there is documented evidence of flood damages; whether the sponsoring authority is requesting OPWIT assistance in preparing the full application; whether the proposed solution (if such a solution has been developed at this time) is eligible for funding under this program; and whether the sponsoring authority is willing to assume responsibility for its share of the cost, including new rights-of-way, operation and maintenance costs, and other obligations.

All pre-applications that are determined to be ineligible by the Evaluation Committee will be returned with appropriate comments by June 1 or as soon as possible. All eligible pre-applications will remain on file until a formal application is submitted or for a period of four subsequent funding years. The pre-application evaluation criteria for OPWIT assistance are described in Part III (Pre-Application Evaluation Procedures).

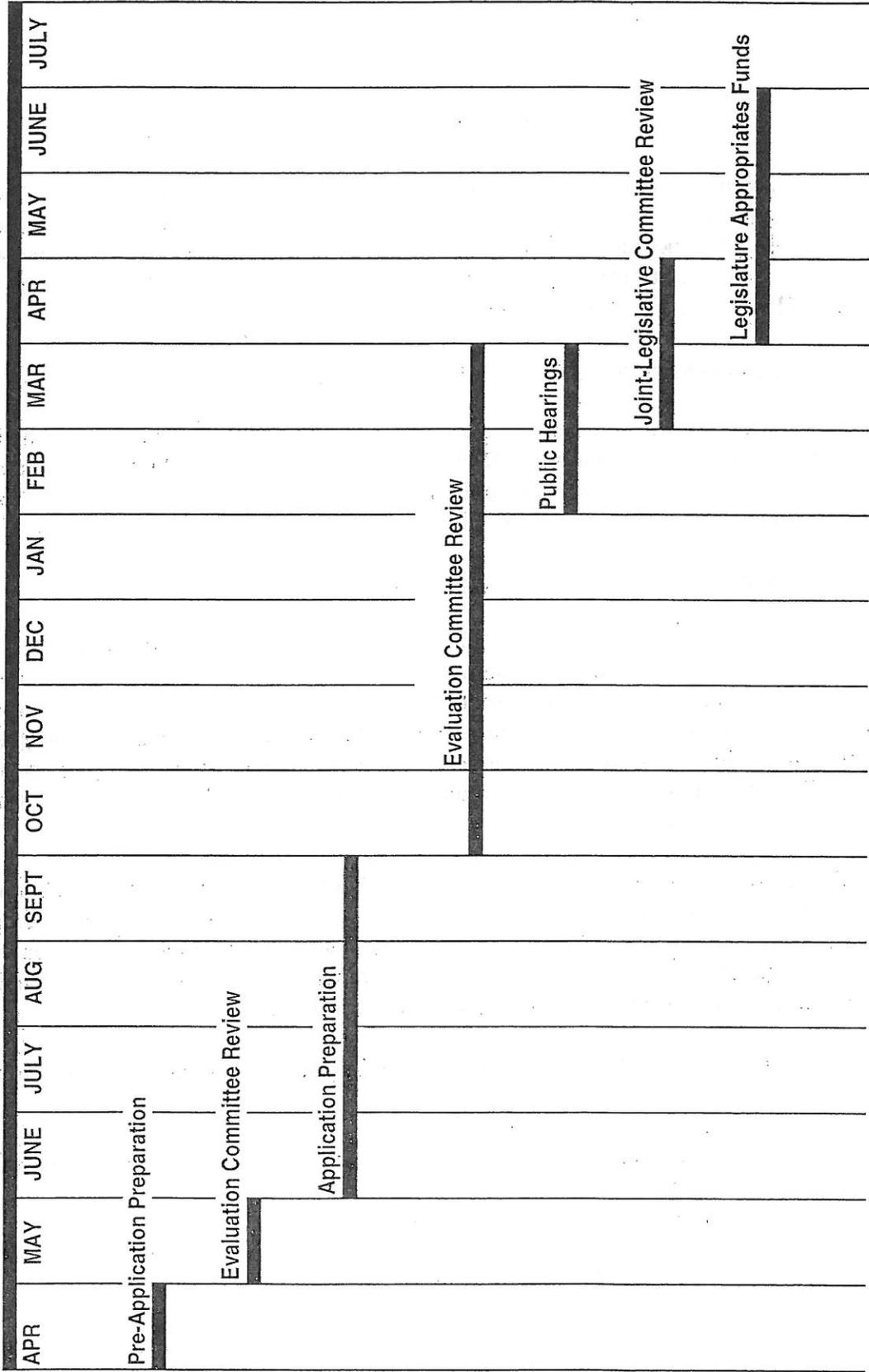
Pre-applications that have been determined to be eligible and that may move on to the application stage include:

1. Pre-applications submitted by sponsoring authorities with a population of more than 50,000.
2. Pre-applications from sponsoring authorities to receive assistance from OPWHFPIT in the application stage.
3. Pre-application from sponsoring authorities eligible for assistance from OPWIT in the application stage that cannot be handled by OPWIT in time for the current funding year that chose to prepare their own applications.

Figure 2

Schedule

Statewide Flood Control Program



Statewide Flood Control Program FLOW CHART

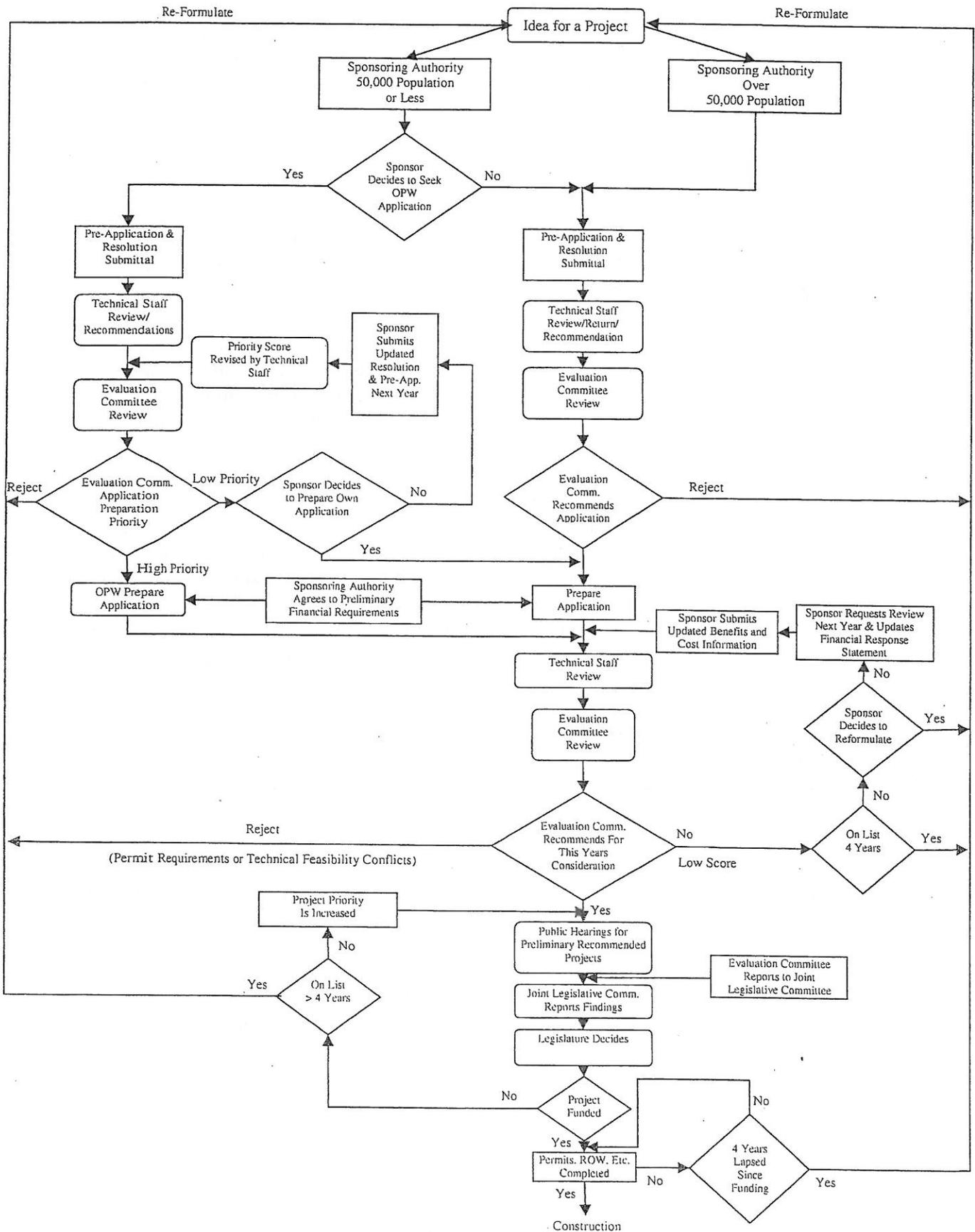


Figure 3. Flow Chart

Pre-applications in the third group may be processed in the application stage by OPWIT in time for the next year's funding. Applications on which OPWIT initiates work will receive increased priority for assistance in application preparation in the following funding years. The sponsoring authorities need not wait for OPWIT assistance; however, they may prepare and submit their own applications.

At the end of the pre-application review period, applicants will be notified of the status of their pre-applications. The sponsoring authorities seeking OPWIT assistance in preparing an application will be informed by letter whether they: (1) will receive OPWIT assistance in time for the current funding cycle; or (2) will not receive assistance at this time and must compete for assistance again the following year.

Authorities completing their own applications may automatically move into the application stage unless the proposed solution is not eligible as a project under the program. If the proposed solution is not consistent with the program's objectives, the Evaluation Committee may suggest alternative solutions which must be addressed in order for the application to be eligible.

C. Application Preparation (June 1 - October 1)

Applications may be submitted anytime between June 1 and October 1, but must be received by OPWIT no later than 4 p.m. October 1, in order to be considered for funding during the upcoming legislative session. Applications received after this deadline will not be eligible for the current year's program. Applications for which pre-applications were received and approved from the previous year(s) may also be accepted during this period, provided all other procedures and deadlines have been met and four years has not lapsed since the pre-application submittal.

On request, OPWIT will prepare applications for eligible sponsoring authorities to the extent possible. All applications must adhere to the methodologies described in the instructions contained in SWFC Procedures Manual.

D. Evaluation Committee Review of Applications (October 1 - April 1)

During this six-month period, the Evaluation Committee will review and evaluate all completed applications in order to make recommendations to the Joint Legislative Committee for funding. Applications will be divided into urban and rural categories. Applications for projects in the nine major urban areas comprise the urban category, as shown in Figure 4, page II-5, and compete against all other urban projects for funding. All other applications will be grouped by funding district as shown in Figure 5, Page II-7. Rural projects are subdivided into two categories, rural-developed and rural-undeveloped according to the provisions in Part IV, Section A, Page IV-1. Rural-undeveloped projects compete only against other rural-undeveloped projects in the same funding district and likewise for rural-developed projects. Proposed projects will be evaluated and ranked based on criteria established by the Evaluation Committee as described in Part IV.

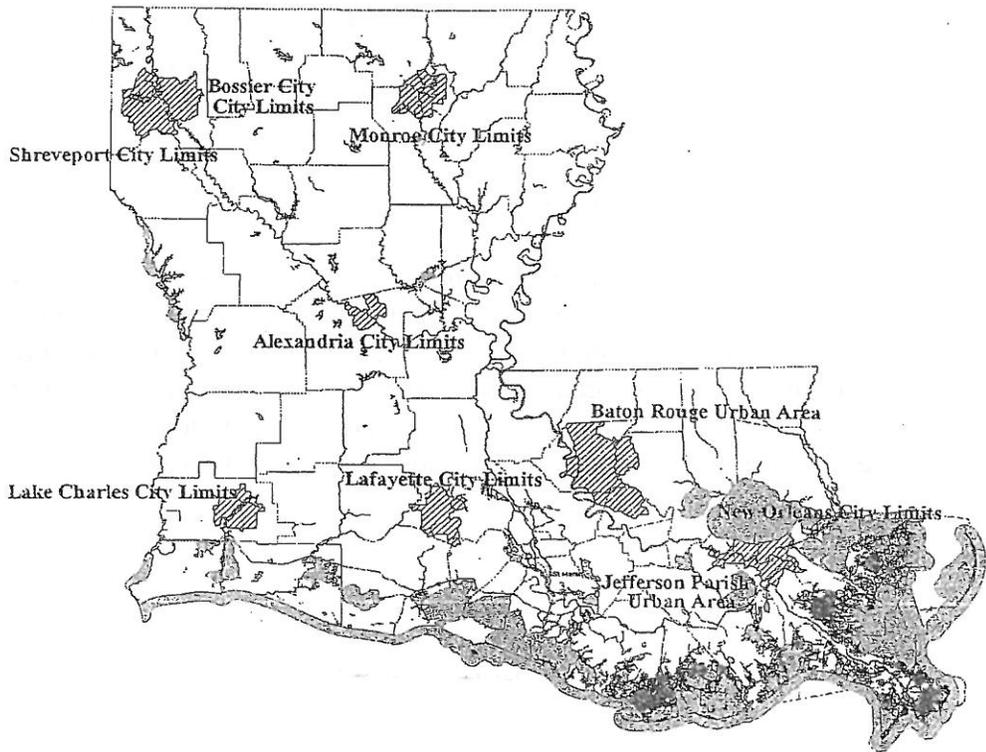


Figure 4. Nine Urban Areas Funding Group

Projects recommended to the Joint Legislative Committee on Transportation, Highways and Public Works will include a mix of those occurring in rural-undeveloped and rural-developed areas within each funding district as well as those for urban areas of the state. The method for allocating funding percentages within each district and the method for allocating total program funds to the various districts are presented in Part IV.

E. Public Hearings (February – March)

As part of the application evaluation process, the Joint Legislative Committee will hold public hearings in locations convenient to each funding district. The purpose of the hearings will be to receive comments from the public on the preliminary recommendations of the Evaluation Committee. After the hearings, the Evaluation Committee will incorporate public comments into its evaluation, complete the project evaluations, and submit a priority ordered list of projects to the Joint Legislative Committee.

F. Legislative Process (March – Regular Session)

From the list of projects recommended by the Evaluation Committee, the Joint Legislative Committee will recommend to the Legislature a construction program to be funded during the regular session. Projects recommended by the Evaluation Committee but not funded will remain active and will automatically be included in the recommended projects for the next year and receive additional points in the evaluation scoring procedure. Applications for projects that are not recommended will be returned to the sponsoring authorities with reasons for rejection.



Figure 5. Five Funding Districts for Rural Projects

BLANK PAGE

III PRE-APPLICATION EVALUATION PROCEDURES



Part III

PRE-APPLICATION EVALUATION PROCEDURES

A. Pre-Application Review and Evaluation Procedure

The Evaluation Committee will be responsible for the review and evaluation of pre-applications. The reasons for reviewing and evaluating the pre-applications are to determine:

1. Whether there is documented evidence of flood damages
2. Whether the sponsoring authority is requesting OPWIT assistance in preparing the full application
3. Whether the proposed solution (if one has been developed) appears to be eligible for funding under this program
4. Whether the sponsoring authority is willing to assume responsibility for its share of the cost

If the applicant fails to adequately document that flood damages have occurred, the Evaluation Committee will not evaluate the pre-application and will notify the sponsoring authority accordingly. Because of time and manpower constraints, OPWIT will not be able to provide immediate assistance to all sponsoring authorities requesting assistance in the application stage.

Consideration will be given to:

1. Time elapsed since the initial request was made
2. Local support
3. Existence of applicable surveying and engineering information within the OPWIT files and the degree to which this information can be used
4. Severity of the flooding problems documented

Points will be awarded to sponsoring authorities seeking OPWIT assistance in preparing applications for the above items in the following manner:

1. Time Elapsed: Add 1.0 point for each year up to four years since initial request was made.

2. Local Support: Add up to 1.0 point for letters from the entire respective legislative delegation being on file.
3. Existence of Information: Add 1.0 point if vertical control has been established over the project area; 1.0 more point if no additional cross sections need to be taken; and add 1.0 more point if engineering calculations and the design are complete.
4. Severity of Problem: Add the appropriate number of points based on the following documented information.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Occurrence</u>	<u>Points</u>
0.1 point for each building damages	x	Number of =
0.1 point for each 300 acres flooded		occurrences
0.1 point for each landowner affected		in past 10
2.0 points for loss of life		years

NOTE: Priorities will be established for each funding district, effective June 1 of each year. The Office of Public Works and Intermodal Transportation will identify pre-applications for which it will try to complete applications during the June 1 through October 1 application preparation period.

**IV. EVALUATION OF PROPOSED PROJECTS AND
DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS**

Part IV

EVALUATION OF PROPOSED PROJECTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A. Project Evaluation Procedure

The Evaluation Committee will compile a priority ranked list for the projects in rural-developed and rural-undeveloped areas within each district and projects within urban areas each funding year. For evaluation purposes, the project classifications concern the characteristics of the benefited area, not the design criteria or the contributing drainage area. The three project classifications are urban, rural-undeveloped and rural-developed. The urban category includes projects located in Shreveport, Bossier City, Monroe, Alexandria, Lake Charles, Lafayette, Baton Rouge and its contiguous urbanized areas, New Orleans, and the urbanized portions of Jefferson Parish as shown in Figure 4, page II-5. Rural-undeveloped projects are those located in areas with a structures density of 128 or less structures per square mile while rural-developed projects are located in areas with more than 128 structures per square mile. The evaluation will be based on a combination of rating procedures described hereinafter.

The priority ranking of each project will be based on the sum of the scores of parts A and B of the Application Evaluation Forms. Using the combined scores, the Evaluation Committee will produce a program priority list. The priority list will be forwarded to the Joint Committee on Transportation, Highways and Public Works.

1. Procedure for Application Evaluation Form –Part A

The Evaluation Committee will review each application and score it according to the following form:

APPLICATION EVALUATION FORM - - PART A

Category	Points		Comments
	Maximum	Credited	
Documentation of flood problem	20		
Local support	5		
Technical feasibility	45		
Prevention of loss of life and improved public safety	5		
Environmental effects and impact on development	15		
Projects recommended but not funded	10		
TOTAL FROM PART A	100	-----	

The following guidelines will be used by the Evaluation Committee to rate applications to the Statewide Flood Control Program. This scoring procedure pertains to projects, which meet the legislative intent of the program. Projects that are engineeringly unsound, cause unreasonable flooding in other areas, cause unacceptable or unmitigable environmental damages or otherwise do not meet the objectives of the program will not be scored.

- a. Documentation of the Flood Problem (20 points maximum) This category takes into consideration the adequacy of documentation which demonstrates the existence and severity of flood damages.

- b. Local Support (5 points maximum) This category takes into consideration the following:
 - (1) Letters of support on file from the respective legislative delegation
 - (2) No letters of objection from public officials, neighboring authorities, citizens groups, etc.
 - (3) Multiple sponsorship

c. Technical Feasibility (45 points maximum) This category takes into consideration the following:

- (1) Completeness of project design
- (2) Due consideration of alternatives (structural and non-structural)
- (3) Compatibility of the project to other Federal, state, and local projects
- (4) Impact on flooding in areas upstream, downstream, and adjacent to the benefited area

d. Prevention of Loss of Life (5 point maximum) This category takes into consideration the following:

- (1) Historical losses of life that may have been prevented by the project
- (2) The degree of success of the project at maintaining access to vital services (e.g., hospitals) and protection of evacuation routes

e. Environmental Effects and Impact on Development (15 point maximum) The category takes into consideration the following:

- (1) No letters of objection from public agencies
- (2) No impact on special historical, archeological, geological features, or environmentally sensitive areas
- (3) Not in a wetlands area
- (4) Effectiveness of the project in relation to encroachment into flood prone area (i.e., 100-year floodplain)

f. Projects Recommended But Not Funded (10 point maximum)

Add points for each year (up to a four year maximum) that the proposed project has been on the list of recommended projects but has not received funding.

2. Procedure for Application Evaluation Form—Part B.

Ratings are computed on the basis of potential damage reductions associated with the design flood and do not include efforts to annualize benefits and costs. The same formula is to be used for rural-developed, rural-undeveloped projects, and urban projects, and appears below.

$$\text{Part B Score} = \frac{\text{Total Damages}^*}{\text{Total Construction Cost}} \times \frac{90}{90 - (\text{PLM} - 10)}$$

Where PLM = percent local match

*Total damages are any damages from the design storm which will be prevented by the flood control project including: agricultural crop and land damages; agricultural building damages; damages to residential, commercial, public, and other buildings; damages to roads; damages to buildings; and damages to industries.

In the Part B scoring process, projects are separated into their appropriate categories (i.e., rural-undeveloped, rural-developed, and urban).

3. Example of Evaluations

The Evaluation Committee will calculate the scores from Parts A and B to derive the total score for each project. The priority ranking will be determined by adding the total scores from Parts A and B for each project. In the following example hypothetical information is used to compare three projects.

a. Part A

The three projects are first scored using the Application Evaluation Form—Part A. Results for the three projects are summarized in the following table. Projects are given both a raw score and a final score. The project with the highest raw score is awarded 100 points and competing projects are awarded points based on the ratio of their raw scores to the raw score of the highest scored project multiplied by 100.

b. Part B

The following tables demonstrate the Part B evaluation procedure for the same three projects (assumed to be in the rural-developed category). The benefits data presented in the first table would be taken from the applications.

The damage reductions and cost data for each category shown in the following table are used to compute the raw scores shown in the table for Part B Scoring. The Part B scores will then be used to obtain a final score.

TABULATION OF PROJECT POINTS CREDITED FOR PART A

Category	Maximum Points	Project Points Credited		
		Flat River	Danville	Sunnydale
Documentation of Flood Problem	20	12	17	13
Local Support	5	4	5	4
Technical feasibility	45	36	40	27
Prevention of loss of life and Improved Public Safety	5	3	3	2
Environmental effects and impact on development	15	1	3	2
Projects recommended but not funded	10	2.5	0	0
RAW SCORE	100	58.5	68	48
FINAL SCORE*		86	100	71

*The project with the highest raw score receives 100 points. The other projects receive a percentage of 100 based on their raw score relative to the project with the highest raw score.

TABULATION OF COSTS AND BENEFITS

Category	<u>Project Damage Reduction (Dollars)</u>		
	Flat River	Danville	Sunnydale
Agricultural	118,746	600,000	40,000
Residences	4,797,000	1,000,000	350,000
C&I Buildings	-----	50,000	1,100,000
Other Buildings	-----	100,000	700,000
Farm Structures	-----	200,000	100,000
TOTAL DAMAE REDUCTION	4,915,746	1,950,000	2,290,000
CONSTRUCTION COST	1,300,000	550,000	700,000

PART B SCORING

Scoring Category	Flat River	Danville	Sunnydale
Raw Score			
<u>Total Damages</u> =	<u>\$4,915,746</u>	<u>\$1,950,000</u>	<u>\$2,290,000</u>
Construction Cost	\$1,300,000	\$550,000	\$700,000
Or	3.78	3.55	3.27
Additional Funding Adjustment =			
$\frac{90}{90 - (PLM-10)}$	$\frac{90}{90 - (40-10)}$ *	$\frac{90}{90 - (10-10)}$	$\frac{90}{90 - (10-10)}$
Or	1.50	1.00	1.00
Adjusted Score =			
Raw Score x Additional Funding Adjustment	5.67	3.55	3.27

* In this case Flat River contributed greater than the minimum local match and therefore receives a higher score.

c. Priority Score

The point totals from parts A and B are multiplied in the following table to establish scores for the priority ranking of projects to be recommended for funding.

FINAL PRIORITY SCORES

Form	Project		
	Flat River	Danville	Sunnydale
Part A	86	100	71
Part B	5.67	3.55	3.27
Total ("Part A" X "Part B")	488	355	232
Rank	1	2	3

If these three applications were in the same district and they were all in the rural developed category (as previously stated), the Evaluation Committee would recommend them for funding in the following order: (1) Flat River, (2) Danville, and (3) Sunnydale.

B. Project Application Review and Public Hearings

The Flood Control Project Evaluation Committee will review applications between October 1 and the following April 1. During the review period, public hearings will be conducted in locations convenient to each Statewide Flood Control Program funding district by the Joint Legislative Committee on Transportation, Highways, and Public Works to solicit comments on the projects being considered for funding.

During this time, the Evaluation Committee will also receive from the Joint Legislative Committee on Transportation, Highways, and Public Works a projected funding level for the construction program of the coming year.

Based on the information gathered at the public hearings and the application evaluations, the Evaluation Committee will submit a list of recommended projects to the Joint Legislative Committee, on the basis of the distribution of funds described below.

C. Distribution of Funds

The distribution of program funds is based on a two-tiered system including: (1) the nine major urban areas in Louisiana as shown in Figure 4, Page II-5; and (2) the five funding districts shown in Figure 5, Page II-7. Forty-five percent of total program funds is allocated to project areas within the nine designated urban areas. Projects within urban areas must compete for funding with projects from all urban areas. However, no more than 20 percent of the total amount of funds available to finance projects in Louisiana's urban areas may be allocated to any single urban area. The urban areas included are Shreveport, Bossier City, Monroe, Alexandria, Lake Charles, Lafayette, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and its contiguous urbanized area, and the urbanized portion of Jefferson Parish. The boundaries of the city limits and urbanized areas are consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau's urban designation.

Fifty-five percent of total program funds are allocated to rural projects in the five funding districts. There are two categories of rural projects for funding distribution, rural-undeveloped and rural-developed. The formula for distributing funds among the five districts is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{District's Percent of Available Funding} = \\ &[0.50 \times (\text{District's Percent of State's Total Area})] + \\ &[0.50 \times (\text{District's Percent of State's Total Flood Plain Area})] \end{aligned}$$

Table 1 presents the funding allocation percentage for each of the five districts.

TABLE 1
BY FUNDING DISTRICT FUNDING ALLOCATIONS FOR RURAL PROJECTS

Funding District	Percent of State Total		
	Land Area	Floodplain	Funding Allocation
Northwest	28.3	17.9	23.1
Northeast	18.4	14.9	16.7
Southwest	17.4	13.6	15.5
Southeast	19.3	25.9	22.6
South Central	16.6	27.7	22.1
State Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

An important feature of the program is the separation of funds into rural-undeveloped and rural-developed categories within each funding district. The Evaluation Committee determines which category will be used for a project during the application review. The method for making the determination is based on structure density in the benefited area. Benefited areas with structure densities of more than 128 structures per square mile which are not one of the nine designated urban areas are considered rural-developed. Benefited areas with structure densities of 128 or less structures per square mile are considered rural-undeveloped.

District funds are divided between the two rural categories. The separation of funds is based on the amount of agricultural land and relation to the amount within the entire state. The formulas for making the primary separation between rural-developed and rural-undeveloped areas are:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Percent of District Funds Designated Rural-Undeveloped} = \\ &(\text{District's Percent of Total State Agricultural Area}) / \\ &[(\text{District's Percent of Total State Agricultural Area}) + \\ &(\text{District's Percent of Total State Developed Area})] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Percent of District Funds Designated Rural-Developed} = \\ &(\text{District's Percent of Total State Developed Area}) / \\ &[(\text{District's Percent of Total State Agricultural Area}) + \\ &(\text{District's Percent of Total State Developed Area})] \end{aligned}$$

The two formulas account for 100 percent of the district funding total in all cases. The recommended funding ratios for the two rural categories are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2
RECOMMENDED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS,
RURAL CATEGORY FOR FUNDING DISTRICTS

Funding District	Percentage of District Funds	
	Rural-Undeveloped	Rural-Developed
Northwest	52	48
Northeast	73	27
Southwest	55	45
Southeast	29	71
South Central	42	58

The Evaluation Committee will make its recommendations for projects within the limitations of the funding projections for the coming year and in accordance with the distributions presented in Tables 1 and 2. Table 3 presents the funding distribution for a hypothetical \$50 million construction program allocation.

D. Redistribution Procedure

In the event that there are an insufficient number of approved projects in a funding district for a particular category (e.g., rural-undeveloped), then those funds would be allocated to fund projects in the other rural category (in this example, rural-developed) within the same district. If there are insufficient approved projects in both rural categories for a particular district to utilize the funding allocation in a particular year, then the excess funds shall be allocated to fund rural projects in the other funding districts which have been approved but not funded.

All excess funds shall be redistributed to other districts on a pro rata basis based on each funding district's percentage of rural project funds (Table 1). The first priority will be to use unrequested rural-undeveloped funds to fund approved rural-undeveloped projects in other districts. In the event that funds are still remaining, rural-undeveloped funds may then be used to fund rural-developed projects in other funding districts. Similarly, unrequested rural-developed project funds shall be redistributed to other districts after satisfying all approved rural-developed projects and before becoming available to fund approved rural-undeveloped projects in other districts.

Table 3

**EXAMPLE OF DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FOR HYPOTHETICAL
\$50 MILLION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**

District	Total (\$ Million)	District Total (\$ Million)	Targeted Funded Range (\$ Million)	
			Rural- Undeveloped	Rural- Developed
Urban Areas	22.50	-----	-----	-----
Funding Districts	27.50	-----	-----	-----
Northwest		6.35	3.30	3.05
Northeast		4.60	3.34	1.26
Southwest		4.25	2.34	1.91
Southeast		6.20	1.80	4.40
South Central		6.10	2.56	3.54
TOTAL	50.00	27.50	13.34	14.16

If funds allocated to the five funding districts are remaining after all approved rural projects have been funded, any remaining funds may then be used to fund approved but unfunded projects in urban areas. Similarly, any funds remaining after all approved urban projects have been funded may then be used to finance rural projects in the funding districts and shall be allocated in the same fashion as any funds initially allocated to these districts.

It is the intention of this program that redistributed funds be sufficient to complete a project. If funds available for redistribution are insufficient to complete a project, such funds shall then be carried forward to supplement the funding base for the next year's program.

In the event that funds become available due to the expiration of the four-year period allowed sponsoring authorities to generate local matching funds, those funds previously set aside will be redistributed in the same manner as described above.

E. Legislative Process

The Joint Legislative Committee on Transportation, Highways and Public Works will submit to the Legislature a construction program. As specified by Act 351, the Legislature may delete any project that it believes was not selected in accordance with the guidelines of the Act. The Legislature may not make any additions or substitutions to the construction program.

Projects recommended by the Evaluation Committee but not funded by the legislature will remain on the Evaluation Committee's recommendation list for a period of up to four years. These projects must compete with all other remaining projects from previous funding years (up to four years) and new projects in subsequent funding years. However, projects recommended but not funded will be awarded 3.3 points (10 points maximum) for each year since the first filing of the project application.

F. Construction and Operation

Each sponsoring authority designated as a receiptant of program funds must enter into an agreement with the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Public Works, Hurricane Flood Protection and Intermodal Transportation prior to the initiation of construction of a project and awarding of funds. This agreement stipulates procedures that must be followed during all construction phases of the project, operation and maintenance, as well as the sponsoring authorities' obligations under R.S. 38:90. Policies and procedures that must be adhered to are detailed in the *Statewide Flood Control Program Procedural Manual for Funded Projects* made available to all sponsoring authorities designated to receive program funding.

V. TIME SCHEDULE FOR FUNDED PROJECTS

TIME SCHEDULE FOR FUNDED PROJECTS

The requests for Statewide Flood Control Program funds far exceed the amount of money made available each year. In an effort to best utilize the available funds, the following time schedules shall be incorporated into project development:

TASK	MAXIMUM TIME YEARS
1. Execution of Agreement Between OPWIT and Sponsor	½
2. Application for Permits	1
3. Submittal of preliminary plans	2
4. Submittal of Draft Final Plans, Specifications and Cost Estimate	3
5. Acquisition of Rights-of-Way, Permits and Utility Relocation and securing the funding for the Sponsor's portion of the project	3 ½
6. Advertising for Bids and Awarding of Contract	4

The date of the letter from the chairman of the Flood Control Evaluation Committee advising the sponsor that his project has been funded shall be used as the beginning point in determining the amount of time that has elapsed.

In the event a task is not completed within the maximum time allotted, the agreement between the OPWIT and the sponsor shall be canceled and the state funds that were allocated for the proposed project shall be reallocated.

VI. INDEX

INDEX

A

Act 351	
Creation of Statewide Flood Control	I-2
Agreement	
Time to Execute	V-1
Applications	
Date Applications Must be Submitted	I-3
How Applications are Reviewed and Scored	IV-2 – IV-8
How are Applications Divided	II-4
Number of Applications	I-6
Step in Processing Application	I-5
When Applications Are Reviewed	I-3

E

Evaluation Committee	
Evaluation Procedure	IV-1 – IV-8
When are Applications Evaluated	I-3
When are Pre-applications Evaluated	II-1
Who is the Evaluation Committee	I-3

F

Funding	
Distribution of Funds	IV-8 – IV-11
How Funds are Divided	I-5
Minimum State Funding for Project	I-4
Who Requests Funding	I-2

J

Joint Legislative Committee	
When is the Public Hearings Held	I-3
Who Recommends the Program to be Funded	I-3

L

Legislative	
Legislative Process	IV-12
When Does the Legislature Fund Projects	II-6

M

Maintenance

Who is Responsible for Maintenance Costs II-1

O

Operation

Who is Responsible for Operation Costs II-1

P

Pre-applications

Date Pre-applications Must be Submitted II-1

How Are Pre-applications Reviewed III-1 – III-2

Pre-applications General Information III-1

When Pre-applications Are Reviewed II-1

R

Right-of-Way

Who is Responsible for Acquiring Rights-of-Way II-1

S

Sponsoring Authorities

What are Sponsoring Authorities Required to Provide I-3

Who Can Sign the Pre-application III-3

Who Has to Complete the Application IV-1

Who Has to Complete the Pre-application III-2

Who Requests Funding I-2

Statewide Flood Control Program

How to be Eligible for the Program I-2

Program Highlights II-1

What Created the Program I-2

What is the Program I-2

Why was the Program Started I-1

T

Time

Time Schedule for Funded Projects VI-1

Time to Submit Applications II-1
Time to Submit Pre-applications II-1

U

Utilities

Time for Utility Relocation V-1

