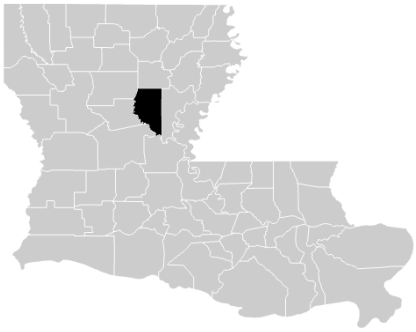
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

VOLUME 1



LASALLE PARISH, LOUISIANA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

COMMUNITY NAME	COMMUNITY NUMBER
JENA, TOWN OF	220334
LASALLE PARISH, UNINCORPORATED AREAS	220112
OLLA, TOWN OF	220343
TULLOS, TOWN OF	220350
URANIA, TOWN OF	220397

FEMA

PRELIMINARY
10/28/2020

EFFECTIVE:

TBD

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER
22059CV000A
Version Number 2.6.3.6

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FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY REPORT
LASALLE PARISH, LOUISIANA

SECTION 1.0 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 The National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a voluntary Federal program that enables property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance protection against losses from flooding. This insurance is designed to provide an alternative to disaster assistance to meet the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods.

For decades, the national response to flood disasters was generally limited to constructing flood-control works such as dams, levees, sea-walls, and the like, and providing disaster relief to flood victims. This approach did not reduce losses nor did it discourage unwise development. In some instances, it may have actually encouraged additional development. To compound the problem, the public generally could not buy flood coverage from insurance companies, and building techniques to reduce flood damage were often overlooked.

In the face of mounting flood losses and escalating costs of disaster relief to the general taxpayers, the U.S. Congress created the NFIP. The intent was to reduce future flood damage through community floodplain management ordinances, and provide protection for property owners against potential losses through an insurance mechanism that requires a premium to be paid for the protection.

The U.S. Congress established the NFIP on August 1, 1968, with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The NFIP was broadened and modified with the passage of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and other legislative measures. It was further modified by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 and the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004. The NFIP is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is a component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between local communities and the Federal Government. If a community adopts and enforces floodplain management regulations to reduce future flood risks to new construction and substantially improved structures in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. The community's floodplain management regulations must meet or exceed criteria established in accordance with Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, *Criteria for Land Management and Use*.

SFHAs are delineated on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). Under the NFIP, buildings that were built before the flood hazard was identified on the community's FIRMs are generally referred to as "Pre-FIRM" buildings. When the NFIP was created, the U.S. Congress recognized that insurance for Pre-FIRM buildings would be prohibitively expensive if the premiums were not subsidized by the Federal Government. Congress also recognized that most of these floodprone buildings were built

by individuals who did not have sufficient knowledge of the flood hazard to make informed decisions. The NFIP requires that full actuarial rates reflecting the complete flood risk be charged on all buildings constructed or substantially improved on or after the effective date of the initial FIRM for the community or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later. These buildings are generally referred to as “Post-FIRM” buildings.

1.2 Purpose of this Flood Insurance Study Report

This Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report updates information on the existence and severity of flood hazards for the study area. The studies described in this report developed flood hazard data that will be used to establish actuarial flood insurance rates and to assist communities in efforts to implement sound floodplain management.

In some states or communities, floodplain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive than the minimum Federal requirements. Contact your State NFIP Coordinator to ensure that any higher State standards are included in the community’s regulations.

1.3 Jurisdictions Included in the Flood Insurance Study Project

This FIS Report covers the entire geographic area of LaSalle Parish, Louisiana.

The jurisdictions that are included in this project area, along with the Community Identification Number (CID) for each community and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC-8) sub-basins affecting each, are shown in Table 1. The FIRM panel numbers that affect each community are listed. If the flood hazard data for the community is not included in this FIS Report, the location of that data is identified.

Table 1: Listing of NFIP Jurisdictions

Community	CID	HUC-8 Sub-Basin(s)	Located on FIRM Panel(s)	If Not Included, Location of Flood Hazard Data
Jena, Town of	220334	8040304	22059C0185C, 22059C0195C, 22059C0205C, 22059C0215C,	

Community	CID	HUC-8 Sub-Basin(s)	Located on FIRM Panel(s)	If Not Included, Location of Flood Hazard Data
Lasalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	220112	08040207, 08040301, 08040302, 08040304	22059C0015C, 22059C0020C, 22059C0025C[1], 22059C0035C, 22059C0045C, 22059C0050C[1], 22059C0075C, 22059C0080C, 22059C0085C, 22059C0090C, 22059C0095C, 22059C0125C, 22059C0150C, 22059C0175C, 22059C0180C, 22059C0185C, 22059C0190C, 22059C0195C, 22059C0205C, 22059C0210C, 22059C0215C, 22059C0220C, 22059C0250C, 22059C0275C, 22059C0300C, 22059C0325C, 22059C0350C, 22059C0375C, 22059C0400C, 22059C0425C,	
Olla, Town of	220343	8040302	22059C0020C, 22059C0035C, 22059C0125C,	
Tullos, Town of	220350	8040302	22059C0080C, 22059C0090C,	
Urania, Town of	220397	8040302	22059C0020C, 22059C0085C,	

[1] Panel Not Printed

1.4 Considerations for using this Flood Insurance Study Report

The NFIP encourages State and local governments to implement sound floodplain management programs. To assist in this endeavor, each FIS Report provides floodplain data, which may include a combination of the following: 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent annual chance flood elevations (the 1-percent-annual-chance flood elevation is also referred to as the Base Flood Elevation (BFE)); delineations of the 1-percent-annual-chance and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplains; and 1-percent-annual-chance floodway. This

information is presented on the FIRM and/or in many components of the FIS Report, including Flood Profiles, Floodway Data tables, Summary of Non-Coastal Stillwater Elevations tables, and Coastal Transect Parameters tables (not all components may be provided for a specific FIS).

This section presents important considerations for using the information contained in this FIS Report and the FIRM, including changes in format and content. Figures 1, 2, and 3 present information that applies to using the FIRM with the FIS Report.

- Part or all of this FIS Report may be revised and republished at any time. In addition, part of this FIS Report may be revised by a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), which does not involve republication or redistribution of the FIS Report. Refer to Section 6.5 of this FIS Report for information about the process to revise the FIS Report and/or FIRM.

  It is, therefore, the responsibility of the user to consult with community officials by contacting the community repository to obtain the most current FIS Report components. Communities participating in the NFIP have established repositories of flood hazard data for floodplain management and flood insurance purposes. Community map repository addresses are provided in Table 30, "Map Repositories," within this FIS Report.

- New FIS Reports are frequently developed for multiple communities, such as entire counties. A countywide FIS Report incorporates previous FIS Reports for individual communities and the unincorporated area of the county (if not jurisdictional) into a single document and supersedes those documents for the purposes of the NFIP.

  The initial Countywide FIS Report for LaSalle Parish, Louisiana became effective on TBD. Refer to Table 27 for information about subsequent revisions to the FIRMs.

- Selected FIRM panels for the community may contain information (such as floodways and cross sections) that was previously shown separately on the corresponding Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM) panels. In addition, former flood hazard zone designations have been changed as follows:

Old Zone	New Zone
A1 through A30	AE
V1 through V30	VE
B	X (shaded)
C	X (unshaded)

- The CRS is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Visit the FEMA Web site at **www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system** or contact your appropriate FEMA Regional Office for more information about this program.

- Previous FIS Reports and FIRMs may have included levees that were accredited as reducing the risk associated with the 1-percent-annual-chance flood based on the information available and the mapping standards of the NFIP at that time. For FEMA to continue to accredit the identified levees, the levees must meet the

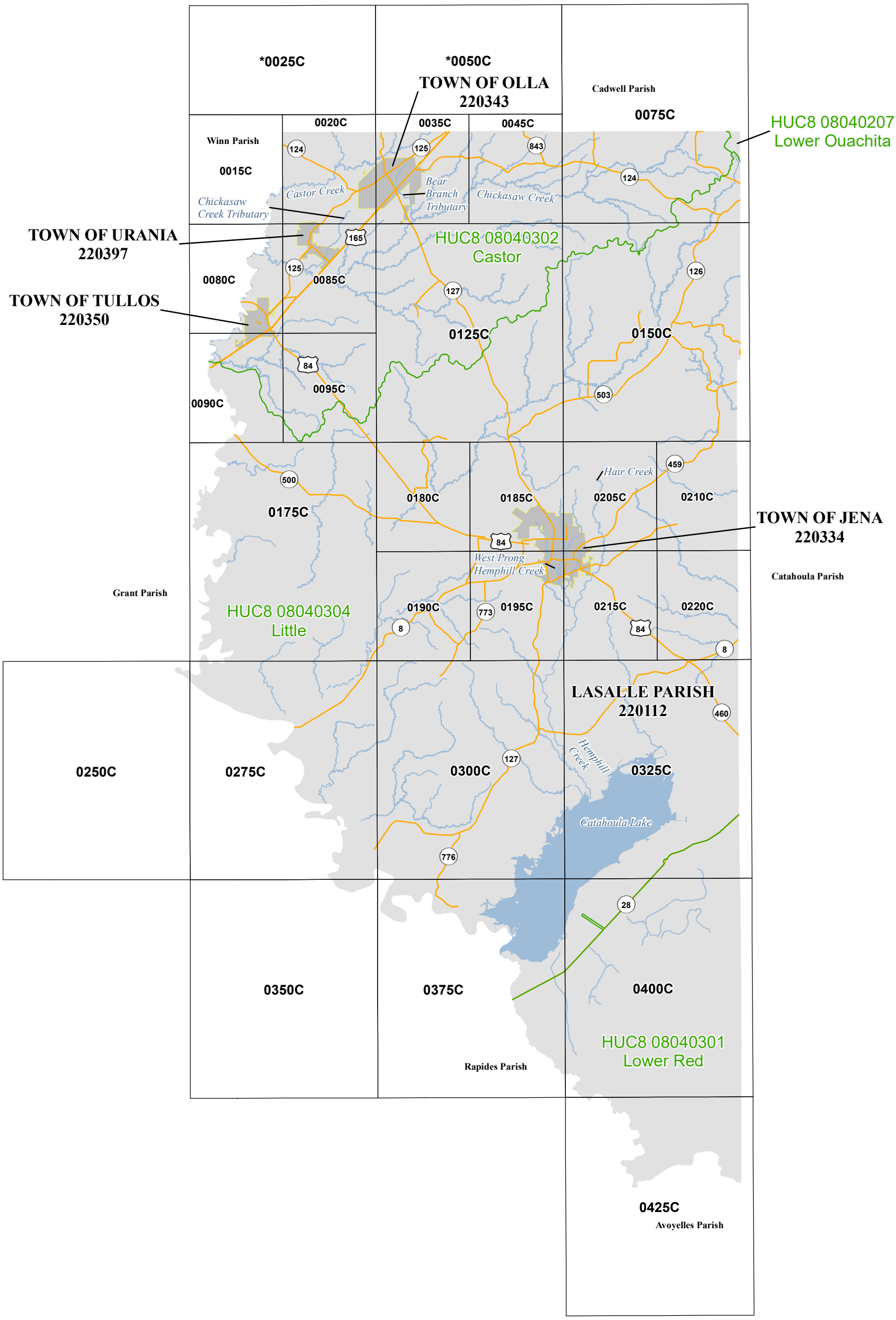
criteria of the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Section 65.10 (44 CFR 65.10), titled “Mapping of Areas Protected by Levee Systems.”

Since the status of levees is subject to change at any time, the user should contact the appropriate agency for the latest information regarding levees presented in Table 8 of this FIS Report. For levees owned or operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), information may be obtained from the USACE National Levee Database (**nld.usace.army.mil**). For all other levees, the user is encouraged to contact the appropriate local community.

Please also note that FEMA has identified one or more levees in this jurisdiction that have not been demonstrated by the community or levee owner to meet the requirements of 44 CFR 65.10, of the NFIP regulations as it relates to the levee’s capacity to provide 1-percent-annual-chance flood protection. As such, temporary actions are being taken until such time as FEMA is able to initiate a new flood risk project to apply new levee analysis and mapping procedures to leveed areas. These temporary actions involve using the flood hazard data shown on the previous effective FIRM exactly as shown on that prior FIRM and identifying the area with bounding lines and special map notes. If a vertical datum conversion was executed for the county, then the Base Flood Elevations shown on the FIRM will now reflect elevations referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). These levees are on FIRM panel(s) 22059C0325C and 22059C0400C, on the Larto-Jonesville Levee/Black River, and are identified on FIRM panels as potential areas of flood hazard data changes based on further review. Please refer to Section 4.4 of this FIS Report for more information.

- FEMA has developed a *Guide to Flood Maps* (FEMA 258) and online tutorials to assist users in accessing the information contained on the FIRM. These include how to read panels and step-by-step instructions to obtain specific information. To obtain this guide and other assistance in using the FIRM, visit the FEMA Web site at www.fema.gov/online-tutorials.

The FIRM Index in Figure 1 shows the overall FIRM panel layout within La Salle Parish, Louisiana and also displays the panel number and effective date for each FIRM panel in the county. Other information shown on the FIRM Index includes community boundaries, flooding sources, watershed boundaries, and USGS HUC-8 codes.



1 inch = 4 miles 1:250,000

N

0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles

Map Projection:
State Plane Louisiana North Zone FIPS 1701 Feet;
North American Datum 1983

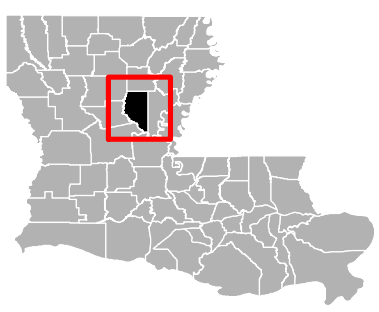
THE INFORMATION DEPICTED ON THIS MAP AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION ARE ALSO AVAILABLE IN DIGITAL FORMAT AT

HTTPS://MSC.FEMA.GOV

SEE FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

* PANEL NOT PRINTED - NO SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

COUNTY LOCATOR



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP INDEX

LASALLE PARISH, LOUISIANA and Incorporated Areas

PANELS PRINTED:

0015, 0020, 0035, 0045, 0075, 0080, 0085, 0090, 0095, 0125, 0150, 0175, 0180, 0185, 0190, 0195, 0205, 0210, 0215, 0220, 0250, 0275, 0300, 0325, 0350, 0375, 0400, 0425

PRELIMINARY
10/25/2020

FEMA

MAP NUMBER
22059CIND0C

EFFECTIVE DATE

Each FIRM panel may contain specific notes to the user that provide additional information regarding the flood hazard data shown on that map. However, the FIRM panel does not contain enough space to show all the notes that may be relevant in helping to better understand the information on the panel. Figure 2 contains the full list of these notes.

Figure 2: FIRM Notes to Users

NOTES TO USERS

For information and questions about this map, available products associated with this FIRM including historic versions of this FIRM, how to order products, or the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA Flood Map Service Center website at msc.fema.gov. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the website. Users may determine the current map date for each FIRM panel by visiting the FEMA Flood Map Service Center website or by calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange.

Communities annexing land on adjacent FIRM panels must obtain a current copy of the adjacent panel as well as the current FIRM Index. These may be ordered directly from the Flood Map Service Center at the number listed above.

For community and countywide map dates, refer to Table 27 in this FIS Report.

To determine if flood insurance is available in the community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

PRELIMINARY FIS REPORT: FEMA maintains information about map features, such as street locations and names, in or near designated flood hazard areas. Requests to revise information in or near designated flood hazard areas may be provided to FEMA during the community review period, at the final Consultation Coordination Officer's meeting, or during the statutory 90-day appeal period. Approved requests for changes will be shown on the final printed FIRM.

The map is for use in administering the NFIP. It may not identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. Consult the community map repository to find updated or additional flood hazard information.

BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS: For more detailed information in areas where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and/or floodways have been determined, consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Non-Coastal Stillwater Elevations tables within this FIS Report. Use the flood elevation data within the FIS Report in conjunction with the FIRM for construction and/or floodplain management.

FLOODWAY INFORMATION: Boundaries of the floodways were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the FIS Report for this jurisdiction.

FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURE INFORMATION: Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by flood control structures. Refer to Section 4.3 "Non-Levee Flood Protection Measures" of this FIS Report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

Figure 2. FIRM Notes to Users

PROJECTION INFORMATION: The projection used in the preparation of the map was NAD 1983 StatePlane Louisiana North FIPS 1701 Feet. The horizontal datum was the North American Datum of 1983 NAD83, GRS1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or State Plane zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of the FIRM.

ELEVATION DATUM: Flood elevations on the FIRM are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at www.ngs.noaa.gov.

Local vertical monuments may have been used to create the map. To obtain current monument information, please contact the appropriate local community listed in Table 30 of this FIS Report.

BASE MAP INFORMATION: Base map information shown on the FIRM was provided by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, dated 2018; U.S. Census Bureau, dated 2019; the U.S. Geological Survey, dated 2019; and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, dated 2020. For information about base maps, refer to Section 6.2 “Base Map” in this FIS Report.

Corporate limits shown on the map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after the map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

NOTES FOR FIRM INDEX

REVISIONS TO INDEX: As new studies are performed and FIRM panels are updated within LaSalle Parish, LA, corresponding revisions to the FIRM Index will be incorporated within the FIS Report to reflect the effective dates of those panels. Please refer to Table 27 of this FIS Report to determine the most recent FIRM revision date for each community. The most recent FIRM panel effective date will correspond to the most recent index date.

SPECIAL NOTES FOR SPECIFIC FIRM PANELS

This Notes to Users section was created specifically for LaSalle Parish, LA, effective TBD.

ACCREDITED LEVEE: Check with your local community to obtain more information, such as the estimated level of protection provided (which may exceed the 1-percent-annual-chance level) and Emergency Action Plan, on the levee system(s) shown as providing protection for areas on this panel. To mitigate flood risk in residual risk areas, property owners and residents are encouraged to consider flood insurance and floodproofing or other protective measures. For more information on flood insurance, interested parties should visit **www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program**.

FLOOD RISK REPORT: A Flood Risk Report (FRR) may be available for many of the flooding sources and communities referenced in this FIS Report. The FRR is provided to increase public awareness of flood risk by helping communities identify the areas within their jurisdictions that have the greatest risks. Although non-regulatory, the information provided within the FRR can assist communities in assessing and evaluating mitigation opportunities to reduce these risks.

Figure 2. FIRM Notes to Users

It can also be used by communities developing or updating flood risk mitigation plans. These plans allow communities to identify and evaluate opportunities to reduce potential loss of life and property. However, the FRR is not intended to be the final authoritative source of all flood risk data for a project area; rather, it should be used with other data sources to paint a comprehensive picture of flood risk.

Each FIRM panel contains an abbreviated legend for the features shown on the maps. However, the FIRM panel does not contain enough space to show the legend for all map features. Figure 3 shows the full legend of all map features. Note that not all of these features may appear on the FIRM panels in LaSalle Parish.

Figure 3: Map Legend for FIRM

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS: The 1% annual chance flood, also known as the base flood or 100-year flood, has a 1% chance of happening or being exceeded each year. Special Flood Hazard Areas are subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. The Base Flood Elevation is the water surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood. The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights. See note for specific types. If the floodway is too narrow to be shown, a note is shown.

	Special Flood Hazard Areas subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood (Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V and VE)
Zone A	The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 1% annual chance floodplains. No base (1% annual chance) flood elevations (BFEs) or depths are shown within this zone.
Zone AE	The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 1% annual chance floodplains. Base flood elevations derived from the hydraulic analyses are shown within this zone.
Zone AH	The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 1% annual chance shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. Whole-foot BFEs derived from the hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.
Zone AO	The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 1% annual chance shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. Average whole-foot depths derived from the hydraulic analyses are shown within this zone.
Zone AR	The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas that were formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
Zone A99	The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas of the 1% annual chance floodplain that will be protected by a Federal flood protection system where construction has reached specified statutory milestones. No base flood elevations or flood depths are shown within this zone.
Zone V	The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 1% annual chance coastal floodplains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Base flood elevations are not shown within this zone.
Zone VE	Zone VE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 1% annual chance coastal floodplains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Base flood elevations derived from the coastal analyses are shown within this zone as static whole-foot elevations that apply throughout the zone.
	Regulatory Floodway determined in Zone AE.

Figure 3: Map Legend for FIRM

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD

Shaded Zone X: Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood hazards and areas of 1% annual chance flood hazards with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile.

Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard – Zone X: The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 1% annual chance floodplains that are determined based on future-conditions hydrology. No base flood elevations or flood depths are shown within this zone.

Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee: Areas where an accredited levee, dike, or other flood control structure has reduced the flood risk from the 1% annual chance flood. See Notes to Users for important information.

Area with Flood Risk due to Levee: Areas where a non-accredited levee, dike, or other flood control structure is shown as providing protection to less than the 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

Zone D (Areas of Undetermined Flood Hazard): The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to unstudied areas where flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

Unshaded Zone X: Areas of minimal flood hazard.

FLOOD HAZARD AND OTHER BOUNDARY LINES

Flood Zone Boundary (white line on ortho-photography-based mapping; gray line on vector-based mapping)

Limit of Study

Jurisdiction Boundary

Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA): Indicates the inland limit of the area affected by waves greater than 1.5 feet

GENERAL STRUCTURES

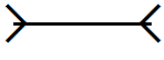
Aqueduct
Channel
Culvert
Storm Sewer

Channel, Culvert, Aqueduct, or Storm Sewer

Dam
Jetty
Weir

Dam, Jetty, Weir

Levee, Dike, or Floodwall



Bridge

Bridge

Figure 3: Map Legend for FIRM

REFERENCE MARKERS	
22.0	River mile Markers
CROSS SECTION & TRANSECT INFORMATION	
B 20.2	Lettered Cross Section with Regulatory Water Surface Elevation (BFE)
5280 21.1	Numbered Cross Section with Regulatory Water Surface Elevation (BFE)
17.5	Unlettered Cross Section with Regulatory Water Surface Elevation (BFE)
8	Coastal Transect
	Profile Baseline: Indicates the modeled flow path of a stream and is shown on FIRM panels for all valid studies with profiles or otherwise established base flood elevation.
	Coastal Transect Baseline: Used in the coastal flood hazard model to represent the 0.0-foot elevation contour and the starting point for the transect and the measuring point for the coastal mapping.
513	Base Flood Elevation Line
ZONE AE (EL 16)	Static Base Flood Elevation value (shown under zone label)
ZONE AO (DEPTH 2)	Zone designation with Depth
ZONE AO (DEPTH 2) (VEL 15 FPS)	Zone designation with Depth and Velocity
BASE MAP FEATURES	
Missouri Creek	River, Stream or Other Hydrographic Feature
234	Interstate Highway
234	U.S. Highway
234	State Highway
234	County Highway
MAPLE LANE	Street, Road, Avenue Name, or Private Drive if shown on Flood Profile
RAILROAD	Railroad

Figure 3: Map Legend for FIRM

_____	Horizontal Reference Grid Line
___	Horizontal Reference Grid Ticks
+	Secondary Grid Crosshairs
Land Grant	Name of Land Grant
7	Section Number
R. 43 W. T. 22 N.	Range, Township Number
^{42}**76**^{000m}**E**	Horizontal Reference Grid Coordinates (UTM)
365000 FT	Horizontal Reference Grid Coordinates (State Plane)
80° 16' 52.5"	Corner Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)

SECTION 2.0 – FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

2.1 Floodplain Boundaries

To provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 1-percent-annual-chance (100-year) flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for floodplain management purposes. The 0.2-percent-annual-chance (500-year) flood is employed to indicate additional areas of flood hazard in the community.

Each flooding source included in the project scope has been studied and mapped using professional engineering and mapping methodologies that were agreed upon by FEMA and LaSalle Parish as appropriate to the risk level. Flood risk is evaluated based on factors such as known flood hazards and projected impact on the built environment. Engineering analyses were performed for each studied flooding source to calculate its 1-percent-annual-chance flood elevations; elevations corresponding to other floods (e.g. 10-, 4-, 2-, 0.2-percent annual chance, etc.) may have also been computed for certain flooding sources. Engineering models and methods are described in detail in Section 5.0 of this FIS Report. The modeled elevations at cross sections were used to delineate the floodplain boundaries on the FIRM; between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using elevation data from various sources. More information on specific mapping methods is provided in Section 6.0 of this FIS Report.

Depending on the accuracy of available topographic data (Table 22), study methodologies employed (Section 5.0), and flood risk, certain flooding sources may be mapped to show both the 1-percent and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries, regulatory water surface elevations (BFEs), and/or a regulatory floodway. Similarly, other flooding sources may be mapped to show only the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary on the FIRM, without published water surface elevations. In cases where the 1-percent and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries are close together, only the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary is shown on the FIRM. Figure 3, “Map Legend for FIRM”, describes the flood zones that are used on the FIRMs to account for the varying levels of flood risk that exist along flooding sources within the project area. Table 2 and Table 3 indicate the flood zone designations for each flooding source and each community within LaSalle Parish, respectively.

Table 2, “Flooding Sources Included in this FIS Report,” lists each flooding source, including its study limits, affected communities, mapped zone on the FIRM, and the completion date of its engineering analysis from which the flood elevations on the FIRM and in the FIS Report were derived. Descriptions and dates for the latest hydrologic and hydraulic analyses of the flooding sources are shown in Table 12. Floodplain boundaries for these flooding sources are shown on the FIRM (published separately) using the symbology described in Figure 3. On the map, the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain corresponds to the SFHAs. The 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain shows areas that, although out of the regulatory floodplain, are still subject to flood hazards.

Small areas within the floodplain boundaries may lie above the flood elevations but cannot be shown due to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data. The procedures to remove these areas from the SFHA are described in Section 6.5 of this FIS Report.

Within this jurisdiction, there are one or more levees that have not been demonstrated by the communities or levee owners to meet the requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Section 65.10 (44 CFR 65.10) as it relates to the levee's capacity to provide 1-percent-annual-chance flood protection. As such, the floodplain boundaries in this area are subject to change. Please refer to Section 4.4 of this FIS Report for more information on how this may affect the floodplain boundaries shown on this FIRM.

Table 2: Flooding Sources Included in this FIS Report

Flooding Source	Community	Downstream Limit	Upstream Limit	HUC-8 Sub-Basin(s)	Length (mi) (streams or coastlines)	Area (mi^2) (estuaries or ponding)	Floodway (Y/N)	Zone shown on FIRM	Date of Analysis
Bear Branch Tributary	Olla, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Confluence with Bear Branch	Approximately 200 feet downstream of Ash Street	08040302	1.77	N/A	N	AE	2018
Chickasaw Creek Tributary	Urania, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Confluence with Chickasaw Creek	Approximately 600 feet downstream of Private Road near Pinehill Church Road	08040302	4.47	N/A	N	AE	2018
Hair Creek	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 13,300 feet upstream of Browntown Road	08040304	7.98	N/A	N	AE	2018
Hemphill Creek	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Approximately 4,300 feet upstream of Town of Jena limits	Approximately 900 feet downstream of confluence with Hair Creek	08040304	7.44	N/A	N	AE	2018
Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 6,500 feet upstream of S 1st Street	08040304	3.00	N/A	N	AE	2018
Hemphill Creek Tributary 3	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 1,000 feet upstream of Old Harrisonburg Road	08040304	2.01	N/A	N	AE	2018
Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 2,200 feet upstream of Town of Jena limits	08040304	3.69	N/A	N	AE	2018
West Prong Hemphill Creek	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 2,400 feet upstream of Town of Jena limits	08040304	4.12	N/A	N	AE	2018
Zone A Tributaries Within Castor Watershed	LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Various	Various	08040302	220.81	N/A	N	A	2018

Flooding Source	Community	Downstream Limit	Upstream Limit	HUC-8 Sub-Basin(s)	Length (mi) (streams or coastlines)	Area (mi^2) (estuaries or ponding)	Floodway (Y/N)	Zone shown on FIRM	Date of Analysis
Zone A Tributaries Within Winn Parish	LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Various	Various	08040303	25.05	N/A	N	A	2017
Zone A Tributaries Within Little Watershed	LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Various	Various	08040304	640.28	N/A	N	A	2017
Zone A Tributaries Within Lower Red Watershed	LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Various	Various	08040301	87.66	N/A	N	A	2018

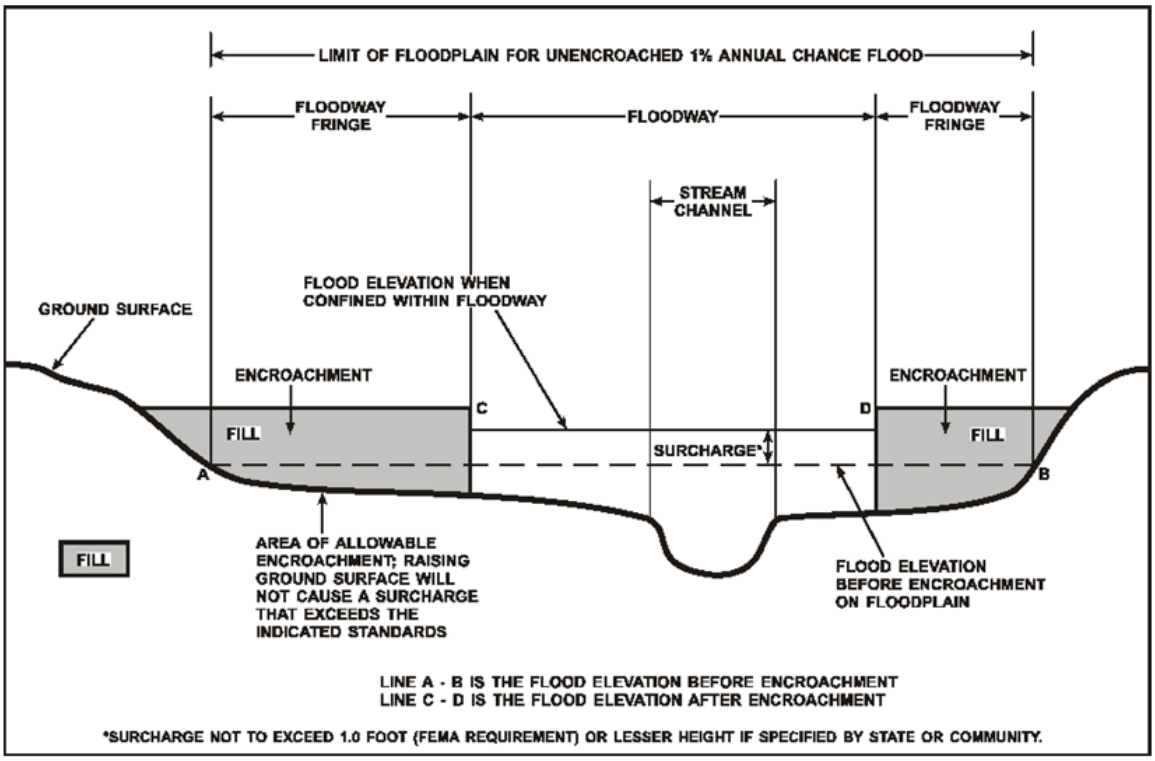
2.2 Floodways

Encroachment on floodplains, such as structures and fill, reduces flood-carrying capacity, increases flood heights and velocities, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. One aspect of floodplain management involves balancing the economic gain from floodplain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard.

For purposes of the NFIP, a floodway is used as a tool to assist local communities in balancing floodplain development against increasing flood hazard. With this approach, the area of the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain on a river is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe based on hydraulic modeling. The floodway is the channel of a stream, plus any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment in order to carry the 1-percent-annual-chance flood. The floodway fringe is the area between the floodway and the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries where encroachment is permitted. The floodway must be wide enough so that the floodway fringe could be completely obstructed without increasing the water surface elevation of the 1-percent-annual-chance flood more than 1 foot at any point. Typical relationships between the floodway and the floodway fringe and their significance to floodplain development are shown in Figure 4.

To participate in the NFIP, Federal regulations require communities to limit increases caused by encroachment to 1.0 foot, provided that hazardous velocities are not produced. The floodways in this project are presented to local agencies as minimum standards that can be adopted directly or that can be used as a basis for additional floodway projects.

Figure 4: Floodway Schematic



2.3 Base Flood Elevations

The hydraulic characteristics of flooding sources were analyzed to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals. The BFE is the elevation of the 1-percent-annual-chance flood. These BFEs are most commonly rounded to the whole foot, as shown on the FIRM, but in certain circumstances or locations they may be rounded to 0.1 foot. Cross section lines shown on the FIRM may also be labeled with the BFE rounded to 0.1 foot. Whole-foot BFEs derived from engineering analyses that apply to coastal areas, areas of ponding, or other static areas with little elevation change may also be shown at selected intervals on the FIRM.

BFEs are primarily intended for flood insurance rating purposes. Cross sections with BFEs shown on the FIRM correspond to the cross sections shown in the Floodway Data table and Flood Profiles in this FIS Report. For construction and/or floodplain management purposes, users are cautioned to use the flood elevation data presented in this FIS Report in conjunction with the data shown on the FIRM. For example, the user may use the FIRM to determine the stream station of a location of interest and then use the profile to determine the 1-percent annual chance elevation at that location. Because only selected cross sections may be shown on the FIRM for riverine areas, the profile should be used to obtain the flood elevation between mapped cross sections. Additionally, for riverine areas, whole-foot elevations shown on the FIRM may not exactly reflect the elevations derived from the hydraulic analyses; therefore, elevations obtained from the profile may more accurately reflect the results of the hydraulic analysis.

2.4 Non-Encroachment Zones

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

2.5 Coastal Flood Hazard Areas

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

2.5.1 Water Elevations and the Effects of Waves

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

Figure 5: Wave Runup Transect Schematic

[**Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]**

2.5.2 Floodplain Boundaries and BFEs for Coastal Areas

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

2.5.3 Coastal High Hazard Areas

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

Figure 6: Coastal Transect Schematic

[**Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]**

2.5.4 Limit of Moderate Wave Action

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

SECTION 3.0 – INSURANCE APPLICATIONS

3.1 National Flood Insurance Program Insurance Zones

For flood insurance applications, the FIRM designates flood insurance rate zones as described in Figure 3, "Map Legend for FIRM." Flood insurance zone designations are assigned to flooding sources based on the results of the hydraulic or coastal analyses. Insurance agents use the zones shown on the FIRM and depths and base flood elevations in this FIS Report in conjunction with information on structures and their contents to assign premium rates for flood insurance policies.

The 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of the areas of special flood hazards (e.g. Zones A, AE, V, VE, etc.), and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of areas of additional flood hazards.

Table 3 lists the flood insurance zones in LaSalle Parish.

Table 3: Flood Zone Designations by Community

Community	Flood Zone(s)
Jena, Town of	AE, X
LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	A, AE, X
Olla, Town of	A, AE, X
Tullos, Town of	A, X
Urania, Town of	A, AE, X

SECTION 4.0 – AREA STUDIED

4.1 Basin Description

Table 4 contains a description of the characteristics of the HUC-8 sub-basins within which each community falls. The table includes the main flooding sources within each basin, a brief description of the basin, and its drainage area.

Table 4: Basin Characteristics

HUC-8 Sub-Basin Name	HUC-8 Sub-Basin Number	Primary Flooding Source	Description of Affected Area	Drainage Area (square miles)
Castor	08040302	Castor Creek	This watershed is located in the north portion of LaSalle Parish and accounts for 21 percent of the total drainage area within LaSalle Parish.	957

HUC-8 Sub-Basin Name	HUC-8 Sub-Basin Number	Primary Flooding Source	Description of Affected Area	Drainage Area (square miles)
Little	08040304	Little Creek	This watershed is located throughout the center of LaSalle Parish. It is the largest watershed in LaSalle Parish that covers 68 percent of the total drainage area within LaSalle Parish.	1003
Lower Ouachita	08040207	Ouachita River	This watershed is located in the northeast corner of LaSalle Parish. It is the smallest watershed in LaSalle Parish and accounts for less than 1 percent of the total drainage area within LaSalle Parish.	736
Lower Red	08040301	Saline Lake	This watershed is located in the south portion of LaSalle Parish and accounts for 11 percent of the total drainage area within LaSalle Parish.	907

4.2 Principal Flood Problems

Table 5 contains a description of the principal flood problems that have been noted for LaSalle Parish by flooding source.

Table 5: Principal Flood Problems

Flooding Source	Description of Flood Problems
Miscellaneous Streams Within LaSalle	Flooding in LaSalle Parish can happen at any point in the year. In the spring and summer, the likely cause of flooding is rainfall and storm surge from tornadoes. In the Fall, flooding is likely due to rainfall and hurricnaes.

Table 6 contains information about historic flood elevations in the communities within LaSalle Parish.

Table 6: Historic Flooding Elevations

[**Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]**

4.3 Non-Levee Flood Protection Measures

Table 7 contains information about non-levee flood protection measures within LaSalle Parish such as dams, jetties, and or dikes. Levees are addressed in Section 4.4 of this FIS Report.

Table 7: Non-Levee Flood Protection Measures

[Not Applicable to This Flood Risk Project]

4.4 Levees

For purposes of the NFIP, FEMA only recognizes levee systems that meet, and continue to meet, minimum design, operation, and maintenance standards that are consistent with comprehensive floodplain management criteria. The Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Section 65.10 (44 CFR 65.10) describes the information needed for FEMA to determine if a levee system reduces the risk from the 1-percent-annual-chance flood. This information must be supplied to FEMA by the community or other party when a flood risk study or restudy is conducted, when FIRMs are revised, or upon FEMA request. FEMA reviews the information for the purpose of establishing the appropriate FIRM flood zone.

Levee systems that are determined to reduce the risk from the 1-percent-annual-chance flood are accredited by FEMA. FEMA can also grant provisional accreditation to a levee system that was previously accredited on an effective FIRM and for which FEMA is awaiting data and/or documentation to demonstrate compliance with Section 65.10. These levee systems are referred to as Provisionally Accredited Levees, or PALs. Provisional accreditation provides communities and levee owners with a specified timeframe to obtain the necessary data to confirm the levee's certification status. Accredited levee systems and PALs are shown on the FIRM using the symbology shown in Figure 3 and in Table 8. If the required information for a PAL is not submitted within the required timeframe, or if information indicates that a levee system no longer meets Section 65.10, FEMA will de-accredit the levee system and issue an effective FIRM showing the levee-impacted area as a SFHA.

FEMA coordinates its programs with USACE, who may inspect, maintain, and repair levee systems. The USACE has authority under Public Law 84-99 to supplement local efforts to repair flood control projects that are damaged by floods. Like FEMA, the USACE provides a program to allow public sponsors or operators to address levee system maintenance deficiencies. Failure to do so within the required timeframe results in the levee system being placed in an inactive status in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program. Levee systems in an inactive status are ineligible for rehabilitation assistance under Public Law 84-99.

FEMA coordinated with the USACE, the local communities, and other organizations to compile a list of levees that exist within LaSalle Parish. Table 8, "Levees," lists all accredited levees, PALs, and de-accredited levees shown on the FIRM for this FIS Report. Other categories of levees may also be included in the table. The Levee ID shown in this table may not match numbers based on other identification systems that were listed in previous FIS Reports. Levees identified as PALs in the table are labeled on the FIRM to indicate their provisional status.

Please note that the information presented in Table 8 is subject to change at any time. For that reason, the latest information regarding any USACE structure presented in the table should be obtained by contacting USACE and accessing the USACE National Levee Database. For levees owned and/or operated by someone other than the USACE, contact the local community shown in Table 30.

Table 8: Levees

Community	Flooding Source	Levee Location	Levee Owner	USACE Levee	Levee ID	Covered Under PL84-99 Program?	FIRM Panel(s)
LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	Black River	Right Bank	USACE	Yes	5905000023	Yes	22059C0325C, 22059C0400C

SECTION 5.0 – ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources in the community, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood hazard data required for this study. Flood events of a magnitude that are expected to be equaled or exceeded at least once on the average during any 10-, 25-, 50-, 100-, or 500-year period (recurrence interval) have been selected as having special significance for floodplain management and for flood insurance rates. These events, commonly termed the 10-, 25-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods, have a 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent-annual-chance, respectively, of being equaled or exceeded during any year.

Although the recurrence interval represents the long-term, average period between floods of a specific magnitude, rare floods could occur at short intervals or even within the same year. The risk of experiencing a rare flood increases when periods greater than 1 year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood that equals or exceeds the 100-year flood (1-percent chance of annual exceedance) during the term of a 30-year mortgage is approximately 26 percent (about 3 in 10); for any 90-year period, the risk increases to approximately 60 percent (6 in 10). The analyses reported herein reflect flooding potentials based on conditions existing in the community at the time of completion of this study. Maps and flood elevations will be amended periodically to reflect future changes.

5.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish the peak elevation-frequency relationships for floods of the selected recurrence intervals for each flooding source studied. Hydrologic analyses are typically performed at the watershed level. Depending on factors such as watershed size and shape, land use and urbanization, and natural or man-made storage, various models or methodologies may be applied. A summary of the hydrologic methods applied to develop the discharges used in the hydraulic analyses for each stream is provided in Table 12. Greater detail (including assumptions, analysis, and results) is available in the archived project documentation.

A summary of the discharges is provided in Table 9. Frequency Discharge-Drainage Area Curves used to develop the hydrologic models may also be shown in Figure 7 for selected flooding sources. A summary of stillwater elevations developed for non-coastal flooding sources is provided in Table 10. Stream gage information is provided in Table 11.

Table 9: Summary of Discharges

Flooding Source	Location	Peak Discharge (cfs)					
		Drainage Area (Square Miles)	10% Annual Chance	4% Annual Chance	2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance
Bear Branch Tributary	Bear Creek Tributary	0.3	368	476	562	654	891
Bear Branch Tributary	Bear Creek Tributary	0.3	383	505	603	706	975
Bear Branch Tributary	Bear Creek Tributary	0.4	387	511	610	716	992
Bear Branch Tributary	Bear Creek Tributary	0.6	692	897	1,022	1,151	1,508
Bear Branch Tributary	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Bear Creek Tributary	1.0	683	917	1,086	1,291	1,773
Bear Branch Tributary	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Bear Creek Tributary	2.0	1,166	1,535	1,876	2,221	3,221
Chickasaw Creek Tributary	Chickasaw Creek Tributary	0.1	84	115	141	169	242
Chickasaw Creek Tributary	Unnamed Tributary to Chickasaw Creek Tributary	0.2	120	164	201	241	347
Chickasaw Creek Tributary	Chickasaw Creek Tributary	0.3	321	428	514	606	842
Chickasaw Creek Tributary	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Chickasaw Creek Tributary	0.7	614	824	995	1,177	1,653

Chickasaw Creek Tributary	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Chickasaw Creek Tributary	0.8	736	996	1,212	1,441	2,038
Chicaksaw Creek Tributary	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Chickasaw Creek Tributary	1.0	791	1,082	1,323	1,579	2,251
Chickasaw Creek Tributary	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Chickasaw Creek Tributary	1.6	1,098	1,518	1,876	2,258	3,269
Hair Creek	Hair Creek	0.2	256	362	445	533	756
Hair Creek	Hair Creek	0.3	310	423	511	607	848
Hair Creek	Hair Creek	0.4	303	444	559	685	1,010
Hair Creek	Hair Creek	0.4	365	502	613	733	1,041
Hair Creek	Hair Creek	0.5	194	282	358	443	670
Hair Creek	Hair Creek	0.5	526	711	859	1,016	1,418
Hair Creek	Hair Creek	0.6	517	712	867	1,034	1,464
Hair Creek	Hair Creek	0.6	576	808	994	1,196	1,707
Hair Creek	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	1.0	764	1,092	1,333	1,567	2,169
Hair Creek	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	1.6	1,331	1,871	2,287	2,704	3,767
Hair Creek	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed tributary to Hair Creek	2.1	1,418	1,955	2,418	2,972	4,346
Hair Creek	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	3.0	1,944	2,664	3,235	4,016	6,000

Hair Creek	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	3.3	2,006	2,755	3,362	4,134	6,216
Hair Creek	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	4.1	2,253	3,137	3,863	4,740	7,279
Hair Creek	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	4.5	2,354	3,332	4,127	5,064	7,782
Hair Creek	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	5.7	2,737	3,964	5,007	6,217	9,613
Hair Creek	Upstream of Confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	6.2	2,858	4,148	5,257	6,528	10,098
Hair Creek	Downstream of Confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	6.5	2,962	4,289	5,459	6,801	10,572
Hair Creek	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	7.1	3,169	4,457	5,698	7,126	11,118
Hair Creek	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	7.6	3,412	4,658	5,987	7,521	11,783
Hair Creek	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	7.8	3,462	4,702	6,046	7,599	11,904
Hair Creek	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hair Creek	8.4	3,758	4,950	6,405	8,095	12,749

Hemphill Creek	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hemphill Creek	0.3	352	474	569	670	927
Hemphill Creek	Hemphill Creek	0.5	452	619	753	898	1,267
Hemphill Creek	Hemphill Creek	0.5	527	723	878	1,046	1,472
Hemphill Creek	Hemphill Creek	0.6	598	804	968	1,143	1,591
Hemphill Creek	Dowstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hemphill Creek	0.7	653	911	1,117	1,340	1,907
Hemphill Creek	Upstream of confluence with Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	1.7	1,167	1,566	1,895	2,200	3,072
Hemphill Creek	Downstream of confluence with Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	3.1	2,177	2,876	3,459	4,054	5,704
Hemphill Creek	Upstream of confluence with West Prong Hemphill Creek	3.7	2,449	3,333	3,979	4,582	6,476
Hemphill Creek	Downstream of confluence with West Prong Hemphill Creek	6.8	4,451	5,992	7,292	8,690	12,515
Hemphill Creek	Upstream of confluence with Hemphill Creek Tributary 3	7.1	4,477	5,975	7,249	8,652	12,550
Hemphill Creek	Upstream of confluence with Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	8.1	4,766	6,331	7,670	9,175	13,299
Hemphill Creek	Upstream of confluence with Hair Creek	10.3	5,648	7,435	8,957	10,709	16,276

Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hemphill Creek Tributary	1.3	975	1,383	1,715	2,079	3,015
Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	1.8	1,402	2,004	2,493	3,027	4,250
Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	0.2	218	295	355	418	574
Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hemphill Creek Tributary	0.7	540	748	918	1,103	1,580
Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	1.4	1,081	1,532	1,901	2,304	3,279
Hemphill Creek Tributary 3	Hemphill Creek Tributary 3	0.3	278	375	452	535	746
Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	0.6	505	705	867	1,045	1,502
Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	0.7	599	819	997	1,189	1,684
Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	Upstream of confluence with Hemphill Creek	1.4	1,010	1,321	1,576	1,896	2,804
West Prong Hemphill Creek	Downstream of Confluence with Unnamed Tributary of West Prong Hemphill Creek	1.2	1,108	1,508	1,826	2,169	3,044
West Prong Hemphill Creek	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to West Prong Hemphill Creek	2.3	1,973	2,541	3,079	3,691	5,348

West Prong Hemphill Creek	Downstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary to West Prong Hemphill Creek	2.7	2,328	3,012	3,600	4,304	6,235
West Prong Hemphill Creek	Upstream of confluence with Hemphill Creek	3.1	2,031	2,741	3,391	4,110	6,052
West Prong Hemphill Creek	Upstream of confluence with Unnamed Tributary of West Prong Hemphill Creek	0.7	656	900	1,096	1,307	1,846
West Prong Hemphill Creek	Upstream of confluence with West Prong Hemphill Creek	1.6	1,319	1,732	2,106	2,524	3,637
West Prong Hemphill Creek	West Prong Hemphill Creek	0.4	460	618	742	874	1,209
West Prong Hemphill Creek	West Prong Hemphill Creek	0.4	492	664	800	945	1,311

Figure 7: Frequency Discharge-Drainage Area Curves

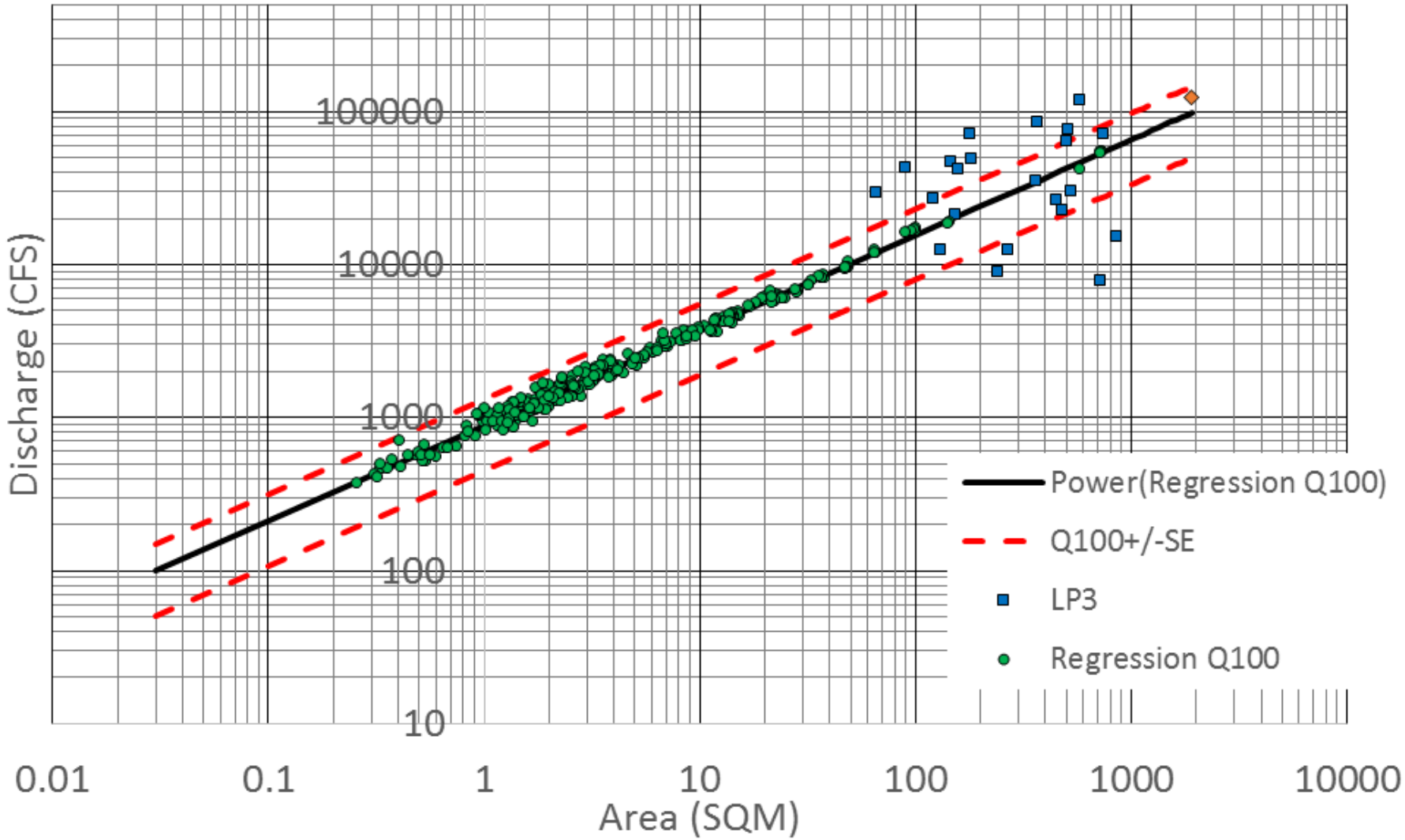


Table 10: Summary of Non-Coastal Stillwater Elevations

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

Table 11: Stream Gage Information used to Determine Discharges

[**Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]**

5.2 Hydraulic Analyses

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of flooding from the sources studied were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals. Base flood elevations on the FIRM represent the elevations shown on the Flood Profiles and in the Floodway Data tables in the FIS Report. Rounded whole-foot elevations may be shown on the FIRM in coastal areas, areas of ponding, and other areas with static base flood elevations. These whole-foot elevations may not exactly reflect the elevations derived from the hydraulic analyses. Flood elevations shown on the FIRM are primarily intended for flood insurance rating purposes. For construction and/or floodplain management purposes, users are cautioned to use the flood elevation data presented in this FIS Report in conjunction with the data shown on the FIRM. The hydraulic analyses for this FIS were based on unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the profiles are thus considered valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, operate properly, and do not fail.

For streams for which hydraulic analyses were based on cross sections, locations of selected cross sections are shown on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1).

A summary of the methods used in hydraulic analyses performed for this project is provided in Table 12. Roughness coefficients are provided in Table 13. Roughness coefficients are values representing the frictional resistance water experiences when passing overland or through a channel. They are used in the calculations to determine water surface elevations. Greater detail (including assumptions, analysis, and results) is available in the archived project documentation.

Table 12: Summary of Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analyses

Flooding Source	Study Limits Downstream Limit	Study Limits Upstream Limit	Hydrologic Model or Method Used	Hydraulic Model or Method Used	Date Analyses Completed	Flood Zone on FIRM	Special Considerations
Bear Branch Tributary	Confluence with Bear Branch	Approximately 200 feet downstream of Ash Street	HEC-HMS 3.0 and up (Dec 2005)	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	6/1/2018	AE	
Chickasaw Creek Tributary	Confluence with Chickasaw Creek	Approximately 600 feet downstream of Private Road near Pinehill Church Road	HEC-HMS 3.0 and up (Dec 2005)	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	6/1/2018	AE	
Hair Creek	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 3,000 feet upstream of Abandoned Railroad	HEC-HMS 3.0 and up (Dec 2005)	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	6/1/2018	AE	
Hemphill Creek	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 13,300 feet upstream of Browntown Road	HEC-HMS 3.0 and up (Dec 2005)	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	6/1/2018	AE	
Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 4,300 feet upstream of Town of Jena limits	HEC-HMS 3.0 and up (Dec 2005)	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	6/1/2018	AE	
Hemphill Creek Tributary 3	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 6,500 feet upstream of S 1st Street	HEC-HMS 3.0 and up (Dec 2005)	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	6/1/2018	AE	

Flooding Source	Study Limits Downstream Limit	Study Limits Upstream Limit	Hydrologic Model or Method Used	Hydraulic Model or Method Used	Date Analyses Completed	Flood Zone on FIRM	Special Considerations
Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 1,000 feet upstream of Old Harrisonburg Road	HEC-HMS 3.0 and up (Dec 2005)	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	6/1/2018	AE	
West Prong Hemhill Creek	Confluence with Hemphill Creek	Approximately 2,200 feet upstream of Town of Jena limits	HEC-HMS 3.0 and up (Dec 2005)	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	6/1/2018	AE	
Zone A Tributaries Within Castor Watershed	Various	Various	Regression Equations	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	8/31/2018	A	
Zone A Tributaries Within Winn Parish	Various	Various	Regression Equations	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	10/1/2017	A	
Zone A Tributaries Within Little Watershed	Various	Various	HEC-HMS 3.0 and up (Dec 2005)	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	3/1/2017	A	2DBLE approximate study
Zone A Tributaries Within Lower Red Watershed	Various	Various	HEC-HMS 3.0 and up (Dec 2005)	HEC-RAS 5.0 and up	12/1/2018	A	2DBLE approximate study

Table 13: Roughness Coefficients

Flooding Source	Channel n-values	Overbank n-values
Bear Branch	0.040	0.030-0.150
Bear Branch Tributary	0.040-0.070	0.035-0.150
Castor Creek	0.040	0.030-0.150
Chickasaw Creek	0.040	0.030-0.150
Chickasaw Creek Tributary	0.040	0.030-0.120
Chickasaw Creek Tributary 2	0.040	0.030-0.150
Chickasaw Creek Tributary 3	0.040	0.030-0.150
Chickasaw Creek Tributary 4	0.040	0.030-0.150
Chickasaw Creek Tributary 5	0.040	0.030-0.150
Chickasaw Creek Tributary 6	0.040	0.030-0.150
Chickasaw Creek Tributary 7	0.040	0.030-0.150
Cochran Creek	0.040	0.030-0.150
Cochran Creek Tributary 1	0.040	0.030-0.150
Cochran Creek Tributary 2	0.040	0.030-0.150
Cypress Creek	0.040	0.030-0.150
Cypress Creek Tributary	0.040	0.030-0.150
Delaney Branch	0.040	0.030-0.150
Drake Creek	0.040	0.030-0.150
Flat Creek	0.040	0.030-0.150
Franklin Branch	0.040	0.030-0.150
Hair Creek	0.040-0.070	0.030-0.120
Hemphill Creek	0.040-0.070	0.030-0.150
Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	0.040-0.070	0.030-0.120
Hemphill Creek Tributary 3	0.040-0.070	0.030-0.150
Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	0.040-0.070	0.030-0.120
Little Chickasaw Creek	0.040	0.030-0.150
Little Chickasaw Creek Tributary 1	0.040	0.030-0.150
Little Chickasaw Creek Tributary 2	0.040	0.030-0.150
Little Chickasaw Creek Tributary 3	0.040	0.030-0.150
Little Chickasaw Creek Tributary 4	0.040	0.030-0.150
New Union Creek	0.040	0.030-0.150
Rabbit Branch	0.040	0.030-0.150
Sandy Creek	0.040	0.030-0.150
Sandy Creek Tributary	0.040	0.030-0.150
Tarver Creek	0.040	0.030-0.150
Waterhole Branch	0.040	0.030-0.150
West Prong Hemphill Creek	0.040-0.070	0.030-0.150

5.3 Coastal Analyses

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

Table 14: Summary of Coastal Analyses

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

5.3.1 Total Stillwater Elevations

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

Figure 8: 1% Annual Chance Total Stillwater Elevations for Coastal Areas

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

Table 15: Tide Gage Analysis Specifics

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

5.3.2 Waves

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

5.3.3 Coastal Erosion

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

5.3.4 Wave Hazard Analyses

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

Table 16: Coastal Transect Parameters

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

Figure 9: Transect Location Map

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

5.4 Alluvial Fan Analyses

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

Table 17: Summary of Alluvial Fan Analyses

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

Table 18: Results of Alluvial Fan Analyses

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

SECTION 6.0 – MAPPING METHODS

6.1 Vertical and Horizontal Control

All FIS Reports and FIRMs are referenced to a specific vertical datum. The vertical datum provides a starting point against which flood, ground, and structure elevations can be referenced and compared. Until recently, the standard vertical datum used for newly created or revised FIS Reports and FIRMs was the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29). With the completion of the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88), many FIS Reports and FIRMs are now prepared using NAVD88 as the referenced vertical datum.

Flood elevations shown in this FIS Report and on the FIRMs are referenced to NAVD88. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. For information regarding conversion between NGVD29 and NAVD88 or other datum conversion, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at www.ngs.noaa.gov.

Temporary vertical monuments are often established during the preparation of a flood hazard analysis for the purpose of establishing local vertical control. Although these monuments are not shown on the FIRM, they may be found in the archived project documentation associated with the FIS Report and the FIRMs for this community. Interested individuals may contact FEMA to access these data.

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for benchmarks in the area, please visit the NGS website at www.ngs.noaa.gov.

The datum conversion locations and values that were calculated for LaSalle Parish are provided in Table 19.

Table 19: Countywide Vertical Datum Conversion

Quadrangle Name	Quadrangle Corner	Latitude	Longitude	Conversion from NGVD29 to NAVD88 (feet)
Olla West	SE	31.875	-92.250	0.039
Olla East	SE	31.875	-92.125	0.016
Tullos	SE	31.750	-92.250	0.003
Summerville	SE	31.750	-92.125	-0.016
Little Creek	SE	31.688	-92.125	-0.030
Fishville	NE	31.625	-92.250	-0.020
Nebo	NE	31.625	-92.125	-0.036
Bird Island Point	SW	31.500	-92.125	-0.039
Average Conversion from NGVD29 to NAVD88 = -0.010 feet				

Table 20: Stream-Based Vertical Datum Conversion

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

6.2 Base Map

The FIRMs and FIS Report for this project have been produced in a digital format. The flood hazard information was converted to a Geographic Information System (GIS) format that meets FEMA's FIRM Database specifications and geographic information standards. This information is provided in a digital format so that it can be incorporated into a local GIS and be accessed more easily by the community. The FIRM Database includes most of the tabular information contained in the FIS Report in such a way that the data can be associated with pertinent spatial features. For example, the information contained in the Floodway Data table and Flood Profiles can be linked to the cross sections that are shown on the FIRMs. Additional information about the FIRM Database and its contents can be found in FEMA's *Guidelines and Standards for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping*, www.fema.gov/media-library/resources-documents/collections/361.

Base map information shown on the FIRM was derived from the sources described in Table 21.

Table 21: Base Map Sources

Data Type	Data Provider	Data Date	Data Scale	Data Description
Political boundaries	Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	2018	1:24,000	Spatial and attribute information for political boundaries
Public Land Survey System (PLSS)	United States Geological Survey	2019	1:24,000	Spatial and attribute information for USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles
Transportation Features	United States Census Bureau	2019	1:24,000	Spatial and attribute information for transportation line work
Surface Water Features	United States Geological Survey	2019	1:24,000	Streams, rivers, and lakes were derived from NHD data

6.3 Floodplain and Floodway Delineation

The FIRM shows tints, screens, and symbols to indicate floodplains and floodways as well as the locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses and floodway computations.

For riverine flooding sources, the mapped floodplain boundaries shown on the FIRM have been delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section; between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using the topographic elevation data described in Table 22.

In cases where the 1-percent and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries are close together, only the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary has been shown. Small areas within the floodplain boundaries may lie above the flood elevations but cannot be shown due to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data.

The floodway widths presented in this FIS Report and on the FIRM were computed for certain stream segments on the basis of equal conveyance reduction from each side of the floodplain. Floodway widths were computed at cross sections. Between cross sections, the floodway boundaries were interpolated. Table 2 indicates the flooding sources for which floodways have been determined. The results of the floodway computations for those flooding sources have been tabulated for selected cross sections and are shown in Table 23, “Floodway Data.”

Table 22: Summary of Topographic Elevation Data used in Mapping

Community	Flooding Source	Source for Topographic Elevation Data			
		Description	Vertical Accuracy	Horizontal Accuracy	Citation
LaSalle Parish	All within LaSalle Parish	FRP-MAS No. 04/EMT-2016-CA-00020-S01	0.841 ft at 95% confidence level	3-6 feet at 95% confidence level	Louisiana Atlas Website

BFEs shown at cross sections on the FIRM represent the 1-percent-annual-chance water surface elevations shown on the Flood Profiles and in the Floodway Data tables in the FIS Report. Rounded whole-foot elevations may be shown on the FIRM in areas of ponding, and other areas with static base flood elevations.

Table 23: Floodway Data

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

Table 24: Flood Hazard and Non-Encroachment Data for Selected Streams

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

6.4 Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping

This section is not applicable to this Flood Risk Project.

Table 25: Summary of Coastal Transect Mapping Considerations

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

6.5 FIRM Revisions

This FIS Report and the FIRM are based on the most up-to-date information available to FEMA at the time of its publication; however, flood hazard conditions change over time. Communities or private parties may request flood map revisions at any time. Certain types of requests require submission of supporting data. FEMA may also initiate a revision. Revisions may take several forms, including Letters of Map Amendment (LOMAs), Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-Fs), Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs) (referred to collectively as Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)), Physical Map Revisions (PMRs), and FEMA-contracted restudies. These types of revisions are further described below. Some of these types of revisions do not result in the republishing of the FIS Report. To assure that any user is aware of all revisions, it is advisable to contact the community repository of flood-hazard data (shown in Table 30, "Map Repositories").

6.5.1 Letters of Map Amendment

A LOMA is an official revision by letter to an effective NFIP map. A LOMA results from an administrative process that involves the review of scientific or technical data submitted by the owner or lessee of property who believes the property has incorrectly been included in a designated SFHA. A LOMA amends the currently effective FEMA map and establishes that a specific property is not located in a SFHA.

To obtain an application for a LOMA, visit www.fema.gov/letter-map-amendment-loma and download the form "MT-1 Application Forms and Instructions for Conditional and Final Letters of Map Amendment and Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill". Visit the "Flood Map-Related Fees" section to determine the cost, if any, of applying for a LOMA.

FEMA offers a tutorial on how to apply for a LOMA. The LOMA Tutorial Series can be accessed at www.fema.gov/online-tutorials.

For more information about how to apply for a LOMA, call the FEMA Map Information eXchange; toll free, at 1-877-FEMA MAP (1-877-336-2627).

6.5.2 Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill

A LOMR-F is an official revision by letter to an effective NFIP map. A LOMR-F states FEMA's determination concerning whether a structure or parcel has been elevated on fill above the base flood elevation and is, therefore, excluded from the SFHA.

Information about obtaining an application for a LOMR-F can be obtained in the same manner as that for a LOMA, by visiting www.fema.gov/letter-map-amendment-loma for the "MT-1 Application Forms and Instructions for Conditional and Final Letters of Map Amendment and Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill" or by calling the FEMA Map Information eXchange, toll free, at 1-877-FEMA MAP (1-877-336-2627). Fees for applying for a LOMR-F, if any, are listed in the "Flood Map-Related Fees" section.

A tutorial for LOMR-F is available at www.fema.gov/online-tutorials.

6.5.3 Letters of Map Revision

A LOMR is an official revision to the currently effective FEMA map. It is used to change flood zones, floodplain and floodway delineations, flood elevations and planimetric features. All requests for LOMRs should be made to FEMA through the chief executive officer of the community, since it is the community that must adopt any changes and revisions to the map. If the request for a LOMR is not submitted through the chief executive officer of the community, evidence must be submitted that the community has been notified of the request.

To obtain an application for a LOMR, visit www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/1343 and download the form "MT-2 Application Forms and Instructions for Conditional Letters of Map Revision and Letters of Map Revision". Visit the "Flood Map-Related Fees" section to determine the cost of applying for a LOMR. For more information about how to apply for a LOMR, call the FEMA Map Information eXchange; toll free, at 1-877-FEMA MAP (1-877-336-2627) to speak to a Map Specialist.

Previously issued mappable LOMCs (including LOMRs) that have been incorporated into the LaSalle Parish FIRM are listed in Table 26. Please note that this table only includes LOMCs that have been issued on the FIRM panels updated by this map revision. For all other areas within this county, users should be aware that revisions to the FIS Report made by prior LOMRs may not be reflected herein and users will need to continue to use the previously issued LOMRs to obtain the most current data.

Table 26: Incorporated Letters of Map Change

[Not applicable to this Flood Risk Project]

6.5.4 Physical Map Revisions

A Physical Map Revisions (PMR) is an official republication of a community's NFIP map to effect changes to base flood elevations, floodplain boundary delineations, regulatory floodways and planimetric features. These changes typically occur as a result of structural works or improvements, annexations resulting in additional flood hazard areas or correction to base flood elevations or SFHAs.

The community's chief executive officer must submit scientific and technical data to FEMA to support the request for a PMR. The data will be analyzed and the map will be revised if warranted. The community is provided with copies of the revised information and is afforded a review period. When the base flood elevations are changed, a 90-day appeal period is provided. A 6-month adoption period for formal approval of the revised map(s) is also provided.

For more information about the PMR process, please visit www.fema.gov and visit the "Flood Map Revision Processes" section.

6.5.5 Contracted Restudies

The NFIP provides for a periodic review and restudy of flood hazards within a given community. FEMA accomplishes this through a national watershed-based mapping needs assessment strategy, known as the Coordinated Needs Management Strategy (CNMS). The CNMS is used by FEMA to assign priorities and allocate funding for new flood hazard analyses used to update the FIS Report and FIRM. The goal of CNMS is to define the validity of the engineering study data within a mapped inventory. The CNMS is used to track the assessment process, document engineering gaps and their resolution, and aid in prioritization for using flood risk as a key factor for areas identified for flood map updates. Visit www.fema.gov to learn more about the CNMS or contact the FEMA Regional Office listed in Section 8 of this FIS Report.

6.5.6 Community Map History

The current FIRM presents flooding information for the entire geographic area of LaSalle Parish. Previously, separate FIRMs, Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (FHBMs) and/or Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps (FBFMs) may have been prepared for the incorporated communities and the unincorporated areas in the county that had identified SFHAs. Current and historical data relating to the maps prepared for the project area are presented in Table 27, "Community Map History." A description of each of the column headings and the source of the date is also listed below.

- *Community Name* includes communities falling within the geographic area shown on the FIRM, including those that fall on the boundary line, nonparticipating communities, and communities with maps that have been rescinded. Communities with No Special Flood Hazards are indicated by a footnote. If all maps (FHBM, FBFM, and FIRM) were rescinded for a community, it is not listed in this table unless SFHAs have been identified in this community.

- *Initial Identification Date (First NFIP Map Published)* is the date of the first NFIP map that identified flood hazards in the community. If the FHBM has been converted to a FIRM, the initial FHBM date is shown. If the community has never been mapped, the upcoming effective date or "pending" (for Preliminary FIS Reports) is shown. If the community is listed in Table 27 but not identified on the map, the community is treated as if it were unmapped.

- *Initial FHBM Effective Date* is the effective date of the first FHBM. This date may be the same date as the Initial NFIP Map Date.

- *FHBM Revision Date(s)* is the date(s) that the FHBM was revised, if applicable.

- *Initial FIRM Effective Date* is the date of the first effective FIRM for the community.
- *FIRM Revision Date(s)* is the date(s) the FIRM was revised, if applicable. This is the revised date that is shown on the FIRM panel, if applicable. As countywide studies are completed or revised, each community listed should have its FIRM dates updated accordingly to reflect the date of the countywide study. Once the FIRMs exist in countywide format, as PMRs of FIRM panels within the county are completed, the FIRM Revision Dates in the table for each community affected by the PMR are updated with the date of the PMR, even if the PMR did not revise all the panels within that community.

The initial effective date for the LaSalle Parish FIRMs in countywide format was TBD.

Table 27: Community Map History

Community Name	Initial Identification Date	Initial FHBM Effective Date	FHBM Revision Date(s)	Initial FIRM Effective Date	FIRM Revision Date(s)
Jena, Town of	12/24/1976	12/24/1976	N/A	3/1/1987	TBD
LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas	5/6/1977	5/6/1977	N/A	11/01/1985	TBD
Olla, Town of	11/12/1976	11/12/1976	N/A	11/1/1985	TBD
Tullos, Town of[1]	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD	N/A
Urania, Town of[1]	4/3/1979	4/3/1979	N/A	TBD	N/A

[1] This community did not have a FIRM prior to the first countywide FIRM for LaSalle Parish.

SECTION 7.0 – CONTRACTED STUDIES AND COMMUNITY COORDINATION

7.1 Contracted Studies

Table 28 provides a summary of the contracted studies, by flooding source, that are included in this FIS Report.

Table 28: Summary of Contracted Studies Included in this FIS Report

Flooding Source	FIS Report Dated	Contractor	Number	Work Completed Date	Affected Communities
Bear Branch Tributary	TBD	STARR II	FRP-MAS No. 04/EMT-2016-CA-00020-S01	August 2018	Olla, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas
Chickasaw Creek Tributary	TBD	STARR II	FRP-MAS No. 04/EMT-2016-CA-00020-S01	August 2018	Urania, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas

Flooding Source	FIS Report Dated	Contractor	Number	Work Completed Date	Affected Communities
Hair Creek	TBD	STARR II	FRP-MAS No. 04/EMT-2016-CA-00020-S01	August 2018	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas
Hemphill Creek	TBD	STARR II	FRP-MAS No. 04/EMT-2016-CA-00020-S01	August 2018	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas
Hemphill Creek Tributary 2	TBD	STARR II	FRP-MAS No. 04/EMT-2016-CA-00020-S01	August 2018	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas
Hemphill Creek Tributary 3	TBD	STARR II	FRP-MAS No. 04/EMT-2016-CA-00020-S01	August 2018	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas
Hemphill Creek Tributary 4	TBD	STARR II	FRP-MAS No. 04/EMT-2016-CA-00020-S01	August 2018	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas
West Prong Hemphill Creek	TBD	STARR II	FRP-MAS No. 04/EMT-2016-CA-00020-S01	August 2018	Jena, Town of; LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas
Zone A Tributaries Within Castor Watershed	TBD	STARR II	FRP-MAS No. 04/EMT-2016-CA-00020-S01	August 2018	Jena, Town of; Olla, Town of; Tullos, Town of; Urania, Town of;LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas
Zone A Tributaries Within Winn Parish	TBD	STARR II	HSFE60-15-D-0005	October 2017	LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas
Zone A Tributaries Within Little Watershed	TBD	Compass	HSFE60-15-D-0003	March 2017	LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas
Zone A Tributaries Within Lower Red Watershed	TBD	STARR II	HSFE60-15-D-0003	December 2018	LaSalle Parish, Unincorporated Areas

7.2 Community Meetings

The dates of the community meetings held for this Flood Risk Project and previous Flood Risk Projects are shown in Table 29. These meetings may have previously been referred to by a variety of names (Community Coordination Officer (CCO), Scoping, Discovery, etc.), but all meetings represent opportunities for FEMA, community officials, study contractors, and other invited guests to discuss the planning for and results of the project.

Table 29: Community Meetings

Community	FIS Report Dated	Date of Meeting	Meeting Type	Attended By
Jena, Town of	TBD	05/05/2015	Discovery	FEMA, the community, STARR II, and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
		09/25/2018	Flood Risk Review	FEMA, the community, STARR II, and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
		TBD	Resilience	
		TBD	CCO Meeting	
LaSalle Parish Unincorporated Areas	TBD	05/05/2015	Discovery	FEMA, STARR II, and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
		09/25/2018	Flood Risk Review	FEMA, STARR II, and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
		TBD	Resilience	
		TBD	CCO Meeting	
Olla. Town of	TBD	05/05/2015	Discovery	FEMA, STARR II, and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
		09/25/2018	Flood Risk Review	FEMA, STARR II, and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
		TBD	Resilience	
		TBD	CCO Meeting	
Tullos, Town of	TBD	05/05/2015	Discovery	FEMA, STARR II, and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
		09/25/2018	Flood Risk Review	FEMA, STARR II, and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
		TBD	Resilience	
		TBD	CCO Meeting	

Community	FIS Report Dated	Date of Meeting	Meeting Type	Attended By
Urania, Town of	TBD	05/05/2015	Discovery	FEMA, STARR II, and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
		09/25/2018	Flood Risk Review	FEMA, STARR II, and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
		TBD	Resilience	
		TBD	CCO Meeting	

SECTION 8.0 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Information concerning the pertinent data used in the preparation of this FIS Report can be obtained by submitting an order with any required payment to the FEMA Engineering Library. For more information on this process, see www.fema.gov.

Table 30 is a list of the locations where FIRMs for LaSalle Parish can be viewed. Please note that the maps at these locations are for reference only and are not for distribution. Also, please note that only the maps for the community listed in the table are available at that particular repository. A user may need to visit another repository to view maps from an adjacent community.

Table 30: Map Repositories

Community	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Jena, Town of	Town Hall 2908 E. Oak St.	Jena	LA	71342
LaSalle Parish Unincorporated Areas	La Salle Parish Courthouse 1050 Courthouse St. Room 13	Jena	LA	71342
Olla. Town of	Town Hall 1907 Louisiana St.	Olla	LA	71465
Tullos, Town of	LaSalle Parish Courthouse 1050 Courthouse St. Room 13	Jena	LA	71479
Urania, Town of	Town Hall 2021 E. Hardtner Dr.	Urania	LA	71480

[1] No Special Flood Hazard Areas Identified

The National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) dataset is a compilation of effective FIRM Databases and LOMCs. Together they create a GIS data layer for a State or Territory. The NFHL is updated as studies become effective and extracts are made available to the public monthly. NFHL data can be viewed or ordered from the website shown in Table 31.

Table 31 contains useful contact information regarding the FIS Report, the FIRM, and other relevant flood hazard and GIS data. In addition, information about the State NFIP Coordinator and GIS Coordinator is shown in this table. At the request of FEMA, each Governor has designated an agency of State or territorial government to coordinate that State's or territory's NFIP activities. These agencies often assist communities in developing and adopting necessary floodplain management measures. State GIS Coordinators are knowledgeable about the availability and location of State and local GIS data in their state.

Table 31: Additional Information

FEMA and the NFIP	
FEMA and FEMA Engineering Library website	www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-flood-hazard-mapping/engineering-library
NFIP website	www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program

NFHL Dataset	msc.fema.gov
FEMA Region 6	Federal Emergency Management Agency FRC 800 North Loop 288 Denton, TX 76209-3698 940-898-5399
Other Federal Agencies	
USGS website	www.usgs.gov
Hydraulic Engineering Center website	www.hec.usace.army.mil
State Agencies and Organizations	
State NFIP Coordinator	Cindi Oneil Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LADOTD) Floodplain Management Section P.O. Box 94245 Baton Rouge, LA 70804 225-379-3005 Cindy.ONeal@la.gov
State GIS Coordinator	Craig Johnson, Director Louisiana Geographic Information Center E302 Howe-Russell Building Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, LA 70803 (225) 578-3479 cjohnson@lsu.edu

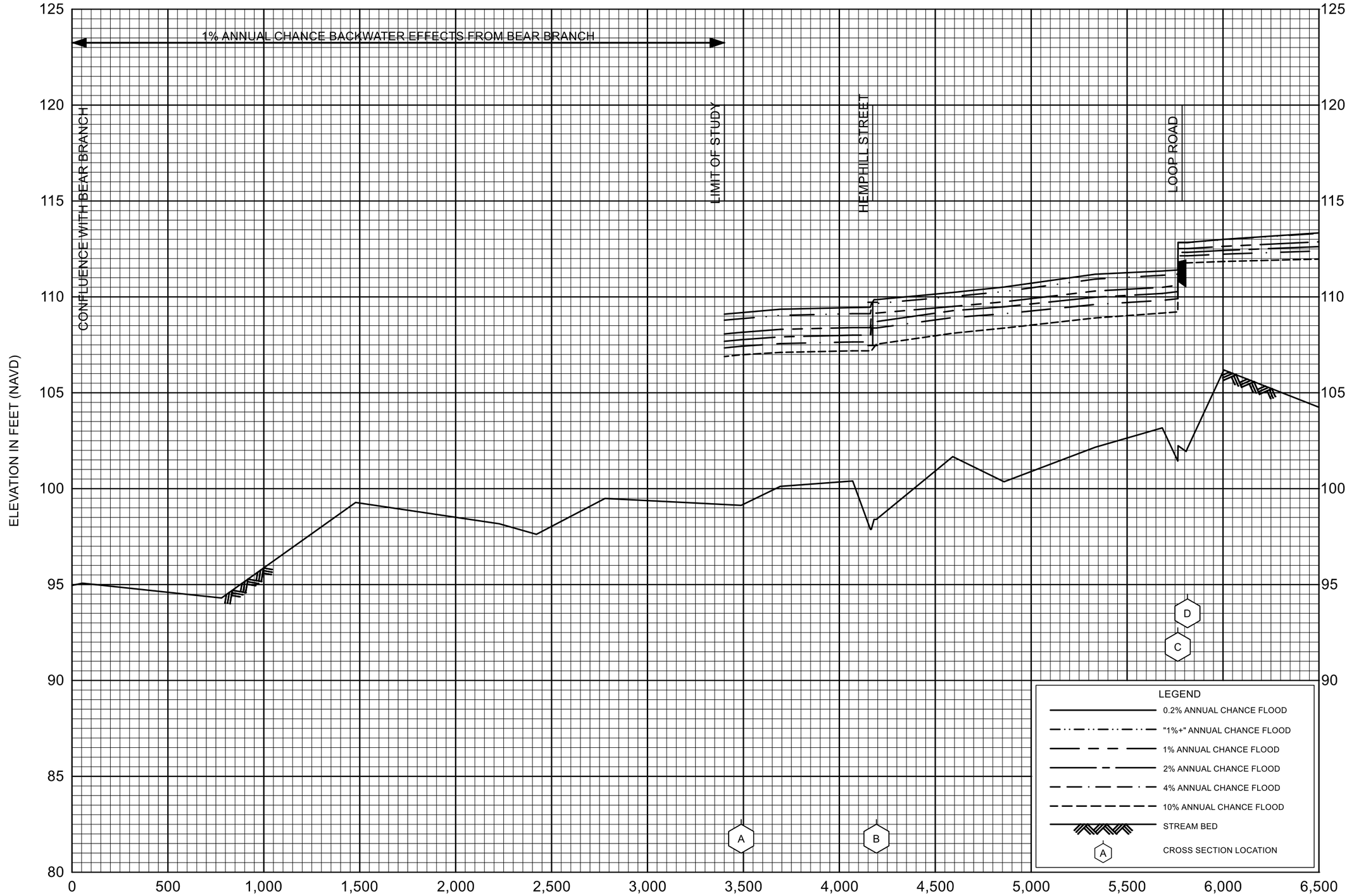
SECTION 9.0 – BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Table 32 includes sources used in the preparation of and cited in this FIS Report as well as additional studies that have been conducted in the study area.

Table 32: Bibliography and References

Citation in this FIS	Publisher/ Issuer	*Publication Title*, "Article," Volume, Number, etc.	Author/Editor	Place of Publication	Publication Date/ Date of Issuance	Link
LADOTD 2018	Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	LA Parish Boundaries	Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	Baton Rouge, LA	4/30/2018	https://giswebnew.dotd.la.gov/arcgis/rest/services/Boundaries
TIGER 2019	US Census Bureau	TIGER/Line Shapefile, 2019, county, Jackson Parish, LA, All Roads County-based Shapefile	US Census	Washington, DC	6/1/2019	https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html
USGS 2019	US Geological Survey	National Hydrography Dataset, USGS 2019	US Geological Survey	Reston, VA	10/16/2019	NP
USGS 2019 PLSS	US Geological Survey	Public Land Survey System of Louisiana, Geographic NAD83, USGS	US Geological Survey	Reston, VA	12/11/2019	NP
FEMA 2018	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Detailed and approximate study streams for Castor Watershed and Little Watershed in LaSalle Parish, LA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Washington, DC	8/31/2018	NP
FEMA 2017	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Approximate Study for Castor Creek Leveraged from Winn Parish, LA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Washington, DC	10/2/2017	NP

Citation in this FIS	Publisher/ Issuer	*Publication Title,* "Article," Volume, Number, etc.	Author/Editor	Place of Publication	Publication Date/ Date of Issuance	Link
FEMA 2017 2DBLE	Federal Emergency Management Agency	2DBLE Study for Little Watershed	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Washington, DC	3/15/2017	NP
FEMA 2018 2DBLE	Federal Emergency Management Agency	2DBLE Study for Lower Red Watershed	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Washington, DC	12/1/2018	NP
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers	National Levee Database	United States Army Corps of Engineers	Washington, DC	1/30/2020	https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/levees/system/5905000023/summary
Firm Panel Boundary	Compass	Firm Panel Boundary	Compass	Dallas, TX	5/1/2020	NP



FLOOD PROFILES

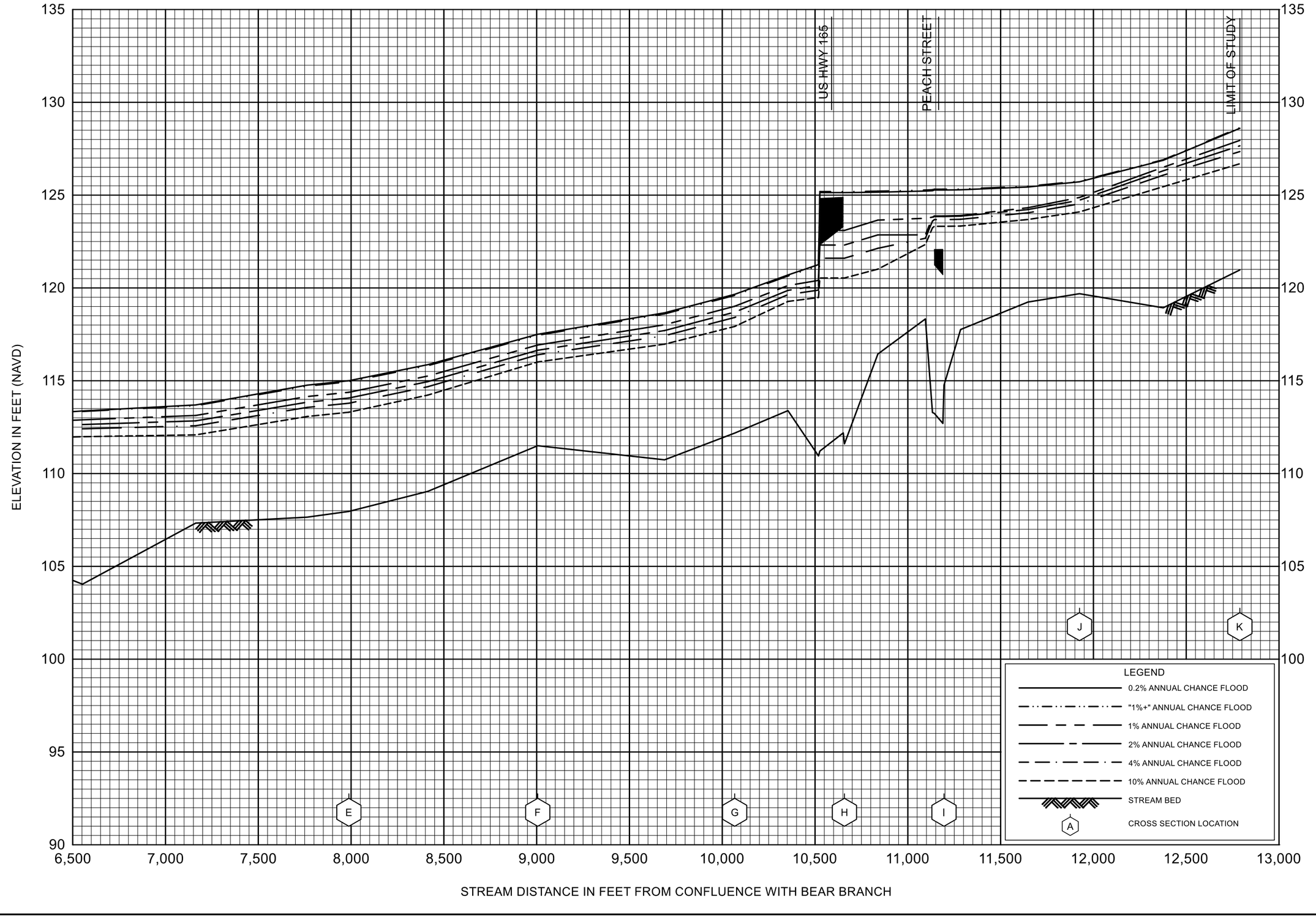
BEAR BRANCH TRIBUTARY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

01P



FLOOD PROFILES

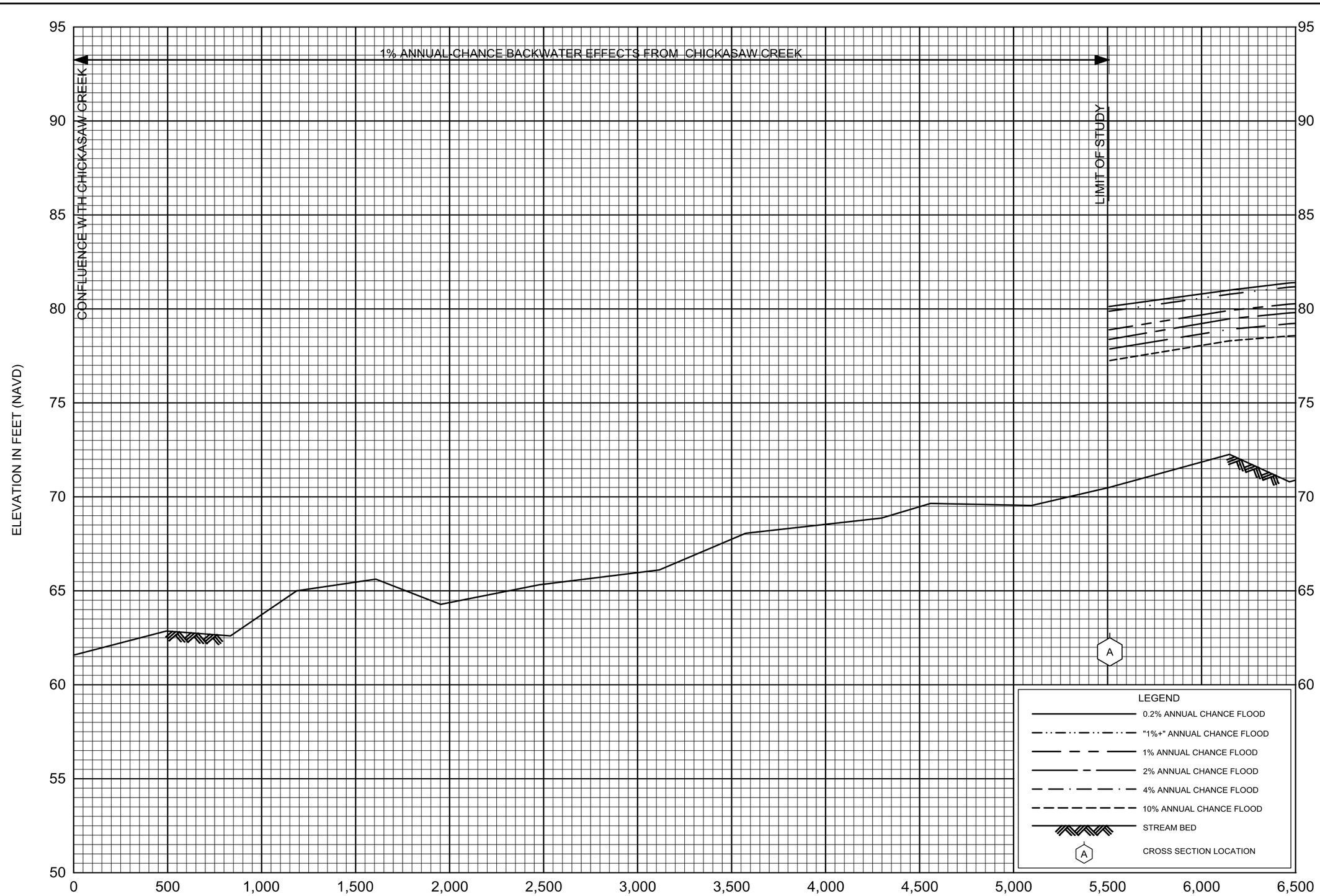
BEAR BRANCH TRIBUTARY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

02P



FLOOD PROFILES

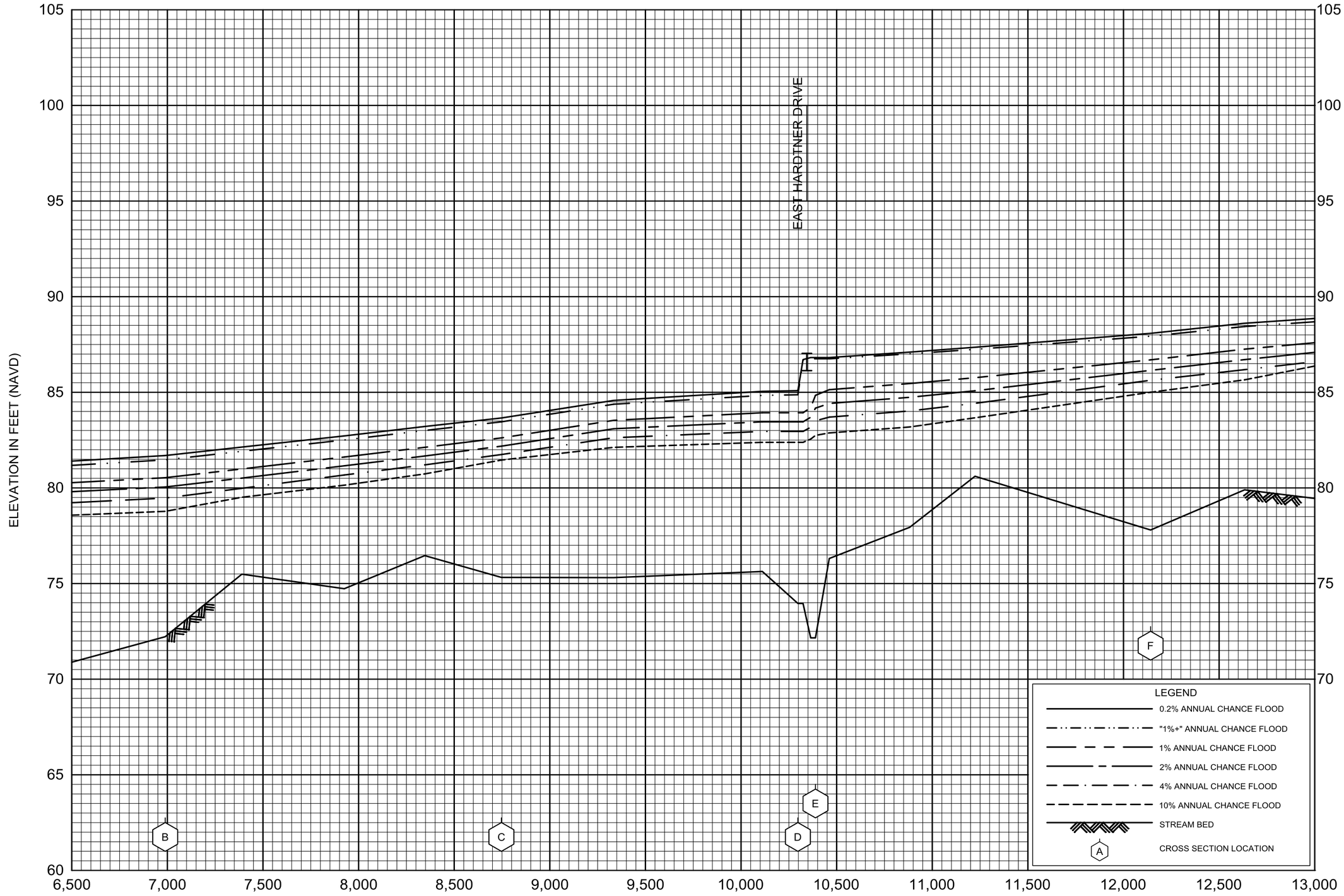
CHICKASAW CREEK TRIBUTARY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

03P



FLOOD PROFILES

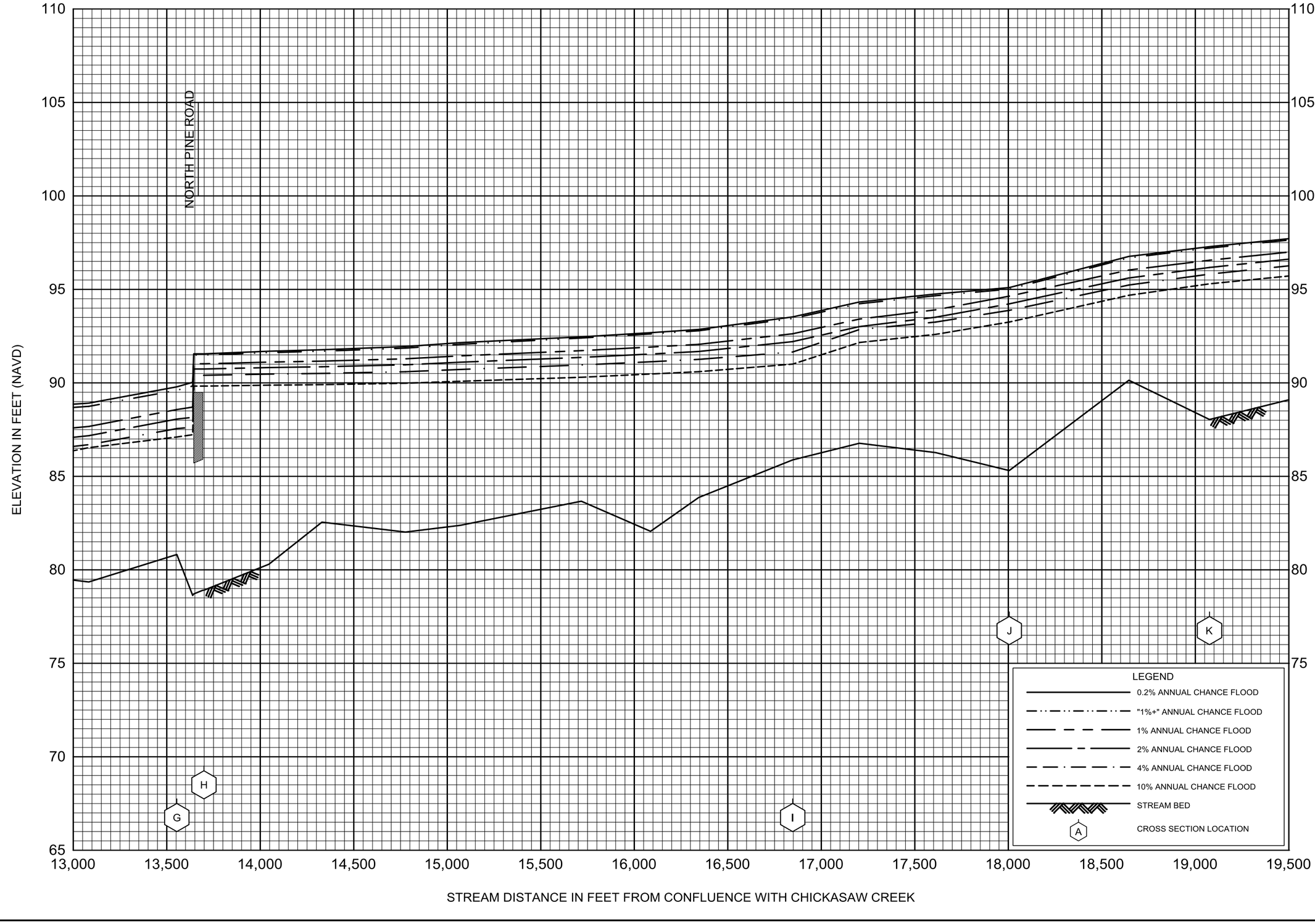
CHICKASAW CREEK TRIBUTARY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

04P



FLOOD PROFILES

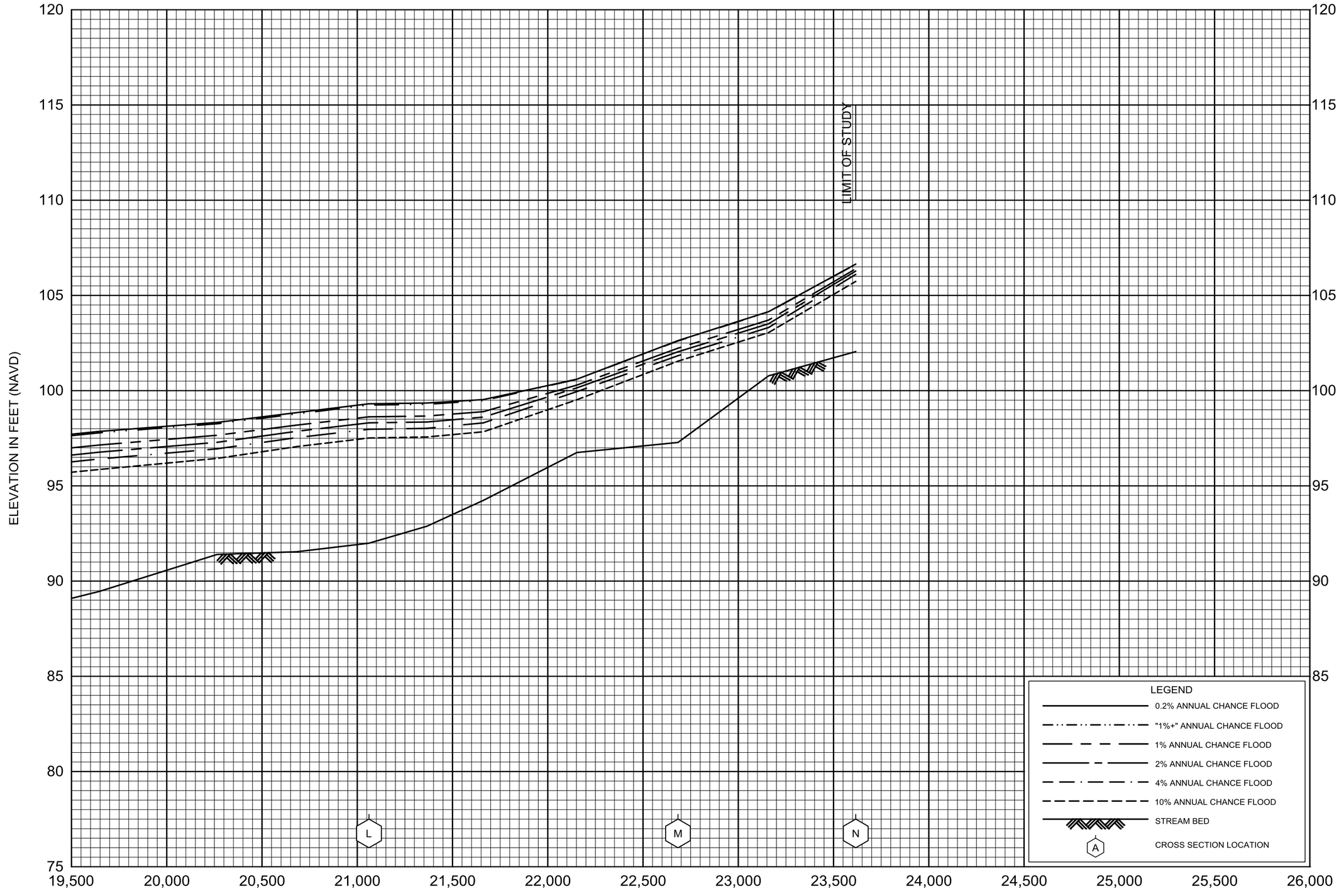
CHICKASAW CREEK TRIBUTARY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

05P



FLOOD PROFILES

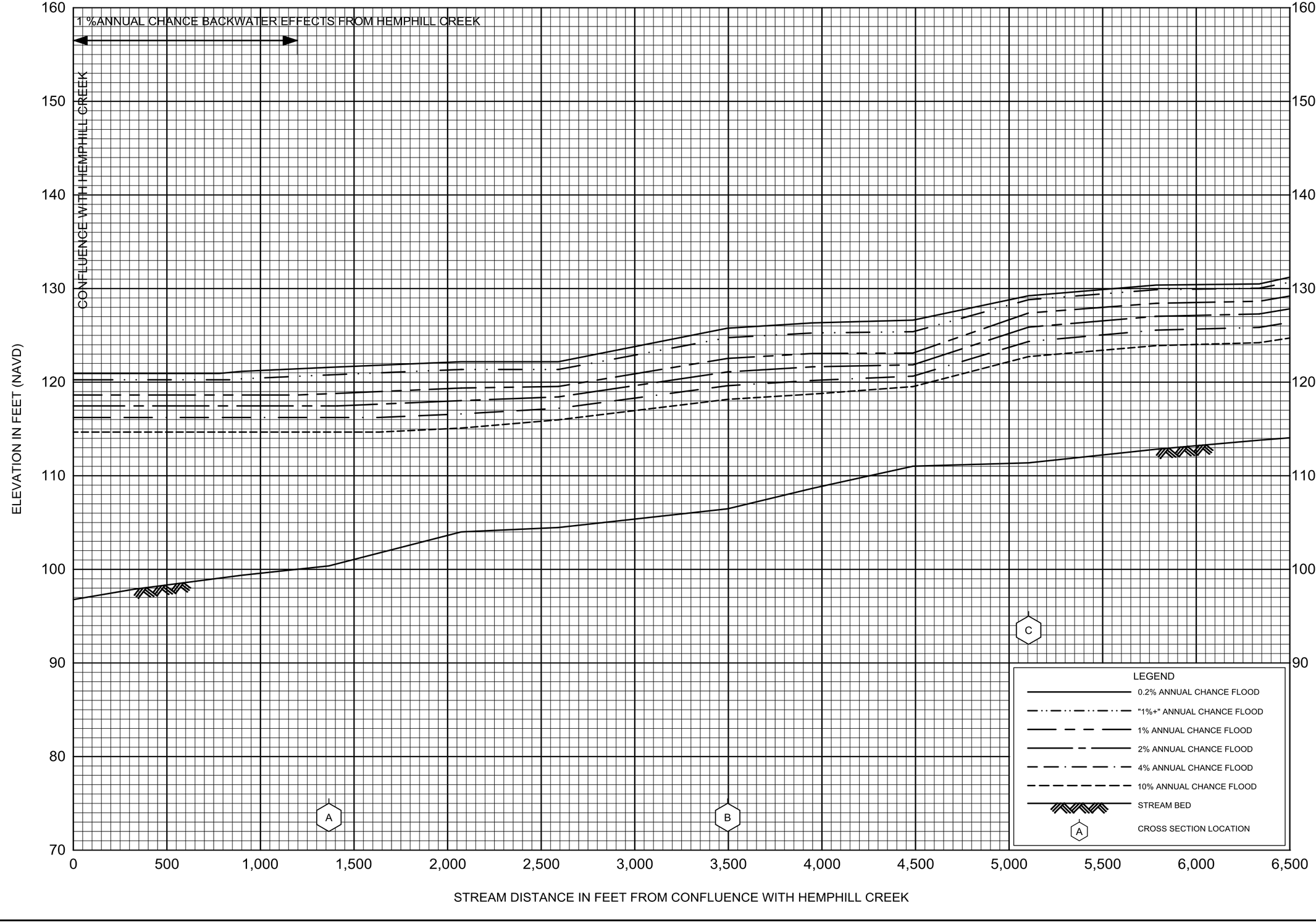
CHICKASAW CREEK TRIBUTARY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

06P



FLOOD PROFILES

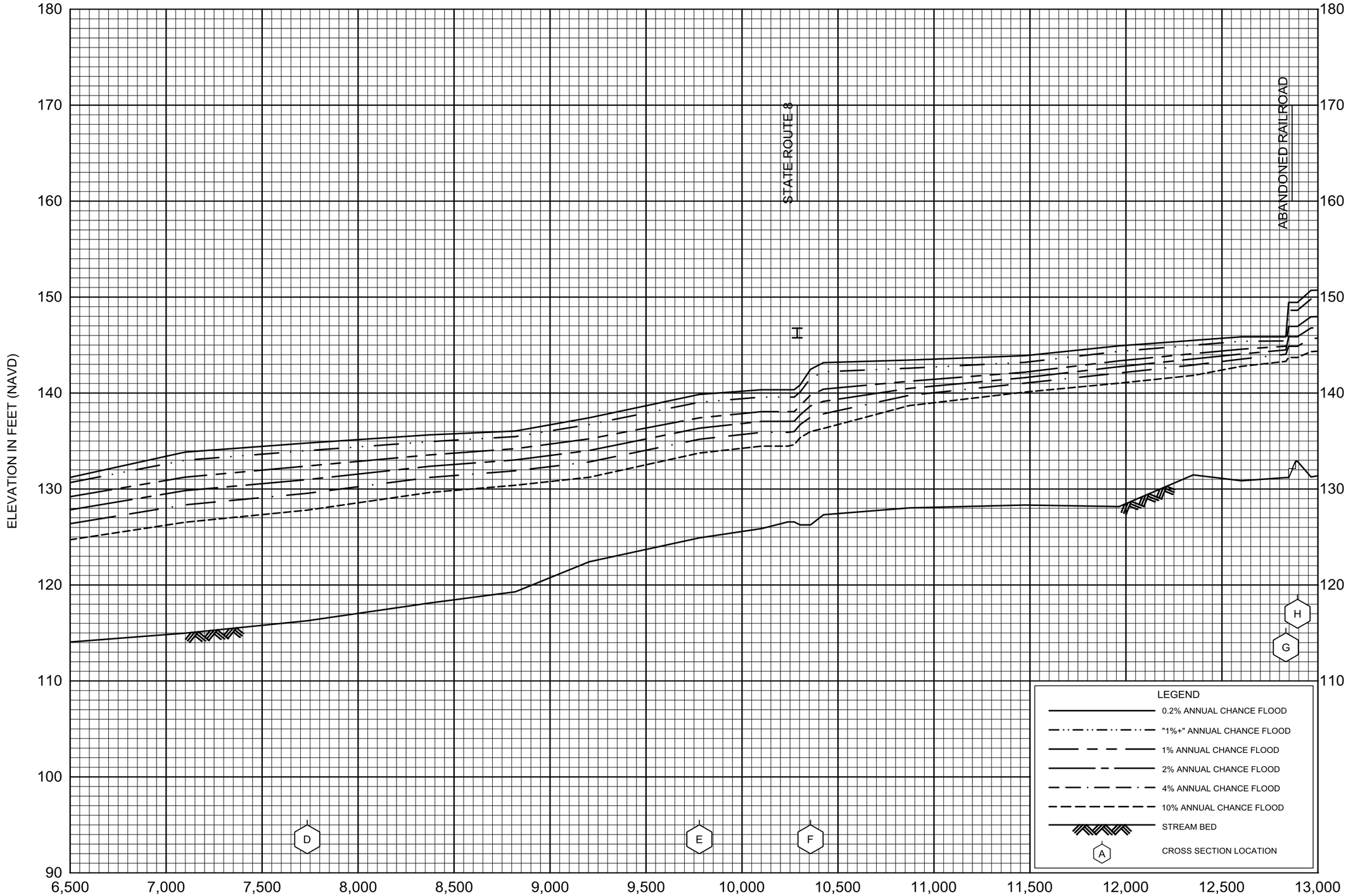
HAIR CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

07P



FLOOD PROFILES

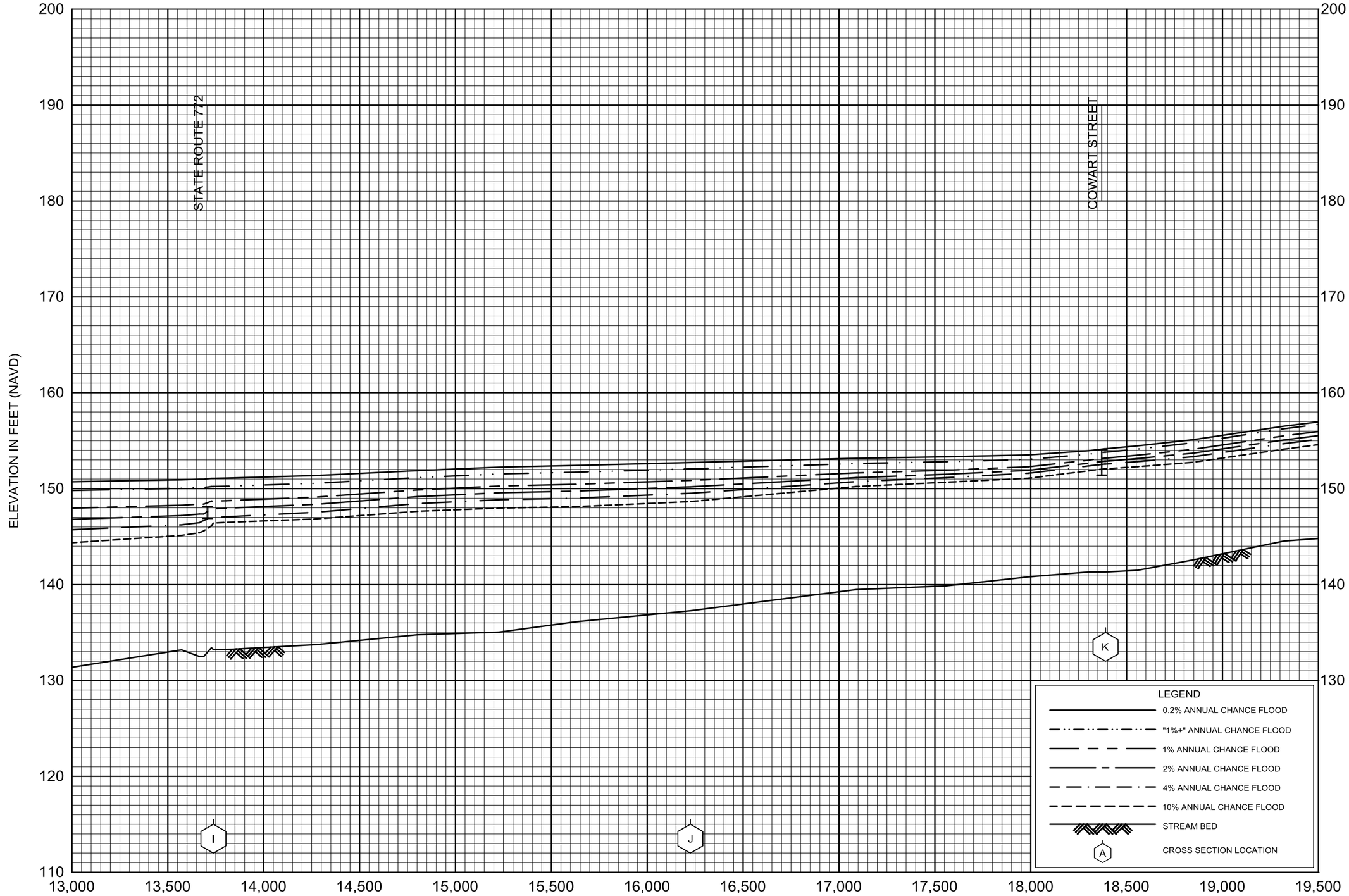
HAIR CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

08P



FLOOD PROFILES

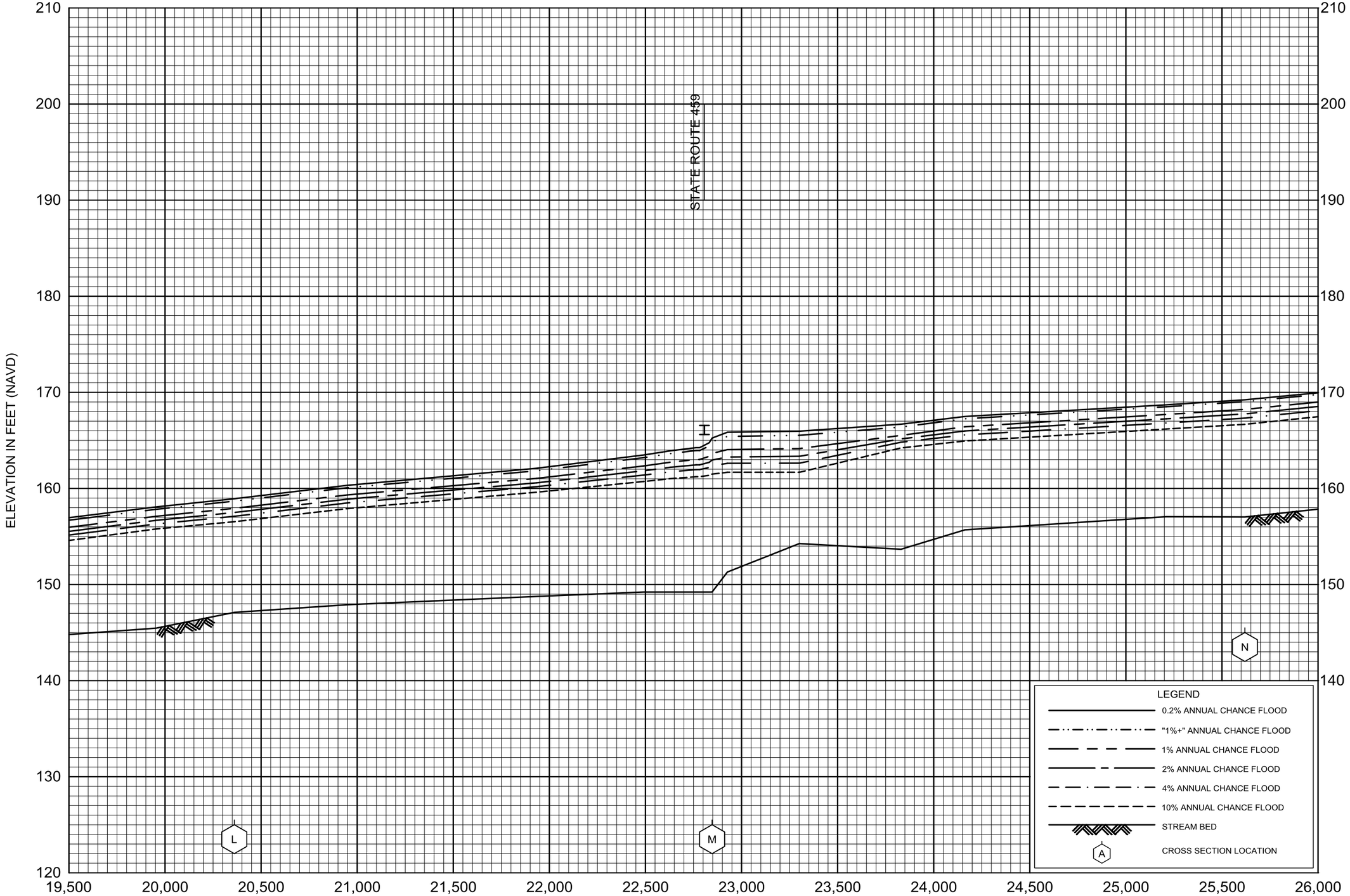
HAIR CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

09P



FLOOD PROFILES

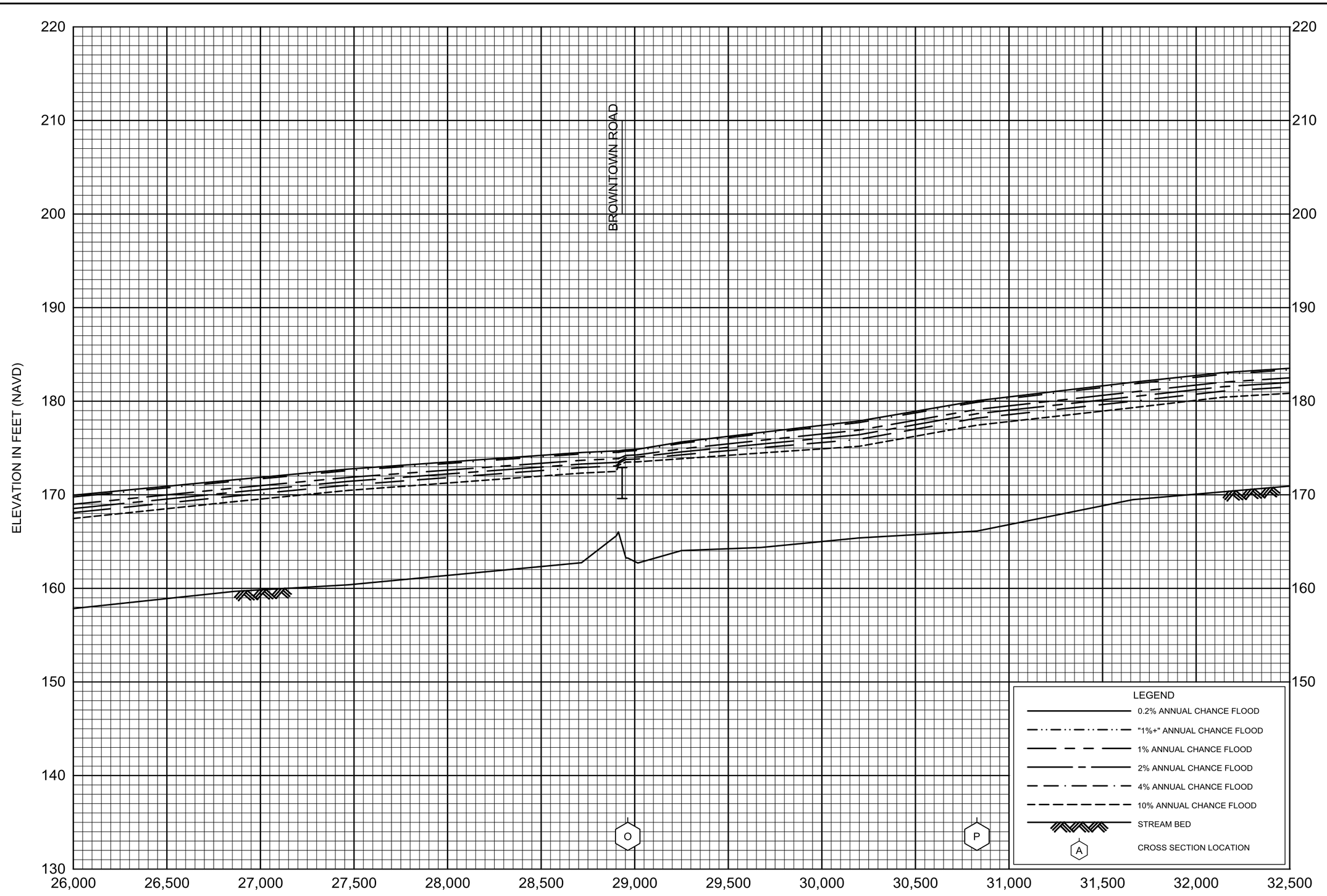
HAIR CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

10P



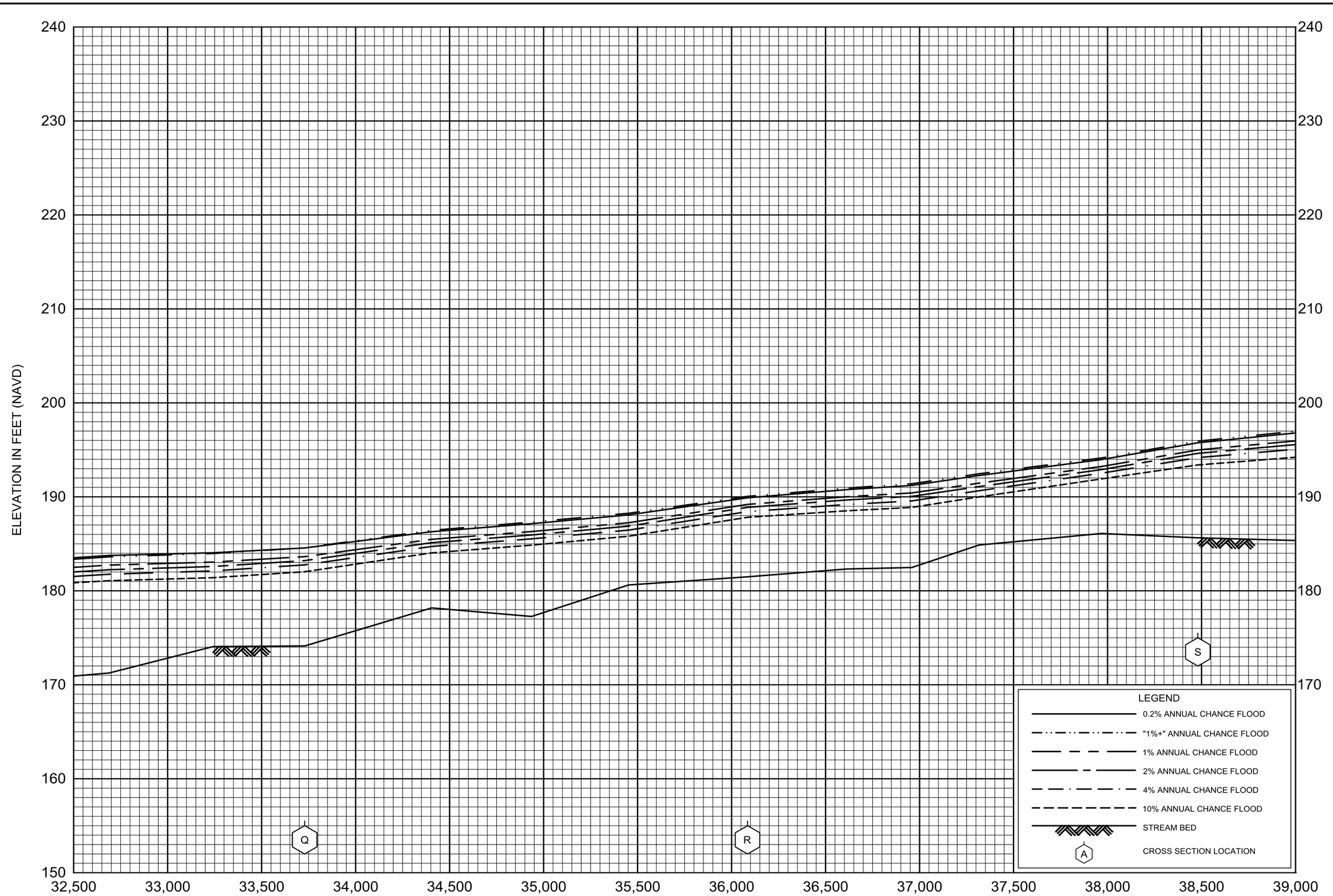
FLOOD PROFILES

HAIR CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS



FLOOD PROFILES

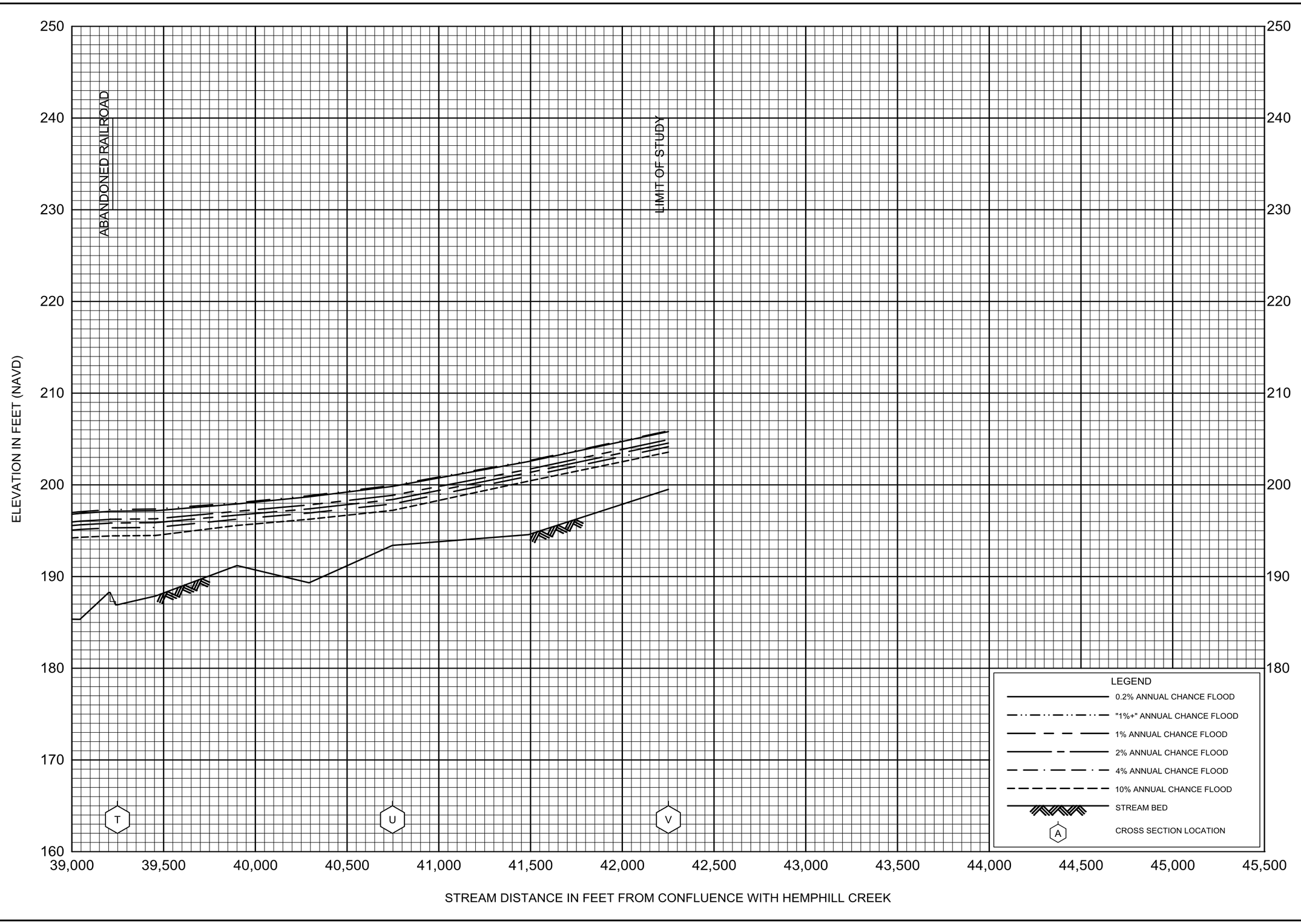
HAIR CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

12P



FLOOD PROFILES

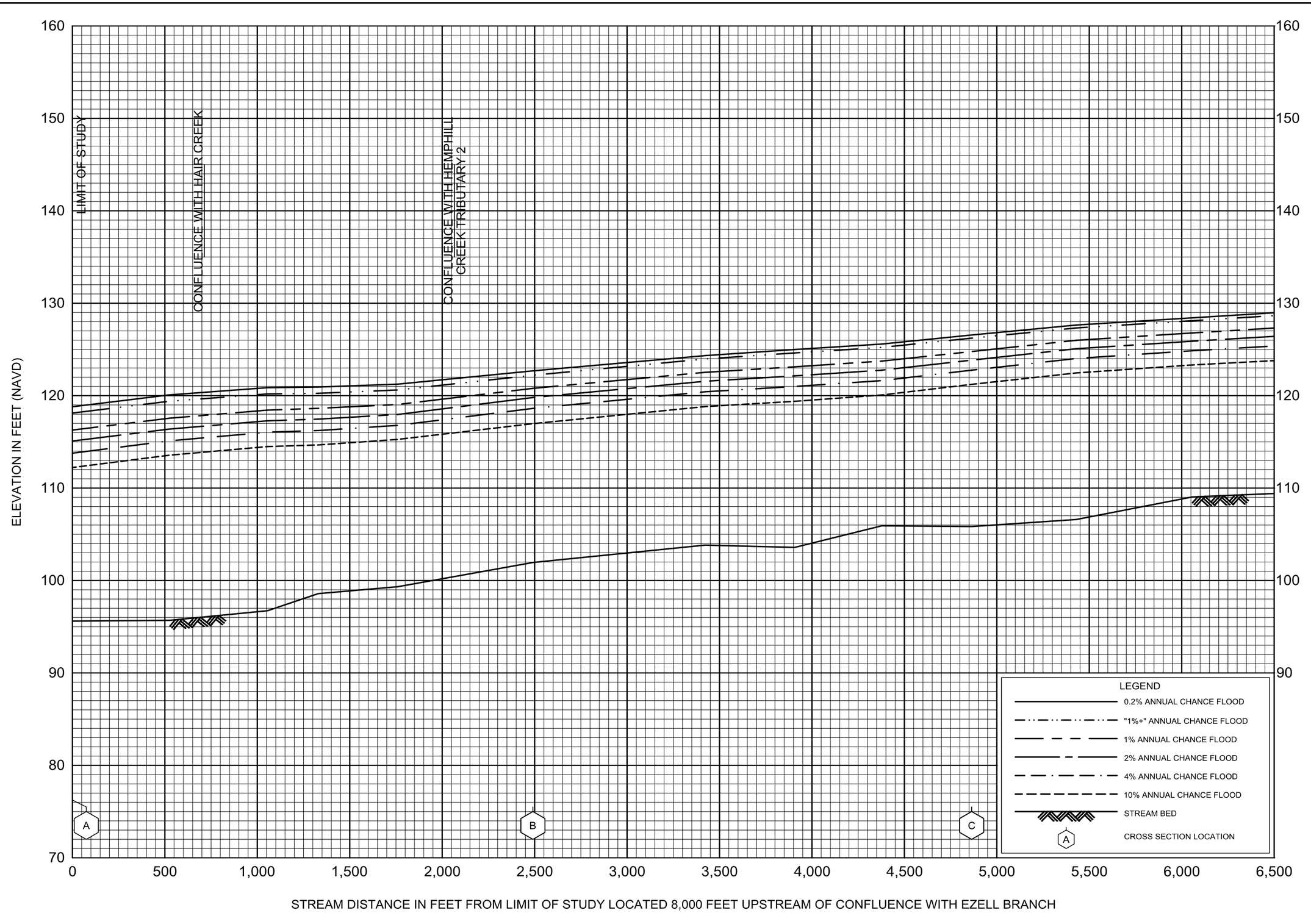
HAIR CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

13P



FLOOD PROFILES

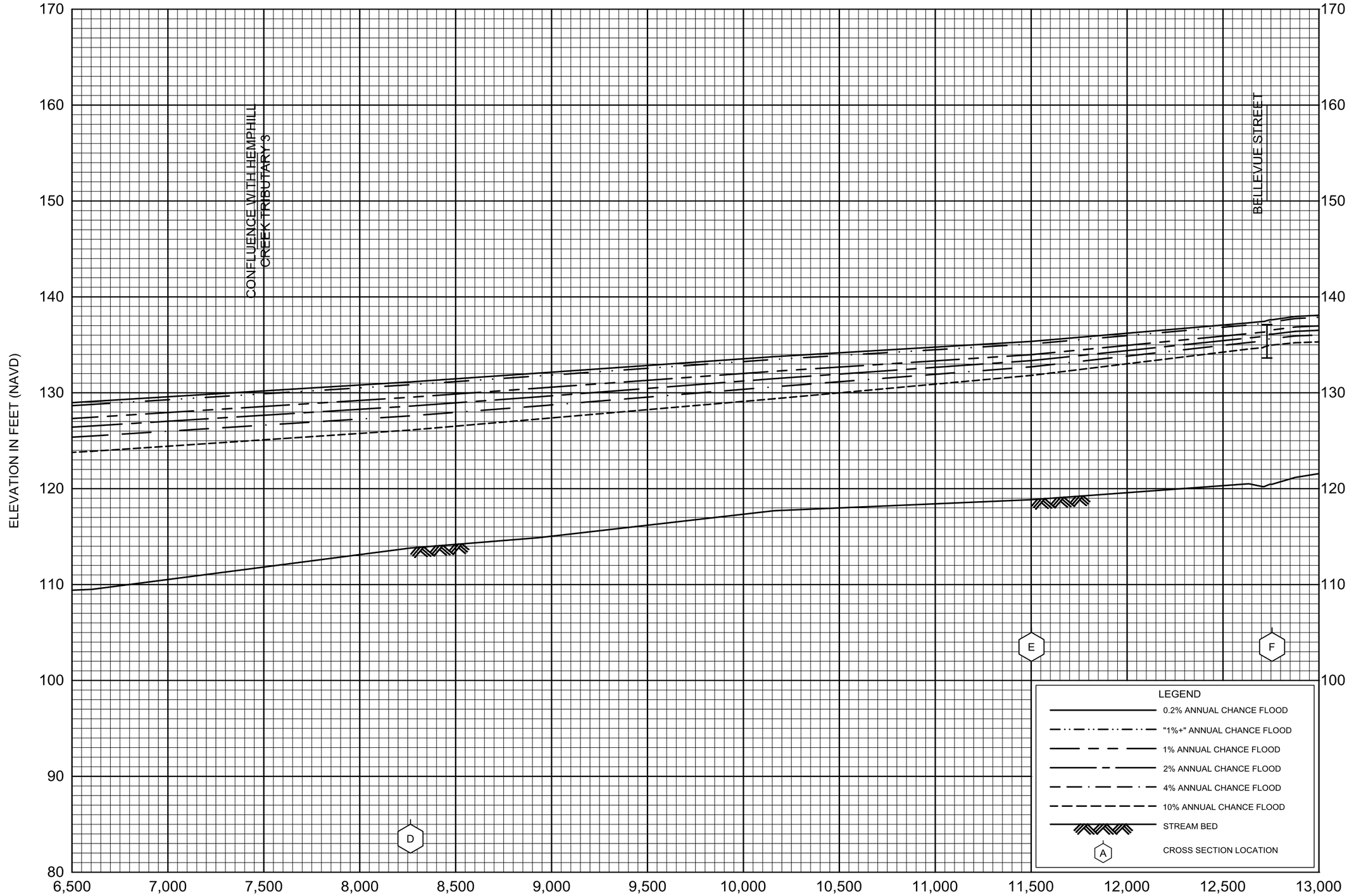
HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

14P



FLOOD PROFILES

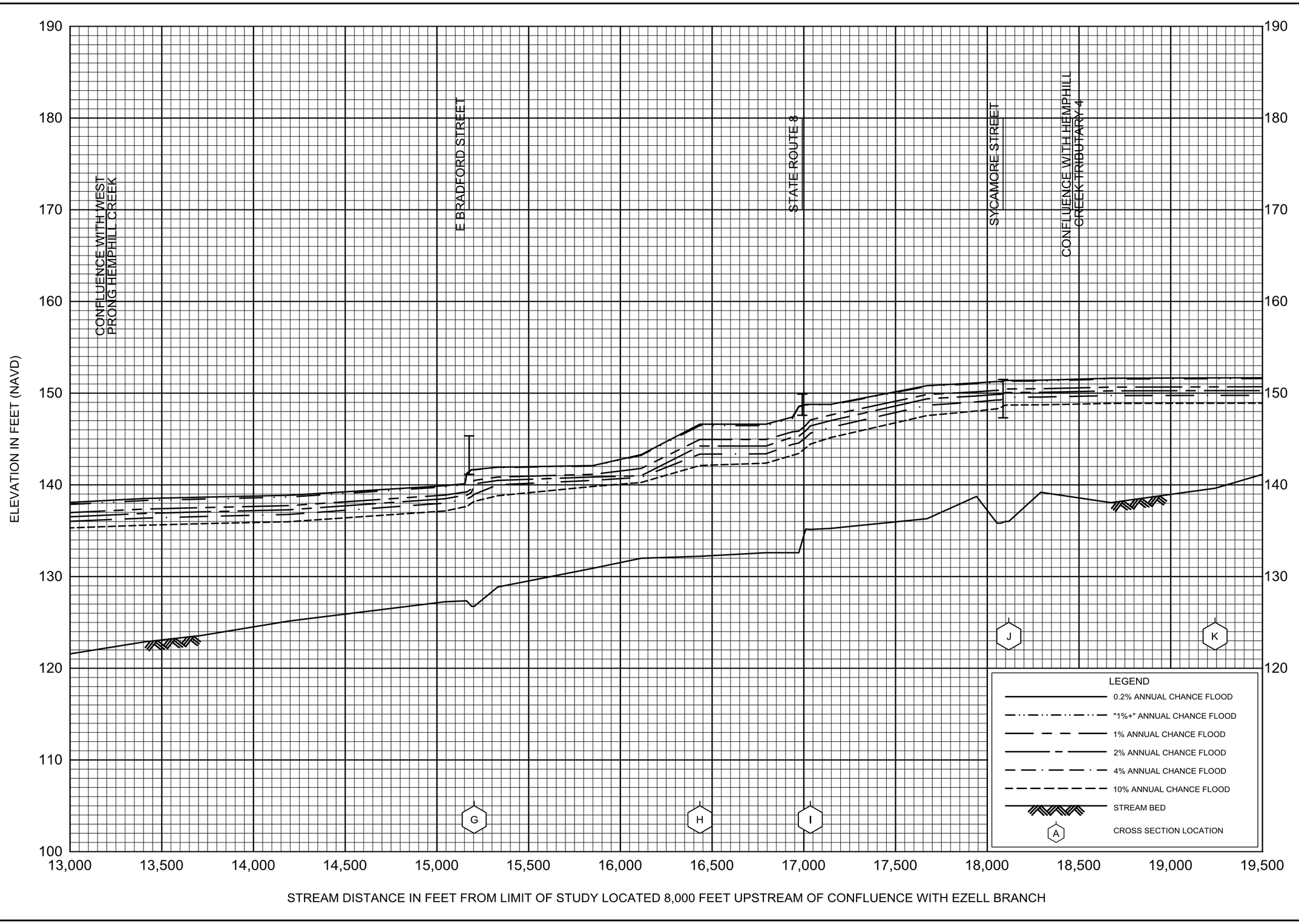
HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

15P



FLOOD PROFILES

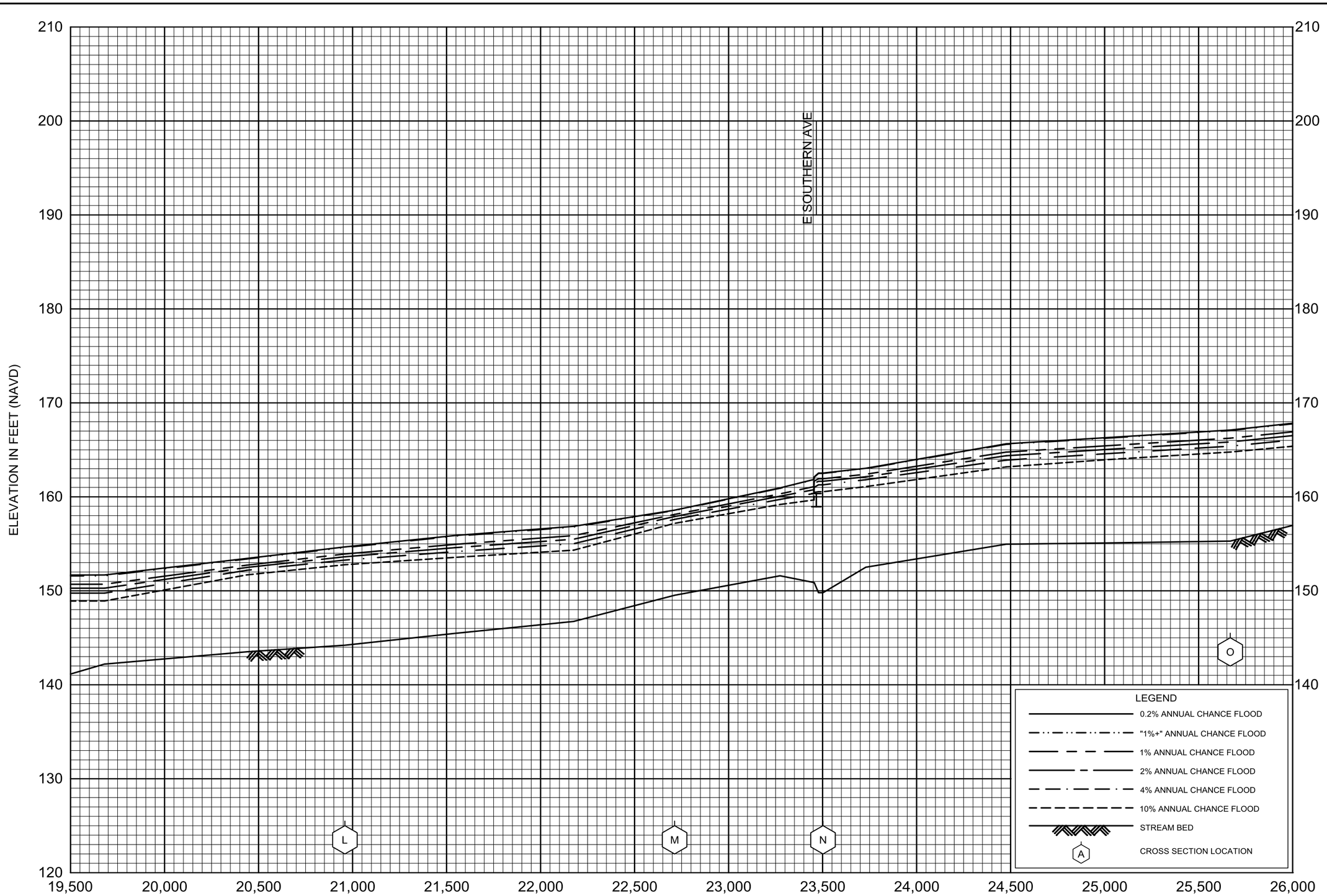
HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

16P



FLOOD PROFILES

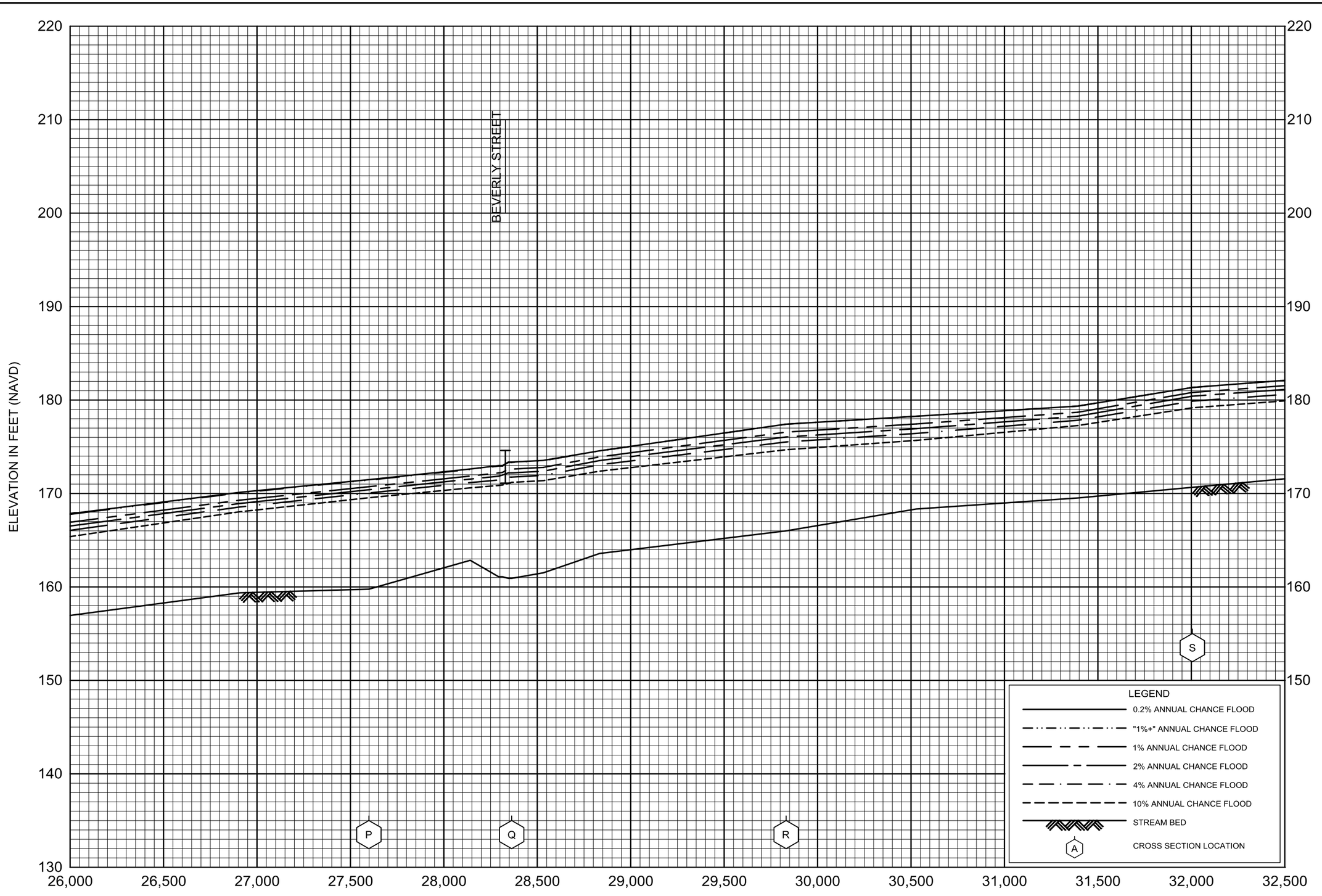
HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

17P



FLOOD PROFILES

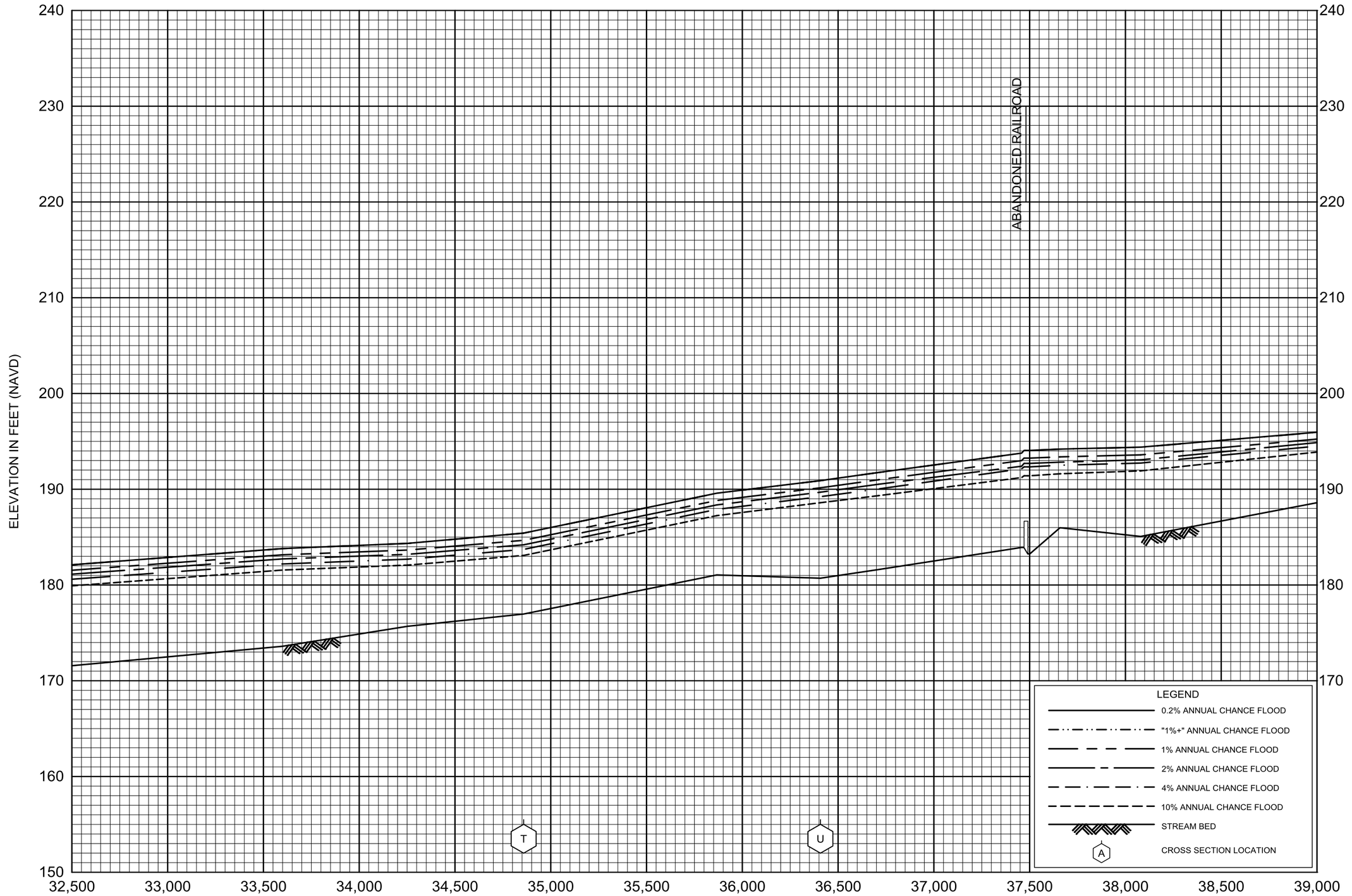
HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

18P



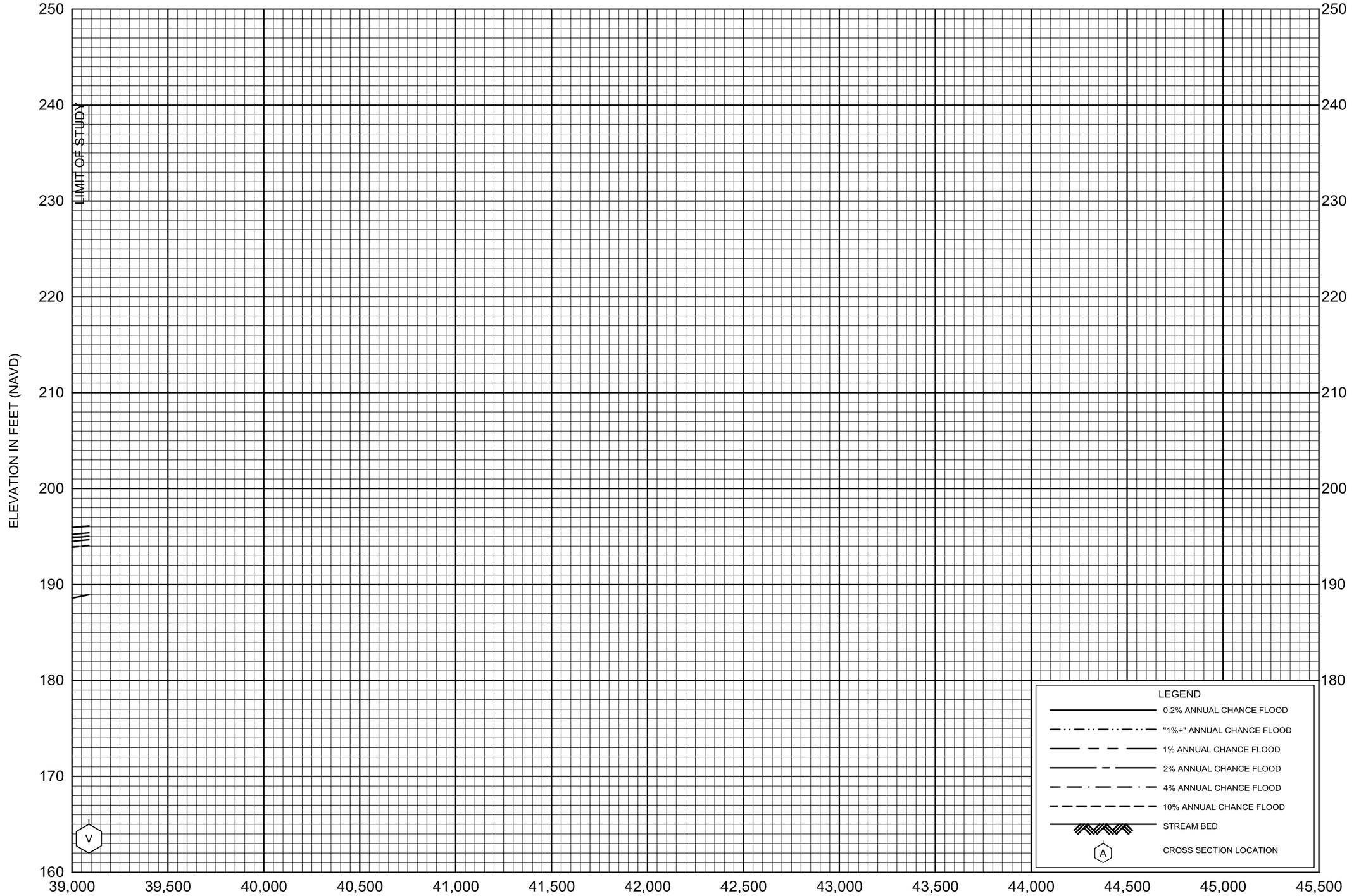
FLOOD PROFILES

HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS



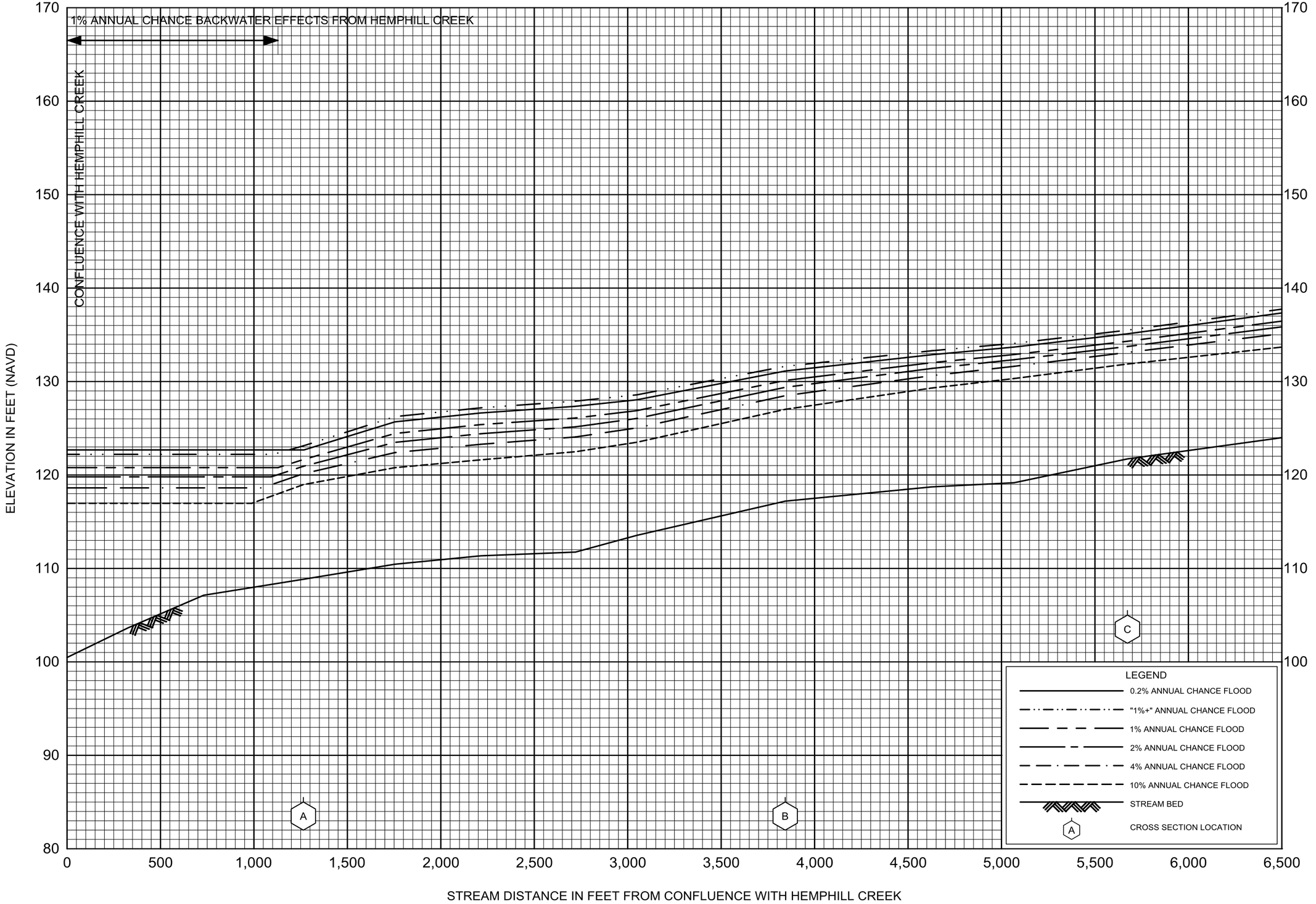
FLOOD PROFILES

HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS



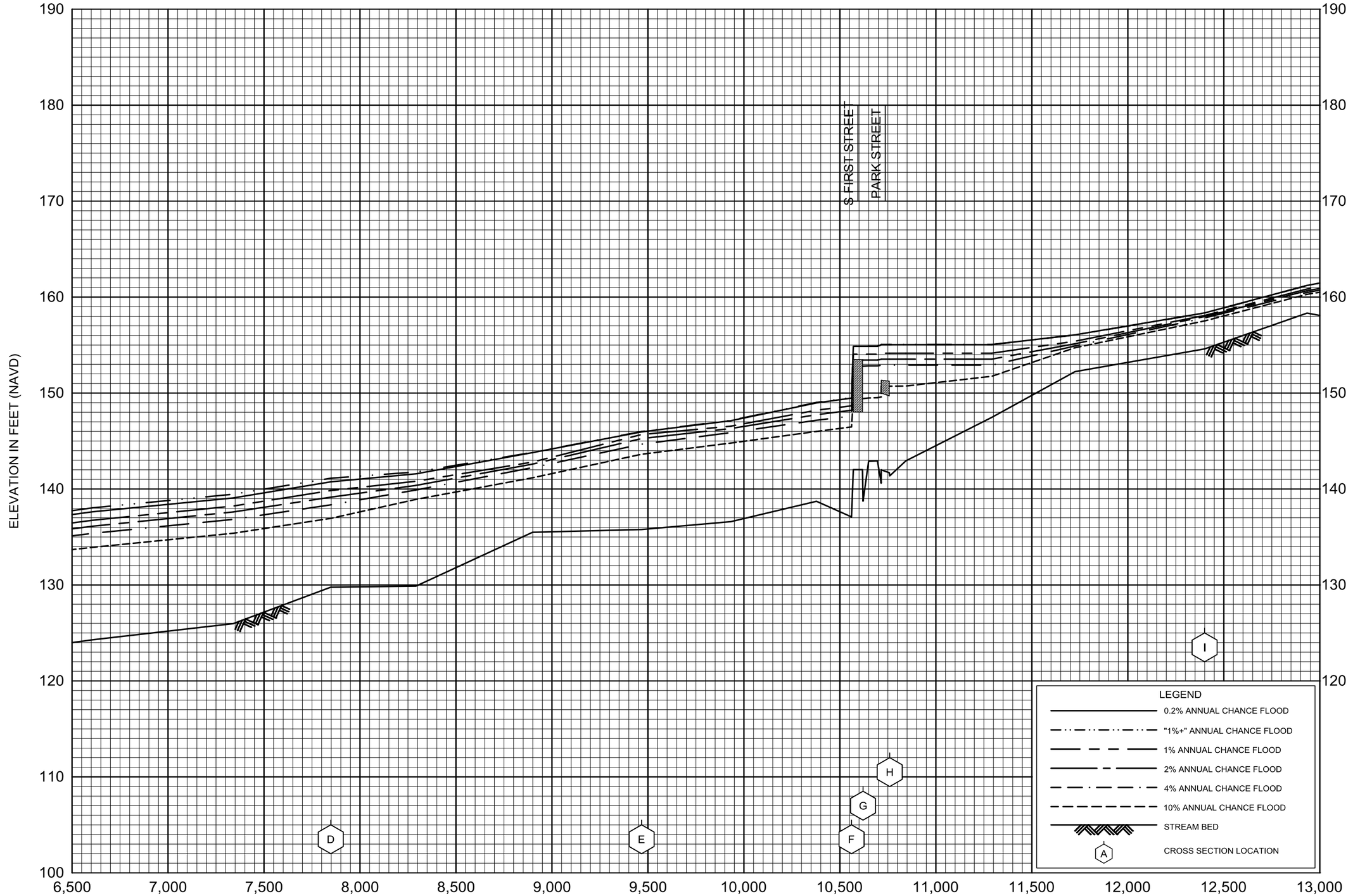
FLOOD PROFILES

HEMPHILL CREEK TRIBUTARY 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS



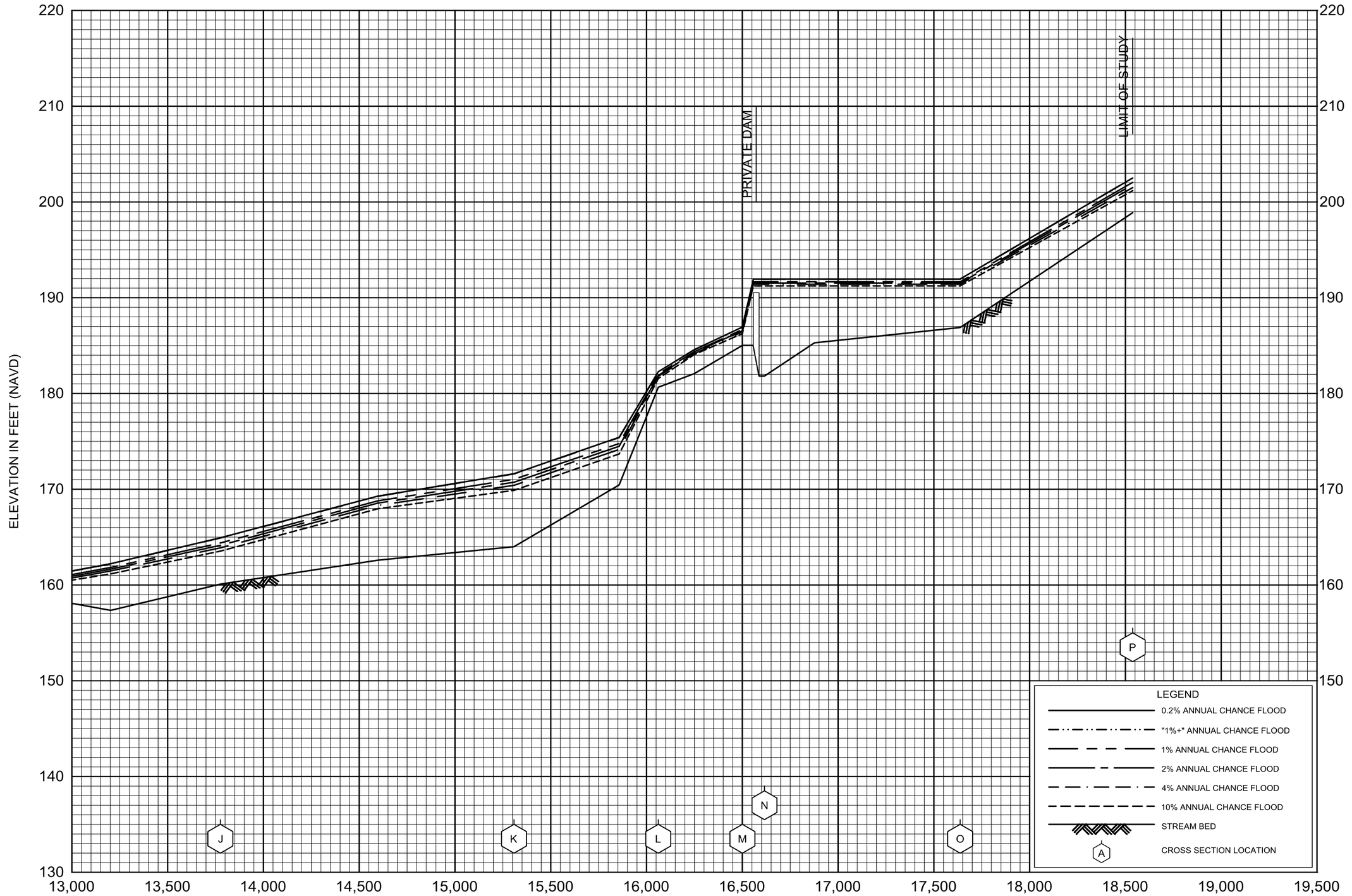
FLOOD PROFILES

HEMPHILL CREEK TRIBUTARY 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS



FLOOD PROFILES

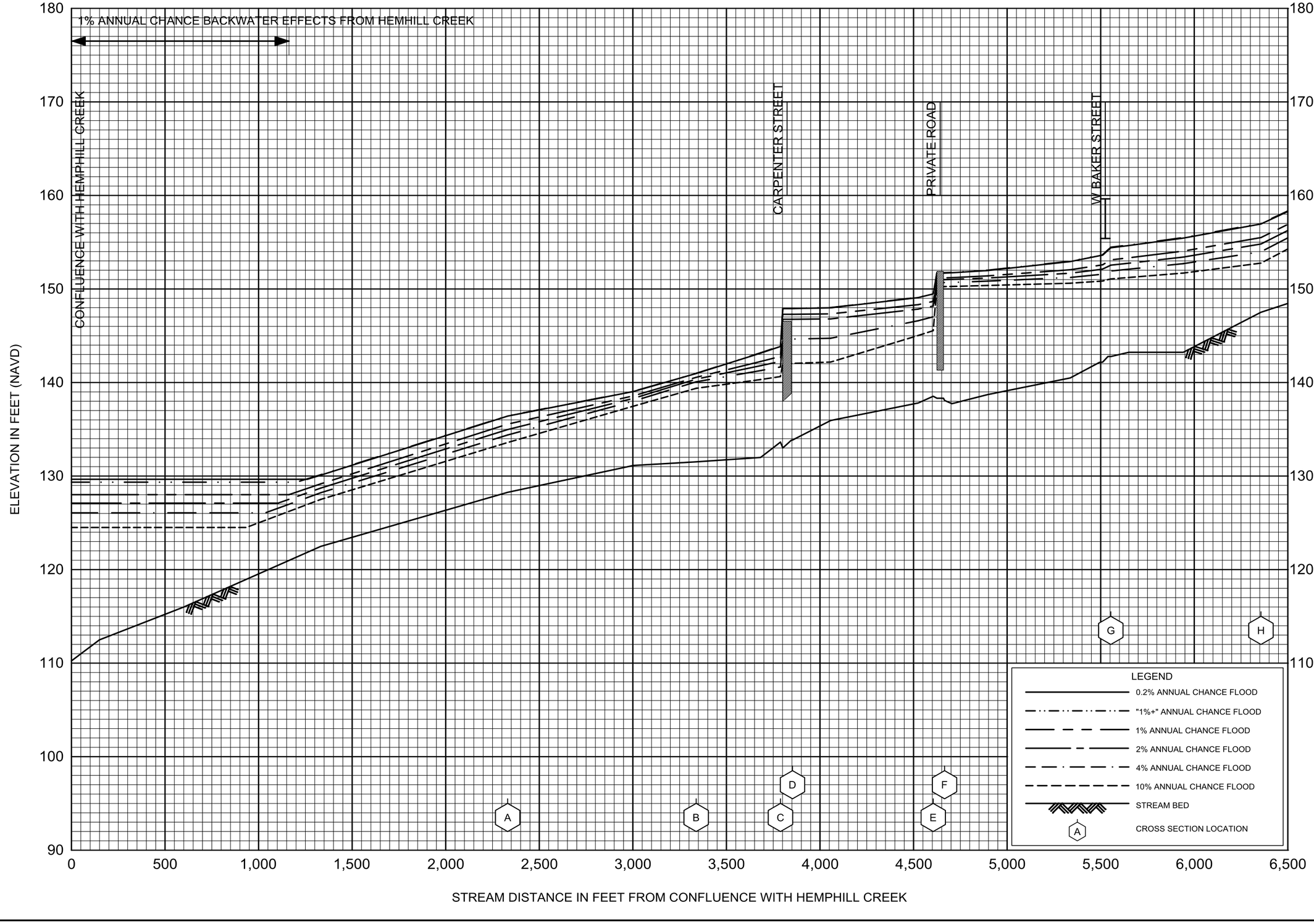
HEMPHILL CREEK TRIBUTARY 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

23P



FLOOD PROFILES

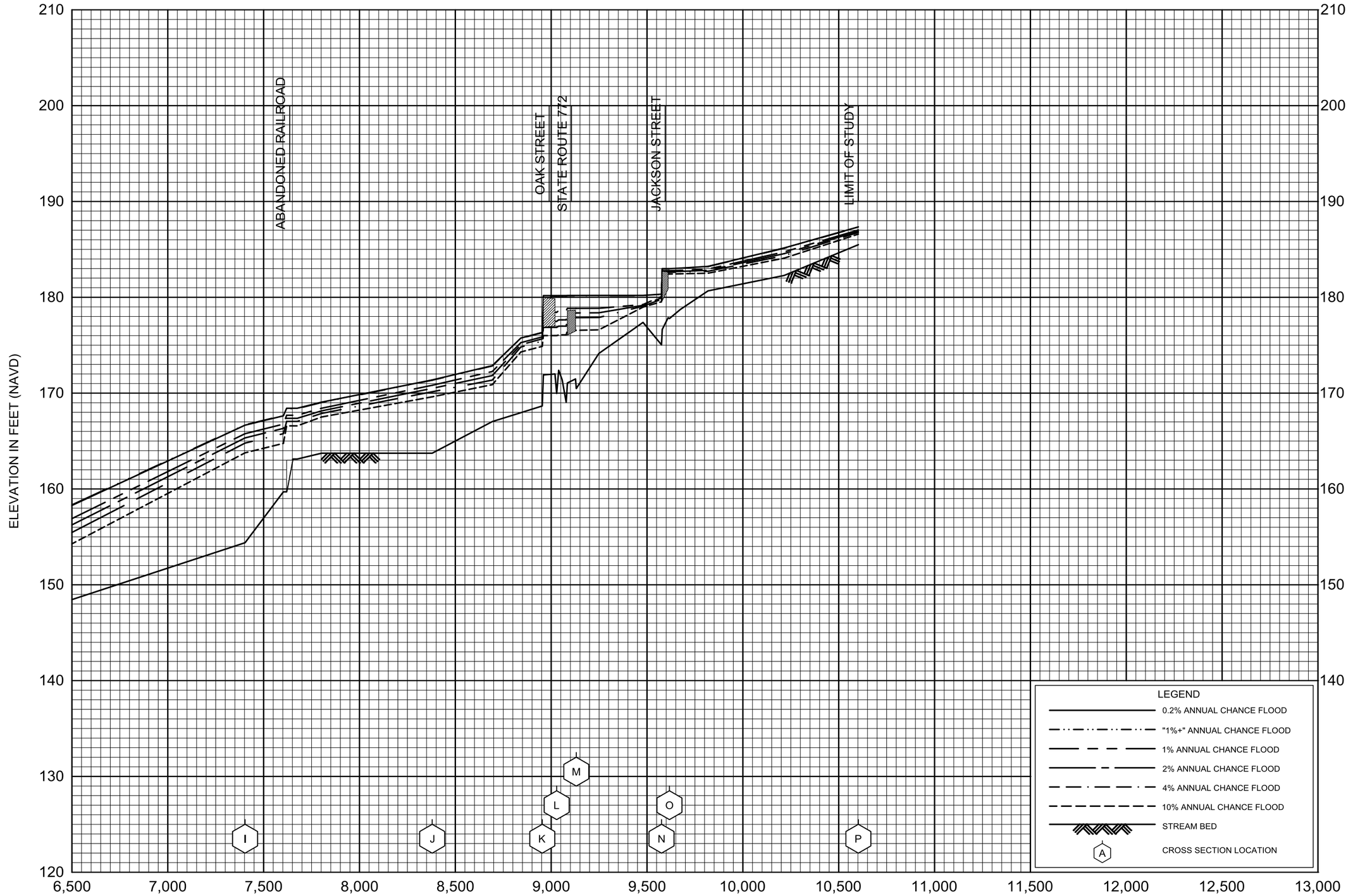
HEMPHILL CREEK TRIBUTARY 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

24P



FLOOD PROFILES

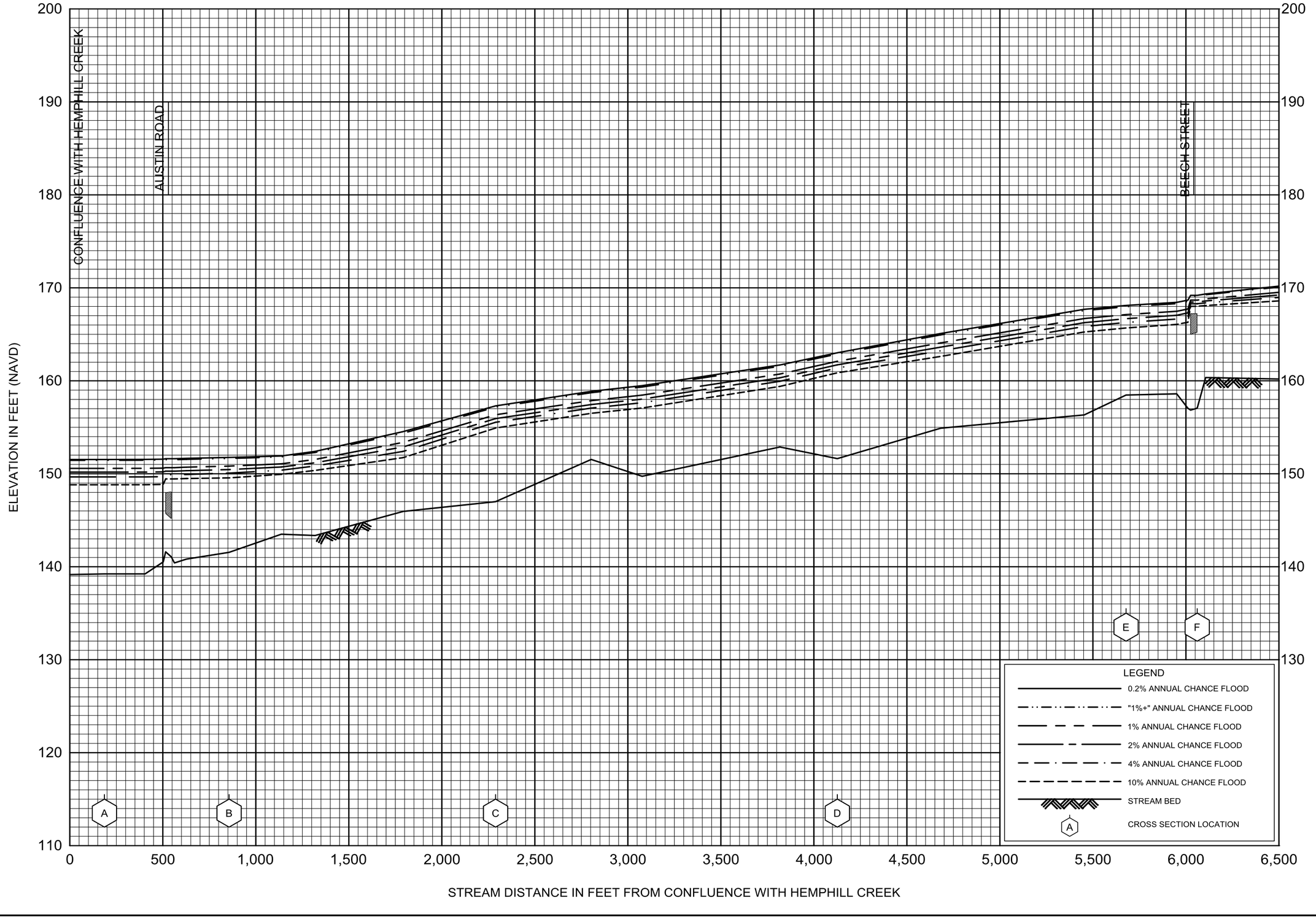
HEMPHILL CREEK TRIBUTARY 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

25P



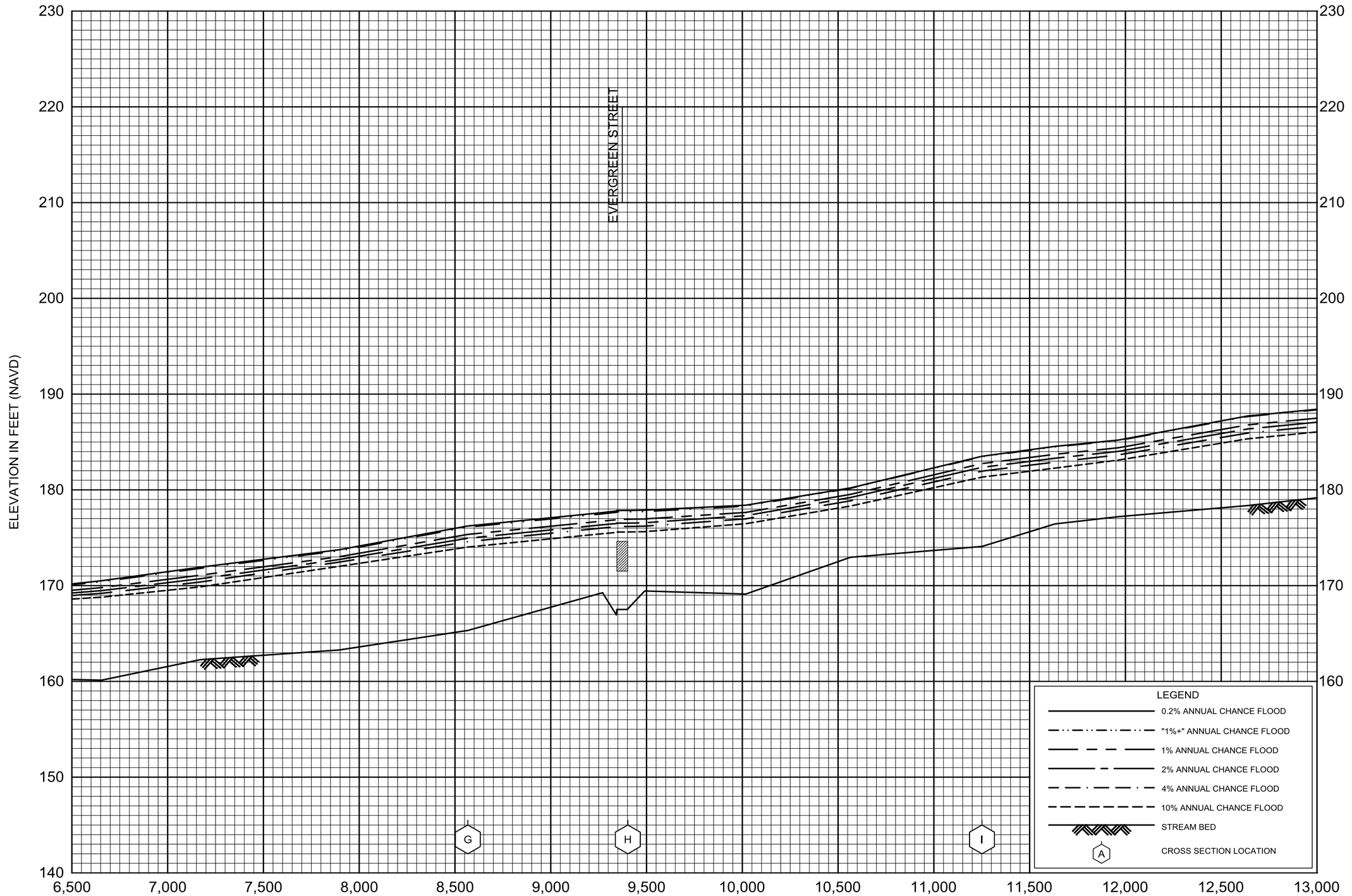
FLOOD PROFILES

HEMPHILL CREEK TRIBUTARY 4

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS



FLOOD PROFILES

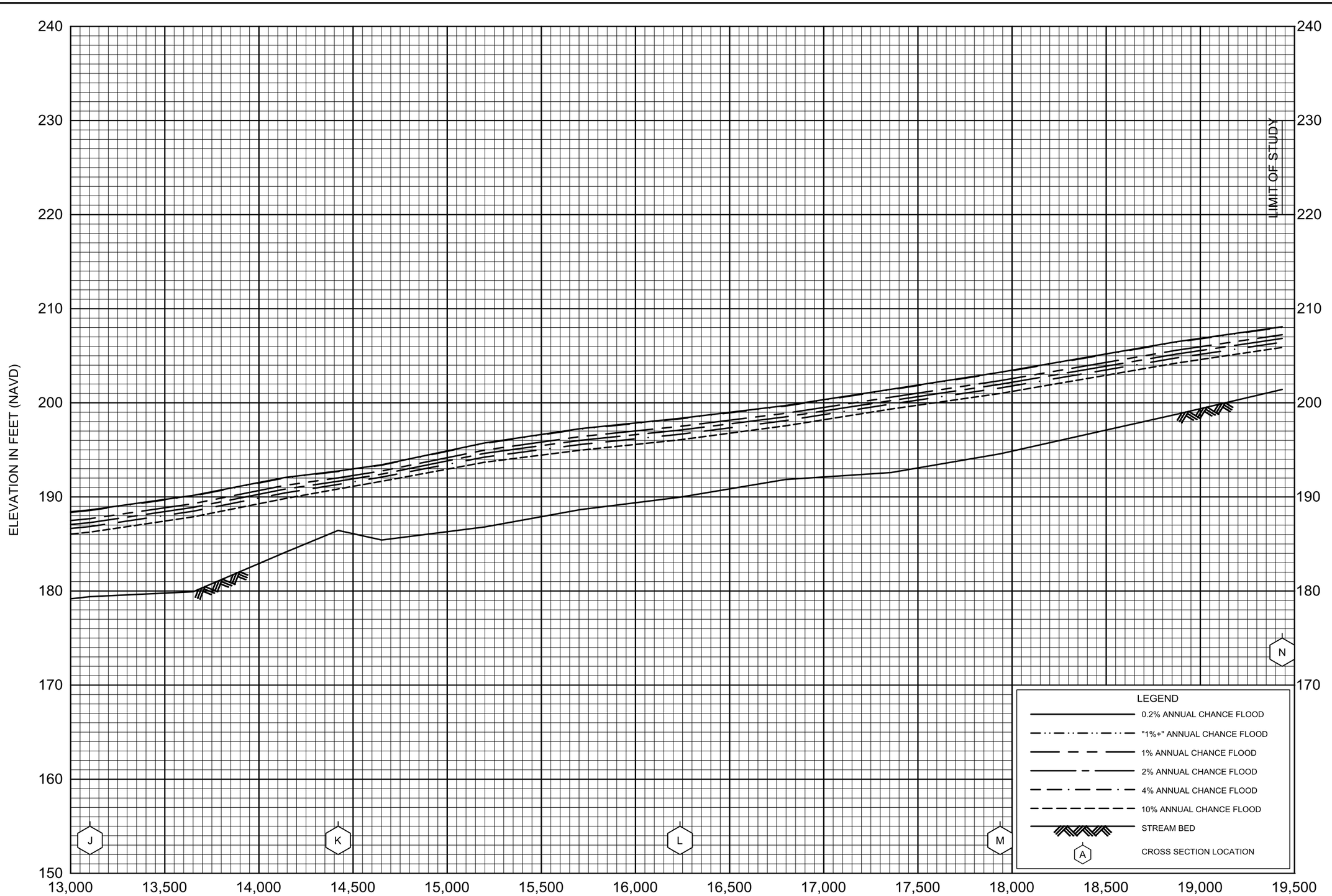
HEMPHILL CREEK TRIBUTARY 4

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

27P



FLOOD PROFILES

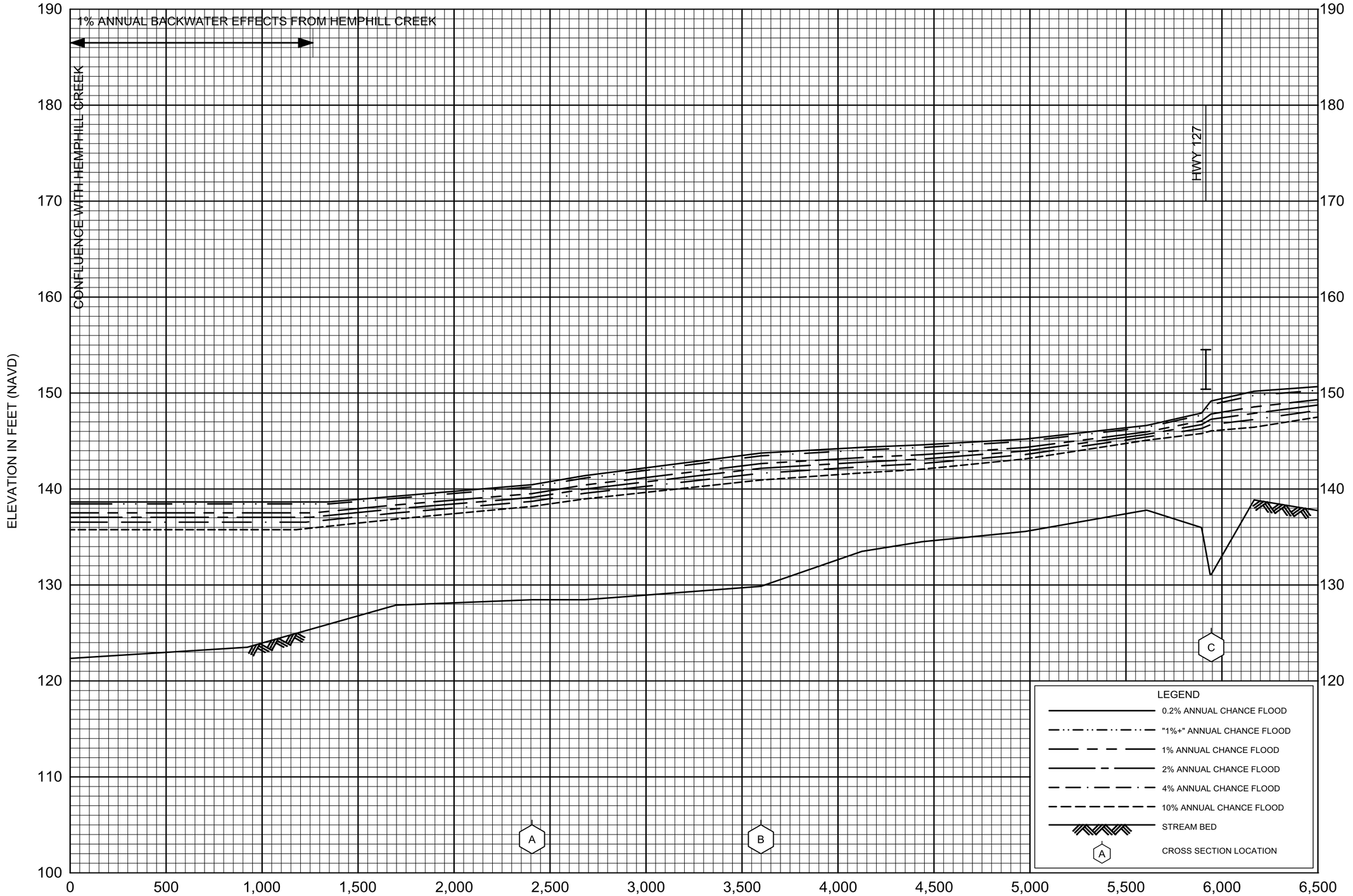
HEMPHILL CREEK TRIBUTARY 4

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

28P



FLOOD PROFILES

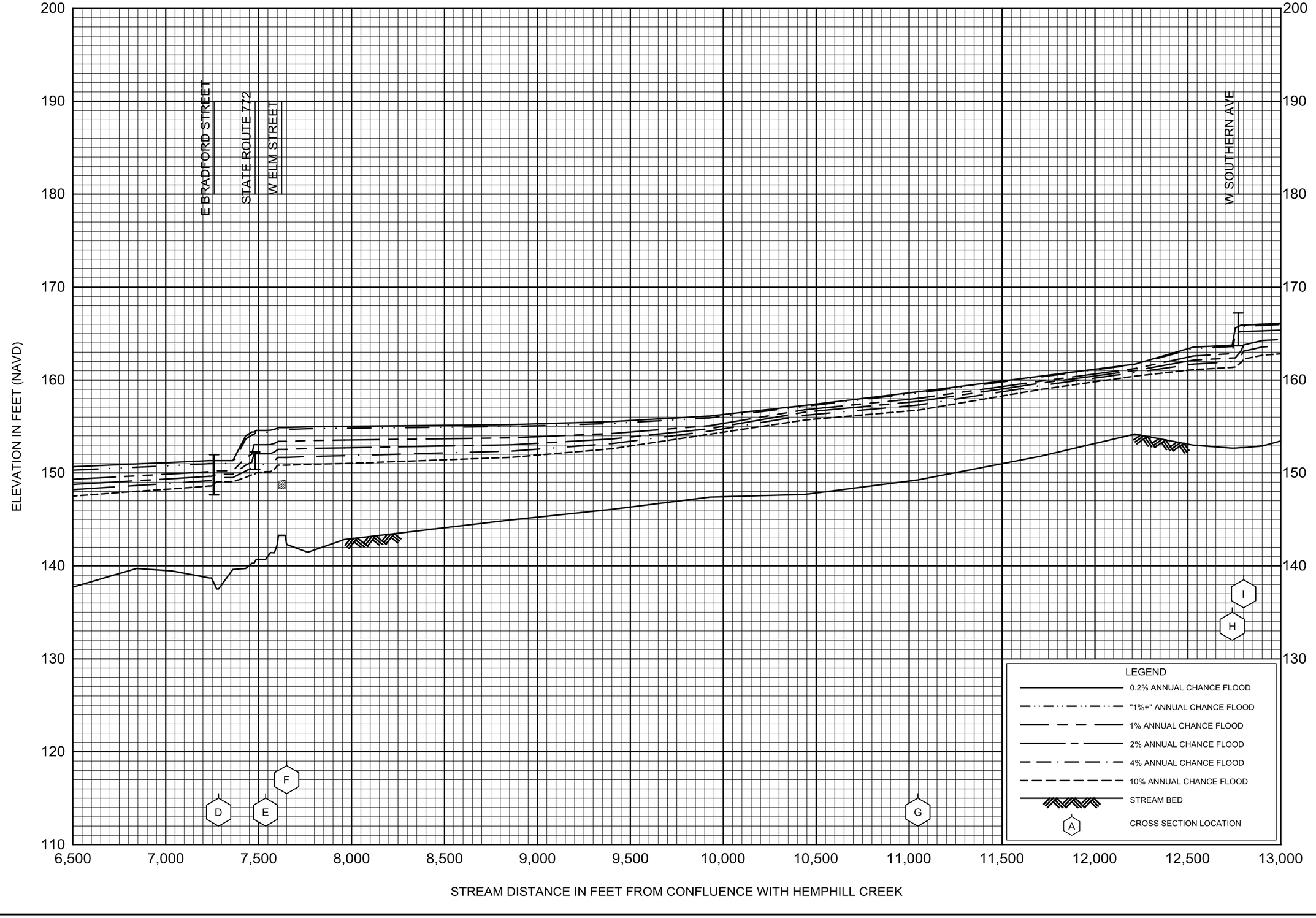
WEST PRONG HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

29P



FLOOD PROFILES

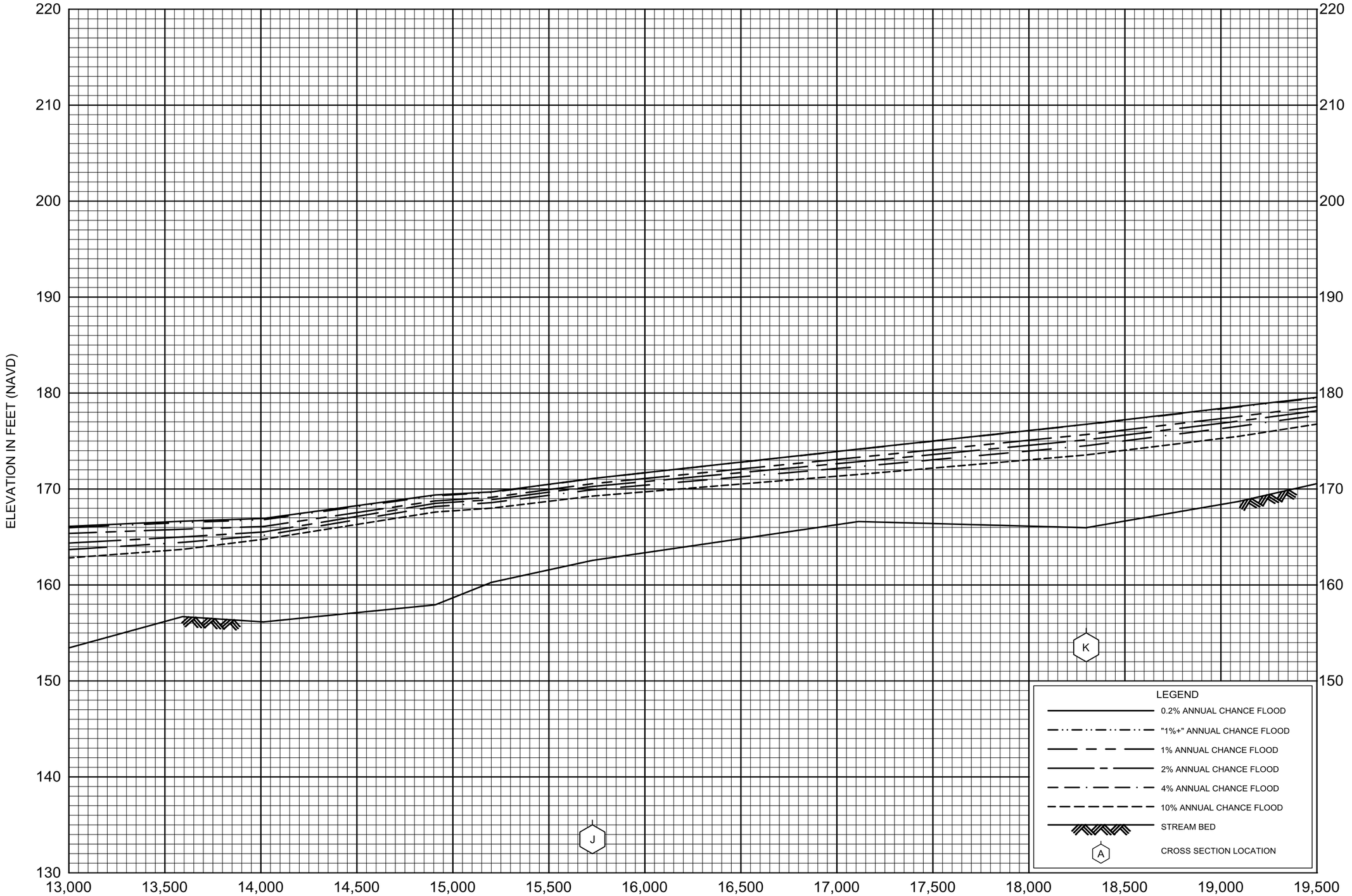
WEST PRONG HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

30P



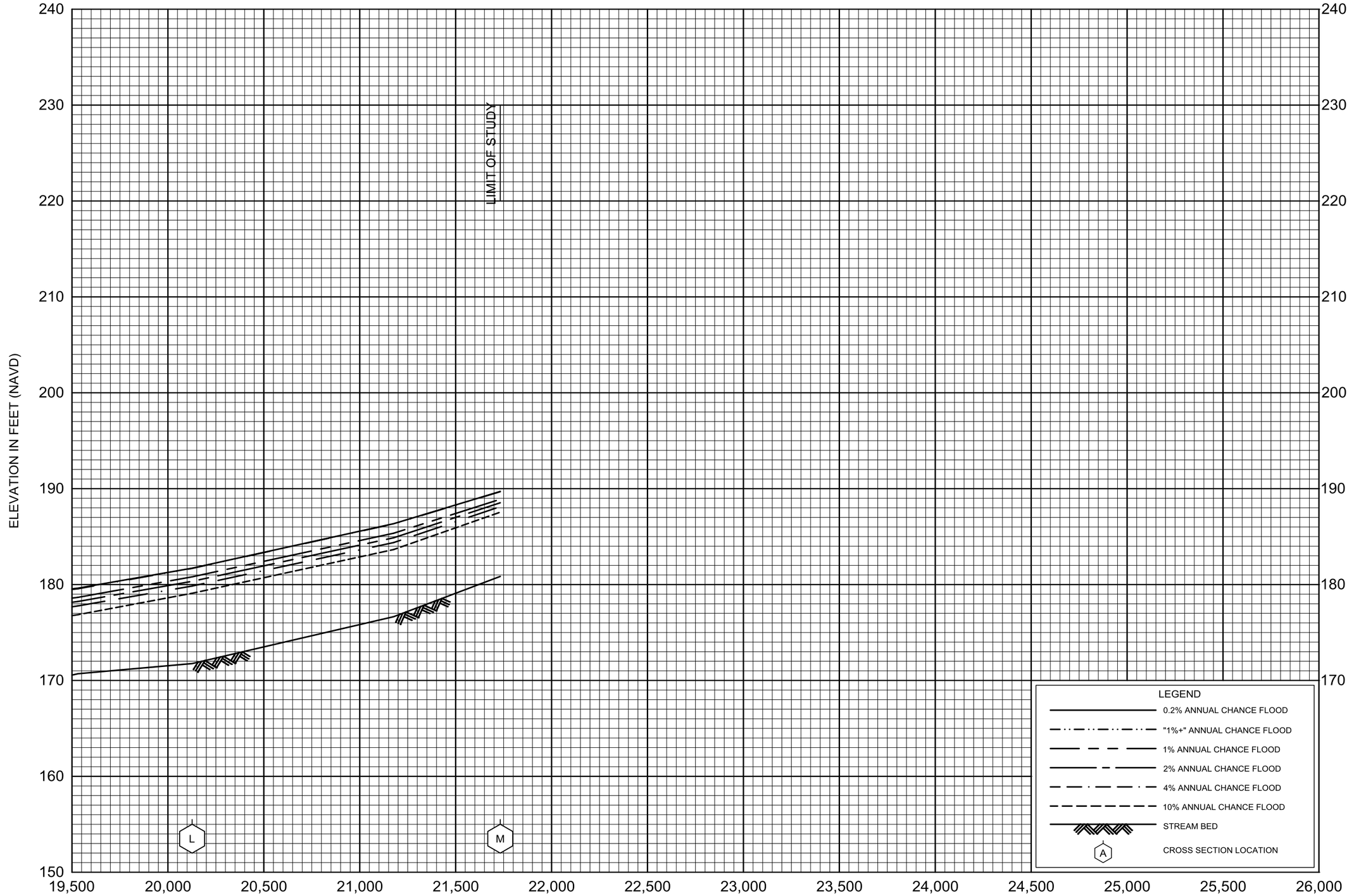
FLOOD PROFILES

WEST PRONG HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS



FLOOD PROFILES

WEST PRONG HEMPHILL CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LASALLE PARISH, LA

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

32P