



FACTSHEET

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NFIP/ CRS Corner

COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

Seventeen CRS communities will be receiving their 5 yr. Verification Visit during fiscal year (FY) 2016. The purpose of this visit is to determine if the community has been accomplishing the requirements of the activities for which they applied.

If you are due a visit, you should review your 2013 CRS manual to determine what paperwork will be needed for the verification visit. Jonathan will send to you a crosswalk of what activities you are currently getting credit for, along with the element, and how many points you scored on your previous visit.

The following CRS communities are due for their 5 yr. Verification Visit during our next fiscal year (FY 2016):

Ascension Parish	Mandeville
Bossier City	Morgan City
Caddo Parish	Ouachita Parish
Denham Springs	Ruston
French Settlement	Scott
Gonzales	Shreveport
Houma	Sorrento
Livingston Parish	Zachary
Lutcher	

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Ask Boudreaux and Thibodeaux

Submit Floodplain Management questions to Jenn Rachal at jennifer.rachal@la.gov to be answered by FEMA and State Staff in an upcoming newsletter.

CRS Class



September 14-17, Floodplain Administrators, support staff, and state officials attended a Community Rating System (CRS) class. French Wetmore, Jonathan Smith, and Amanda Gowan taught students that came from all over Louisiana about the Community Rating System's new 2013 Manual. The CRS Coordinator's Manual spells out the credits and credit criteria of the CRS for community activities and programs that go above and beyond the minimum requirements for participation in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program. The 2013 Coordinator's Manual contains many changes from previous editions.

If you are interested in joining CRS to receive premium discounts on Flood Insurance for your community, please contact Pam Lightfoot at pam.lightfoot@la.gov.

ATTENTION CFMs:

ASFPM has made some significant changes to the CEC policy! Hopefully this will clear up any confusion and make it easier to understand how to maintain your certification.

Here is a summary:

- You now just need a total of 16 CECs over the 2 year cycle. No more year one/ year two division.
- No more parallel/ core, although training must be floodplain management related. Every CEC submitted is reviewed for CEC acceptance.
- In the prior policy you could only submit a duplicate training once every 5 years but now it is once each renewal cycle.

The CEC guidelines can be found here-

http://www.floods.org/ace-files/documentlibrary/CFM/Guidance_for_CECs.pdf

There's a new contact for **Vicksburg Region Army Corp of Engineers**. He prefers to be contacted by email.



Barry Moore

601-631-5450



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Optional Ordinance Language for Accessory Structures

Note: Normally, these actions must be processed through the variance procedures. However, communities may wish to include provisions in their floodplain management ordinances for permitting the construction of accessory structures. Approval from the FEMA Region VI office is required prior to adoption.

DEFINITION OF ACCESSORY STRUCTURE to be included in the DEFINITION section

Structures which are on the same parcel of property as the principle structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principle structure (such as garages and storage sheds).

STANDARDS FOR ACCESSORY STRUCTURES to be included in the appropriate regulatory section of the floodplain management ordinance

The construction of such structure must satisfy the following standards in unnumbered and numbered A Zones:

1. Structure is low valued and represents a minimal investment
2. Structure shall be small in size, not exceed 600 square feet in size.
3. Structure shall be unfinished on the interior.
4. Structure can be used only for parking and limited storage.
5. Structure shall not be used for human habitation (including work, sleeping, living, cooking, or restroom areas).
6. Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment must be elevated to or above the BFE or flood proofed.
7. Structure is constructed and placed on building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.
8. Structure is designed to have low flood damage potential i.e. constructed with flood resistant materials.
9. Structure is firmly anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
10. Floodway requirements must be met in the construction of the structure.

Openings to relieve hydrostatic pressure during a flood shall be provided below the BFE.

No accessory structures are allowed in V Zones except for “disposable” sheds. If constructed, fill cannot be used for structural support and the areas below the BFE must remain free of obstruction or be constructed with non-supporting breakaway walls, open latticework, or insect screening. All accessory structures are to be located so as not to cause damage to adjacent and nearby structures.

ACCESSORY STRUCTURES (Cont'd)

Along with the other appropriate requirements such as:

- on same parcel as primary structure
- limited to parking/storage
- not for human habitation
- low cost
- have low damage potential
- have minimum resistance
- be firmly anchored
- have service equipment elevated/flood proofed
- have sufficient openings
- meeting 60.3 d (c) floodway provisions



FEMA Region VI has interpreted an accessory structure based on the above limitations as being 500 to 600 square feet or less (two car garage or smaller) in an A zone and 100 square feet or less in a V zone.

If the above requirements are adopted within the community's ordinance, a permit is required without a variance. If not adopted, variance process must be followed in accordance with community's regulations.

OPTIONAL BUT SHOULD BE LIMITED IN SCOPE AND USE

FEMA's Technical Bulletin 7 (Wet Flood proofing Requirements) states "If a community wishes to allow a non-elevated/non-dry flood proofed accessory structures, the community must establish the meaning of low-cost and small accessory structures."

If a community feels a larger square footage is necessary, a statement of what square footage would be appropriate, the rationale for that square footage, and an explanation of how that would be incorporated into the community's floodplain development permit system. This would be provided prior to the permit issuance.

NOTE: On separate structure/s on individual lot/s deemed storage or agricultural in use, appropriate floodplain management standards must be met (elevation or dry flood proofing). When considering wet flood proofing measures, the appropriate variance process must be followed in accordance with community's regulations.

Save the Dates



ASFPM 2015
Annual Conference **June 19-24 – Grand Rapids**
GREAT LAKES – GRAND PARTNERS

33rd Annual LFMA State Conference

Baton Rouge, Embassy Suites

April 13-15

For more information please visit www.lfma.org



Community Trivia

MANDEVILLE

The area had long been agricultural land when the town of Mandeville was laid out in 1834 by developer Bernard Xavier de Marigny de Mandeville, more often known as Bernard de Marigny. In 1840 Mandeville was incorporated as a town. It became a popular summer destination for well-to-do New Orleanians wishing to escape the city's heat.

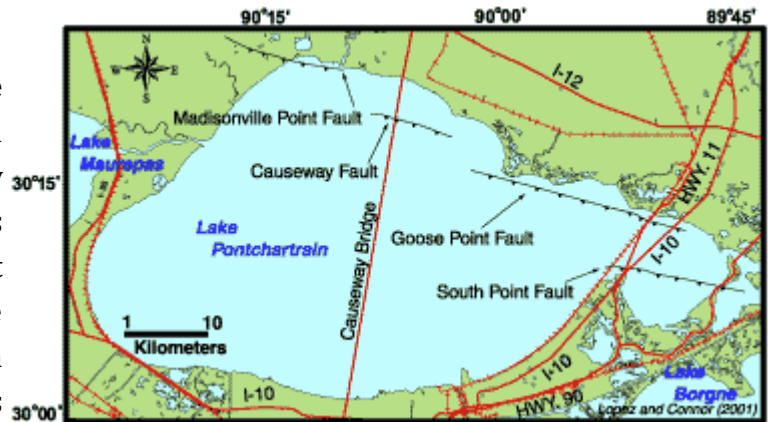
In the mid-19th century, regular daily steamboat traffic between New Orleans and Mandeville began, and by the end of the Victorian era, it had become a popular weekend destination of the New Orleans middle class as well. Bands would play music on the ships going across the lake and at pavilions and dance halls in Mandeville, and the town became one of the first places where the new "jazz" music was heard outside of New Orleans. (Wikipedia)

Scientists have warning about fault lines and flood protection

NEW ORLEANS, LA (WVUE) -

A local geologist says fault lines crisscrossing Southeast Louisiana could be a major factor in the rapid subsidence rate.

Chris McClindon says those cracks in the earth should be considered as we build millions of dollars of levees and new wetlands. "Just getting this out to the public is the most important thing we can do right now," McClindon said. "These are some of the best scientists in the field coming up with these conclusions." McClindon presented his findings to the Southeast Louisiana Flood



Authority-East, urging its members to consider fault lines in the planning of levees. He says fault lines under the levees in New Orleans coincide with some of the main levee breaks during Katrina. "The data that we were interpreting, we interpret faults, and many of them extended to the surface," McClindon said.

It's a huge problem, and the experts say a fault line near Bayou Bienvenue may have contributed to a subsidence rate of about 5 feet since 1930. Experts say there are fault lines across New Orleans East and at least three active faults beneath Lake Pontchartrain. "On Highway 11, there's a kink in the bridge," McClindon said. "That's a fault. If you think about that in an area under a levee or trying to grow land, you may not want to build land on top of that." "There's also another fault that crosses the Causeway, and it's visible on the Causeway Bridge," said John Lopez with the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation. And while some say faults are a major culprit, they have a warning about other factors contributing to a sinking Louisiana. "My belief is it's a component to the land loss problem. We have many other components - canals, agriculture impairments," said Lopez, who adds that fault lines are being factored in to wetland preservation. "The state is accounting for that in the master planning process, but when it comes to faults, there's still much to learn," Lopez said. And local geologists say the more information we gather, the better we can try and save what's left. Lopez says subsidence is one thing; sea level rise is another. And he says both are contributing to huge challenges in efforts to keep much of Southeast Louisiana above water.

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<http://www.fox8live.com/story/30119541/scientists-have-warning-about-fault-lines-and-flood-protection>



Our goal is flood loss reduction . . .

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