



2023 COASTAL MASTER PLAN

# COMMUNITY FACT SHEETS

ATTACHMENT F5

REPORT: VERSION 03

DATE: APRIL 2023



COASTAL PROTECTION AND  
RESTORATION AUTHORITY  
150 TERRACE AVENUE  
BATON ROUGE, LA 70802  
[WWW.COASTAL.LA.GOV](http://WWW.COASTAL.LA.GOV)

# COASTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION AUTHORITY

This document was developed in support of the 2023 Coastal Master Plan being prepared by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA). CPRA was established by the Louisiana Legislature in response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita through Act 8 of the First Extraordinary Session of 2005. Act 8 of the First Extraordinary Session of 2005 expanded the membership, duties, and responsibilities of CPRA and charged the new authority to develop and implement a comprehensive coastal protection plan, consisting of a master plan (revised every six years) and annual plans. CPRA's mandate is to develop, implement, and enforce a comprehensive coastal protection and restoration master plan.

## CITATION

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. (2023). 2023 Coastal Master Plan: Attachment F5: Community Fact Sheets. Version 3. (pp. 1-61). Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority.

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# ABBEVILLE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Iberia Parish; Vermilion Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Abbeville Area there are:

**720** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing  
**2.8K** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and  
**2** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

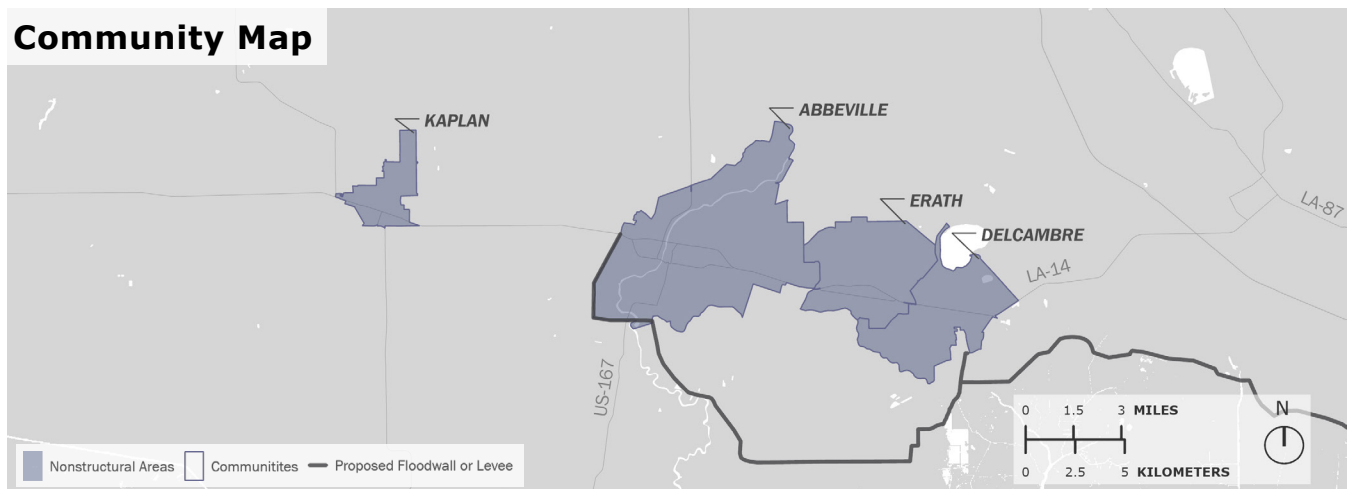
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 38% under the lower scenario, and by 35% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$600M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 10% under the lower scenario, and 17% under the higher scenario.

**~28K** Estimated Current Population

**48%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

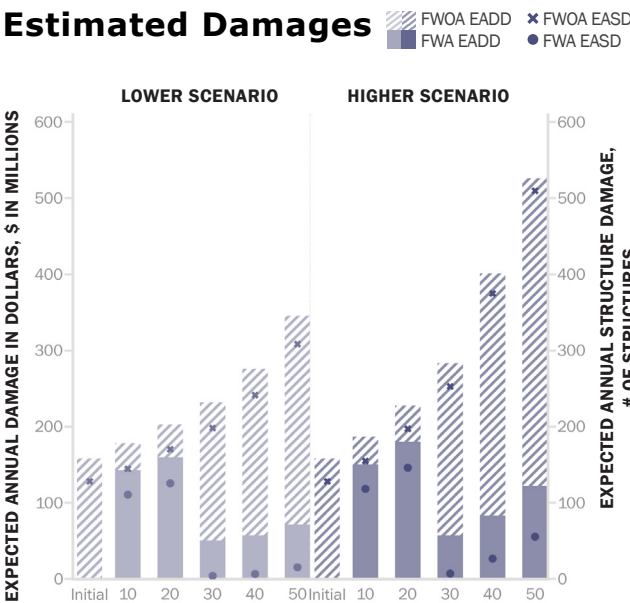


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

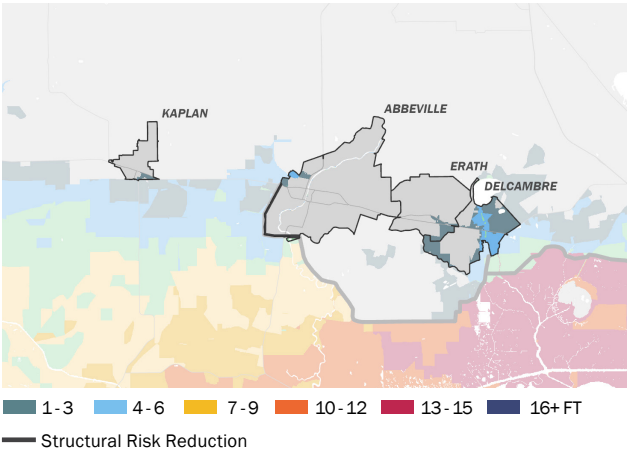
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

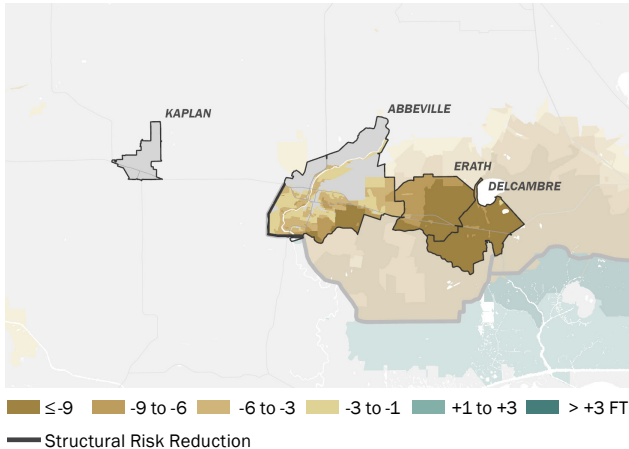
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
Lower Scenario				
EADD (\$)	160M	200M/350M	160M/71M	43M/270M
EASD (#Structures)	130	170/310	130/15	45/290
Higher Scenario				
EADD (\$)	160M	230M/530M	180M/120M	48M/400M
EASD (#Structures)	130	200/510	150/56	51/450

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# BELLE CHASSE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Plaquemines Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Belle Chasse Area there are:

**180**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**31**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

**1**

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 6% under the lower scenario, and by 3% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$28M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 6% under the lower scenario, and 3% under the higher scenario.

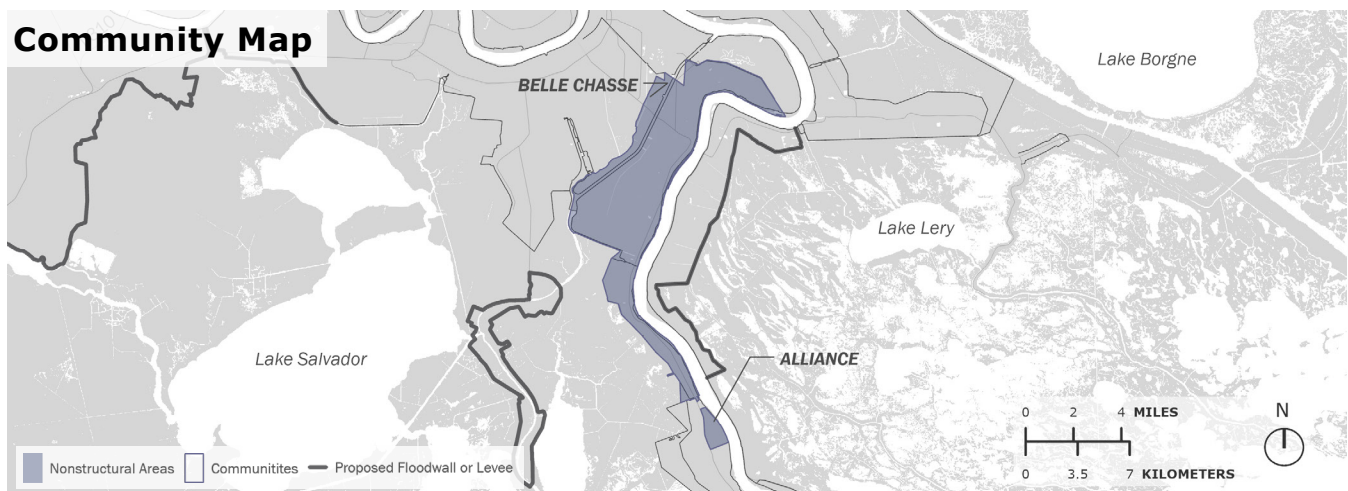
**~17K**

Estimated Current Population

**30%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

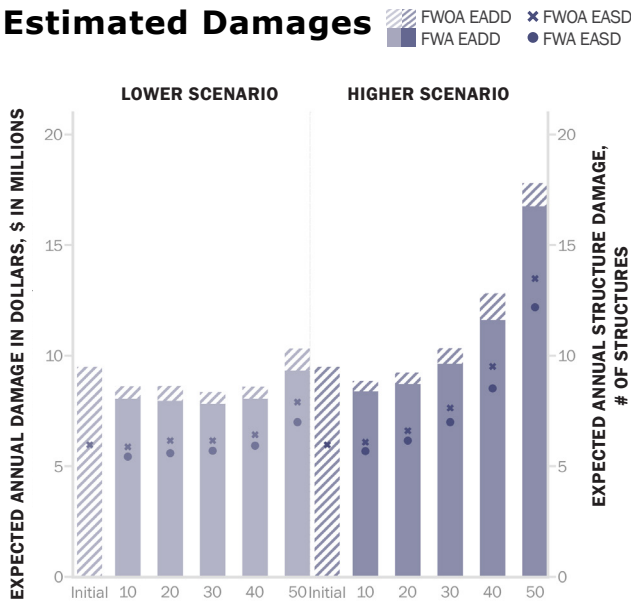


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

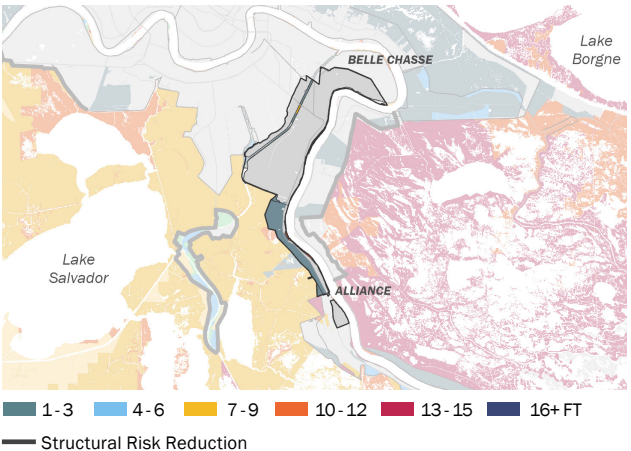
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

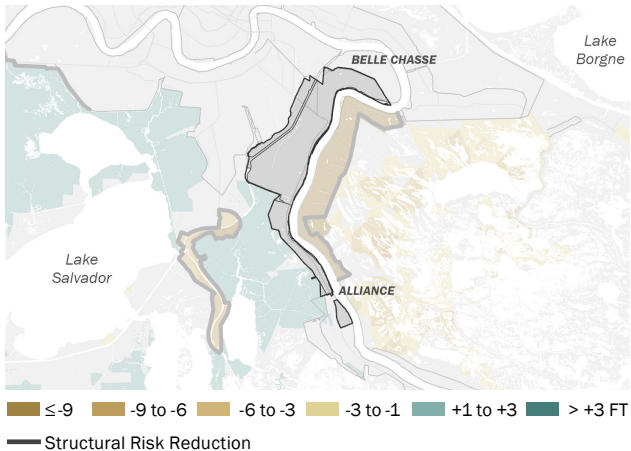
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	9.5M	8.6M/10M	8.0M/9.3M	670K/990K
EASD (#Structures)	6	6/8	6/7	1/1
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	9.5M	9.2M/18M	8.7M/17M	520K/1.1M
EASD (#Structures)	6	7/14	6/12	---/1

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



# BOOTHVILLE-VENICE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Plaquemines Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Boothville-Venice Area there are:

14

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

60

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

5

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 4% under the lower scenario, and by 4% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$13M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 4% under the lower scenario, and 4% under the higher scenario.

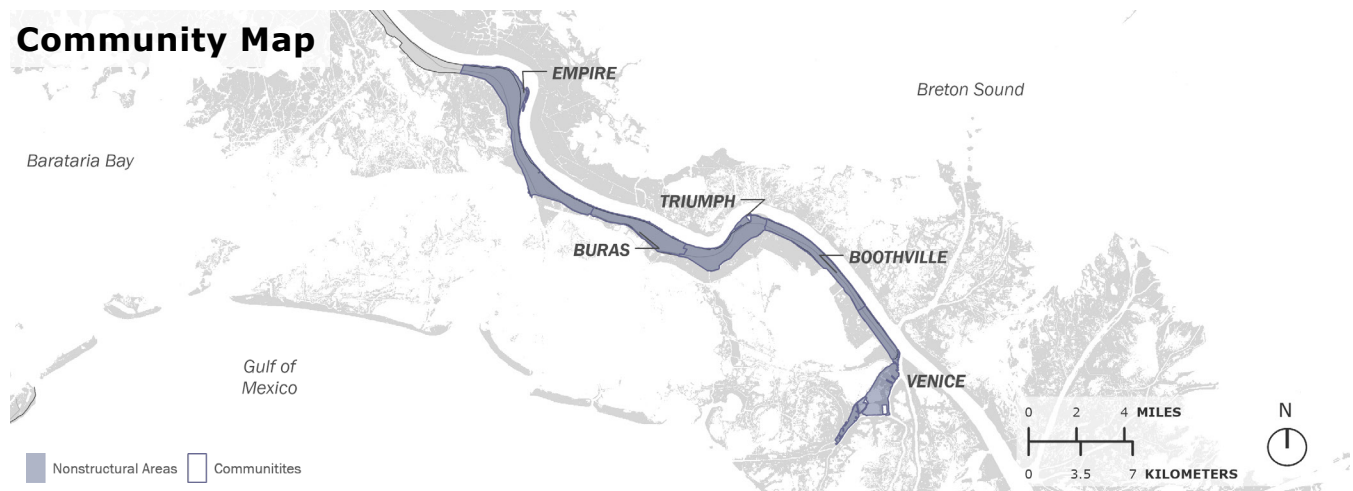
~3.7K

Estimated Current Population

54%

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

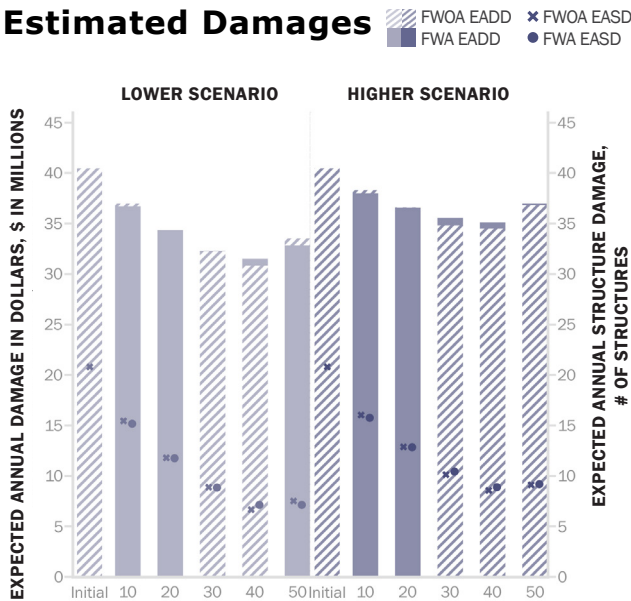


## Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

## Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.  
For some years, FWA damage is higher than FWOA damage.

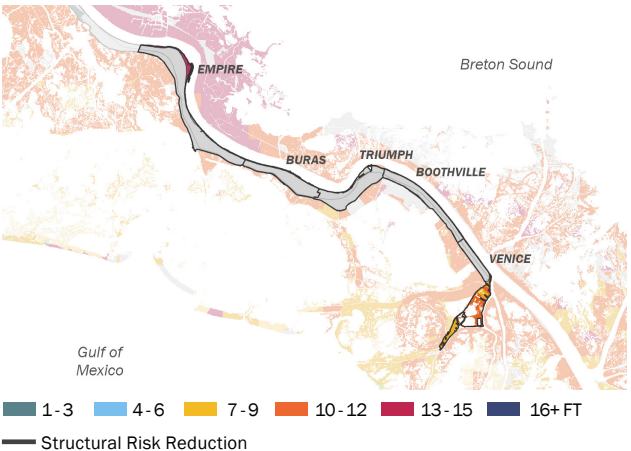
## Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

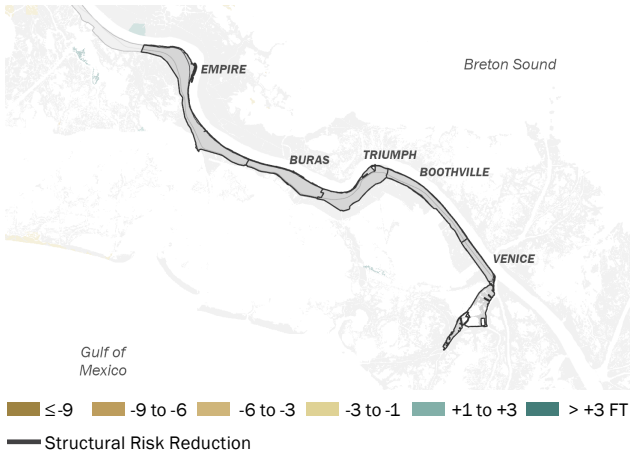
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	40M	34M/34M	34M/33M	13K/720K
EASD (#Structures)	21	12/8	12/7	---/---
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	40M	37M/37M	37M/37M	30K/-170K
EASD (#Structures)	21	13/9	13/9	---/---

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

## Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# CAMERON/CREOLE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Cameron Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Cameron/Creole Area there are:

**130** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing  
**410** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and  
**2** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

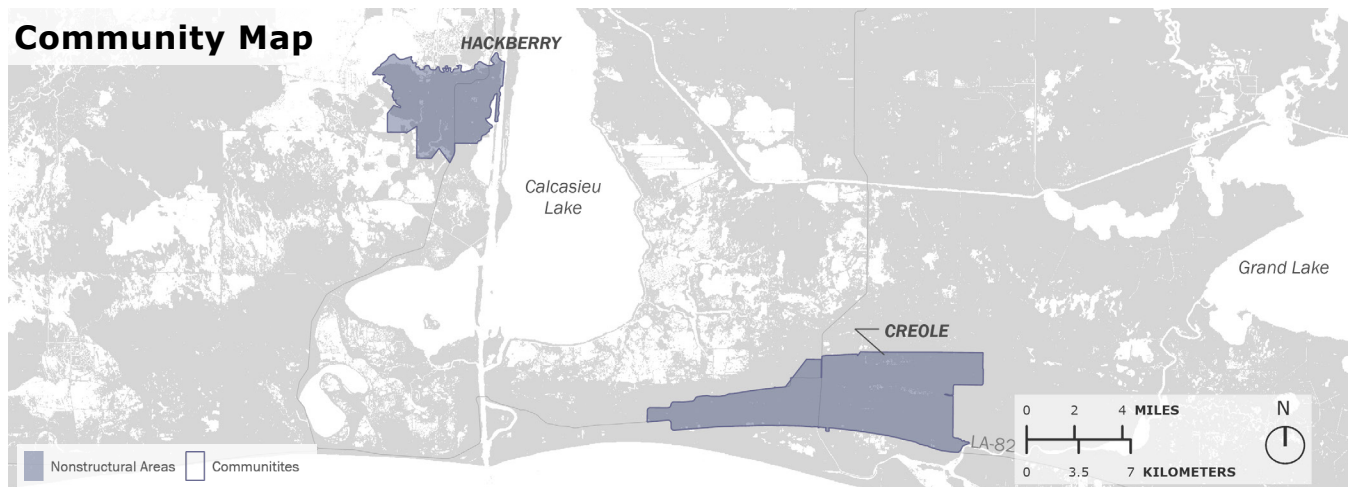
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 23% under the lower scenario, and by 20% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$100M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 24% under the lower scenario, and 21% under the higher scenario.

**~1.2K** Estimated Current Population

**23%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

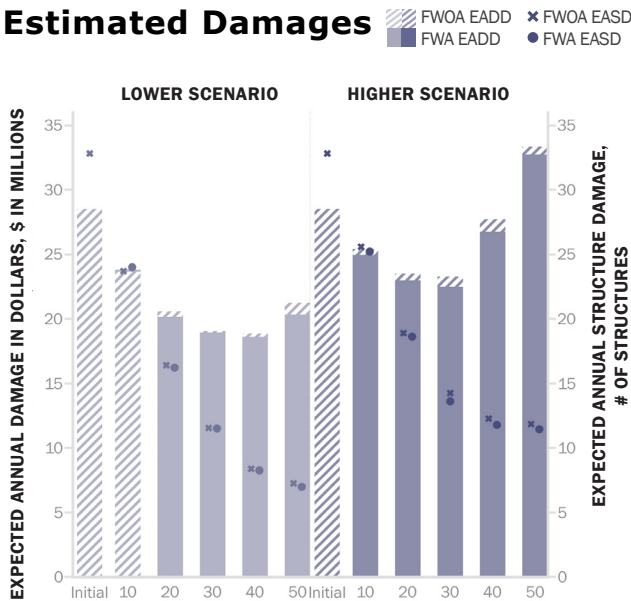


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

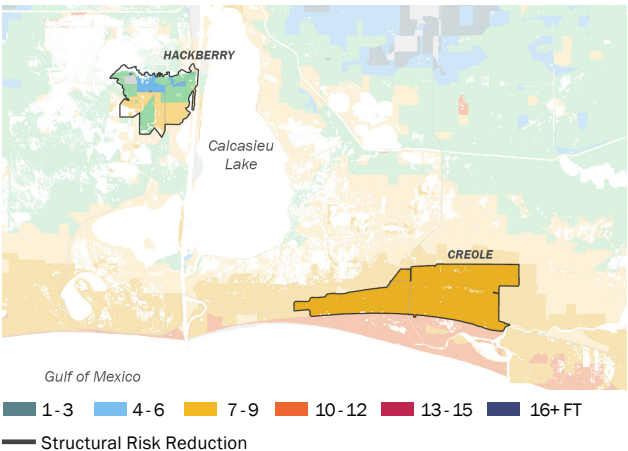
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

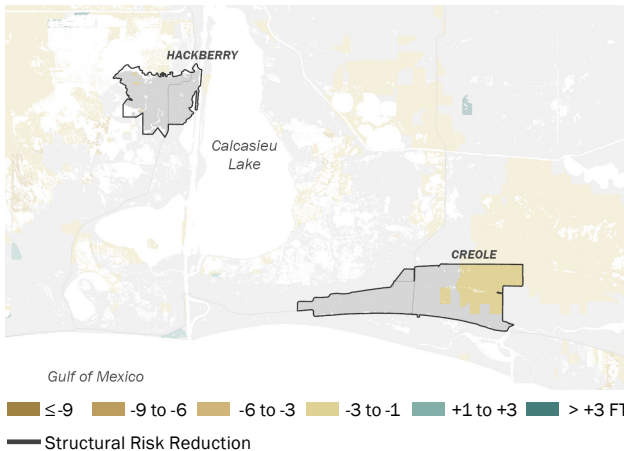
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	29M	21M/21M	20M/20M	430K/920K
EASD (#Structures)	33	16/7	16/7	---/---
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	29M	24M/33M	23M/33M	540K/600K
EASD (#Structures)	33	19/12	19/11	---/---

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# CHALMETTE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

St. Bernard Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Chalmette Area there are:

- 770** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing
- 310** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and
- 110** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

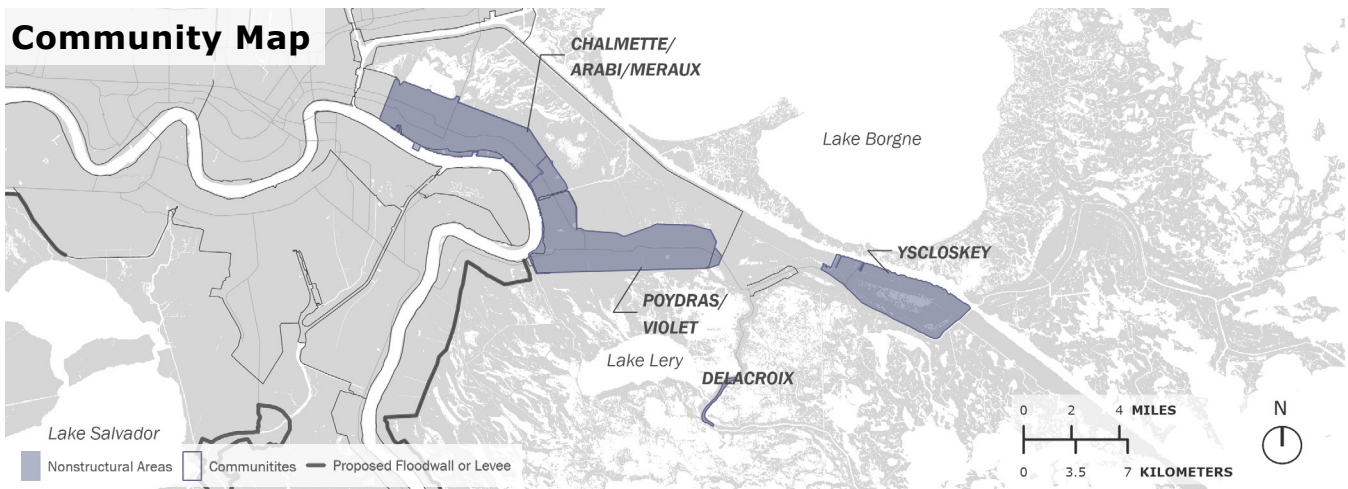
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 16% under the lower scenario, and by 13% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$170M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 16% under the lower scenario, and 13% under the higher scenario.

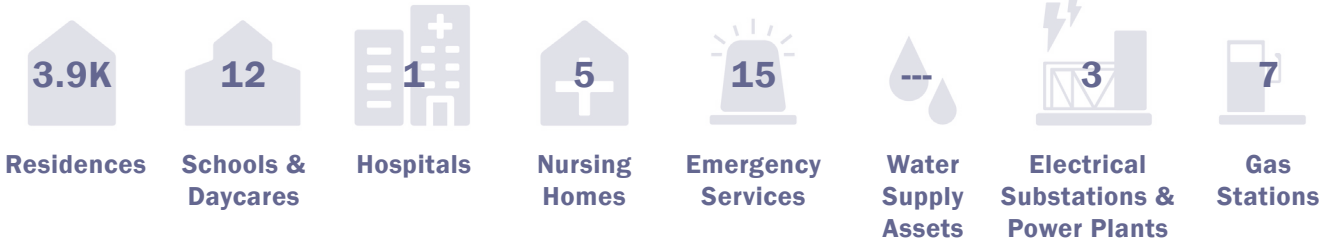
**~44K** Estimated Current Population

**49%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

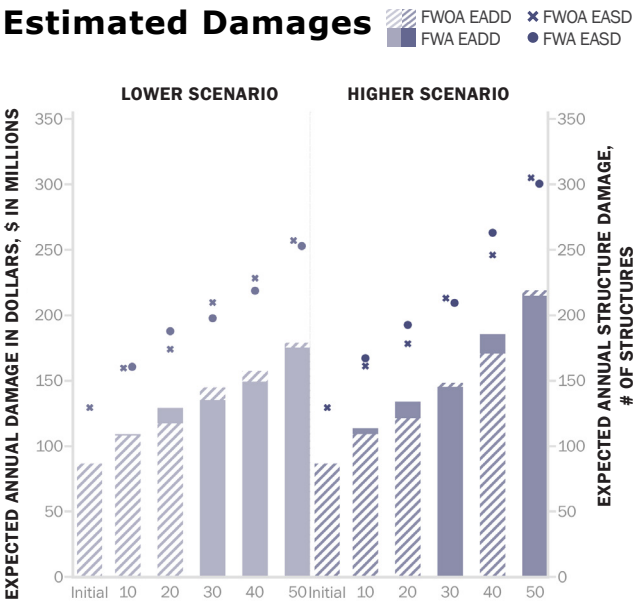


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only. For some years, FWA damage is higher than FWOA damage.

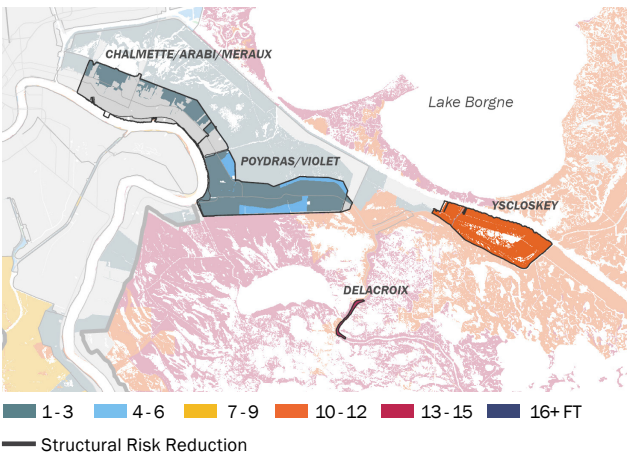
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

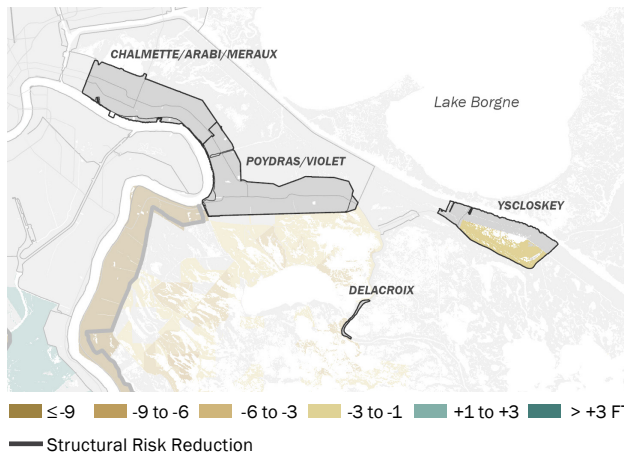
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	87M	120M/180M	130M/180M	-12M/3.6M
EASD (#Structures)	130	170/260	190/250	-14/4
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	87M	120M/220M	130M/210M	-13M/4.3M
EASD (#Structures)	130	180/310	190/300	-14/4

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



# CHAUVIN AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Lafourche Parish; Terrebonne Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Chauvin Area there are:

**340** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing  
**4.8K** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and  
**57** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

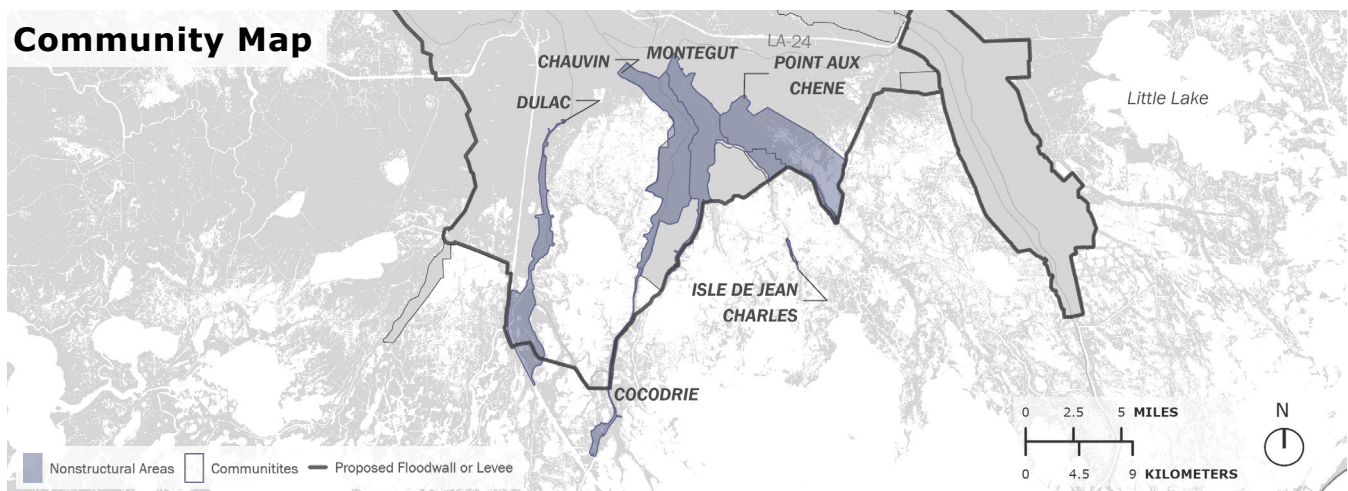
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 59% under the lower scenario, and by 56% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$1.1B.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 60% under the lower scenario, and 61% under the higher scenario.

**~13K** Estimated Current Population

**39%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

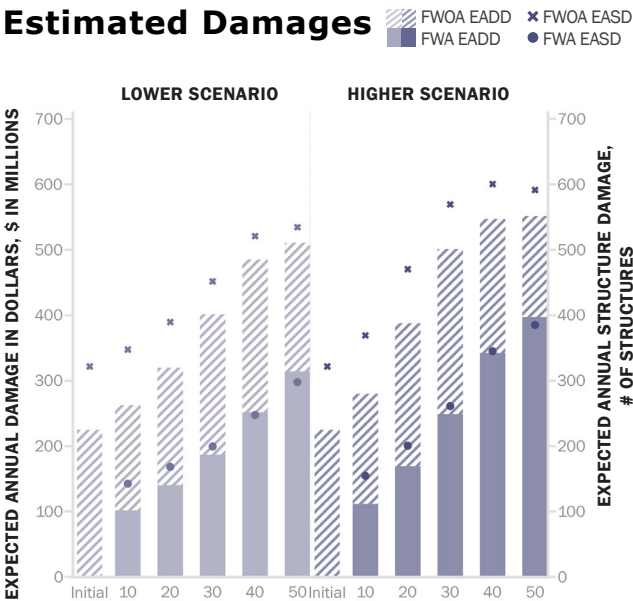


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

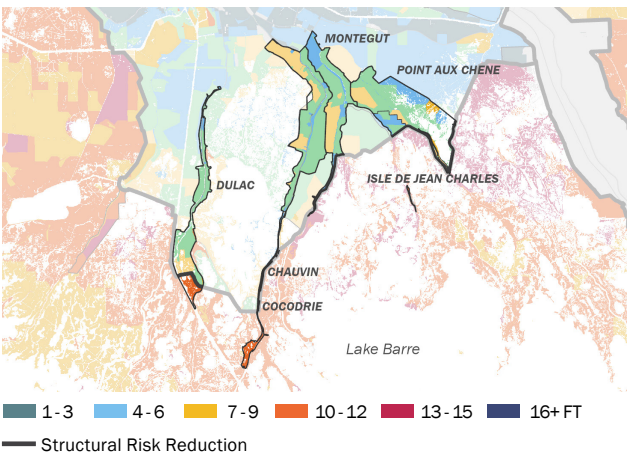
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

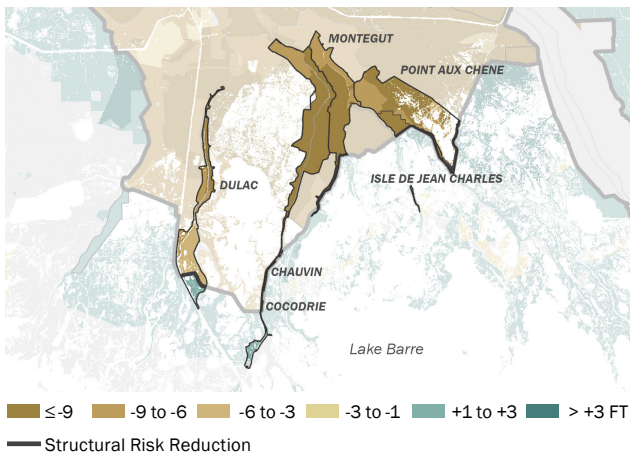
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	250M	350M/540M	150M/330M	210M/210M
EASD (#Structures)	360	430/560	180/310	260/250
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	250M	420M/580M	180M/420M	250M/160M
EASD (#Structures)	360	520/620	210/400	310/220

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# DESTRAHAN AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

St. Charles Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Destrahan Area there are:

**1.8K**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**2.0K**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

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If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 53% under the lower scenario, and by 53% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$650M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 53% under the lower scenario, and 53% under the higher scenario.

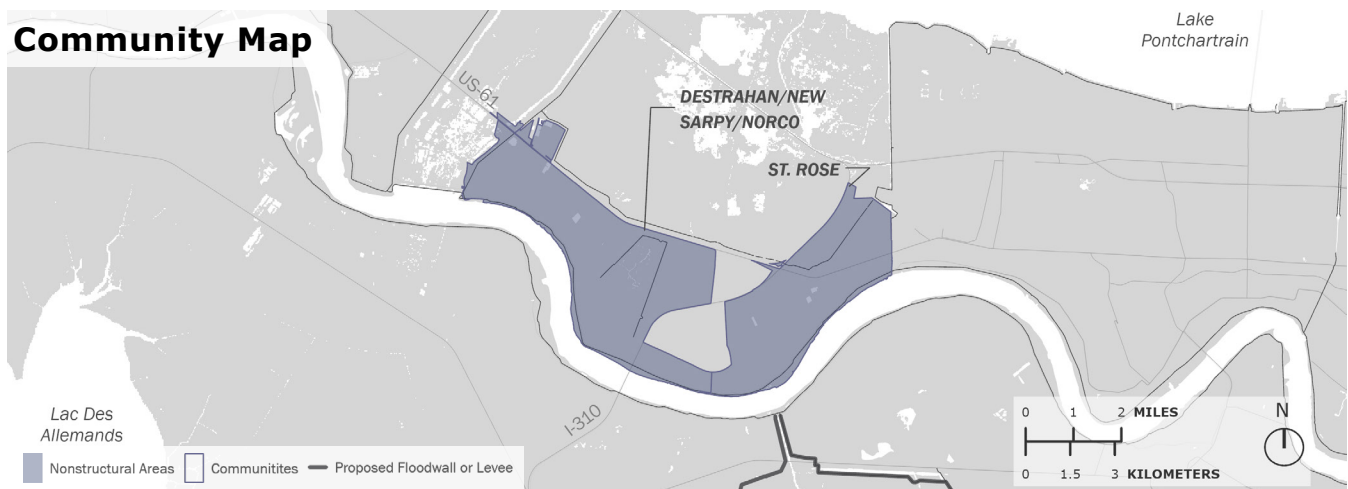
**~23K**

Estimated Current Population

**34%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

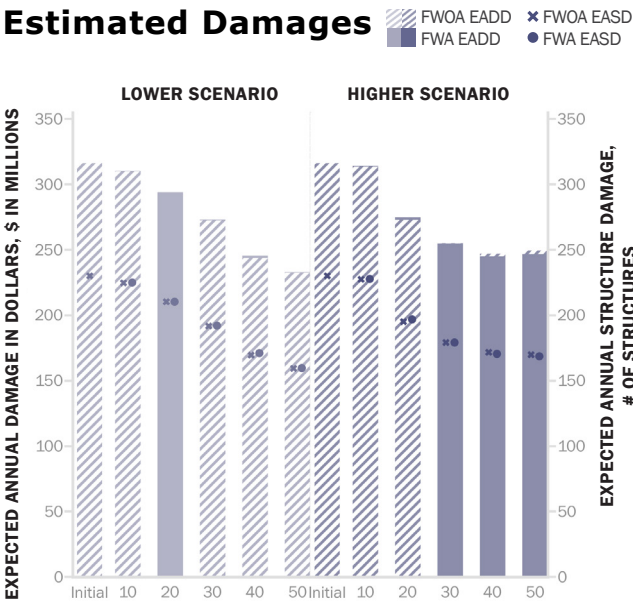


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only. For some years, FWA damage is higher than FWOA damage.

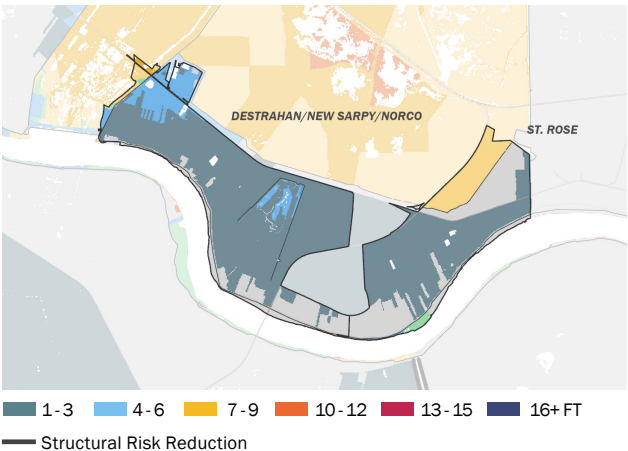
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

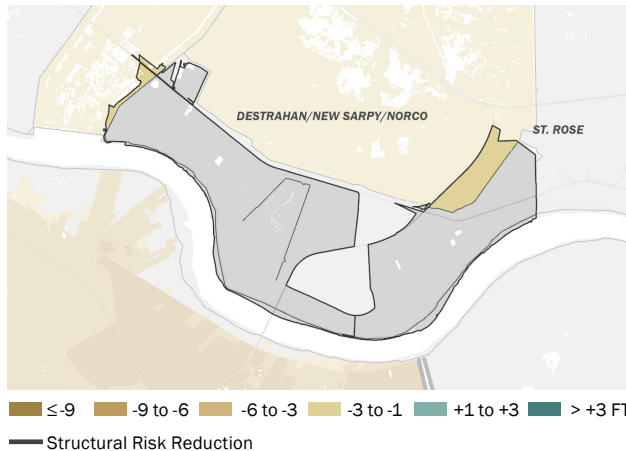
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	320M	290M/230M	290M/230M	18K/-370K
EASD (#Structures)	230	210/160	210/160	---/---
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	320M	270M/250M	270M/250M	-2.2M/2.5M
EASD (#Structures)	230	200/170	200/170	-2/1

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# DONALDSONVILLE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Ascension Parish; Assumption Parish; St. James Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Donaldsonville Area there are:

**130** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing  
**120** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and  
**2** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

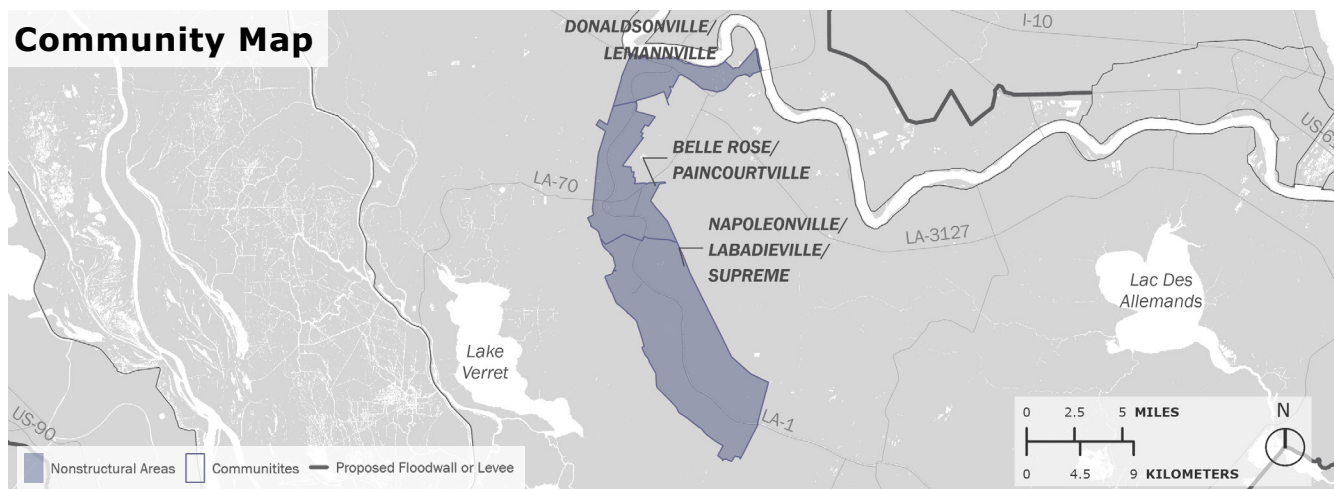
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 3% under the lower scenario, and by 1% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$38M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 6% under the lower scenario, and 2% under the higher scenario.

**~21K** Estimated Current Population

**52%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

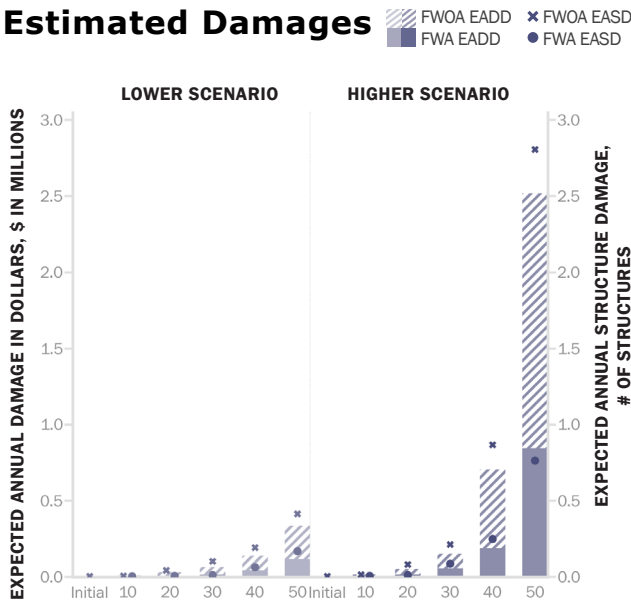


## Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

## Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

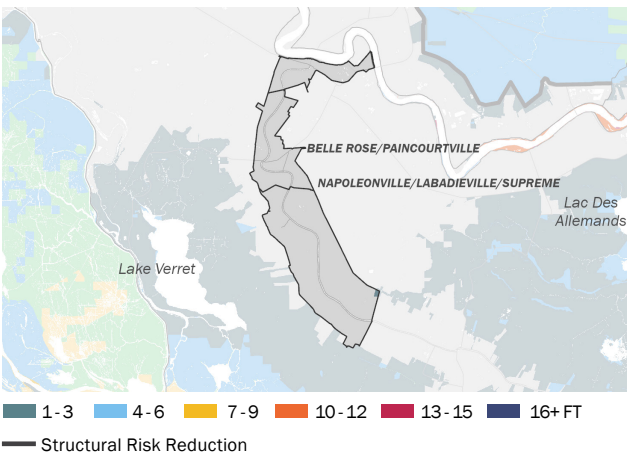
## Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

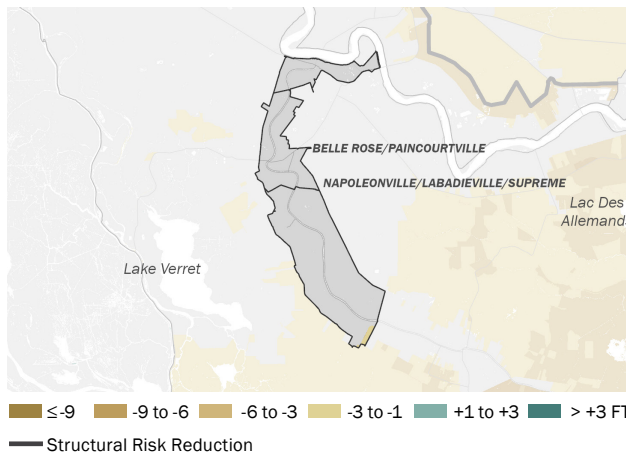
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	6.1K	31K/340K	9.0K/120K	22K/220K
EASD (#Structures)	---	---/---	---/---	---/---
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	6.1K	52K/2.5M	16K/850K	35K/1.7M
EASD (#Structures)	---	---/3	---/1	---/2

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

## Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



# FRANKLIN AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Iberia Parish; St. Mary Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Franklin Area there are:

**670**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**2.3K**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

**2**

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 51% under the lower scenario, and by 48% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$490M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 19% under the lower scenario, and 29% under the higher scenario.

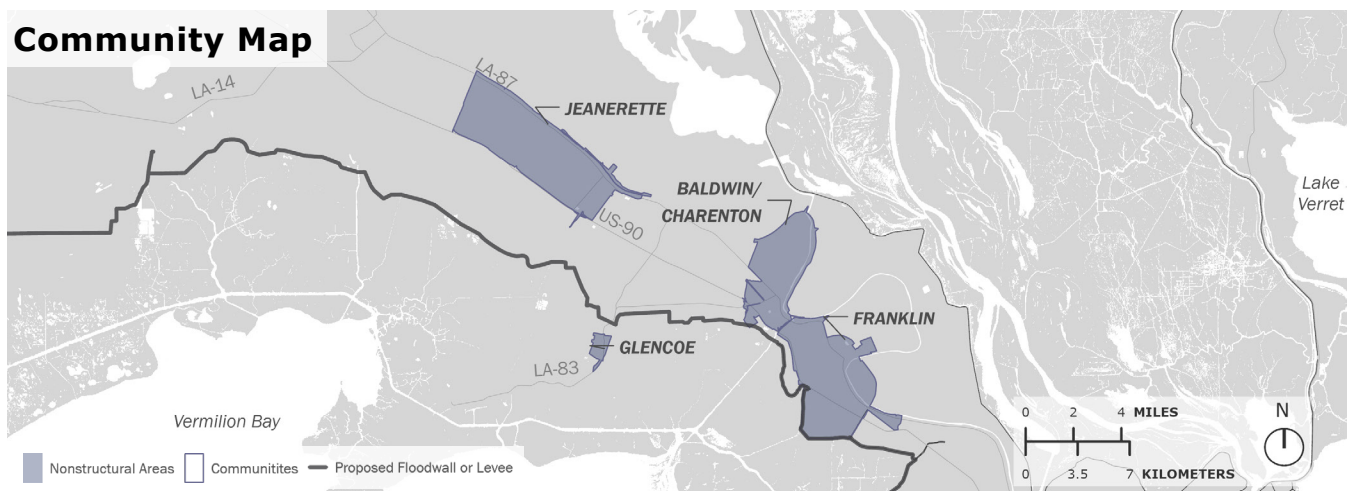
**~19K**

Estimated Current Population

**50%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

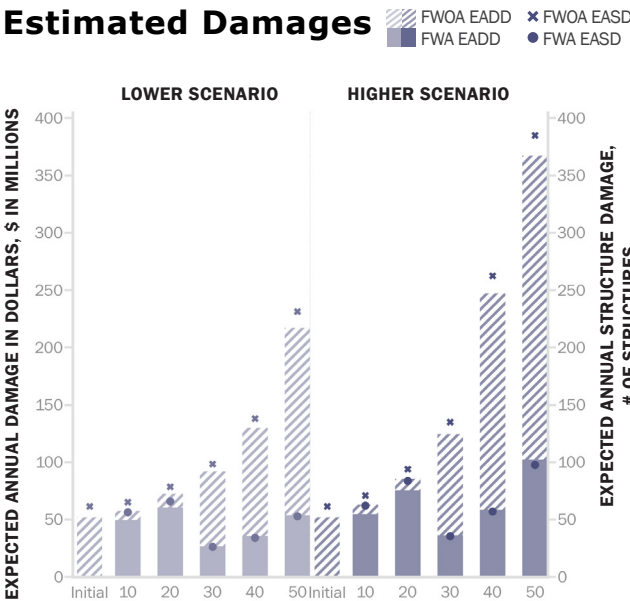


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

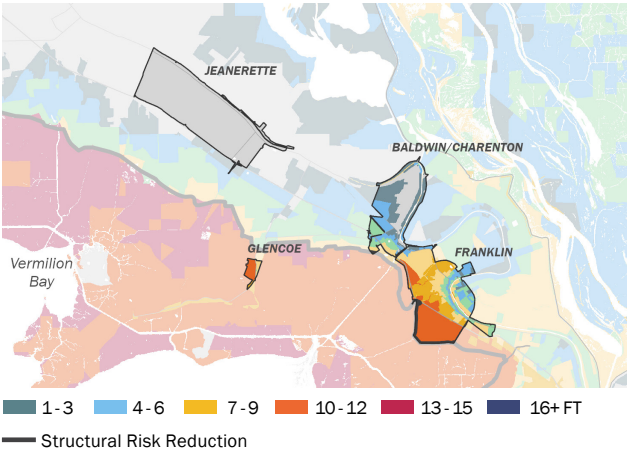
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

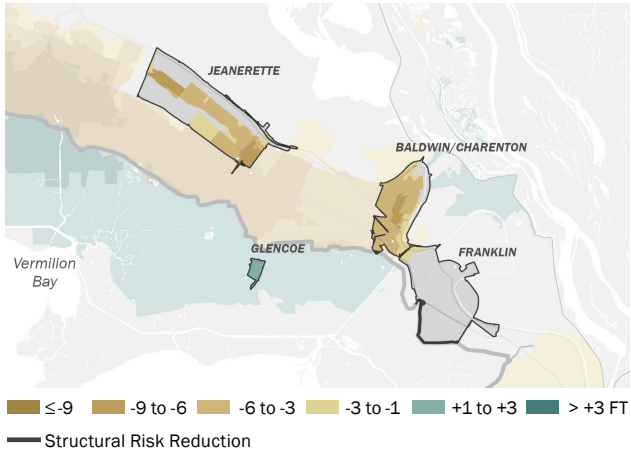
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	52M	73M/220M	61M/54M	12M/160M
EASD (#Structures)	62	79/230	66/53	13/180
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	52M	85M/370M	76M/100M	9.9M/270M
EASD (#Structures)	62	94/390	84/98	10/290

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# GALLIANO AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Lafourche Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Galliano Area there are:

**180**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**1.7K**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

**5**

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 61% under the lower scenario, and by 51% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$430M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 70% under the lower scenario, and 76% under the higher scenario.

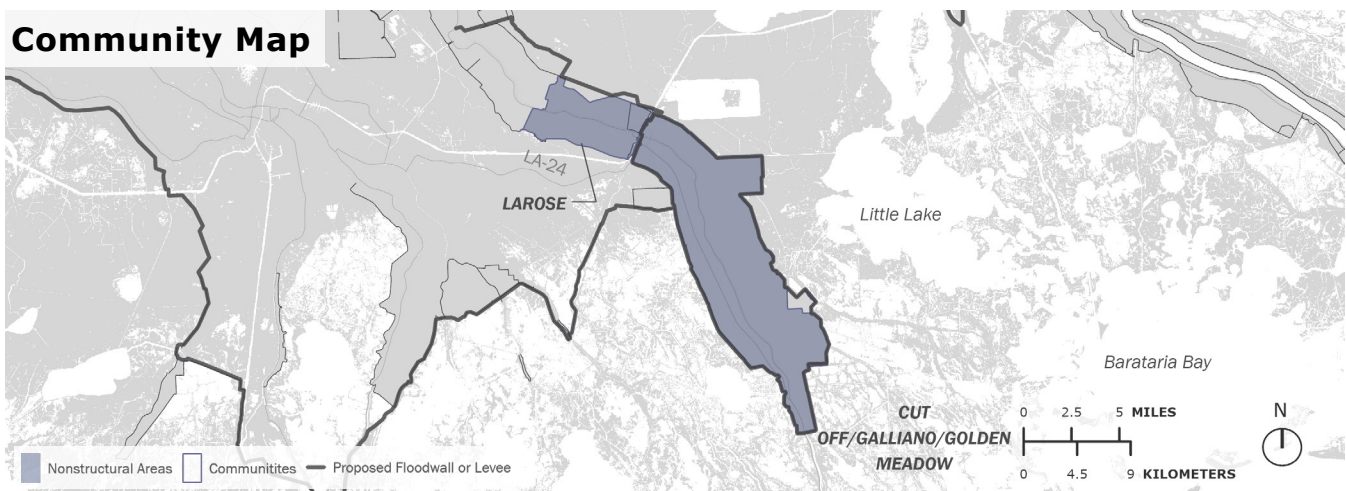
**~23K**

Estimated Current Population

**37%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

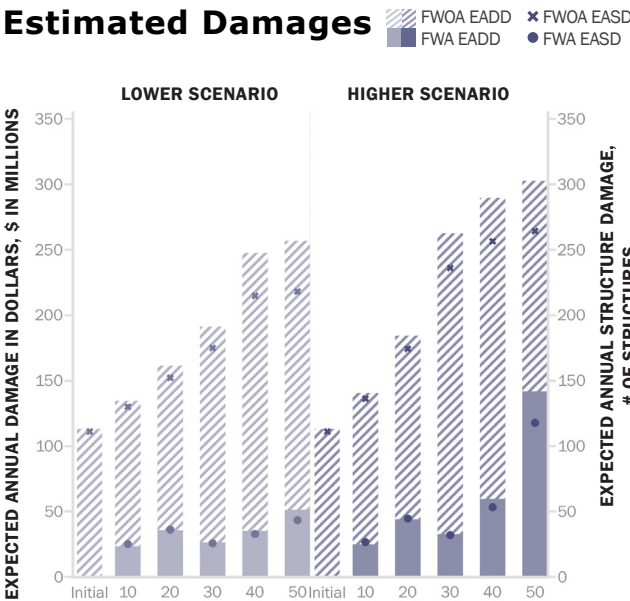


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

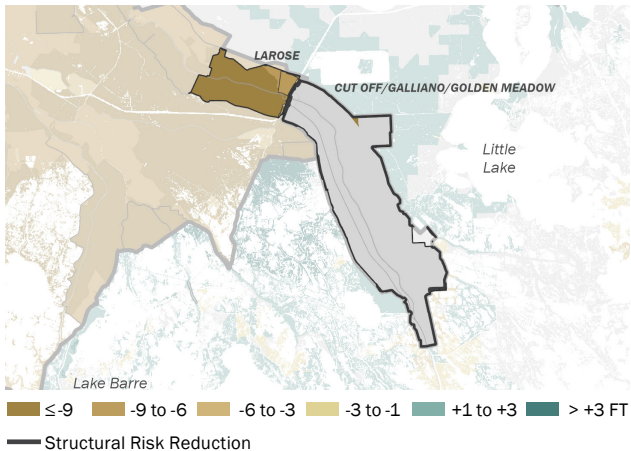
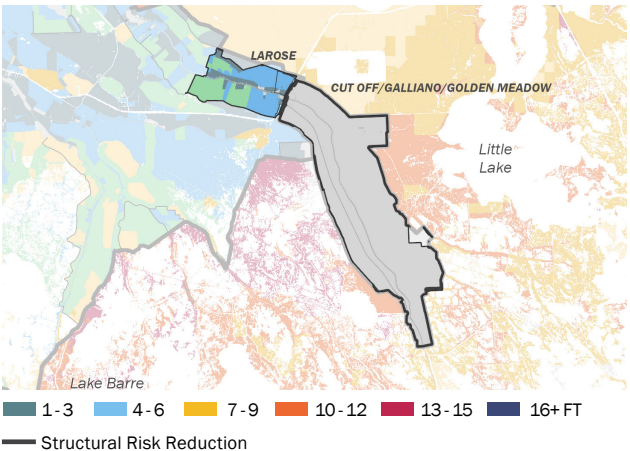
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
Lower Scenario				
EADD (\$)	110M	160M/260M	36M/51M	130M/210M
EASD (#Structures)	110	150/220	36/44	120/170
Higher Scenario				
EADD (\$)	110M	180M/300M	44M/140M	140M/160M
EASD (#Structures)	110	170/260	45/120	130/150

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



# GONZALES AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Ascension Parish; Livingston Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Gonzales Area there are:

**1.6K**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**1.2K**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

**8**

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 20% under the lower scenario, and by 10% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$410M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 16% under the lower scenario, and 8% under the higher scenario.

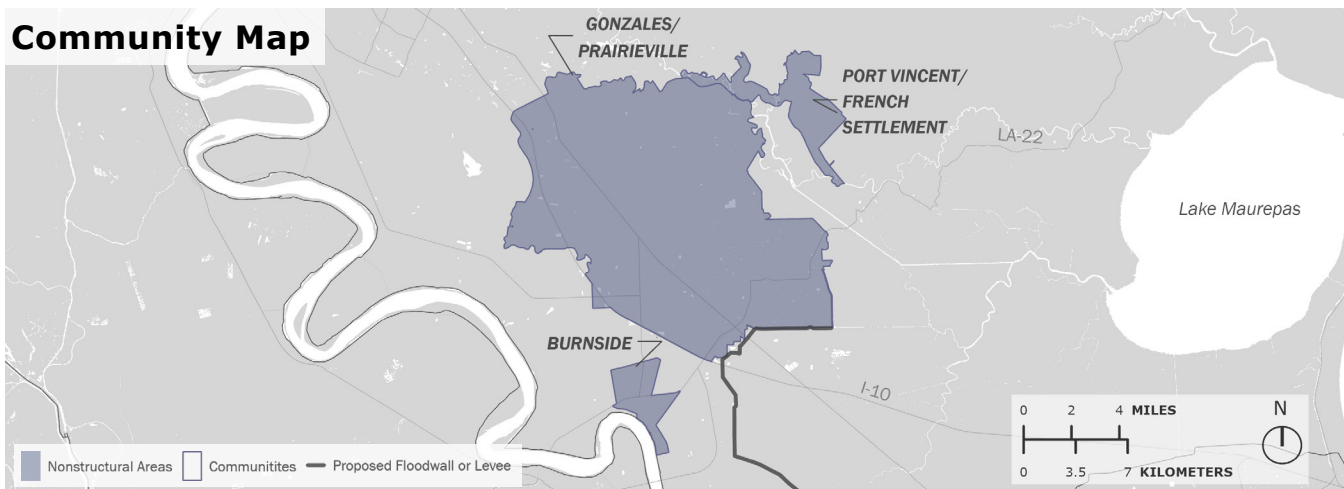
**~110K**

Estimated Current Population

**30%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

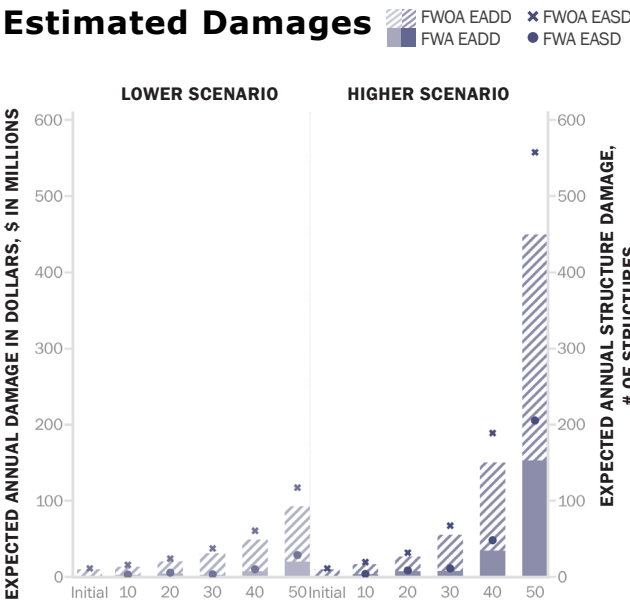


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

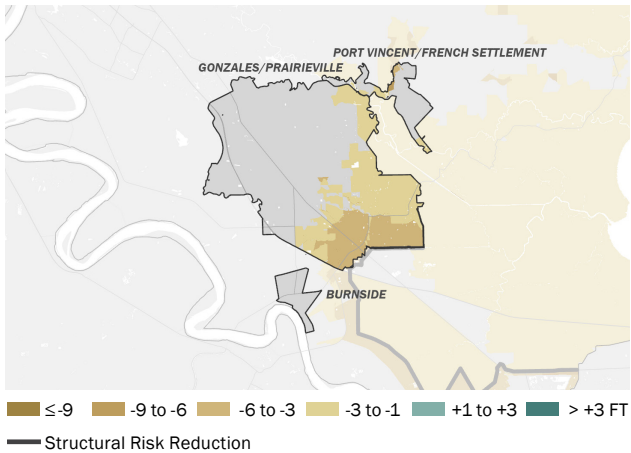
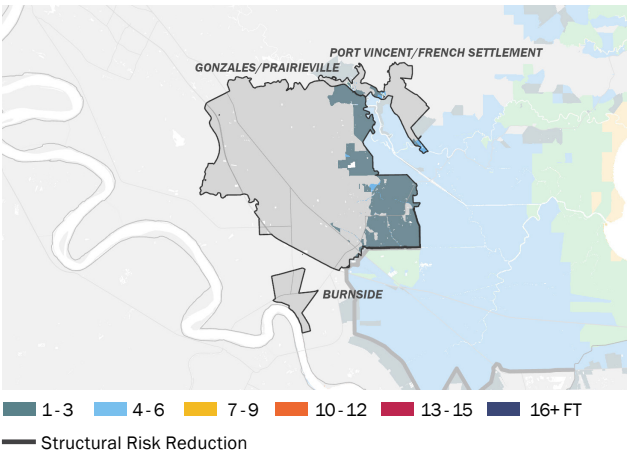
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	9.9M	21M/93M	4.9M/20M	16M/73M
EASD (#Structures)	12	25/120	6/29	19/88
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	9.9M	27M/450M	7.4M/150M	20M/300M
EASD (#Structures)	12	32/560	9/210	23/350

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction





# GRAND CHENIER AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Cameron Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Grand Chenier Area there are:

9

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

20

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

1

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 25% under the lower scenario, and by 22% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$6.9M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 24% under the lower scenario, and 22% under the higher scenario.

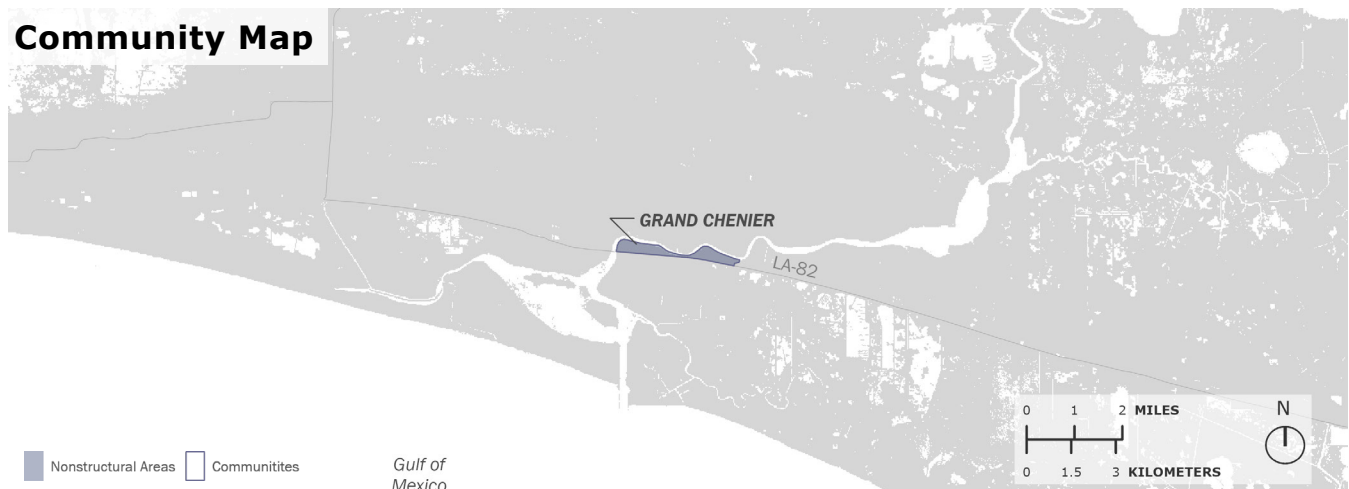
~32

Estimated Current Population

24%

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

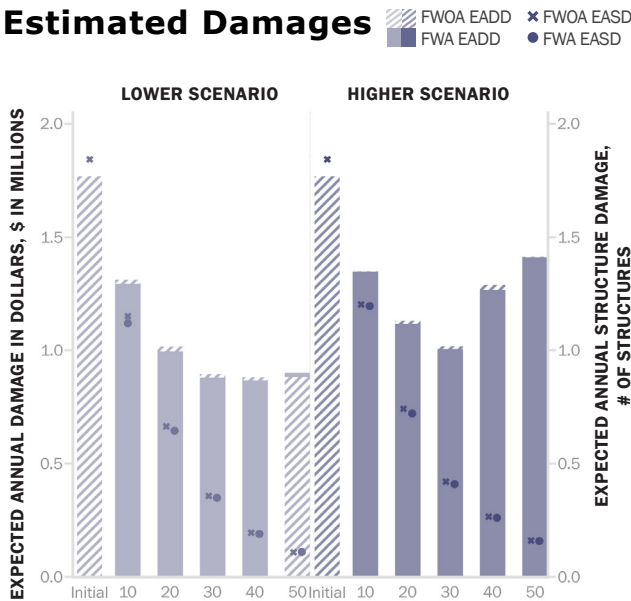


## Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

## Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only. For some years, FWA damage is higher than FWOA damage.

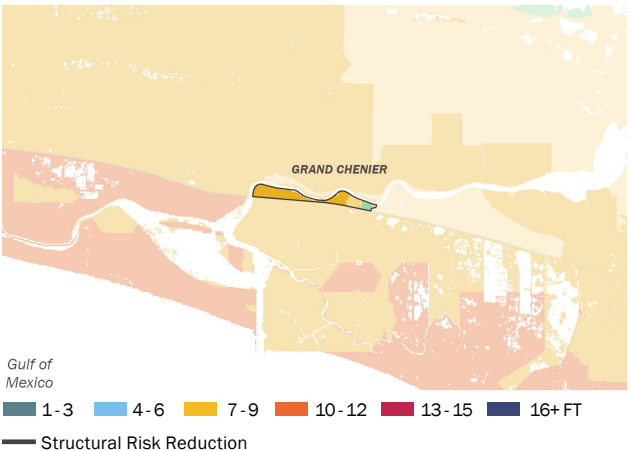
## Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

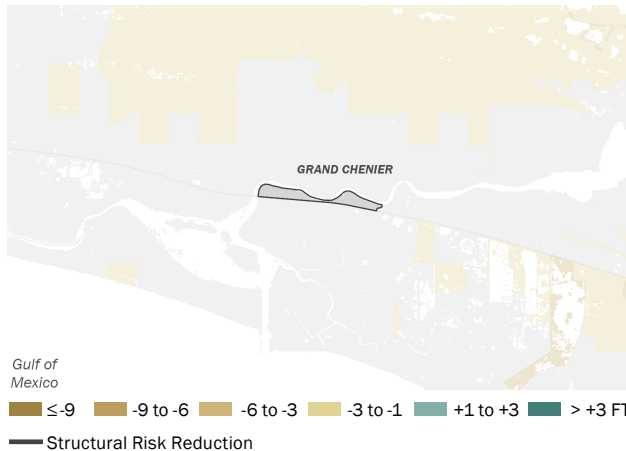
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	1.8M	1.0M/880K	1.0M/900K	21K/-17K
EASD (#Structures)	2	1/---	1/---	---/---
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	1.8M	1.1M/1.4M	1.1M/1.4M	14K/1.9K
EASD (#Structures)	2	1/---	1/---	---/---

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

## Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# GRAND ISLE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Jefferson Parish; Lafourche Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Grand Isle Area there are:

- 170** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing
- 770** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and
- 14** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

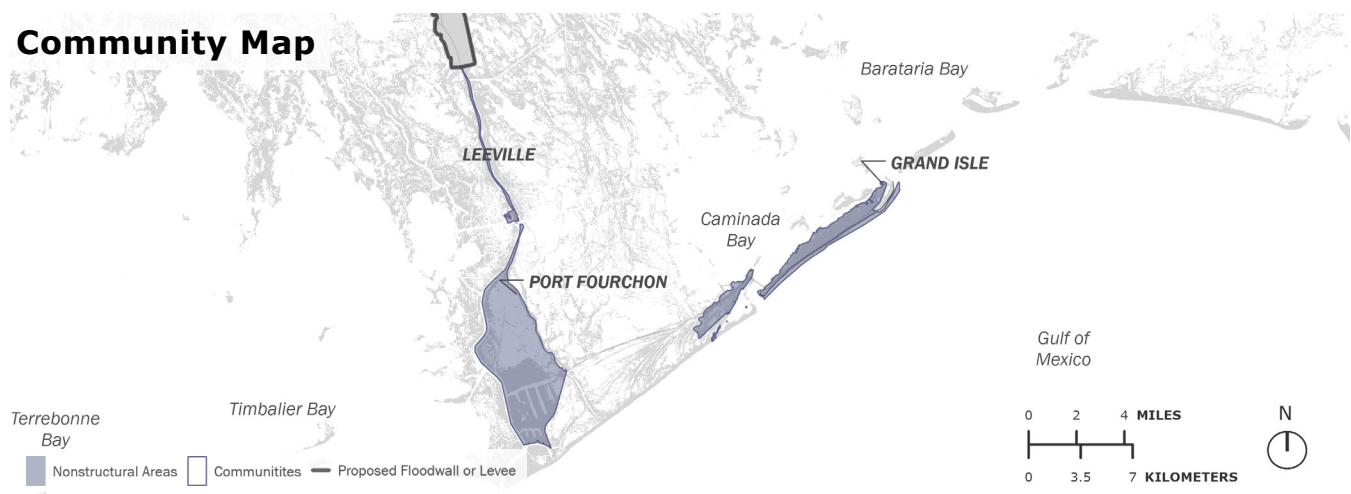
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 21% under the lower scenario, and by 19% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$150M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 21% under the lower scenario, and 20% under the higher scenario.

**~1.1K** Estimated Current Population

**41%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

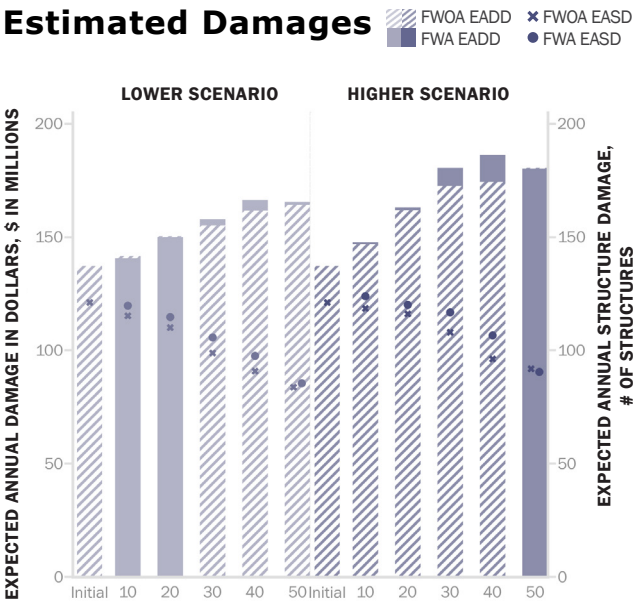


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only. For some years, FWA damage is higher than FWOA damage.

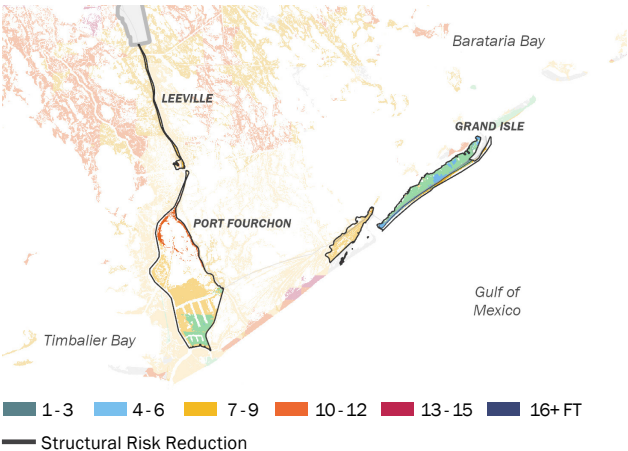
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

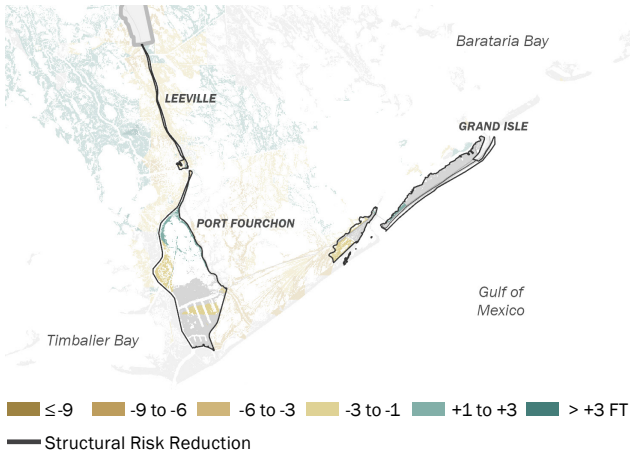
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	140M	150M/160M	150M/170M	590K/-1.2M
EASD (#Structures)	120	110/84	110/86	-5/-2
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	140M	160M/180M	160M/180M	-1.1M/380K
EASD (#Structures)	120	120/92	120/91	-4/1

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# HOUMA AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Lafourche Parish; Terrebonne Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Houma Area there are:

**4.3K** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing  
**6.9K** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and  
**35** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

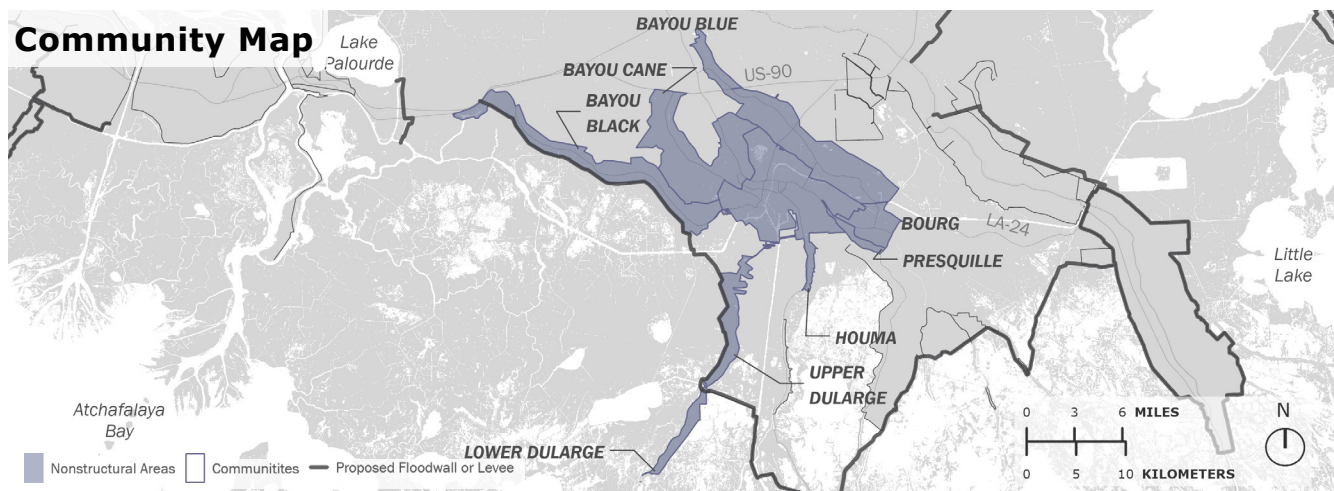
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 48% under the lower scenario, and by 39% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$1.8B.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 56% under the lower scenario, and 57% under the higher scenario.

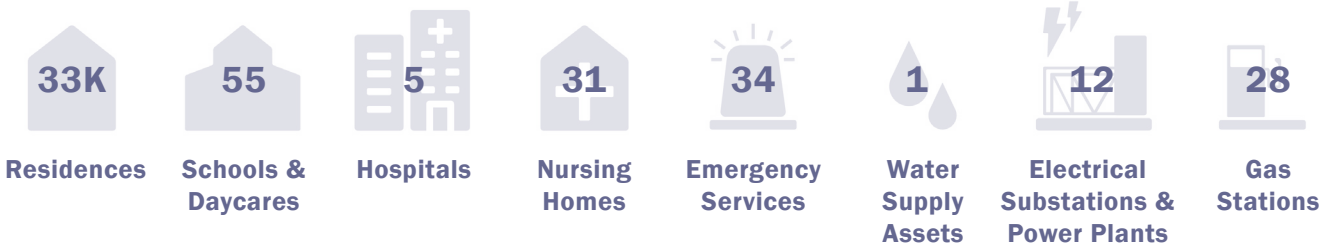
**~94K** Estimated Current Population

**38%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

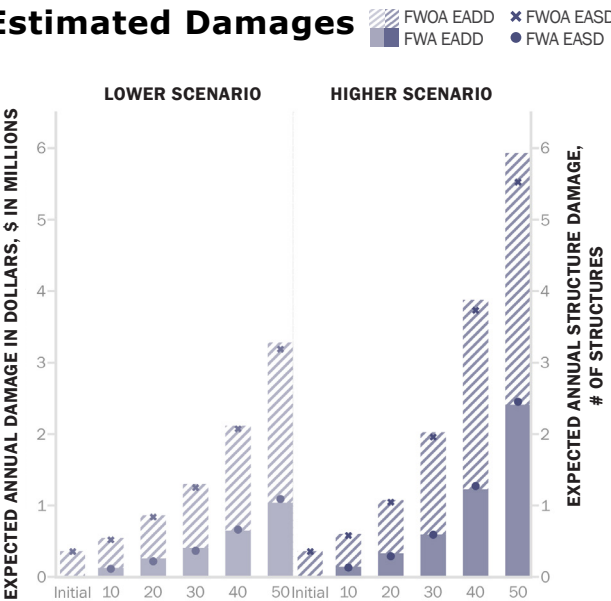


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

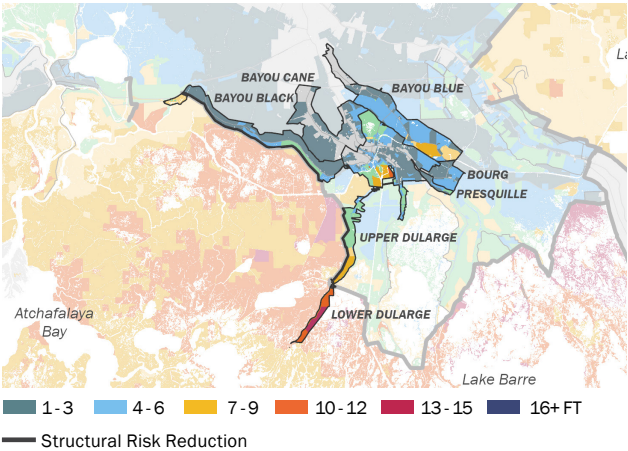
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

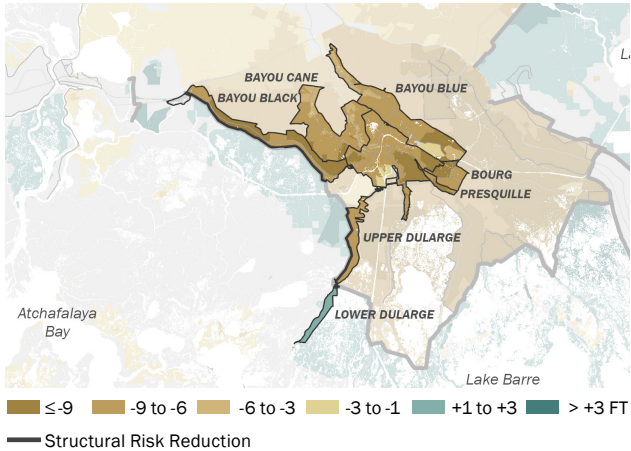
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
Lower Scenario				
EADD (\$)	360M	860M/3.3B	260M/1.0B	600M/2.2B
EASD (#Structures)	360	840/3.2K	220/1.1K	620/2.1K
Higher Scenario				
EADD (\$)	360M	1.1B/5.9B	330M/2.4B	740M/3.5B
EASD (#Structures)	360	1.0K/5.5K	290/2.5K	750/3.1K

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



# JENNINGS AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Acadia Parish; Jefferson Davis Parish; Vermilion Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Jennings Area there are:

160

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

76

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

---

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 10% under the lower scenario, and by 3% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$32M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 13% under the lower scenario, and 3% under the higher scenario.

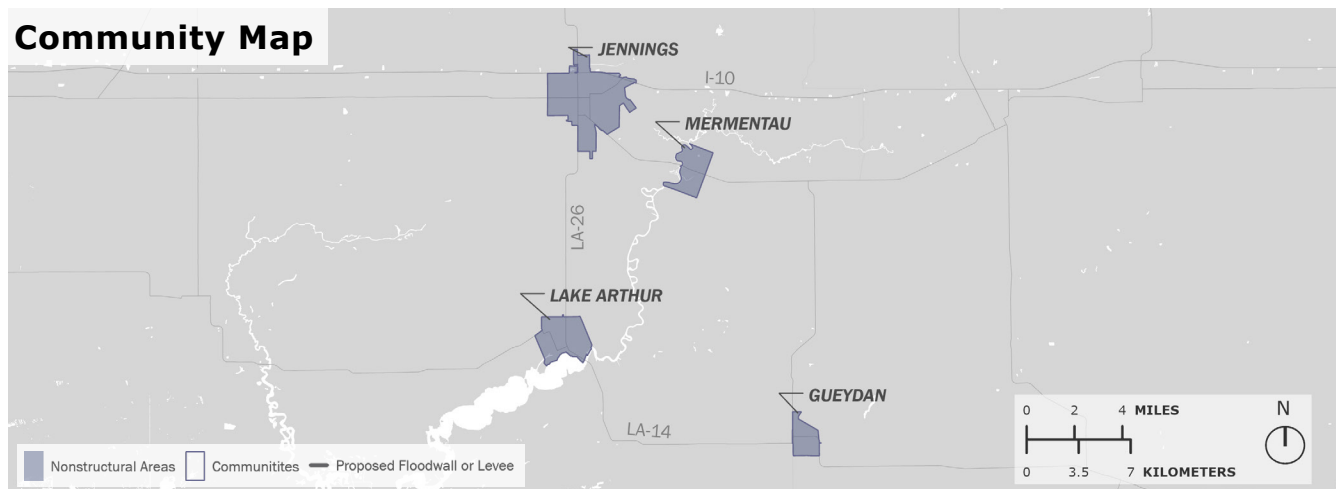
~14K

Estimated Current Population

45%

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

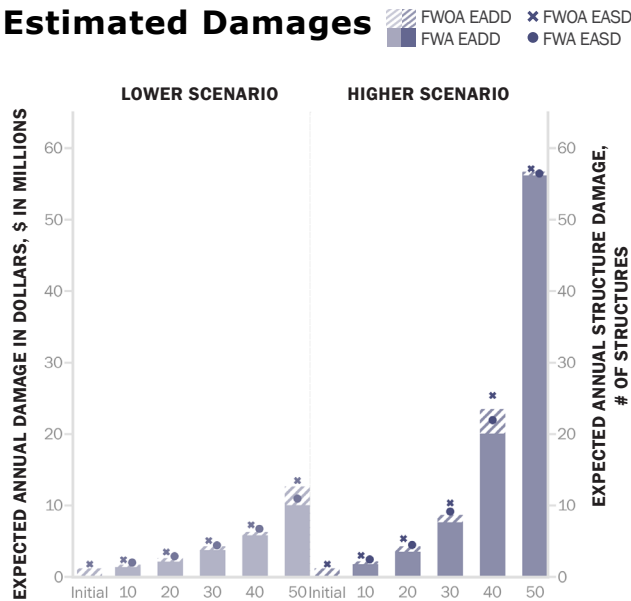


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

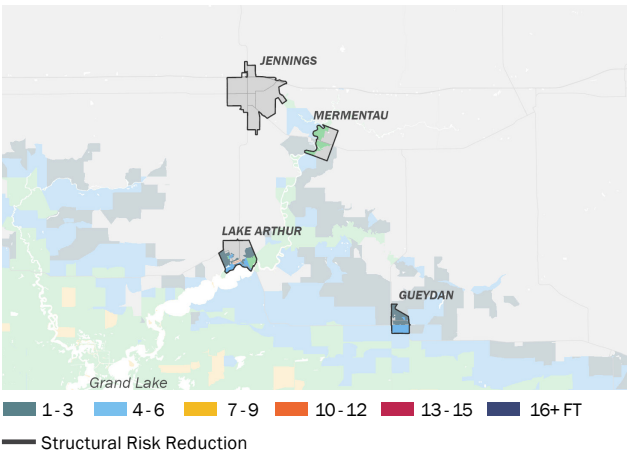
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

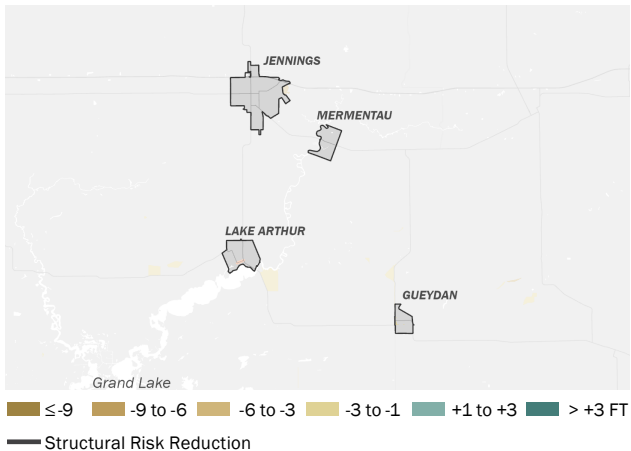
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	1.2M	2.6M/13M	2.1M/10M	500K/2.6M
EASD (#Structures)	2	4/14	3/11	1/3
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	1.2M	4.3M/57M	3.5M/56M	800K/500K
EASD (#Structures)	2	5/57	5/56	1/1

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# LAFITTE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Jefferson Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Lafitte Area there are:

**100** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing  
**2.0K** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and  
**50** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

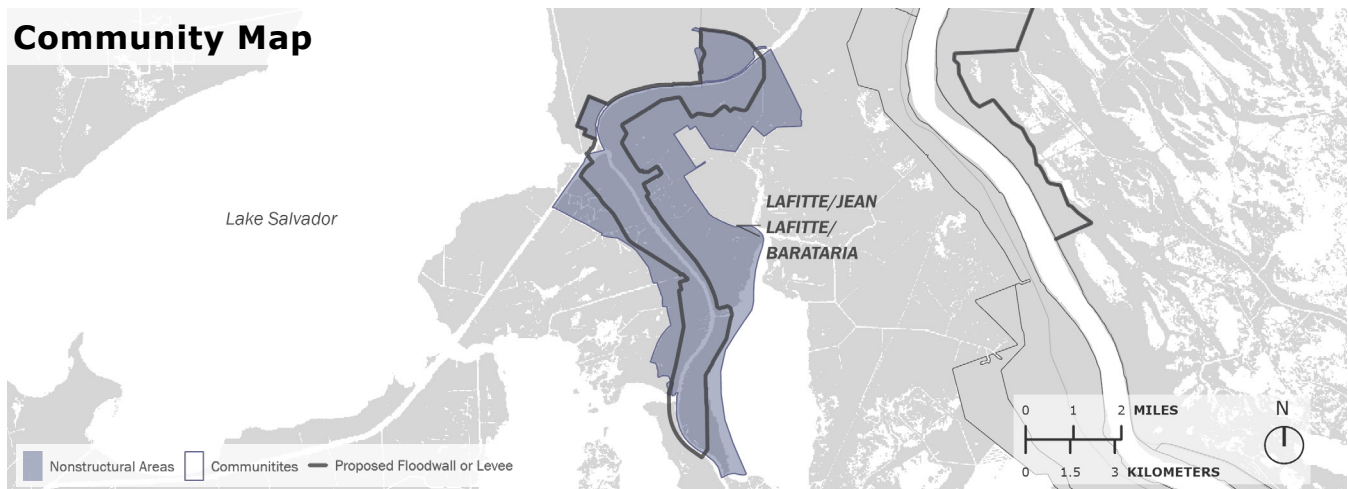
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 64% under the lower scenario, and by 58% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$440M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 71% under the lower scenario, and 68% under the higher scenario.

**~6.7K** Estimated Current Population

**47%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

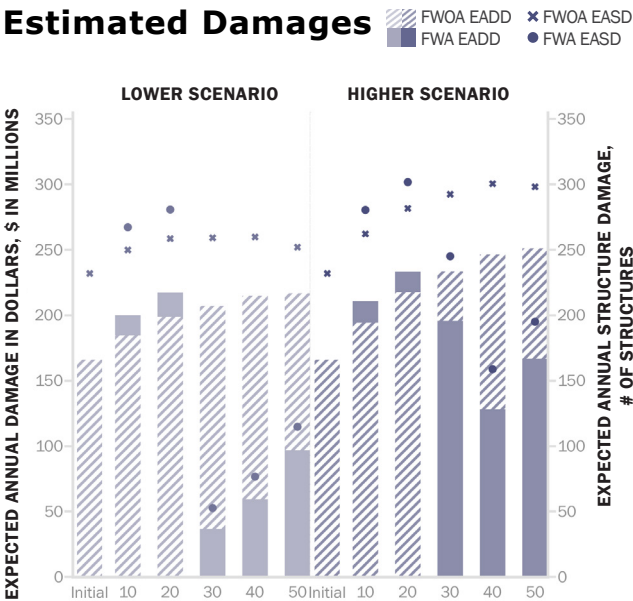


## Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

## Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only. For some years, FWA damage is higher than FWOA damage.

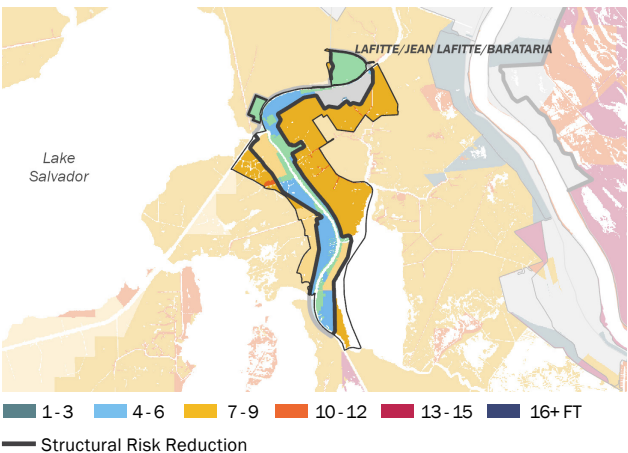
## Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

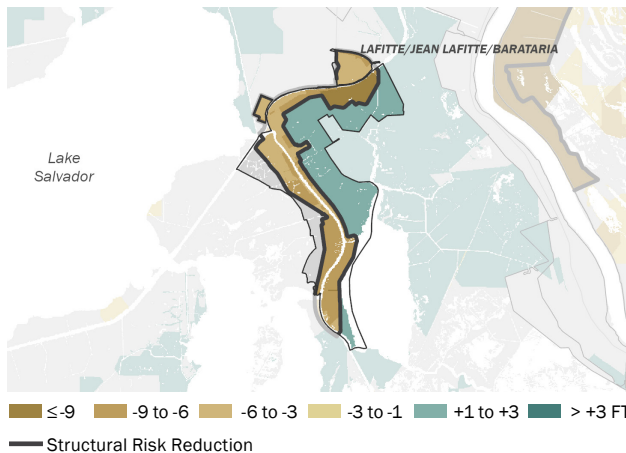
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	170M	200M/220M	220M/97M	-19M/120M
EASD (#Structures)	230	260/250	280/110	-22/140
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	170M	220M/250M	230M/170M	-16M/85M
EASD (#Structures)	230	280/300	300/200	-20/100

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

## Damage Reduction



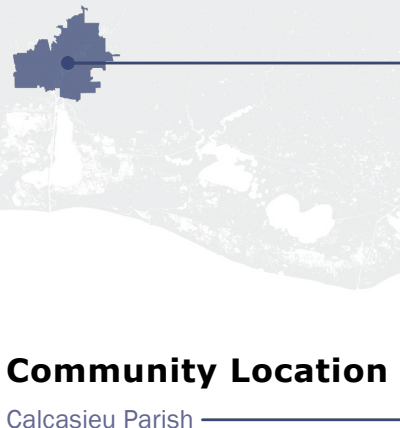
Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# LAKE CHARLES AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Calcasieu Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Lake Charles Area there are:

**2.3K**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**1.6K**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

**72**

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 19% under the lower scenario, and by 6% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$620M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 24% under the lower scenario, and 8% under the higher scenario.

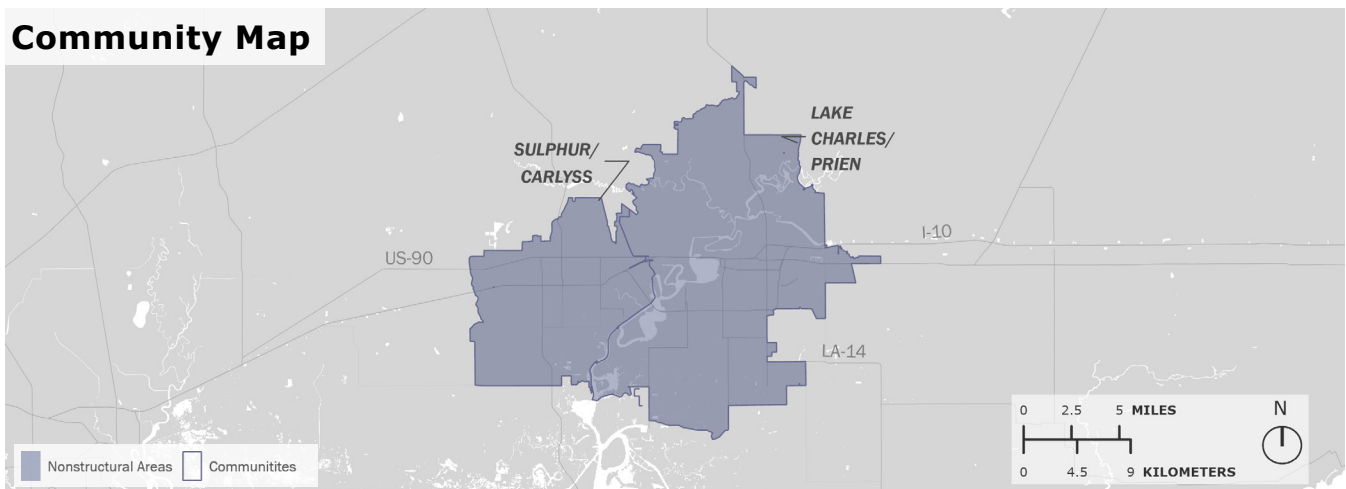
**~170K**

Estimated Current Population

**42%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

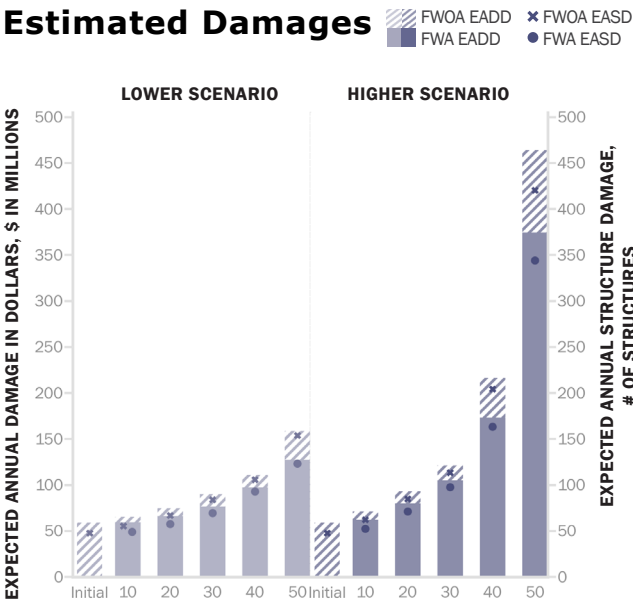


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

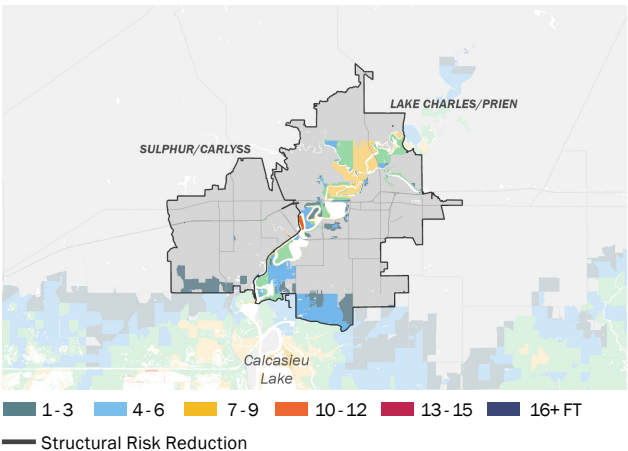
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

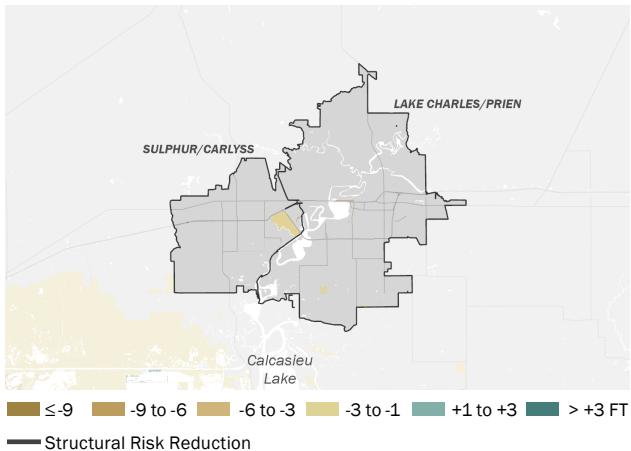
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	59M	74M/160M	66M/130M	8.5M/32M
EASD (#Structures)	48	67/150	57/120	9/31
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	59M	93M/460M	80M/370M	13M/90M
EASD (#Structures)	48	85/420	71/340	14/76

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



# LAPLACE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

St. Charles Parish; St. John The Baptist Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Laplace Area there are:

**590**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**160**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

---

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 26% under the lower scenario, and by 29% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$91M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 31% under the lower scenario, and 28% under the higher scenario.

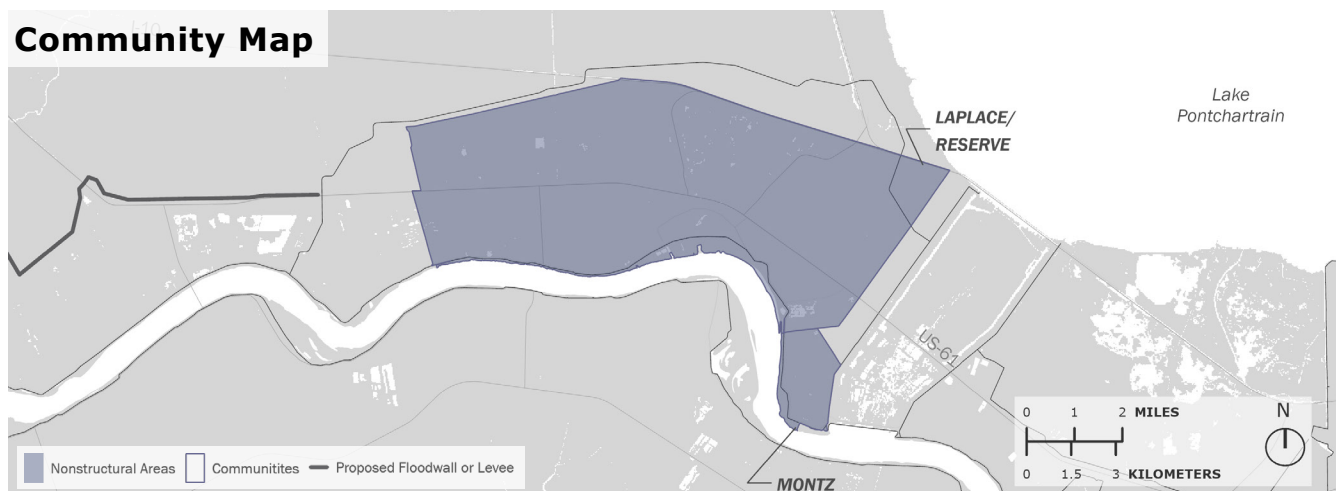
**~40K**

Estimated Current Population

**44%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

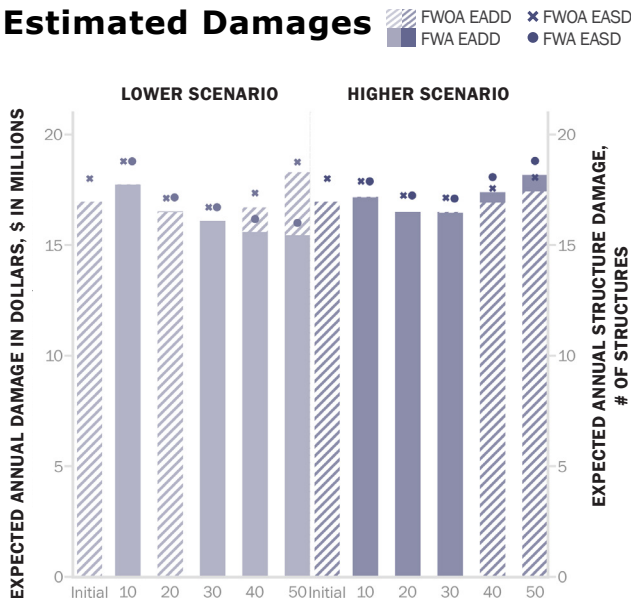


## Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

## Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only. For some years, FWA damage is higher than FWOA damage.

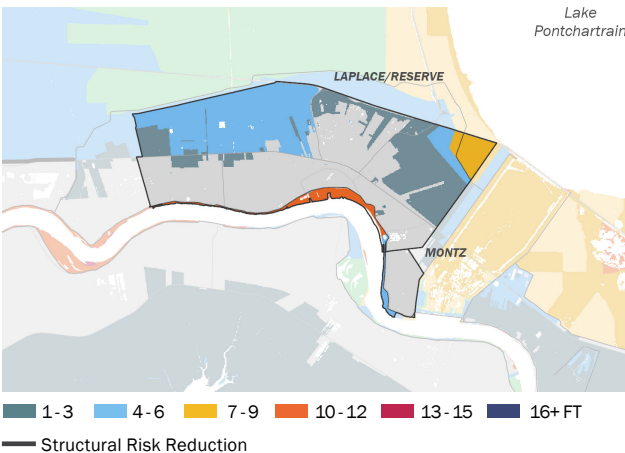
## Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

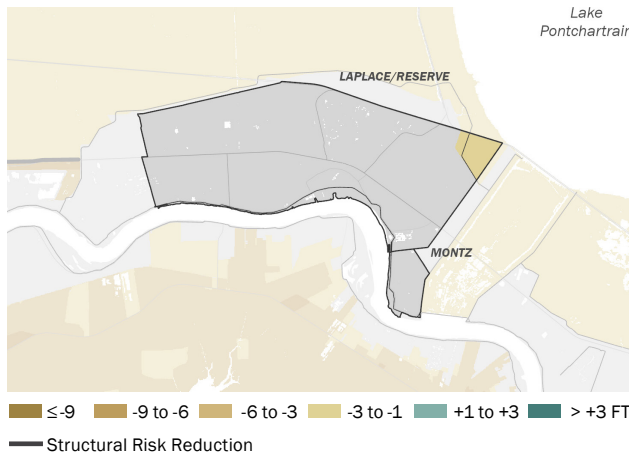
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	17M	16M/18M	17M/15M	-43K/2.8M
EASD (#Structures)	18	17/19	17/16	---/3
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	17M	17M/17M	17M/18M	5.1K/-740K
EASD (#Structures)	18	17/18	17/19	---/-1

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

## Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# LULING/BOUTTE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Lafourche Parish; St. Charles Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Luling/Boutte Area there are:

**520**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**5.2K**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

---

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 69% under the lower scenario, and by 54% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$1.3B.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 82% under the lower scenario, and 67% under the higher scenario.

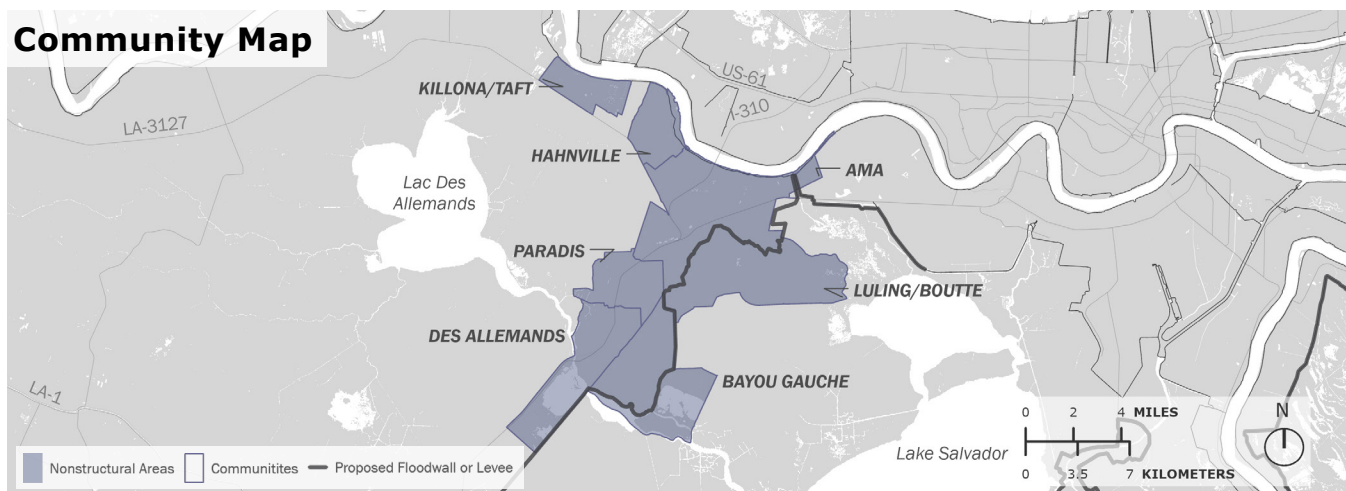
**~29K**

Estimated Current Population

**34%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

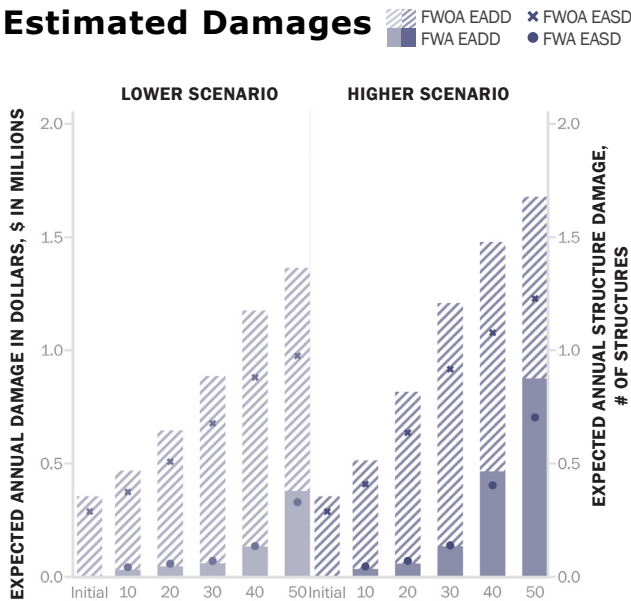


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

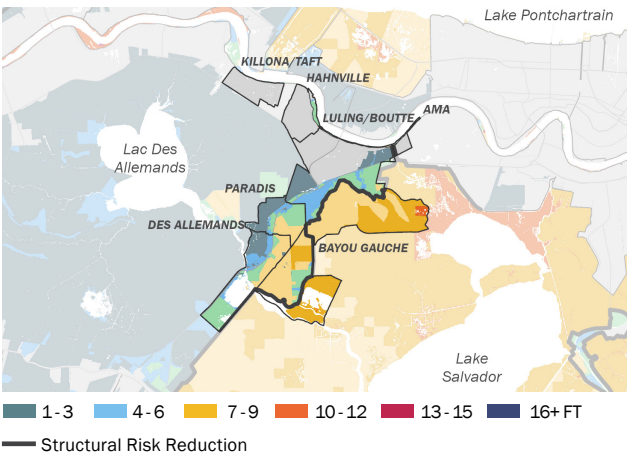
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

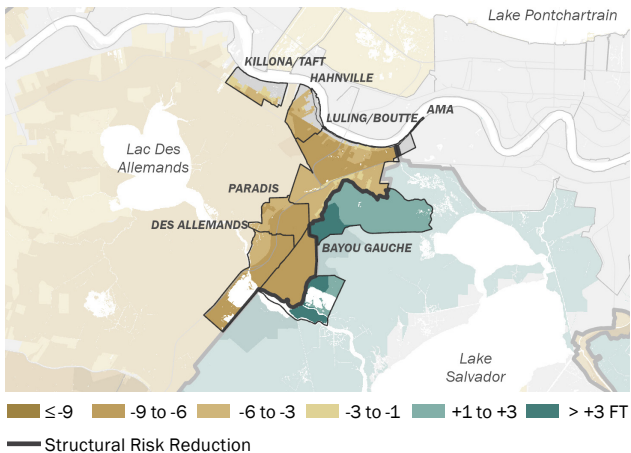
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	350M	650M/1.4B	47M/380M	600M/990M
EASD (#Structures)	290	510/980	59/330	450/650
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	350M	820M/1.7B	60M/880M	760M/800M
EASD (#Structures)	290	640/1.2K	72/710	570/520

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# MANDEVILLE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

St. Tammany Parish; Tangipahoa Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Mandeville Area there are:

**1.9K** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing  
**3.2K** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and  
**35** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

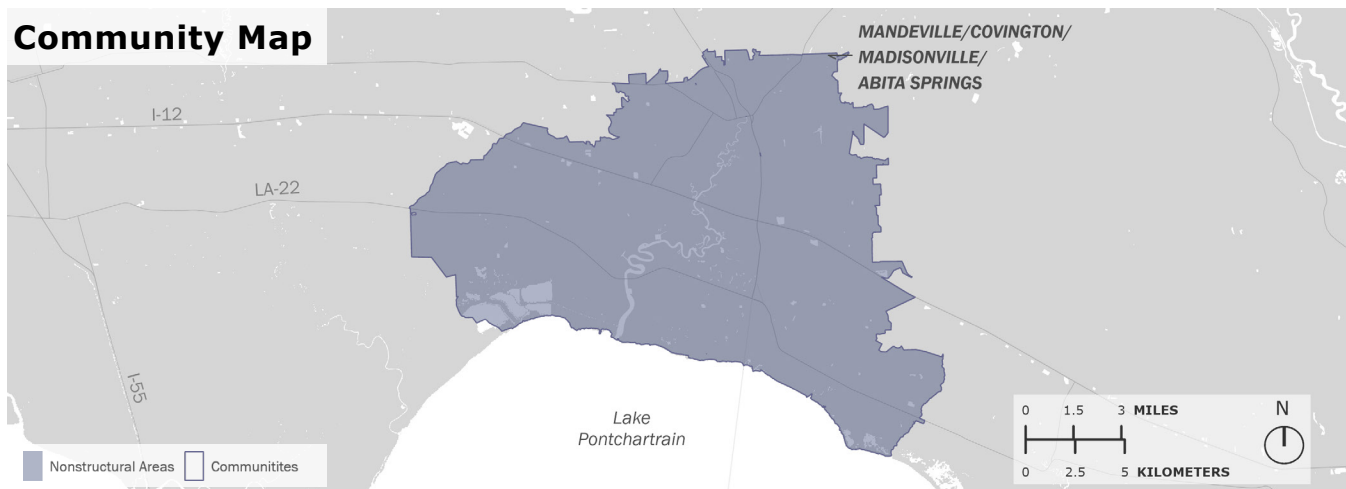
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 64% under the lower scenario, and by 49% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$1.1B.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 69% under the lower scenario, and 58% under the higher scenario.

**~110K** Estimated Current Population

**23%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

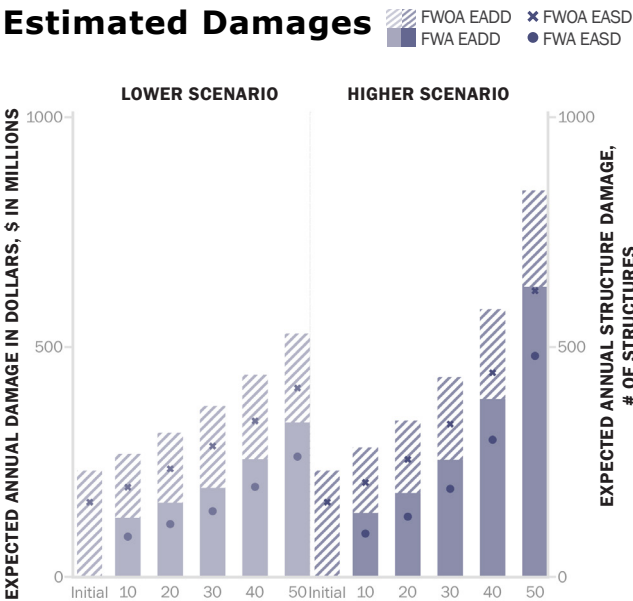


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

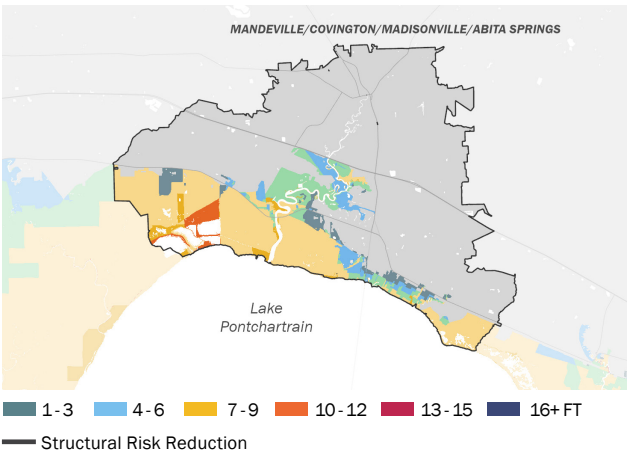
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

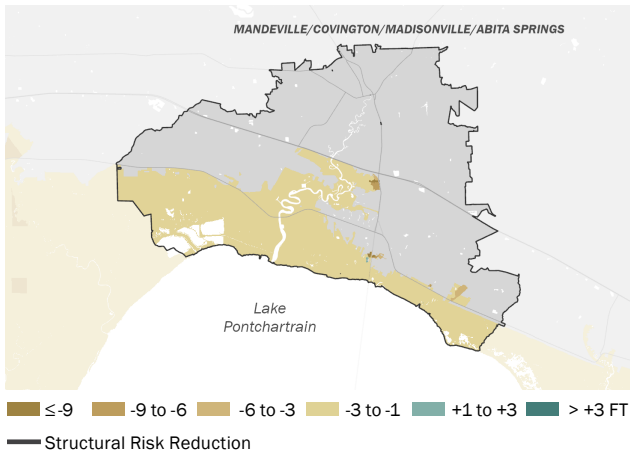
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	230M	310M/530M	160M/340M	150M/190M
EASD (#Structures)	160	240/410	120/260	120/150
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	230M	340M/840M	180M/630M	160M/210M
EASD (#Structures)	160	260/620	130/480	120/140

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



# MORGAN CITY AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Assumption Parish; St. Martin Parish; St. Mary Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Morgan City Area there are:

**1.7K**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**1.1K**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

**5**

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 24% under the lower scenario, and by 11% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$410M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 26% under the lower scenario, and 14% under the higher scenario.

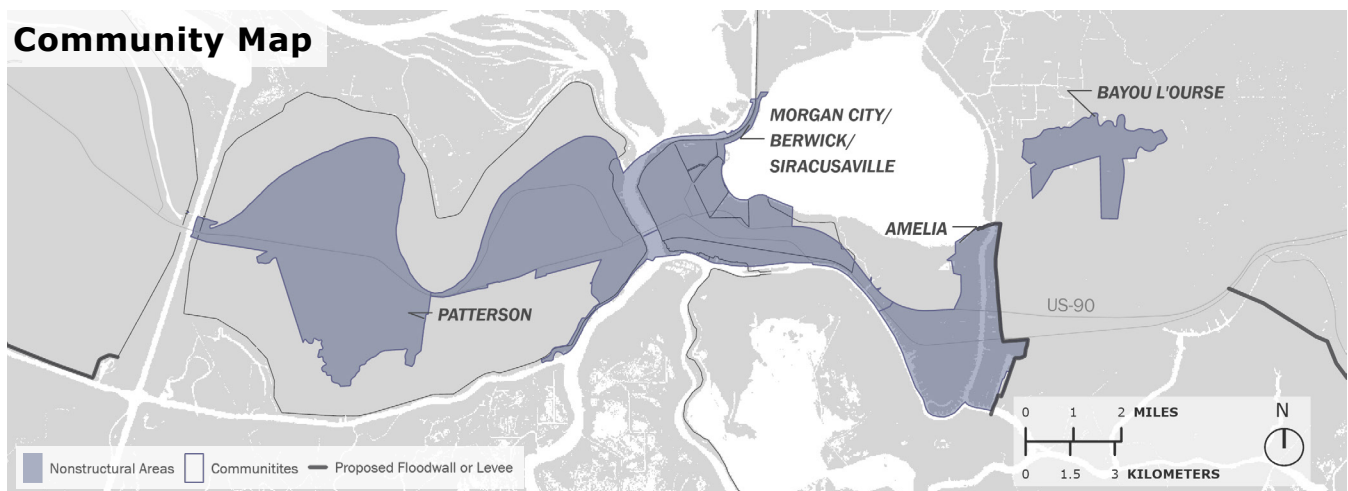
**~34K**

Estimated Current Population

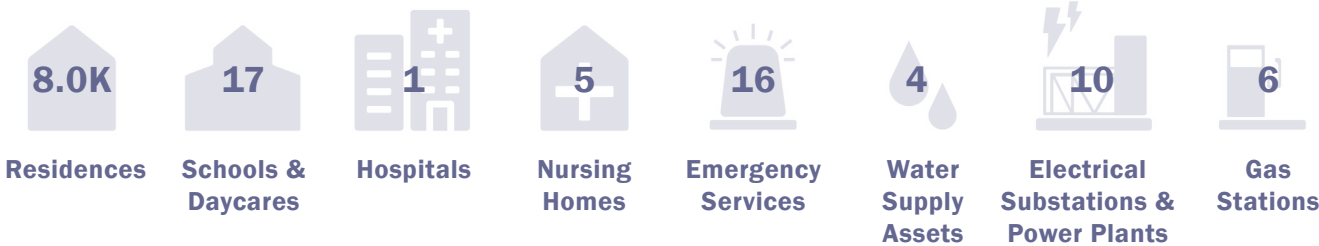
**37%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

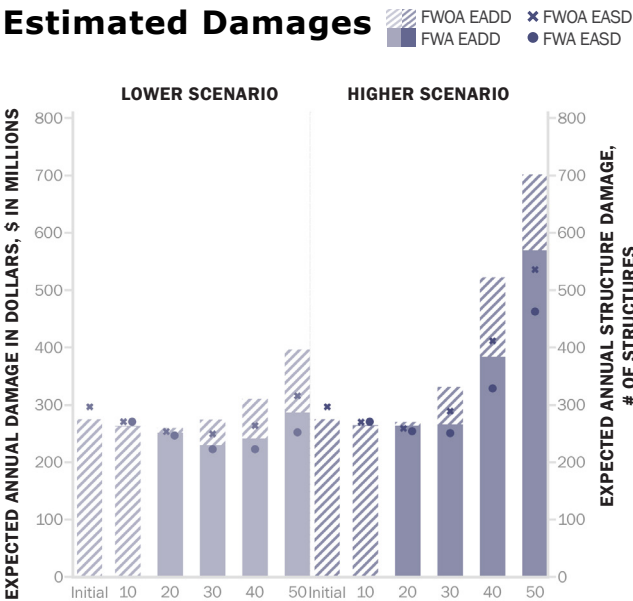


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

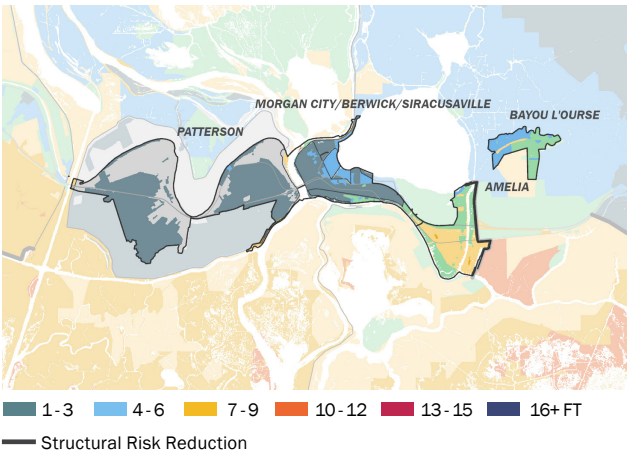
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

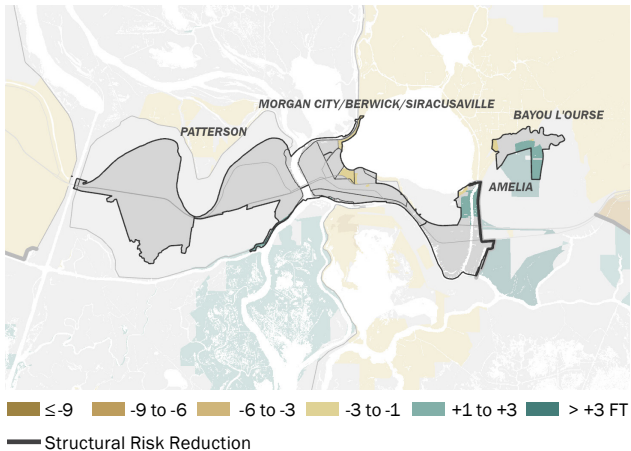
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	280M	260M/400M	250M/290M	8.3M/110M
EASD (#Structures)	300	250/320	250/250	7/64
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	280M	270M/700M	260M/570M	6.0M/130M
EASD (#Structures)	300	260/540	250/460	5/73

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# NEW IBERIA AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Iberia Parish; St. Martin Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in New Iberia Area there are:

**1.1K** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing  
**3.8K** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and  
**3** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 37% under the lower scenario, and by 34% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$810M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 34% under the lower scenario, and 20% under the higher scenario.

**~48K** Estimated Current Population

**39%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

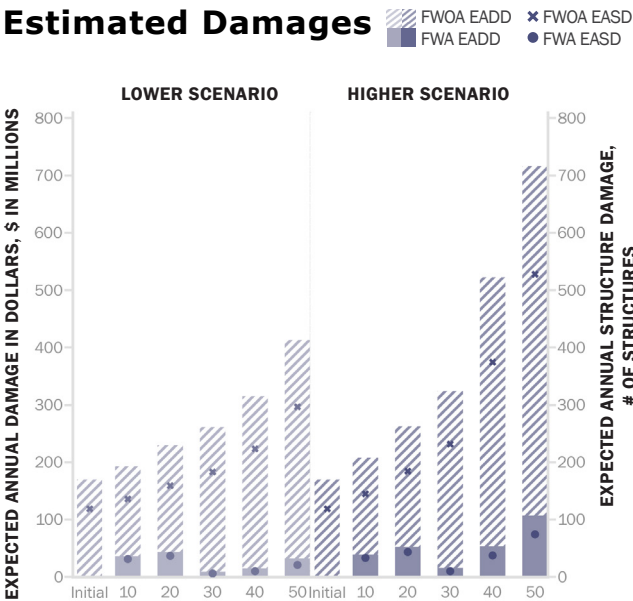


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

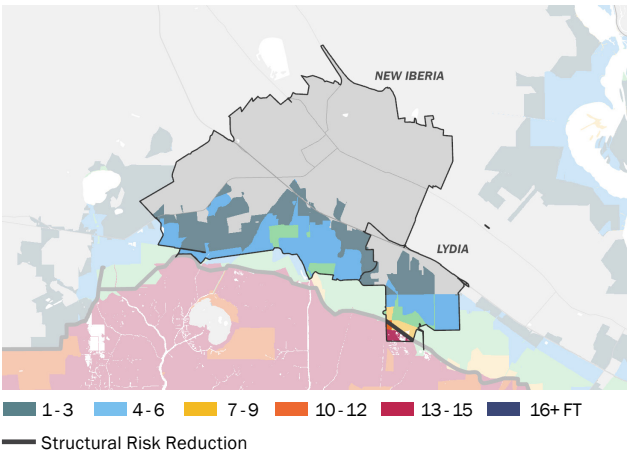
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

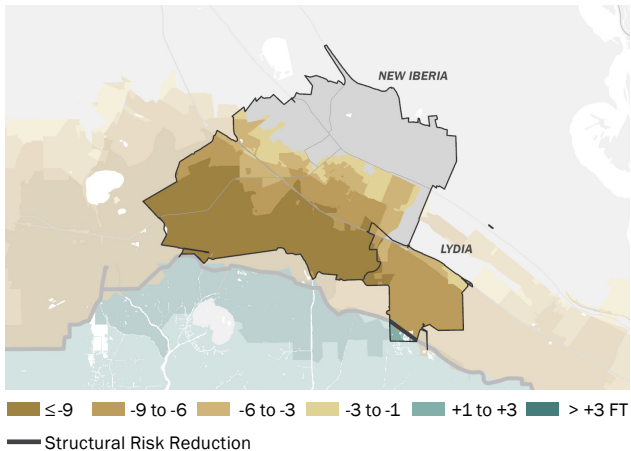
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	170M	230M/410M	43M/32M	190M/380M
EASD (#Structures)	120	160/300	37/21	120/280
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	170M	260M/720M	52M/110M	210M/610M
EASD (#Structures)	120	190/530	44/74	140/450

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# NEW ORLEANS AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Orleans Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in New Orleans Area there are:

**1.4K**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**600**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

**5**

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 2% under the lower scenario, and by 1% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$310M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 2% under the lower scenario, and 2% under the higher scenario.

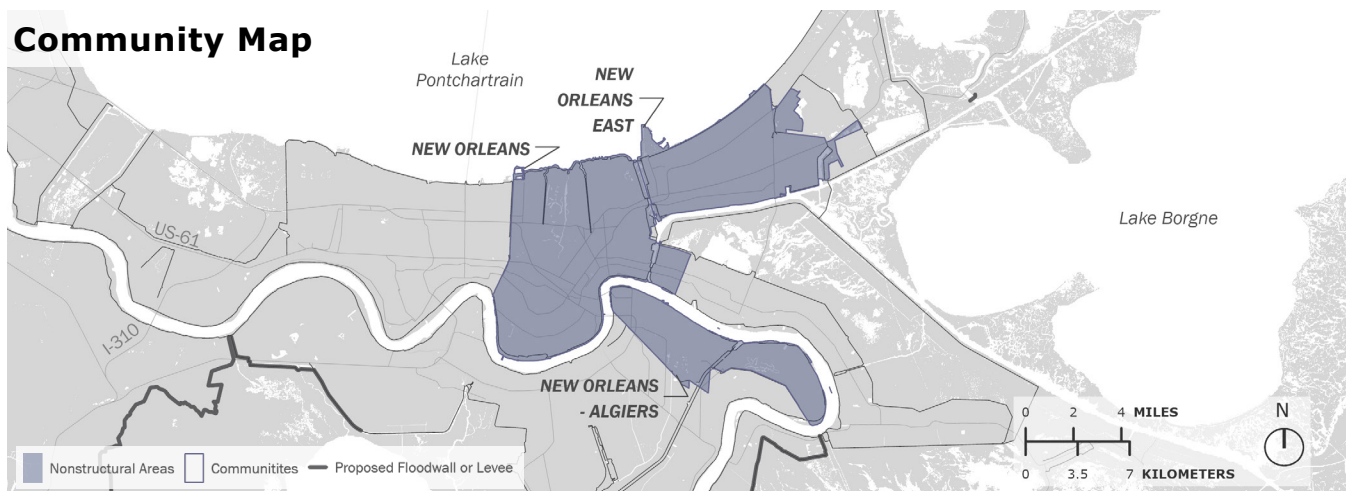
**~390K**

Estimated Current Population

**52%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

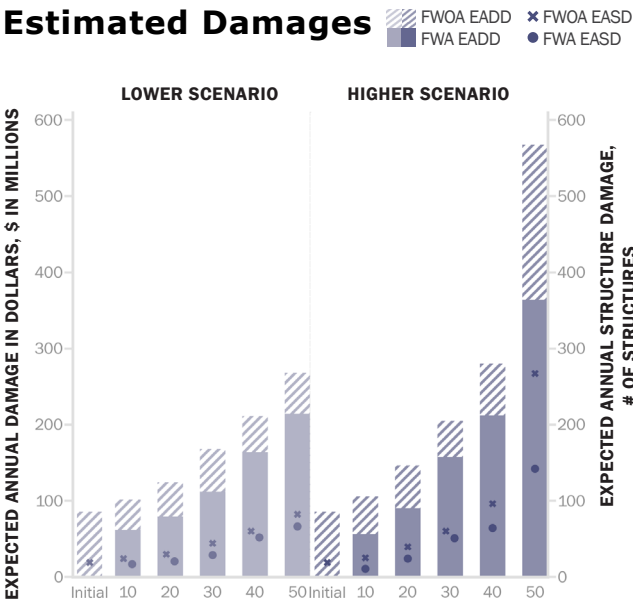


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

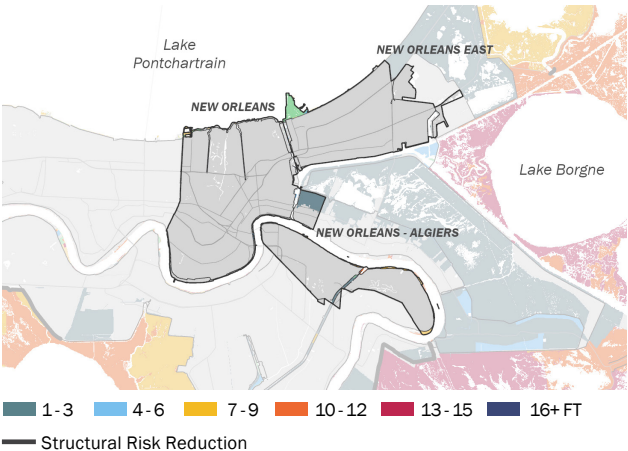
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

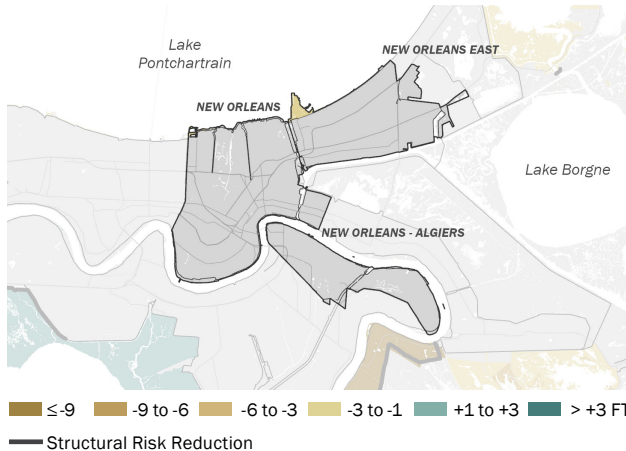
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	85M	120M/270M	79M/210M	45M/53M
EASD (#Structures)	19	30/83	21/67	9/16
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	85M	150M/570M	90M/360M	56M/200M
EASD (#Structures)	19	40/270	24/140	15/120

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



# PONTCHATOULA AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Livingston Parish; Tangipahoa Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Pontchatoula Area there are:

**220**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**590**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

**1**

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 62% under the lower scenario, and by 43% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$170M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 71% under the lower scenario, and 55% under the higher scenario.

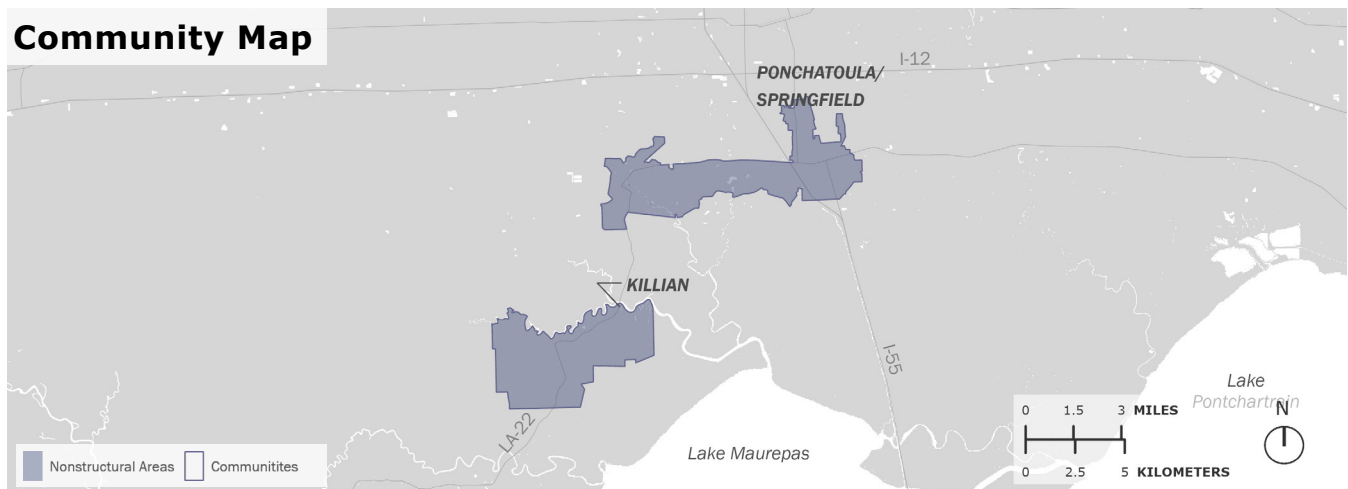
**~12K**

Estimated Current Population

**34%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

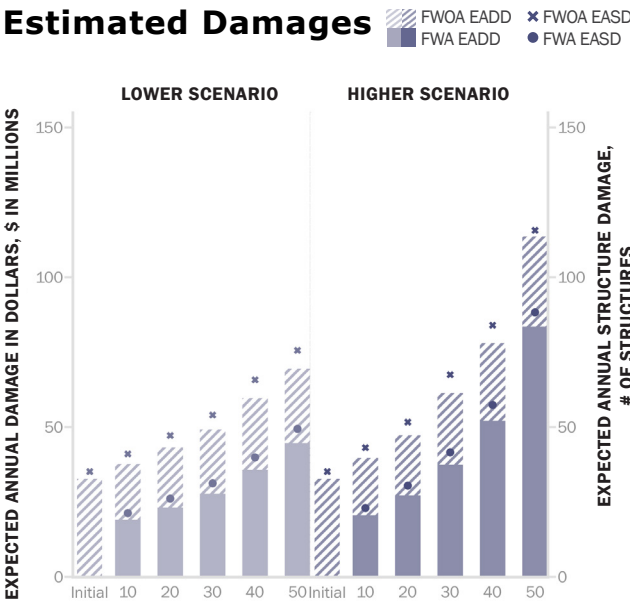


## Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

## Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

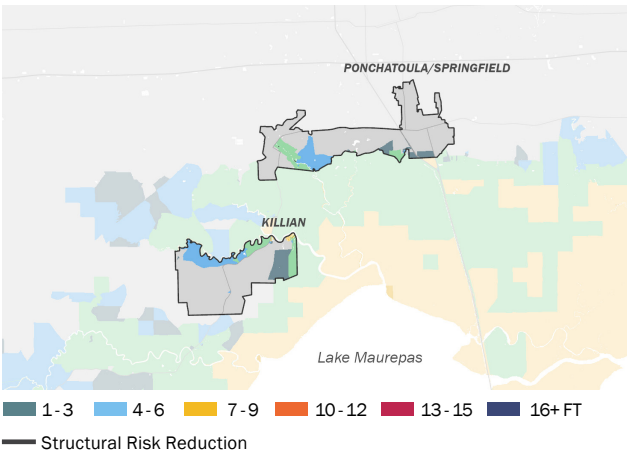
## Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

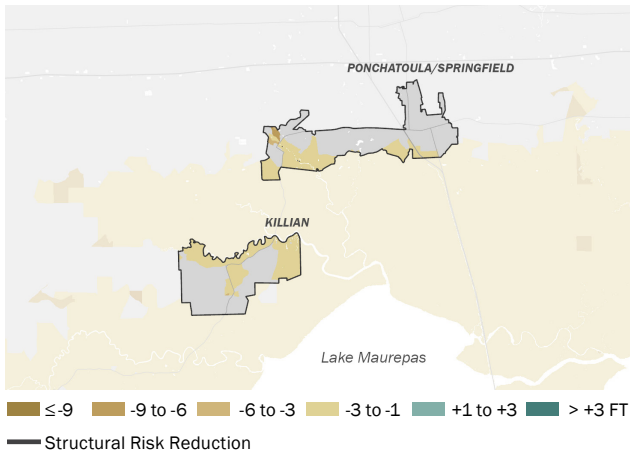
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	33M	43M/70M	23M/45M	20M/25M
EASD (#Structures)	35	47/76	26/49	21/26
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	33M	47M/110M	27M/83M	20M/30M
EASD (#Structures)	35	52/120	30/88	21/27

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

## Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# PORT SULPHUR AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Plaquemines Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Port Sulphur Area there are:

29

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

6

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

---

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 3% under the lower scenario, and by 2% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$4.6M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 3% under the lower scenario, and 2% under the higher scenario.

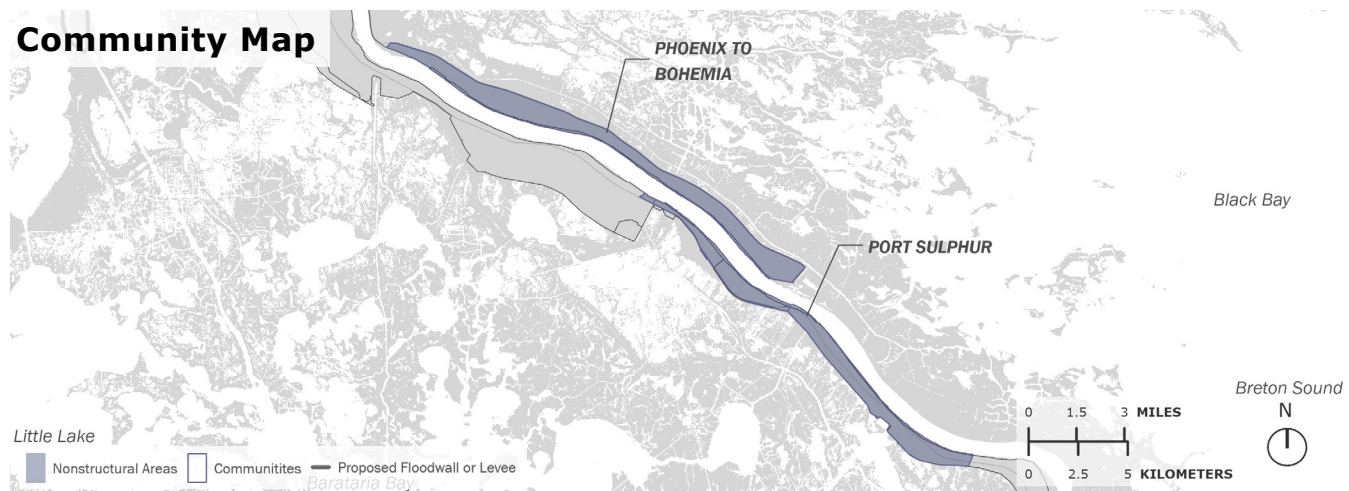
~3.2K

Estimated Current Population

62%

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

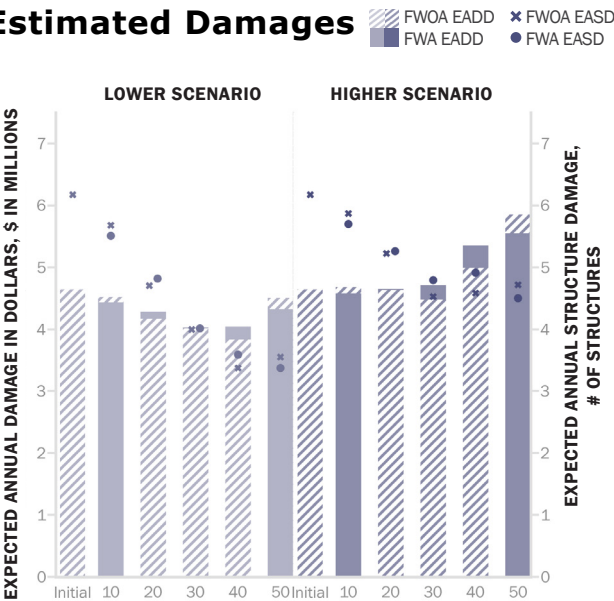


## Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

## Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only. For some years, FWA damage is higher than FWOA damage.

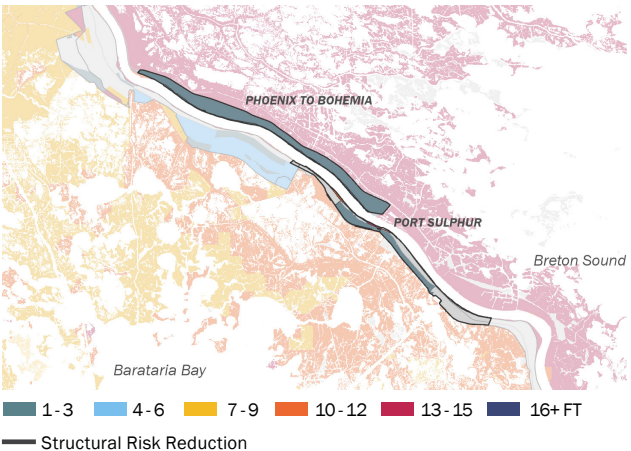
## Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

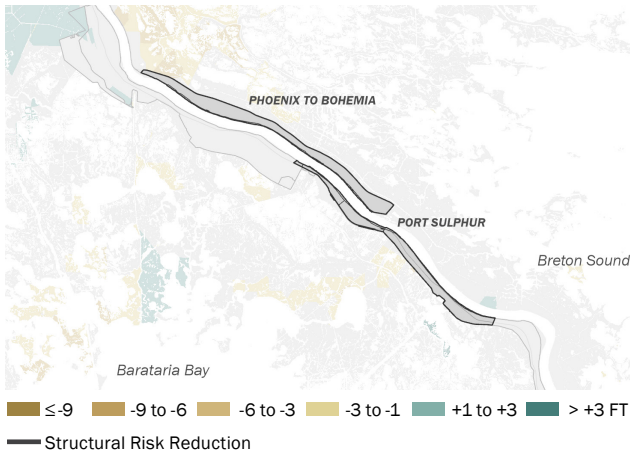
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	4.6M	4.2M/4.5M	4.3M/4.3M	-120K/180K
EASD (#Structures)	6	5/4	5/3	---/---
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	4.6M	4.6M/5.9M	4.6M/5.5M	-14K/310K
EASD (#Structures)	6	5/5	5/5	---/---

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

## Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# RACELAND AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Lafourche Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Raceland Area there are:

**780**

commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**2.9K**

residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

**1**

residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 62% under the lower scenario, and by 43% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$720M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 77% under the lower scenario, and 75% under the higher scenario.

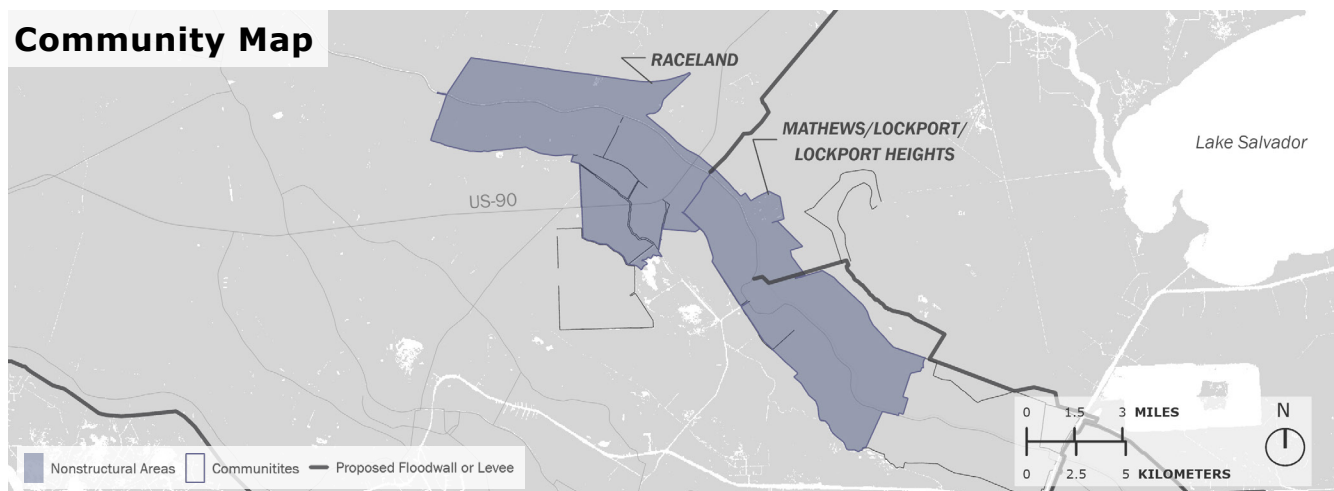
**~20K**

Estimated Current Population

**40%**

Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

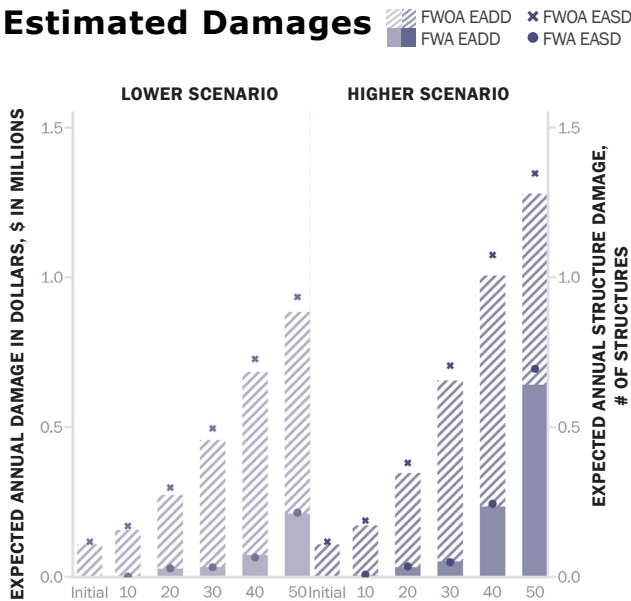


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

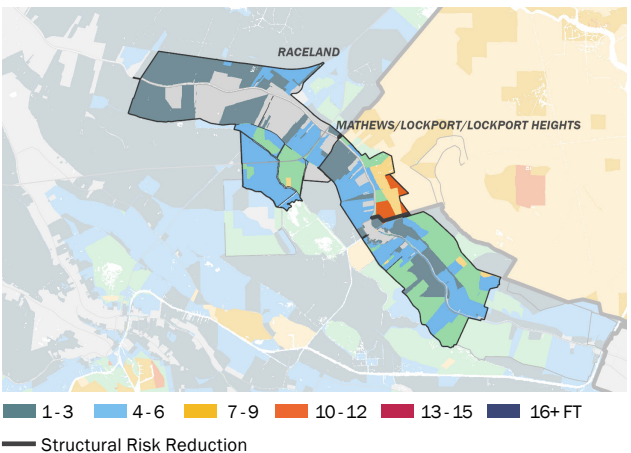
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

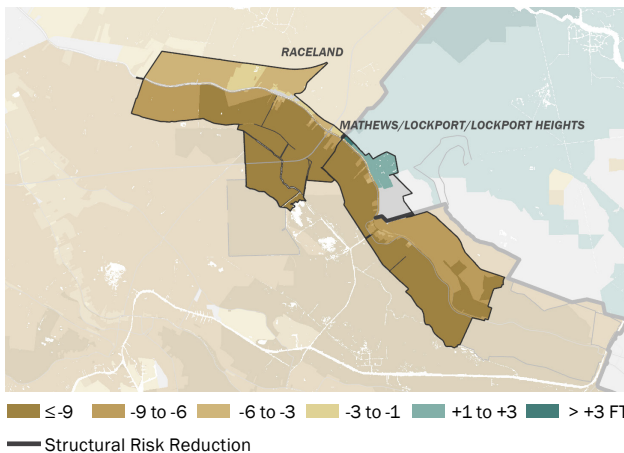
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	110M	270M/880M	28M/210M	250M/670M
EASD (#Structures)	120	300/930	29/210	270/720
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	110M	350M/1.3B	33M/640M	310M/640M
EASD (#Structures)	120	380/1.3K	36/700	350/650

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



# SLIDELL AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

St. Tammany Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Slidell Area there are:

**2.9K** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing  
**13K** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and  
**130** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

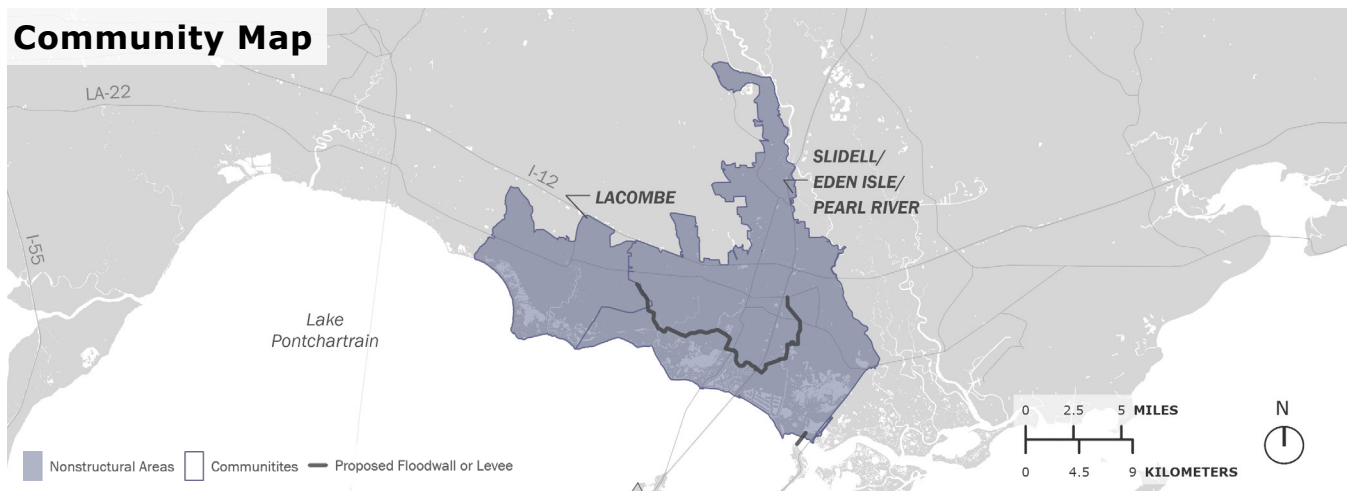
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 78% under the lower scenario, and by 71% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$3.5B.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 84% under the lower scenario, and 77% under the higher scenario.

**~120K** Estimated Current Population

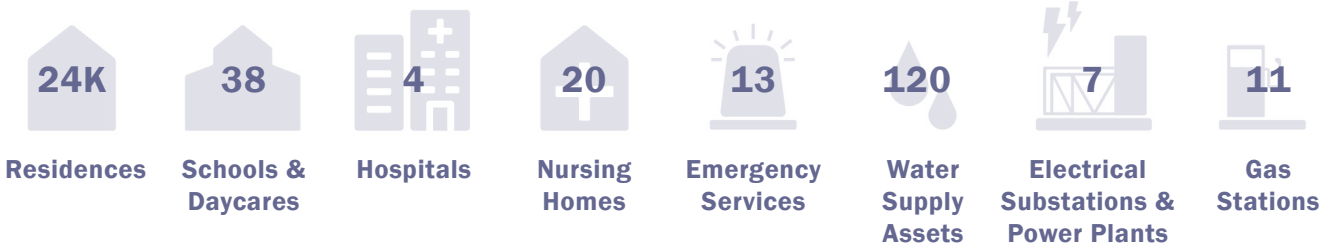
**39%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

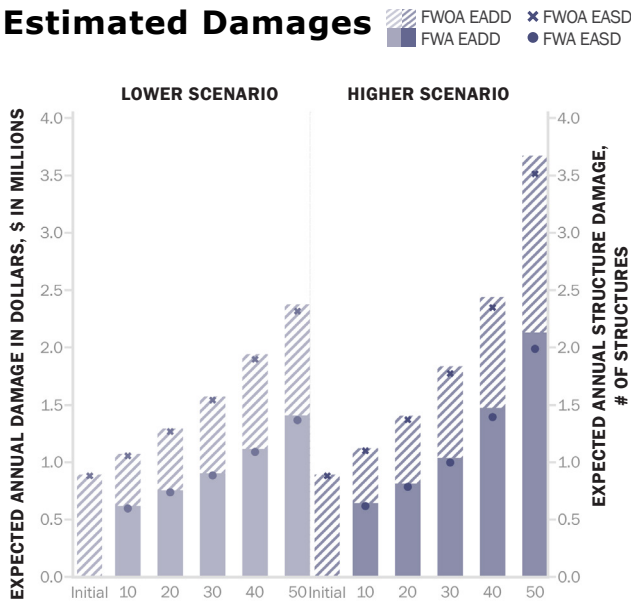


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

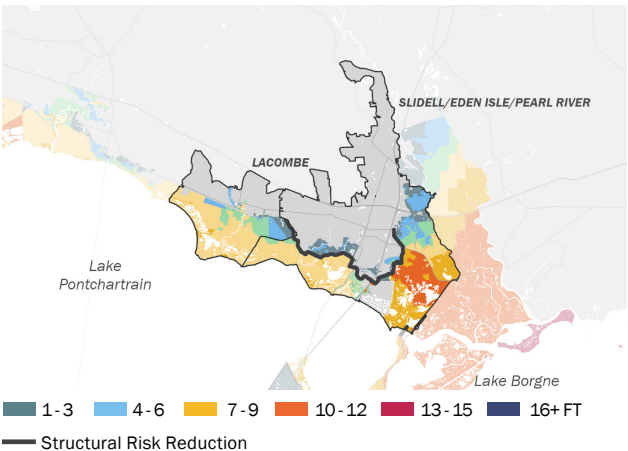
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

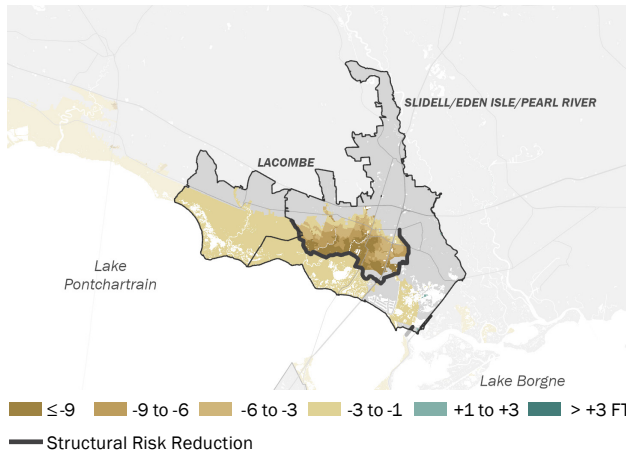
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	890M	1.3B/2.4B	760M/1.4B	540M/970M
EASD (#Structures)	880	1.3K/2.3K	740/1.4K	530/950
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	890M	1.4B/3.7B	820M/2.1B	590M/1.5B
EASD (#Structures)	880	1.4K/3.5K	790/2.0K	580/1.5K

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# THIBODAUX AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

Lafourche Parish; Terrebonne Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Thibodaux Area there are:

**460** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing  
**160** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and  
--- residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

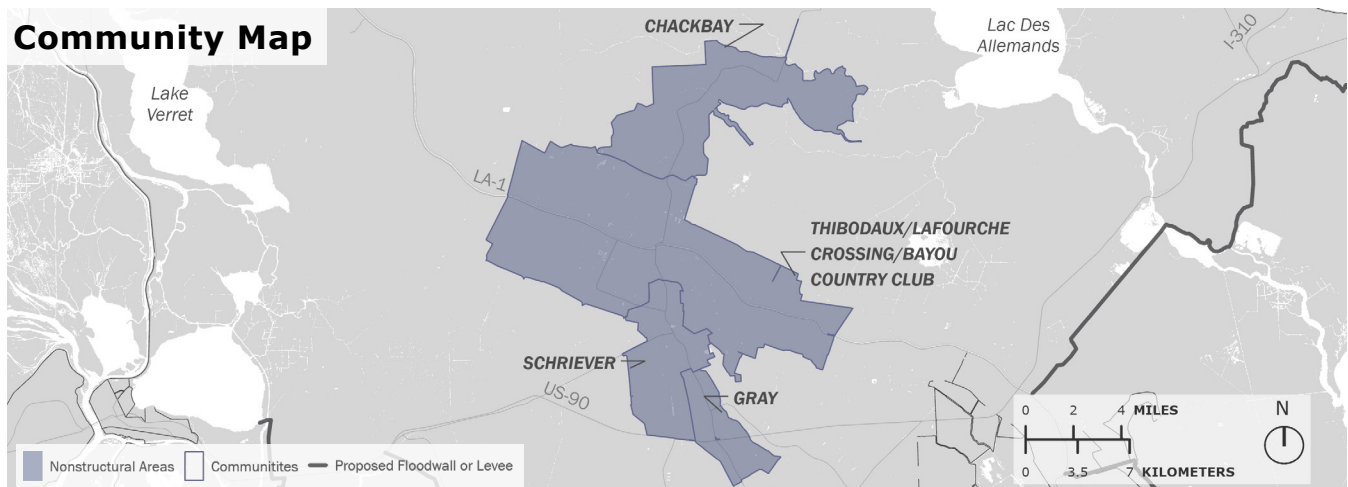
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 19% under the lower scenario, and by 6% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$80M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 26% under the lower scenario, and 21% under the higher scenario.

**~54K** Estimated Current Population

**38%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map



# Community Assets at Risk

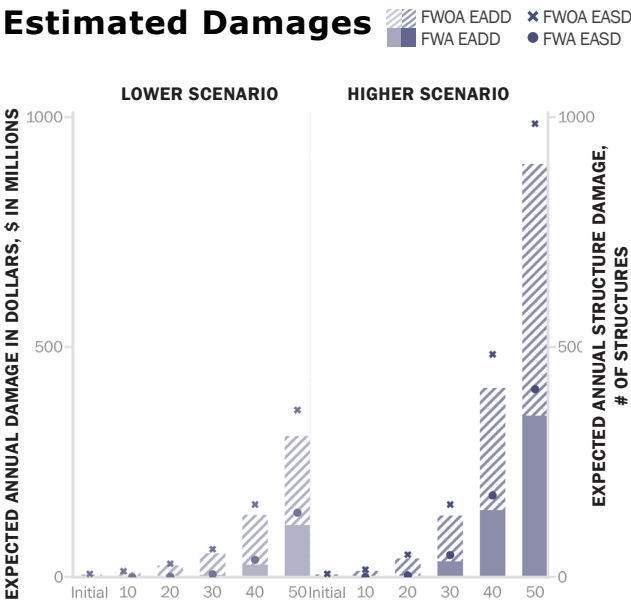


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

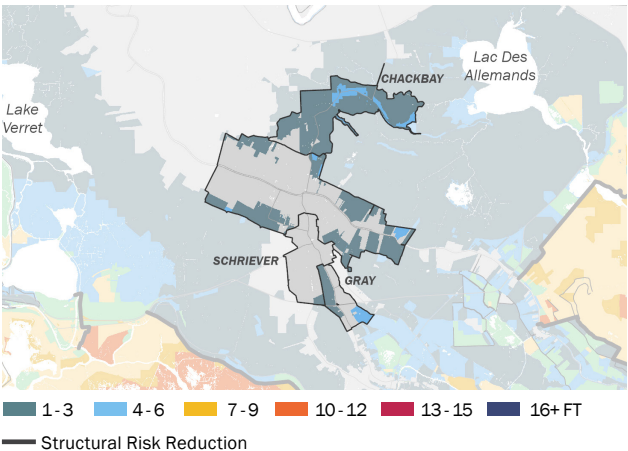
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

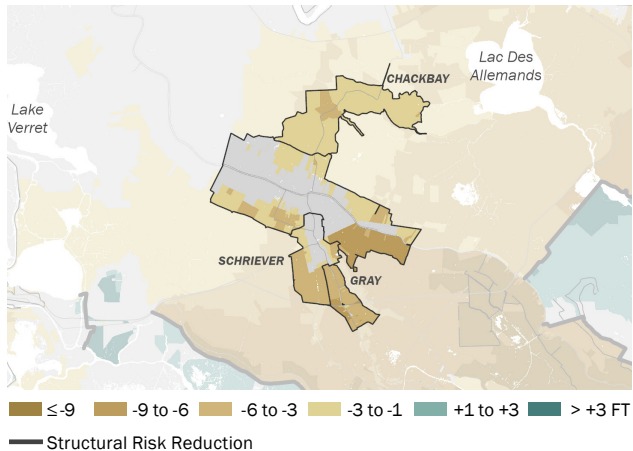
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	5.4M	25M/310M	940K/110M	24M/190M
EASD (#Structures)	7	29/360	1/140	29/220
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	5.4M	40M/900M	2.7M/350M	37M/550M
EASD (#Structures)	7	48/990	3/410	45/580

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50

# VACHERIE AREA

## RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



### Community Location

St. James Parish; St. John The Baptist Parish

### Path to Risk Reduction

Storm surge-based flooding damage can be reduced through the implementation of structural and nonstructural risk reduction strategies. Structural strategies include large flood control structures such as levees, floodgates, and floodwalls.

Nonstructural risk reduction strategies such as elevating homes, such as those outlined below can significantly reduce the cost of damages from events. Assuming a flood depth with a **1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) under initial conditions**, in Vacherie Area there are:

**240** commercial properties identified as candidates for floodproofing

**55** residential properties identified as candidates for being elevated, and

**---** residential properties identified as candidates for voluntary acquisition.

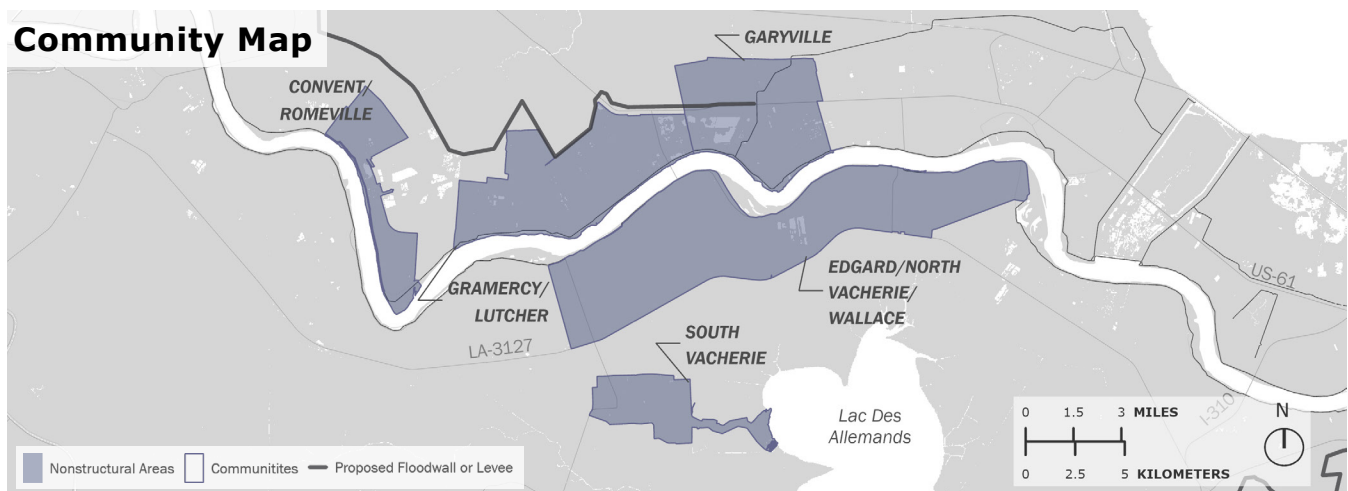
If 100% of identified properties implement nonstructural mitigation efforts, expected annual dollar damages (EADD) at **year 50** could be reduced by 27% under the lower scenario, and by 7% under the higher scenario in a **future without action** at a cost of \$36M.

If the master plan is fully implemented, a portion of the above risk would be reduced due to both restoration and structural risk reduction projects. Under this **future with master plan**, any remaining residual surge-based flood risk could be reduced by an additional 62% under the lower scenario, and 32% under the higher scenario.

**~22K** Estimated Current Population

**40%** Percentage of Population who are Low-to-Moderate Income

### Community Map





# Community Assets at Risk

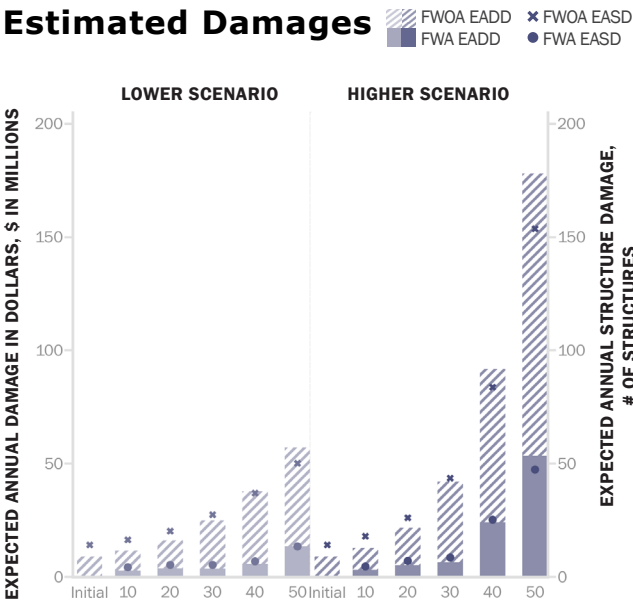


# Economic Damage

Risk reduction projects are evaluated by how much they reduce Expected Annual Damage in terms of dollars (EADD) and structures (EASD). EADD takes into account both the potential economic damage from storms and the overall frequency of such storms occurring; it is a summary measure and is averaged over the entire

distribution of possible flood events included in the master plan analysis. EASD is calculated in the same way as EADD, however it removes some economic factors that are tied to property values so that the results are agnostic to assumptions around initial property value assessments.

# Estimated Damages



With Structural Risk Reduction and Restoration projects only.

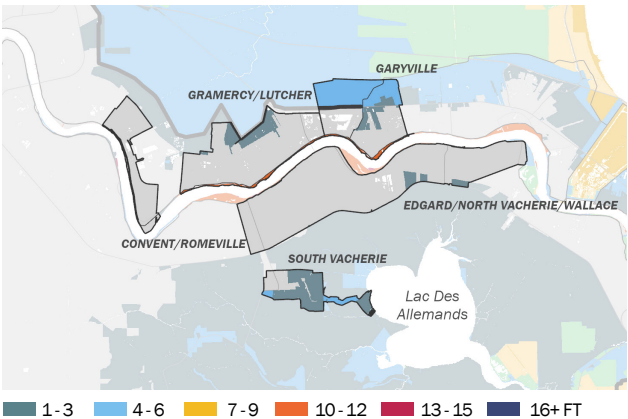
# Flood Risk In Project Area

Coastal Louisiana communities are at risk of storm surge-based flooding and environmental and climate changes are expected to increase risk over time. While implementing structural risk reduction and restoration projects can reduce risk and damages, communities will still face some residual risk from these events.

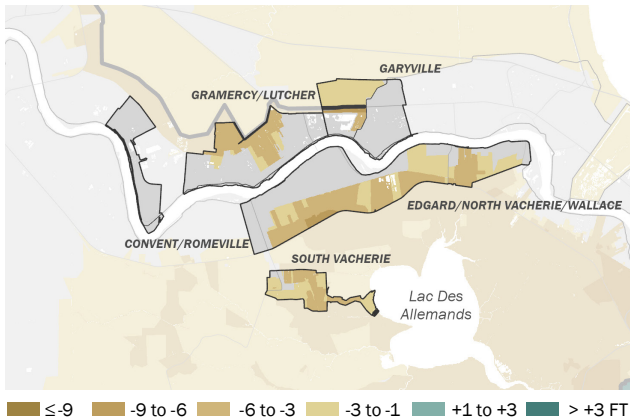
	Initial Conditions	FWOA (YR20/50)	FWA (YR20/50)	Losses Avoided (YR20/50)
<b>Lower Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	9.0M	16M/57M	3.8M/13M	12M/44M
EASD (#Structures)	14	20/50	5/14	15/37
<b>Higher Scenario</b>				
EADD (\$)	9.0M	22M/180M	5.3M/54M	16M/120M
EASD (#Structures)	14	26/150	7/47	19/110

All values are rounded to two significant figures. Losses Avoided may not equal the difference between FWOA and FWA. See Estimated Damages figure.

# Damage Reduction



Map: Flood Depths, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50



Map: Flood Depths Difference, Future With Action, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Lower Scenario, Year 50