



2023 COASTAL MASTER PLAN

CEW MEETING SUMMARIES

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL A1.2

REPORT: VERSION 03

DATE: JANUARY 2023



COASTAL PROTECTION AND
RESTORATION AUTHORITY
150 TERRACE AVENUE
BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
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: Supplemental Material A1.2: CEW Meeting Summaries. Version 3. (pp. 1-29). Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document was developed in support of the 2023 Coastal Master Plan under the guidance of the Master Plan Development Team:

- Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) of Louisiana – Stuart Brown, Ashley Cobb, Krista Jankowski, David Lindquist, Sam Martin, Rachelle Sanderson (formerly CPRA), and Eric White
- University of New Orleans – Denise Reed

KEY OUTCOMES MEMO

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP MEETING #1

DATE: 2019-01-03

MEETING PARTICIPANTS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP (CEW) MEMBERS:

Bette Billiot, Colette Pichon Battle, Clair Marceaux, Darilyn Demolle Turner, Angela Chalk, Andreanecia Morris, Corey Miller, Tish Taylor

CEW MEMBERS NOT PRESENT: Donald Bogen

MASTER PLAN TEAM MEMBERS: Stuart Brown, Elizabeth Jarrell, Krista Jankowski, Ashley Cobb, Rachelle Sanderson

ADDITIONAL CPRA STAFF: Bren Hasse, Executive Director and Brian Lezina, Division Chief - Planning and Research)

ABOUT THIS KEY OUTCOMES MEMO

This Key Outcomes Memorandum (KOM) has been prepared and distributed to all CEW members as a summary of the January 3, 2020 webinar. The purpose of the KOM is to outline key decisions and areas of emerging agreement, issues discussed and topics requiring future deliberation, and next steps. The KOM does not serve as a meeting transcript and will not typically attribute comments or suggestions to specific individuals.

While CPRA staff believes this is an accurate and complete summary, CEW members are asked to closely review the document. If you feel that essential points are misrepresented, **please respond to**



COASTAL PROTECTION AND
RESTORATION AUTHORITY
150 TERRACE AVENUE
BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
WWW.COASTAL.LA.GOV

Rachelle Sanderson (Rachelle.Sanderson@la.gov) with your specific suggestions for revision of the KOM by January 24, 2020. Feedback will be reviewed and any proposed edits integrated to produce a final KOM, which will serve as the official summary of the CEW meeting.

MEETING SUMMARY

INTRODUCTIONS – BREN HAASE

Bren Haase welcomed everyone and emphasized that the master plan is the foundation of everything at CPRA and that it is critical to have buy in from communities to drive actions of agency. He mentioned that the 2023 Coastal Master Plan will be the fourth iteration and that it is critical to continue to build on the work that has been done. He described two specific challenges in engaging communities:

1. The incorporation of traditional knowledge and know-how into 2023 Coastal Master Plan
2. Knowing how to disseminate CPRA information to communities

Emphasis was placed on the importance of two-way communication and it was deemed critical for the CEW to hold CPRA, and vice versa, accountable through this process by voicing points of agreement and disagreement.

INTRO ACTIVITY AND SETTING GROUND RULES – RACHELLE SANDERSON

Members of the CEW were asked to share their name, affiliation, and a hidden talent to share with the group to kick off the meeting. Additionally, the members put forward two ground rules for engaging with one another.

1. “The Ouch Rule” - When engaging groups, it can become paternalistic or conversations may focus on sensitive topics; should be able to vocalize concerns (particularly about something said with negative connotations), and address them as a group.
2. Assume good intent from everyone. Be open minded.

These ground rules will be added to and will be posted or stated prior to every meeting as a reminder.

CPRA AND THE MASTER PLAN PROCESS – KRISTA JANKOWSKI

Krista Jankowski provided a high-level overview of CPRA and the Coastal Master Plan. The following are key points that were described by Krista:

- The Coastal Master Plan is required to be updated every six years and it incorporates the latest/up to date science to inform models that are used to project future

landscapes and environmental conditions. The Coastal Master Plan illustrates how actions taken impact the future.

- 2017 Coastal Master Plan red and green land loss maps will be updated for 2023. The maps shown are from the 2017 Coastal Master Plan and present a medium scenario for sea level rise (SLR) and subsidence/various environmental conditions and what land loss 50 years from now would look like with and without full implementation of the 2017 Coastal Master Plan. A key takeaway is that there is still a lot of red on the map in any scenario.
- 2017 Coastal Master Plan storm surge projection maps will be updated for 2023. The maps shown are from the 2017 Coastal Master Plan and present flood depths 50 years from now with and without full implementation of the master plan.
- 2017 Coastal Master Plan identified five basic/overarching objectives.
- In 2017, funding was broken down by project type.
- The 2023 plan will continue to project land loss and flood risk into the future (projections). CPRA is focusing on how we sequence projects – when and where projects go into the landscape and how they work together to get more benefits. Managing transitions and adaptation – understanding that the coast will look very different than it does now.
- The Coastal Master Plan team includes eight individuals. Additionally, the team leverages the expertise and talent of academics, professional consultants, work groups, advisory groups, and more. Each group has a role and the CEW is meant to work on/provide guidance on outreach and engagement and communications strategies, as well as identifying community priorities.
- CPRA's annual plan shows where investments have been made. There are public meetings for CPRA Annual Plan coming up.
- LA Watershed Initiative– CPRA is one of five agencies involved. CPRA focuses on flood risk from storm surge-based flooding, but the Governor recognizes that there is flooding from other sources. The Watershed Initiative is a group working on those topics by leveraging agency experience.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP – RACHELLE SANDERSON

Rachelle Sanderson provided an overview of the 2023 Coastal Master Plan Community Engagement Workgroup. The following points were discussed:

- CEW recognizes how communities are similar and different and how climate change affects them; need to make the effort to further connects the dots and build relationships.
- Four Objectives for CEW: (1) Focus on meaningful storytelling- what does it look like to find different stories that connect to a broader regional narrative? What opportunities arise? How are we supporting what people already know? (2) Relationship building, (3) Transparent process for incorporating feedback in a useful,

meaningful way, (4) Communicating challenges and opportunities – “how can freedom be illustrated in the face of challenges?” – Andreanecia Morris

- There was a discussion on if/how the Coastal Master Plan considers impacts to agriculture. It was explained that Coastal Master Plan focuses on coastal landscapes but does not explicitly focus on agriculture. This could be an opportunity to support the use of CPRA's data by agriculture-focused groups/agencies and/or could be a part of a further discussion related to storytelling aspects of the 2023 Coastal Master Plan.
- CPRA is looking to CEW members to inform the 2023 Coastal Master Plan outreach and engagement strategies. CEW is the core of this effort and will inform what the intermediate steps are to better connect to people beyond just public meetings. Consider how we incorporate communities into the process and what communities are critical to the process.
- Expectations and limitations of CPRA were described and it was explained that CPRA can serve as a resource to members of the group, particularly in using data and information from the Coastal Master Plan to support ongoing work. CPRA can also commit to creating accessible materials that represent data and information. CPRA is not an enforcement agency, nor is it a funding agency. CPRA is limited to pursuing activities that will reduce coastal land loss and flood risk. It is necessary for CPRA to ensure that milestones are met to stay on track to have the 2023 Coastal Master Plan finalized by April 2023.
- There was a discussion on the need to understand limitations and where decisions are made. It was explained that CPRA is not asking CEW to take responsibility for decision-making for the 2023 Coastal Master Plan, but rather that their individual and collective input is critical to the process. The Coastal Master Plan has to be approved by the CPRA Board and Louisiana legislature.
- Opportunities, challenges, ideas, and expectations that were described by individuals from one on one conversations were discussed.

OPEN DISCUSSION – KRISTA JANKOWSKI AND RACHELLE SANDERSON

Krista and Rachelle led the group in an open discussion. The following items were discussed:

- The group was asked if there were any recommendations for additional members. Clair mentioned earlier in the meeting that there is a gap western Louisiana. Rachelle mentioned that Chief Shirell Parfait-Dardar and Alaina Comeaux were brought up as recommendations outside of the group. It was decided that the group would take time to think about recommendations and that it would be discussed during the January 24 meeting.
- It was brought up that there is a communications element to the work that can connect with people, even if they do not come to a meeting, in ways that speak to the

gravity of what is happening. It was brought up that it is difficult to conceptualize what impacts between now and 50 years from now look like. Krista discussed that conversations have been ongoing to identify how to message mid-term impacts and the broader work that the Coastal Master Plan encompasses. It was discussed that a targeted communications strategy around coastal land loss would need to be supported by significant investments and that anti-tobacco ads are a great model to look at.

- The timeline and potential list of topics were presented to the group and it was decided that the group would take time to think about recommendations and that it would be discussed during the January 24 meeting.

NEXT STEPS – KRISTA JANKOWSKI AND RACHELLE SANDERSON

Krista and Rachelle described the next steps. The following items were discussed:

- The January 24 meeting will focus on two key outputs of the Coastal Master Plan process – land loss and flood risk maps. The discussion will focus on what informs the projections represented in the maps, as well as identifying challenges to interpretation and use of the Coastal Master Plan outputs in decision making. The goal will be to identify opportunities ahead of any updates to maps for the 2023 Coastal Master Plan.
- We will schedule a meeting for March by sending out a Doodle poll for members to fill out. This meeting will focus on thinking through critical stories and what information we have that can inform those understandings.
- The group expressed an interest in touring the Center for River Studies and Rachelle made a commitment to book a tour.
- It was explained that CPRA will follow up with a key outcomes memo (KOM), the final version of the slides, and a doodle poll to schedule the March meeting.

KEY OUTCOMES MEMO

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP MEETING #2

DATE: 2020-01-24

MEETING PARTICIPANTS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP (CEW) MEMBERS:

Bette Billiot, Colette Pichon Battle, Andreanecia Morris, Corey Miller, Tish Taylor

CEW MEMBERS NOT PRESENT: Angela Chalk, Donald Bogen, Clair Marceaux, Darilyn Demolle Turner

MASTER PLAN TEAM MEMBERS: Krista Jankowski, Ashley Cobb, Rachelle Sanderson

ADDITIONAL CPRA STAFF: Allison Haertling (CSAP student)

ABOUT THIS KEY OUTCOMES MEMO

This Key Outcomes Memorandum (KOM) has been prepared and distributed to all CEW members as a summary of the January 24, 2020 meeting. The purpose of the KOM is to outline key decisions and areas of emerging agreement, issues discussed and topics requiring future deliberation, and next steps. The KOM does not serve as a meeting transcript and will not typically attribute comments or suggestions to specific individuals.

While CPRA staff believes this is an accurate and complete summary, CEW members are asked to closely review the document. If you feel that essential points are misrepresented, **please respond to Rachelle Sanderson** (Rachelle.Sanderson@la.gov) **with your specific suggestions for revision of the KOM by February 21, 2020.** Feedback will be reviewed and any proposed edits integrated to produce



COASTAL PROTECTION AND
RESTORATION AUTHORITY
150 TERRACE AVENUE
BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
WWW.COASTAL.LA.GOV

a final KOM, which will serve as the official summary of the CEW meeting.

MEETING SUMMARY

INTRODUCTIONS – RACHELLE SANDERSON & KRISTA JANKOWSKI

Rachelle Sanderson welcomed everyone, explained the expectations for the day, and asked for additional ground rule suggestions. It was recommended that an additional ground rule, the “Vegas Rule,” be added with the intention being that the focus of the KOM should be on key overarching themes and not necessarily the details of the conversation.

2017 COASTAL MASTER PLAN LAND LOSS AND FLOOD RISK MAPS – KRISTA JANKOWSKI

Krista Jankowski led the group in a guided exercise to get feedback on Figures 1-3, 7, and 10 in Appendix B: People and the Landscape. These figures show land loss and flood depth outputs and flood risk changes from the 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

The following are CEW member's understandings of the aforementioned, figures:

- The maps show land loss in south Louisiana in the future without and with projects. Figures 1-3 show future without action (FWOA) and Figures 7 and 10 show future with action (FWA).
- From the maps and description, it was noted that land loss is happening as a result of subsidence and sea level rise.
- From the maps, one interpretation beyond the data is that population shifts will happen which could result in overcrowding and decreasing affordability of housing.

The following feedback was received for Figures 1-3, 7, and 10:

- It is obvious to see that wetlands are turning to water across the medium and high (worst case) scenarios.
- It is confusing on the flood depth map that the land footprint does not change over time.
- It is not clear enough that the maps do not include flooding besides surge. Clarify the type of flooding.
- On figure 3 (flood depth) red/orange should not be better than blue.
- Need to be explicit about why flooding occurs inside the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (HSDRRS) levee system.
- Need to be explicit about the assumption in funding resources for structural protection (Federal vs. non Federal). Balance the concept of protection with an understanding of what that means.
- Be explicit about which local projects are/are not included in the landscape.

- Be explicit about model resolution and limitations. On Figure 3 (flood depth) use a color scale from green to brown to blue. Consider water as being blue, green is for trees, brown is for dirt/marsh.
- Need to be explicit about what was factored into the maps. For example, is land loss from storms included? There is no way to know by looking at Appendix B.

The following are what the maps/figures tell CEW members about their communities:

- There are black and indigenous organizing opportunities.
- If their community will be ok in the future.
- If they live inside/outside of a levee system.
- Using this information for planning for the future is important.

Please reference the recommendations table for explicit next steps based on specific suggestions by CEW members.

CEW members mentioned additional key concepts that should be taken into account for the entire Coastal Master Plan planning process. Those concepts are below:

- Focus on making resources/materials/tools useful first, and then accessible; resources/materials/tools should be developed for the purpose of decision making by community leaders.
- When thinking about the development of making resources/materials/tools and messaging know that individuals are starting from different societal norms that are rooted in systemic biases that will impact their relationship with information, both implicit and explicit, that inform (1) if they should use the information, (2) how to interpret that information, and (3) what can be done with it. Not everyone starts from ground zero, some people start in the negative, and others in the positive.
- It is critical to prioritize frontline communities who are the first impacted and most vulnerable to challenges of land loss and flood risk. Develop resources/materials/tools for the use of frontline communities and everyone else will be able to use them too.
- Understand the historical context and socio-economic challenges that impact the ways that people receive information as a starting point for developing resources/materials/tools.
- When thinking about messaging, know that in comparison to historically biased outcomes, the challenge of increasing flood risk seems like a lesser challenge. This will be an obstacle to overcome.
- Understand that people and communities will not always make a decision that is aligned with science.
- Be transparent about what those are and that it is not being used as an excuse for not planning for the future. Be clear that our known unknowns have a degree of

understanding which allow us to present a range of possibilities for the future that, no matter what, mean that this is a future that needs to be planned for because it is different. The messaging should be honest but not invoke defeatism or fatalism.

- Maps should be inspiring people to action and should be useful as a community tool.

DISCUSSION OF PREDICTIVE MODELS USED IN THE COASTAL MASTER PLAN PROCESS – KRISTA JANKOWSKI

Krista Jankowski provided a high-level overview of the predictive models used in the Coastal Master Plan process. The following are key points that were described by Krista:

- Models are used to better understand what the coast could look like in the future. A part of that is having an understanding of current conditions to inform what the future could look like.
- There are a few main types of models that are used to develop the Coastal Master Plan: (1) Integrated Compartment Model (ICM), or landscape model, that shows projected future land loss (red/green maps), (2) Storm Surge and Waves Model that shows projected future storm surge-based flood depths (rainbow maps), and (3) Coastal Louisiana Risk Assessment (CLARA) Model, or risk model, that tell us Expected Annual Damages (EAD) from flooding
- Each of these models have the following components:
 - “Known knowns,” which are things that we are confident we know because it can be observed and/or measured. For example, what the water level at a particular gauge is today.
 - “Known unknowns,” which are things that we are aware of but do not have all of the answers for. For example, what the water level will be at a particular gauge on a specific date. We understand the relationships that lead to changes in water level but there are too many factors that we cannot, with 100% accuracy, predict the future for.
- It is possible that known unknowns can become known knowns over time with additional research, resources, etc.
- Conditions change over time so it is important that the Coastal Master Plan is regularly updated. Clear communication about why there are and will be differences between projections of land loss and flood risk is critical for informed buy-in to updated master plan results. It is important to note that changes seen between outputs from different plans (e.g., the differences between 2012 and 2017 maps) are due to consistent improvements in our modeling efforts.

NEXT STEPS AND CLOSING – RACHELLE SANDERSON

Rachelle described the next steps. The following points were discussed:

- Members were asked to rank their top three topics with respect to the draft CEW meeting timeline.
- The next meeting will be on April 3 and will be hosted either at the Dulac Community Center in Dulac, LA or Mississippi River Delta Coalition's offices in New Orleans.
- Members were asked if they had recommendations for additional members.
 - It was mentioned that there are recommendations for Southwest Louisiana but that they would need to seek clarity on names.
 - There may be individuals in Southwest Louisiana and Acadiana that could be recruited from Greater New Orleans Housing Alliance's upcoming Listening Tours in February.
 - Helen Rose Patterson with National Wildlife Federation was recommended because of her relationship and work with faith-based communities.
- CPRA will follow up with a key outcomes memo (KOM), the final version of the slides, and an invitation for the next meeting.

KEY OUTCOMES MEMO

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP MEETING #3

DATE: 2020-04-03

MEETING PARTICIPANTS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP (CEW) MEMBERS:

Colette Pichon Battle, Bette Billiot, Donald Bogen, Angela Chalk, Clair Marceaux , Corey Miller, Andreanecia Morris, Chief Shirell Parfait-Dardar, Phanat Xanamane

CEW MEMBERS NOT PRESENT:

Tish Taylor, Darilyn Demolle Turner

MASTER PLAN TEAM MEMBERS: Stu Brown, Krista Jankowski, Ashley Cobb, Rachelle Sanderson

ADDITIONAL STAFF: Allison Haertling (CSAP student)

ABOUT THIS KEY OUTCOMES MEMO

This Key Outcomes Memorandum (KOM) has been prepared and distributed to all CEW members as a summary of the April 3, 2020 webinar. The purpose of the KOM is to outline key decisions and areas of emerging agreement, issues discussed and topics requiring future deliberation, and next steps. The KOM does not serve as a meeting transcript and will not typically attribute comments or suggestions to specific individuals.

While CPRA staff believes this is an accurate and complete summary, CEW members are asked to closely review the document. If you feel that essential points are misrepresented, **please respond to Rachelle Sanderson** (Rachelle.Sanderson@la.gov) **with your specific suggestions for revision of the**



COASTAL PROTECTION AND
RESTORATION AUTHORITY
150 TERRACE AVENUE
BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
WWW.COASTAL.LA.GOV

KOM by Friday, May 8, 2020. Feedback will be reviewed and any proposed edits integrated to produce a final KOM, which will serve as the official summary of the CEW meeting.

MEETING SUMMARY

INTRODUCTIONS – RACHELLE SANDERSON & KRISTA JANKOWSKI

Rachelle Sanderson welcomed everyone and asked for additional ground rule suggestions. Krista Jankowski covered Zoom meeting logistics for the day. Rachelle asked members to participate in a pre-meeting “Do Now” activity in the form of a survey where members selected upcoming meeting dates, recommended locations, provided additional feedback, and selected some communities’ priorities/interests based on organizational reports that members are affiliated with.

RESULTS OF “DO NOW” ACTIVITY

Based on the survey responses, the next meeting will be Thursday, July 2 in New Orleans at the at Mississippi River Delta Coalition offices (3801 Canal St, New Orleans, LA 70119). Thank you to everyone who offered to host the next meeting; we will continue to rotate the upcoming meeting locations.

One member asked we address how this (and other) memos are used, and to what degree it is responded to, acted upon, or influences decisions.

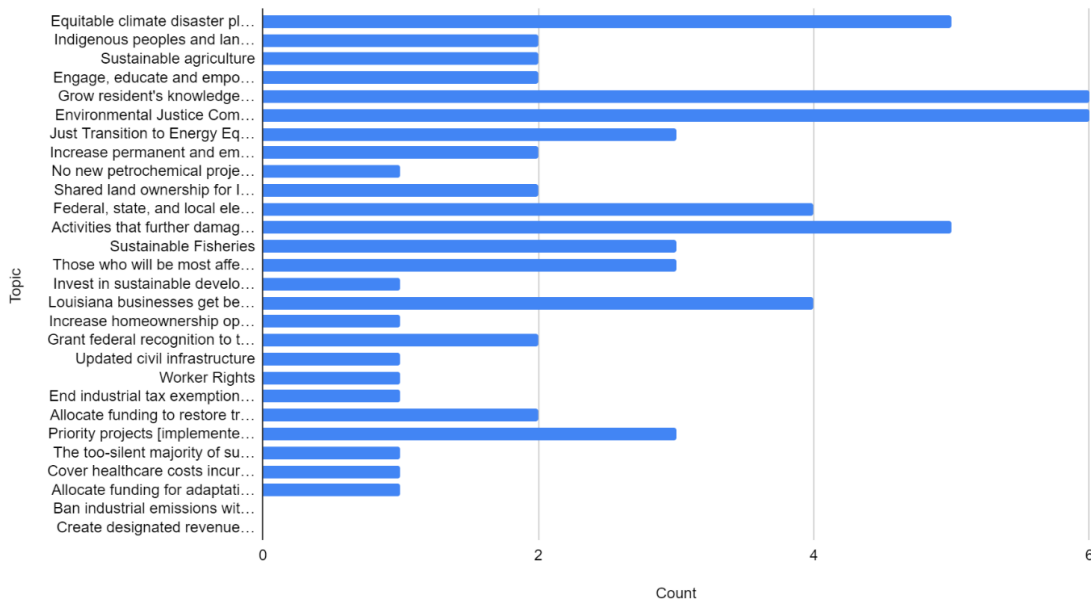
- **How the memo is used:** This memo will be compiled with all other master plan advisory group memos and documented in an appendix of the 2023 Coastal Master Plan
- To what degree is it responded to, acted upon or influences decisions: CEW members are asked to provide critical input and feedback that will inform CPRA’s decisions, though they are not directly making decisions on content for the 2023 Coastal Master Plan. It is recognized that Coastal Master Plan team members do not possess all of the relevant knowledge, skillsets, and life experiences that are shared by members of the CEW, therefore it is critical for CEW members to serve in an advisory role.

Finally, members were asked to select community priorities/interests based on reports from organizations that members are affiliated with. The top three identified priorities, based on eight responses, were (1) grow resident's knowledge about how coastal land loss and flood risk impacts communities, (2) environmental justice communities and ecological stewardship, and (3) equitable climate disaster planning and recovery. All results can be found below. As a reminder, CPRA will be using this information to continue to inform how we to talk about impacts to communities from both a numbers and narrative perspective. This exercise specifically, in combination with the activities from this meeting are the first steps in (1) understanding priorities and interests that CEW members have,

(2) understanding how those interests and priorities might intersect with one another, and (3) understanding how those interests might intersect with CPRA data. Examples of how this information might be used include:

- To inform narrative call out boxes in the 2023 Coastal Master Plan
- To inform consideration of risk analysis and valuation, specifically which communities may be influenced by one or more of the priorities below.
- To provide perspective on the impacts of coastal land loss, increasing storm surge-based flood risk, and the range of potential consequences to communities.

Community Interests/Priorities Results from "Do Now Activity"



MEETING PURPOSE AND GOALS – KRISTA JANKOWSKI

Krista Jankowski described the following goals for the meeting: to identify relevant community priorities and interests, define the term “useful” for the purposes of this group, and identify what groups are part of “frontline communities”.

INTERESTS IDENTIFIED FROM PREVIOUS MASTER PLANS – KRISTA JANKOWSKI

Krista Jankowski provided a high-level overview of topics of interest, formerly known as metrics, that have been identified in previous planning efforts. The following are key points that were described by Krista:

- Previous analysis focused on land loss, assets, flood damages and the impacts a

CPRA project may have on those outcomes in the future.

- Interests are informed by what outcomes are available based on CPRA models. CPRA uses the Integrated Compartment Model (ICM) to project where there will be land vs. water and how land, vegetation, salinity, etc. change. The ICM communicates with the storm surge and waves models to show how storm surge-based flood risk changes over time. The Coastal Louisiana Risk Assessment (CLARA) model looks at assets in the landscape and considers economic information.
- One challenge has been “smoothing” the distribution of assets to be cognizant of existing biases in valuation. This challenge is a part of ongoing conversations with the Risk Assessment Modeling Team and will be a topic of future conversations with the CEW.
- In the 2017 Coastal Master Plan:
 - Flood protection of assets in addition to damages were assessed coastwide.
 - Social vulnerability was static, not projected into the future, and was meant to identify the spatial distribution of socially vulnerable populations.
 - CPRA considered agricultural interests, which meant we were looking at how different impacts, related to agriculture, affect each other. This was based on some direct outputs from Coastal Master Plan models with the understanding that some factors, such as community resources, growing conditions, etc., are not included in the model and that there are different interests among different communities.
 - This meeting was designed to focus on creating connections and links between CPRA’s outputs and community priorities and interests.

FRONTLINE COMMUNITIES ACTIVITY – RACHELLE SANDERSON

Rachelle Sanderson led the group through an activity to better define what the phrase “frontline communities” means to members. The following are key items members suggested be included in the definition:

- Geographical area, proximity to the coast.
- Communities first impacted by economic and environmental, systematic injustices.
- Communities negatively impacted by the petrochemical industry.
- Communities that have faced historical marginalization and disenfranchisement.
- Low-to-moderate income communities.
- Communities outside of federal levee protection systems.
- Communities that are historically positioned to bear a disproportionate burden for the greater good of society. For example, fishing industries that are suffering from climate change, impacts from the opening of the Bonnet Carre Spillway, potential impacts from projects.
- Public or working artists that can serve as translators and interpreters to the impacts

that would come from any sort of coastal issues that a community is experiencing.

- People in lower lying areas and those that have been impacted by multiple disasters (not only social justice, but also those dealing with coastal land loss); those on the front lines that have been negatively impacted year in and year out.
- Residents who have already received assistance (i.e., Isle de Jean Charles) in response to flood risk and/or environmental contamination.
- Those impacted by a climate event.
- It was noted that this definition should be inclusive and bring people together instead of causing further separation. It should not continue the victimization and tokenization of Black, Brown and/or those in poverty - which happens when we use euphemisms for race and class.

SIX DEGREES OF SEPARATION ACTIVITY – RACHELLE SANDERSON

Rachelle Sanderson led the group through an activity to connect CPRA outcomes, which are quantitative in nature, back to on-the-ground information that likely is not measured and are considered priorities/interests to the members of this group. The following are the main discussion points:

- Land loss and loss of tribal population within tribal community territory can lead to challenges in becoming federally recognized because tribal communities must prove that a certain percentage of tribal members live within their jurisdiction. That jurisdiction is defined by the land that has been proven to historically belong to the ancestors of that tribal nation.
- Land loss means habitat loss and the collapse of estuaries leading to the decline of cypress swamps/trees to serve as storm surge protection. In turn there is a loss of ecotourism, recreational fishing, traditional/cultural use, subsistence fishing which then draws down permanent populations (e.g., takes away all the reasons to live down in these places). The result is a decline in the overall quality of life (e.g., reduced tax base, health support, social networks).
- Inundated agriculture and inundated developed areas intersect. If agriculture is inundated, you have food security issues for developed areas and a disrupted food supply for everyone.
- Land loss over time leads to community instability e.g., school closures, housing issues, and migration. After a community experiences so many changes, people begin to lose a sense of self and history.
- Population change and land loss are connected. School closures in one place lead to school crowding and gentrification in other places. This impacts land value on both ends of the spectrum. Additionally, people who are closer to land loss see a decrease in real estate values. This also impacts the cultural use of land (e.g., harvesting palmettos) that cannot take place because of land loss.

- Land loss and population change, specifically for Indigenous populations, means that there is a loss of historical and sacred places (i.e., cemeteries). There is also a loss of traditional diets that can add to health issues. Many communities' subsistence activities rely on land and water for food and healthcare. Diets are currently high in seafood. The loss of medicinal plants would require a higher reliance on western medicine that some individuals are not accustomed to.
- Land loss and population change, specifically for Indigenous populations, means that there is a loss of historical and sacred places (i.e., cemeteries). There is also a loss of traditional diets that can add to health issues. Many communities' subsistence activities rely on land and water for food and healthcare. Diets are currently high in seafood. The loss of medicinal plants would require a higher reliance on western medicine that some individuals are not accustomed to.
- Land loss and population change in tribal communities could lead to the extinction of that tribe and/or the loss of federal recognition because in order to be federally recognized, a certain percent of tribal members must live within proximity to one another.
- Communities are deeply tied to Louisiana, losing anything is a loss of self. The loss of land is tied back to the economy, jobs, and industry. Capitalism breeds loss and is rooted in extraction and exponential growth which exacerbates the loss of habitat and people. There is an opportunity in the development of an equitable restoration economy that can provide good jobs, reparative justice, and mitigate climate impacts.
- Migration due to land loss can also be stressful. It can lead to diet and health issues that are detrimental to the population that is moving. There is a challenge in maintaining cultural sustainability and identity, in particular dealing with the trauma of losing one's environment and social system which requires a relative amount of adaptation. How does one start to re-navigate those issues of social and cultural identity? There are opportunities in livelihoods that occur and entrepreneurship where populations can come together and form something new and exciting. Examples of this can be within the food sector and the opening of new restaurants that are rooted in cultures that belong to those who have migrated.
 - For example, Laotian immigrants had to open new restaurants and stores in places that had never had them. This gave the chance to expand markets, which then opens up new types of tourism opportunities when you have unique combinations of cultures happening from new populations. People can create entire livelihoods off of this. Additionally, conflicts can occur where differing cultures are coming together.
- Land loss and disasters can lead to health impacts like substance abuse and mental health issues. For example, after Rita, there was an increase in deaths due to heart attack and suicides. There are social determinants of health that are all impacted by land loss, disasters, and migration.
- How people respond to land loss, disasters, and migration is also dependent on their personal relationships and individual decisions that they are able to make depending

on their situation. For example, domestic violence increases or the elderly may not be able, or choose not, to evacuate.

An interactive version of the activity map can be found [here](#).

NEXT STEPS – RACHELLE SANDERSON

CPRA will send the KOM to CEW members for review, along with the presentation slides, and a meeting invitation for the July 2nd meeting.

KEY OUTCOMES MEMO

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP MEETING #4

DATE: 2020-07-02

MEETING PARTICIPANTS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP (CEW) MEMBERS:

Andreanecia Morris, Chief Shirell Parfait-Dardar, Phanat Xanamane

CEW MEMBERS NOT PRESENT:

Colette Pichon Battle, Bette Billiot, Donald Bogen, Angela Chalk, Clair Marceaux, Corey Miller, Tish Taylor, Darilyn Demolle Turner

MASTER PLAN TEAM MEMBERS: Krista Jankowski, Ashley Cobb

ADDITIONAL STAFF: Allison Haertling (CSAP student)

ABOUT THIS KEY OUTCOMES MEMO

This Key Outcomes Memorandum (KOM) has been prepared and distributed to all CEW members as a summary of the July 2, 2020 webinar. The purpose of the KOM is to outline key decisions and areas of emerging agreement, issues discussed and topics requiring future deliberation, and next steps. The KOM does not serve as a meeting transcript and will not typically attribute comments or suggestions to specific individuals.

While CPRA staff believes this is an accurate and complete summary, CEW members are asked to closely review the document. If you feel that essential points are misrepresented, please respond to Ashley Cobb (Ashley.Cobb@la.gov) with your specific suggestions for revision of the KOM by Friday, July



COASTAL PROTECTION AND
RESTORATION AUTHORITY
150 TERRACE AVENUE
BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
WWW.COASTAL.LA.GOV

24, 2020. Feedback will be reviewed and any proposed edits integrated to produce a final KOM, which will serve as the official summary of the CEW meeting.

MEETING SUMMARY

WELCOME – KRISTA JANKOWSKI & ASHLEY COBB

Krista Jankowski welcomed everyone, and Ashley Cobb reviewed the ground rules and Zoom meeting logistics for the day.

GENERAL MASTER PLAN UPDATES – ASHLEY COBB

Ashley provided an introduction to the three models used to develop the master plan – the Integrated Compartment Model (ICM), Storm Surge and Waves Model, and Coastal Louisiana Risk Assessment (CLARA) model. The 2023 Coastal Master Plan milestones timeline and an update on outreach efforts was also reviewed.

OUTCOMES FROM APRIL 3RD MEETING – KRISTA JANKOWSKI

Krista referred to the post-processing document that was prepared after the April 3rd meeting and reviewed the CEW feedback regarding the definition of “useful” and what groups are included in the term “frontline communities”. Following the April 3rd meeting, CPRA worked to document the CEW’s community priorities and determine which priorities are/could be analyzed qualitatively or quantitatively for the master plan. In doing so, CPRA identified priorities for which more information is needed and the CPRA model outputs that could help inform identified priorities. Krista explained the purpose of the meeting is to review and gather more information on the community priorities and interests the CEW identified as being priority topics in the April 3rd meeting.

2017 COASTAL MASTER PLAN METRICS – KRISTA JANKOWSKI

Krista reviewed the metrics used for the 2017 Coastal Master Plan and explained how the metrics are just one of many types of information used to make decisions and communicate impacts. The group discussed if the metrics used for the 2017 plan reflect the most important topics and if the most effective data is used. The following items were discussed:

- Regarding the Traditional Fishing Communities 2017 metric example, the maps are not accurate as they only consider a portion of the information available about these communities. There needs to be more contextual information.
- CPRA knows that its predictive model outputs are only part of the story; would it be beneficial to supplement CPRA’s current information by having public meetings in the communities to discuss the Traditional Fishing Communities metric and hear more from them directly? Should CPRA present more narratives/stories with the metric maps?

- It was noted that CPRA approaches the metrics from a "business perspective" (i.e., thinking in terms of asset value, cost of projects, etc.), the balance is in talking about the habitability for people in terms of affordability and vulnerability.
- This is an opportunity to add data from other sectors. Housing NOLA is working on identifying automatic triggers that have a prescribed response when certain events occur (e.g., schools close, unemployment levels), and CPEX is working with Housing LA on a metric system that includes housing. It would be great if some of the work being done regarding indicators could be incorporated.
- It was suggested that from an urban design/infographics background it would be interesting to identify where the gaps are. Creating this type of infographic could help CPRA/CEW determine how, and who can fill the gaps. CPRA may find where we need to do outreach, or who in the community can help fill those gaps.
 - This could be a way to develop a product that is useful to all CEW members as CPRA does not want the CEW member relationship to be extractive.

If there are any questions about what was presented, please email Krista or Ashley at Krista.Jankowski@la.gov or Ashley.Cobb@la.gov, respectively.

NEW METRIC DEVELOPMENT

Krista explained that the development of metrics allows for different data sources (e.g., CPRA model outputs and/or other available data) to be combined to relay something about future conditions or impacts. The outputs and data can be looked at in different formats such as maps, graphs, charts, infographics, data tables, etc. After reviewing the considerations the CEW identified as being priority topics in the April 3rd meeting, the group then brainstormed additional priorities to explore further for new metric development. The following ideas were discussed:

- Think through how elderly populations (or other demographic groups) may be affected by sea level rise (SLR) and coastal change and how flood depths are increasing and/or changing in places where these people live.
- Consider the population shifts or out-migration - where are people moving, and how will that change over 50 years? In the receiving community, what are the services and facilities available that might attract elderly people? What assets currently exist in the receiving communities, and what will be there in the future?
- A conversation about the disparate impacts of health was started after Katrina but was never finished. With COVID-19 and the Black Lives Matter movement, it would be good to look at the social determinants of health as appropriate and not shy away from it.
- Vulnerable populations will be made more vulnerable due to the negative impacts of SLR. After Katrina, there were attempts to quantify the death toll, but it was not as easy as determining how many people drowned. We need to look at how these things/impacts are going to kill people.

- CPRA could potentially use Census demographic data and find context around the data to determine disparate impacts of health.
- The issue of recreational fishing and usage of traditional fishing communities' land/resources and the displacement of these communities was mentioned.
- Everything on the list of priority topics has to be addressed, even if it may not all be within CPRA's mandate. How can CPRA help in the bigger effort to address these things?
- One thing frontline and tribal communities are dealing with is the term "federal acknowledgment", which is seen to be used as a means to prevent progress. Tribal groups are doing everything they can to find traditional wisdom solutions, but they can do better if they have other entities working with them vs. using lack of federal recognition as an excuse to not engage with certain communities.
- The tribal communities' work can be a compliment to the work that CPRA and others are doing; they can seek out resources that can improve transportation, housing, etc. Working with others eases the strain on governmental entities to find funding to resolve the issues that are impacting communities, regardless of color.
 - CPRA could potentially develop a tribal member risk metric – in addition to the footprint of traditional lands, if there is information on where tribal members live (whether it is on traditional lands or not) and then quantify the flood risk/land loss that is occurring now and in the future.
- Think through how factors, e.g., salinity impacts and how they change vegetation across the coast using a food justice/developing agriculture or finding new agricultural opportunities lens.

WRAP UP & NEXT STEPS

CPRA will send the KOM to CEW members for review along with the presentation slides. If there are any questions or additional thoughts please reach out to Krista or Ashley.

KEY OUTCOMES MEMO

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP MEETING #5

DATE: 2020-12-02

MEETING PARTICIPANTS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKGROUP (CEW) MEMBERS:

Andreanecia Morris, Bette Billiot, Clair Marceaux, Colette Pichon Battle, Corey Miller

CEW MEMBERS NOT PRESENT:

Donald Bogen, Angela Chalk, Tish Taylor, Darilyn Demolle Turner Chief Shirell Parfait-Dardar, Phanat Xanamane

MASTER PLAN TEAM MEMBERS: Krista Jankowski, Ashley Cobb

ADDITIONAL STAFF: Cynthia Thomas, Gaige Hargrave

ABOUT THIS KEY OUTCOMES MEMO

This Key Outcomes Memorandum (KOM) has been prepared and distributed to all CEW members as a summary of the December 2, 2020 webinar. The purpose of the KOM is to outline key decisions and areas of emerging agreement, issues discussed and topics requiring future deliberation, and next steps. The KOM does not serve as a meeting transcript and will not typically attribute comments or suggestions to specific individuals.

While CPRA staff believes this is an accurate and complete summary, CEW members are asked to closely review the document. If you feel that essential points are misrepresented, please respond to Ashley Cobb (Ashley.Cobb@la.gov) with your specific suggestions for revision of the KOM by Friday, December 18, 2020. Feedback will be reviewed and any proposed edits integrated to produce a final KOM, which will serve as the official summary of the CEW meeting.



COASTAL PROTECTION AND
RESTORATION AUTHORITY
150 TERRACE AVENUE
BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
WWW.COASTAL.LA.GOV

MEETING SUMMARY

WELCOME & INTRODUCTION – KRISTA JANKOWSKI

Krista Jankowski welcomed everyone and provided an introduction to high tide flooding (HTF). We discussed how other agencies define and/or refer to HTF, why it occurs, how CPRA defines HTF, and which test communities CPRA is proposing to investigate. Given the different definitions and ways that HTF information is presented, CPRA would like the CEW's ideas on how to best communicate about HTF. The following items were discussed:

- Terminology should resonate with the average person and not be too technical.
- Suggestion to use a local landmark, e.g., the Dulac Community Center, to illustrate HTF, its frequency in the past or other benchmark, and what it might be in the future.
 - For example, if the center flooded five times last year and a community member was moderately impacted (e.g., they couldn't get to a doctor's appointment), then a projected increase in flooding occurrence (e.g., increase from 5 to 25 times per year) may resonate more.
- Communicate information in a tangible way, such as in terms of the life of a mortgage or length of childhood (e.g., if someone has a child this year, when they're 18 they will be facing xyz). Those are good markers that even if they do not apply to someone personally, they are relatable.
- Alerting people and sharing information has to go hand in hand with providing people with solutions that people can affect.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS – KRISTA JANKOWSKI

The main portion of the meeting was spent discussing the following questions.

WHERE IS HTF CURRENTLY BEING EXPERIENCED? ARE THERE OTHER COMMUNITIES THAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED/EXPLORED?

- A map was shared of test communities that are known to be experiencing HTF under current conditions. CPRA is considering to investigate the specific impacts of HTF in the following test communities: Amelia, Cameron, Delacroix, Dulac, and Eden Isle/Slidell.
- It was clarified that the pins on the test communities map represent the general, broader area and are not limited to the specific points.
- When selecting test communities we looked for confirmed HTF events (via social media, news reports, etc.) and then the corresponding meteorological conditions that led to those events. The models were then tested to see if we were able to recreate those conditions by mimicking the wind conditions, temperatures, and other weather

variables.

- It was noted that Eden Isle is a majority white community while across I-10/190 is a majority black/brown community of Indian Village. The east side of I-10 will be hit terribly by both HTF and coastal flooding.
 - In addition, Eden Isle/Oak Harbor is a landscape that was manipulated to build million-dollar homes while Indian Village represents a developed natural landscape. The way that the land exists in the two communities is different, as well as their demographics.
 - It was confirmed that the HTF analysis does go south into Slidell.
- Suggestion to also look at Bayou Liberty/Bayou Bonfouca area where three bayous come together, thus HTF in this area comes from three directions. It becomes very difficult to leave the area.
- CEW was asked to look at the community outlines CPRA is currently considering and compare with Google Maps to see if there's a location or community that lies outside of the current polygons we should consider bringing into the analysis.

WHEN IS HTF PROBLEMATIC? IS IT THE DEPTH OF WATER, FREQUENCY OF EVENTS, ETC.?

- CPRA will talk to the HTF analysis team about investigating event duration of inundation and if looking at how long water sticks around is something they can analyze. The example was given of front yards remaining soggy in Indian Village which then become places for snakes/rodents and vector borne diseases.
- It would be helpful and important for communities to be able to understand the frequency that rivers/bayous are increasingly flooding and how combined with the right tide and wind direction these waterways are taking more time to drain.
- What are the impacts of standing water in bayou communities?

WHAT INFORMATION ABOUT FUTURE HTF WOULD BE HELPFUL FOR YOU OR YOUR COMMUNITY?

- Suggestion to think about how the same changing conditions that lead to HTF may cause disruptions to different fisheries' life cycles, etc.; things that impact community resources.
- Consider looking at the flooding impacts to important community assets like the Dulac Community Center that provides a variety of services (food bank, education, etc.). Since only part of the building is elevated, the rest of the building becomes unusable during HTF events. Also, long term, there is a loss of services and standing water damages the foundation, etc.
- Suggestion to extend analysis to look at HTF impacts on commuting for service industry and other workforce members, etc. For example, restaurant workers will risk their car to drive through water for a shift, and that is likely going to be more common for low to moderate income communities.

- Analyze if a community is already isolated, will it become a food desert if an access road is shut down?
- In the southern part of Cameron Parish (Village of Cameron and Villages of Johnson Bayou, Holly Beach, Grand Cheniere) local landowners are losing their leases because there are too many days where they can't access docks due to wind and tidal influence causing flooding on Highways 82 and 27. This impacts commercial fishing as well as residents. These areas were food deserts before Hurricanes Laura and Delta, now access to emergency services are impacted too.
- Cameron Parish is split in half by the Calcasieu Ship Channel and the only way to cross is by boat. HTF impacts the ferry crossing because if the water is too high the ferry pilot can't engage the mechanisms to allow traffic to cross safely.
 - It would be interesting to see data on this to help understand what is happening, how long the water is staying, etc.
 - HTF is impacting the 10,000 construction workers driving into Cameron every day to build the large LNG facilities, school buses, etc.
- Suggestion to connect with the Chenier Plain Initiative Team that does a lot of work around Rockefeller Refuge. They likely have a lot of data regarding how often they open and close control structures/culverts to augment the natural water elevation throughout their property. It might be useful to supplement CRMS data.

CEW CHECK-IN

As the CEW has been meeting for about a year, we wanted to check in and see if members feel that participation in the group is meaningful and if we are meeting the expectations that were set when the group convened. To help facilitate gathering feedback, a Google Form with prompts was shared following the meeting to collect feedback, suggestions, and/or critiques. The following is a description of the feedback received during the call:

- Summary documents of both the CEW as an advisory group and the overall master plan process would be helpful to share with colleagues; members want to share information with others and be accurate. Perhaps a factsheet with links that describes "this is where we were, this is where we're going".
- Receiving discussion questions ahead of the meeting was helpful. One CEW member encouraged the group to reach out to their stakeholders with the questions to bring additional information back to the group.
 - Sending questions ahead also allows members to send notes or other information to CPRA if they can't join the meeting.
- It would be helpful to receive slides ahead of time to allow people to not have to be in front of the computer.

WRAP UP & NEXT STEPS

CPRA will send the KOM to CEW members for review along with the presentation slides and Google Form survey. If there are any questions or additional thoughts please reach out to Krista or Ashley.