

# THANK YOU FOR JOINING US

Our broadcast will begin momentarily



## **MEETING PURPOSE**



#### Inform the Public and Stakeholders

- -Provide background on USACE Study
- Ongoing collaboration efforts
- -Alternatives identified to date

## Solicit Input from the public

- -Issues and Concerns
- Inform development of alternatives
- -Asking for potential solutions and issues we may have missed

The USACE encourages full public participation to promote open communication on the issues surrounding the studies.

#### STUDY AUTHORITY



The St. Tammany Parish study was authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements Act for the Nation Act (WINN Act) of 2016 for flood risk reduction and ecosystem restoration\*.

Full Federal funding was provided through the BBA of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), Division B, Subdivision 1, Title IV.

The study will be accomplished within 3 years and 3 million dollars, in accordance with the Specific Measureable Attainable Risk Informed Timely (SMART) Planning principles described in the 8 February 2012 Memorandum signed by the DCG-CEO.

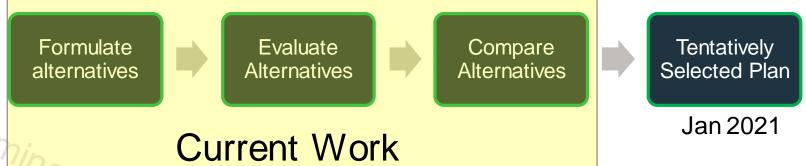
#### Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2018

- (Public Law 115-123), Division B, Subdivision 1, H. R. 1892—13, TITLE IV, CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, INVESTIGATIONS

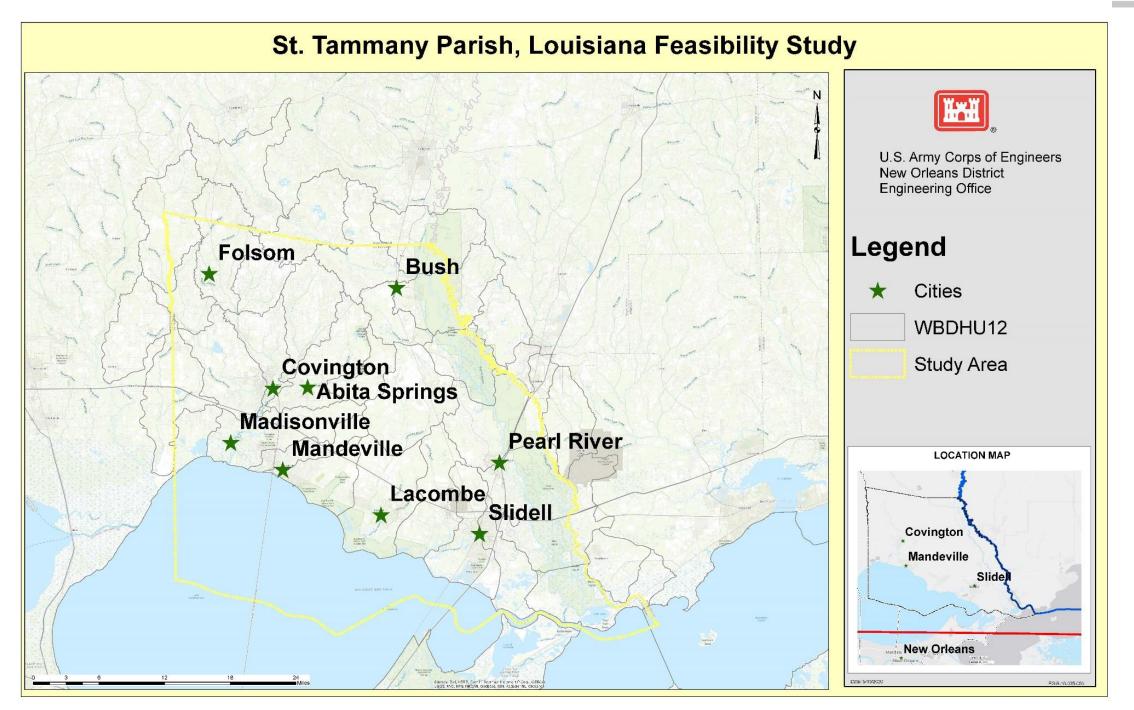
### **PLANNING PROCESS**







- ✓ Define the problem to be addressed
- ✓ Inventory available data and information
- ✓ Forecast of future conditions
- ✓ Identification of key areas of uncertainty that will impact the study and the project formulation
- ✓ Identification of the decision criteria that will be used to formulate, compare and select alternatives
- ✓ Initial formulation of alternative plans based on critical thinking and professional expertise





### WITHOUT PROJECT CONDITION



Most likely condition of the resources and human environment if no additional actions are taken as a result of this study

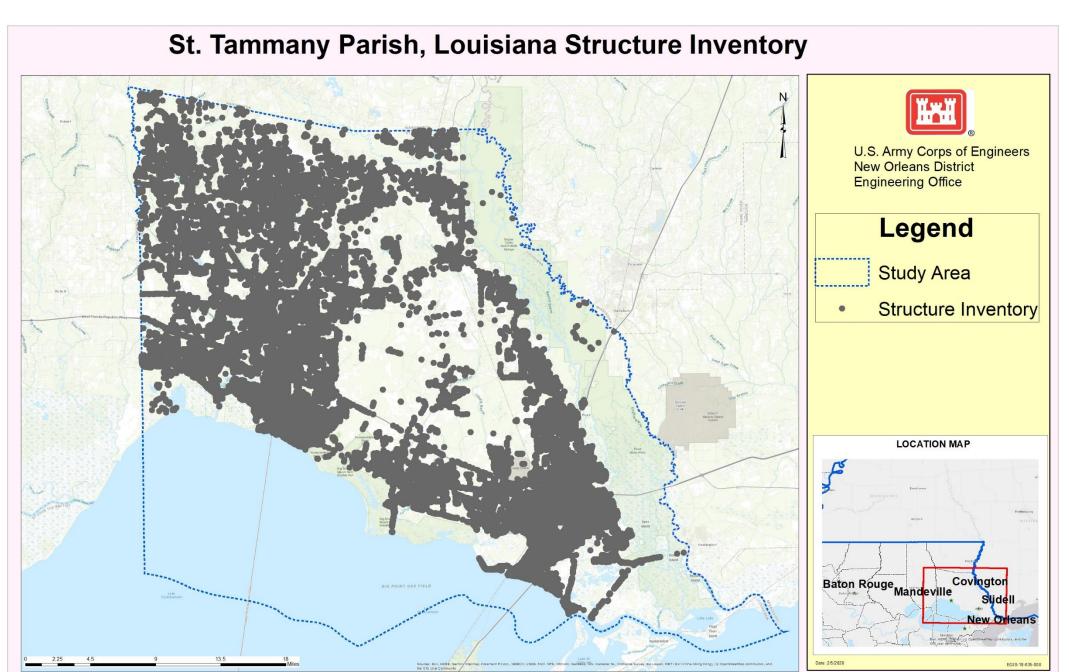
# Increased flood risk

- Continued sea level rise
- Continued subsidence
- Continued rainfall and riverine bank overtopping

## Increased storm damages

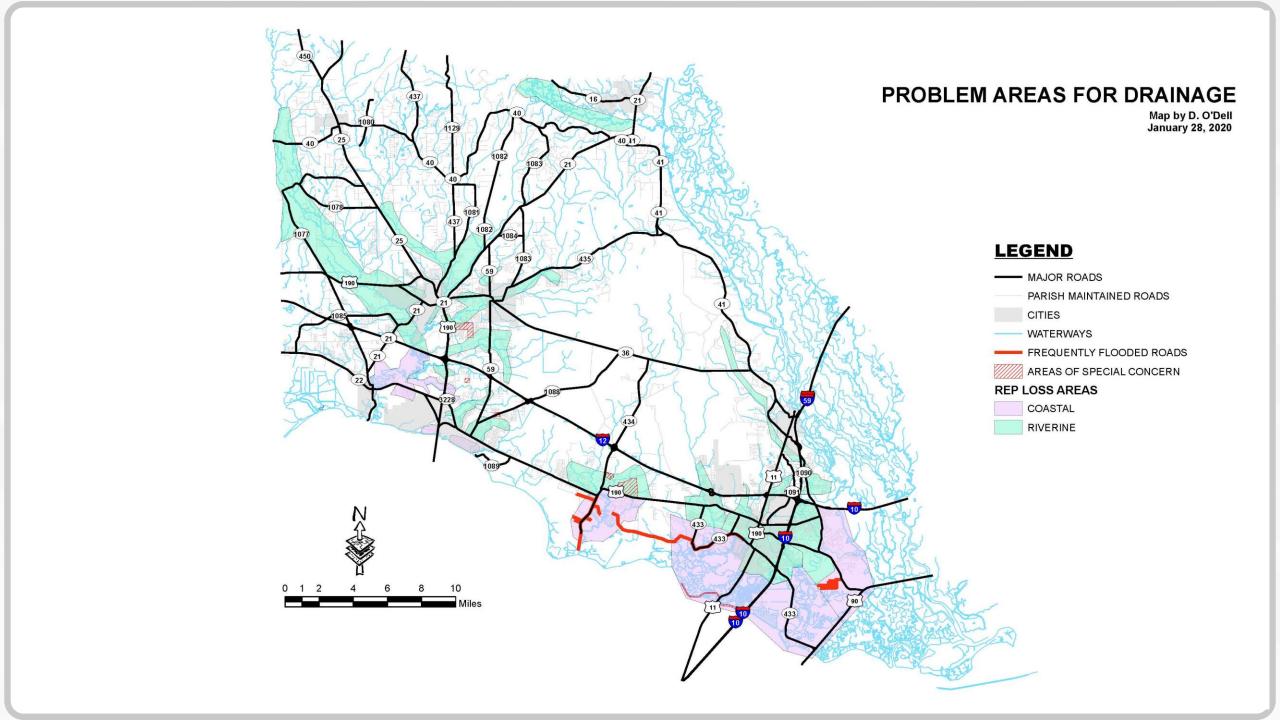
- Frequency
- Intensity

Current Construction Projects



Approximately 100,000 structures reside within the study area, 90% are residential and 10% are commercial.

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# **INITIAL ARRAY OF ALTERNATIVES**



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		detention ponds	channel / restriction improve	diversion channels	pump	levee, ring levee, floodwall, seawall	flood	shoreline protection breakwaters	marsh
	Alternative Name	FRM	FRM/ CSRM	FRM	FRM/ CSRM	FRM/ CSRM	CSRM	CSRM	CSRM
1	No Action								
2	Non- Structural								
3	Lake Pontchartrain Surge Reduction						✓	✓	✓
4	Lacombe	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
5	Bayou Liberty/Bayou Vincent/Bayou Bonfouca	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
6	South Slidell Storm Surge		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
7	Eastern Slidell	✓	✓	✓		✓			
8	Upper Tchefuncte/Covington	✓	✓	✓					
9	Mandeville Lakefront				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Bayou Chinchuba	✓	✓						
11	Abita Channel Improvements	✓		✓					
12	Bogue Chitto Ring Levee					✓			
13	Lower Tchefuncte Shoreline	✓	✓					✓	✓

# **SCREENING CRITERIA**



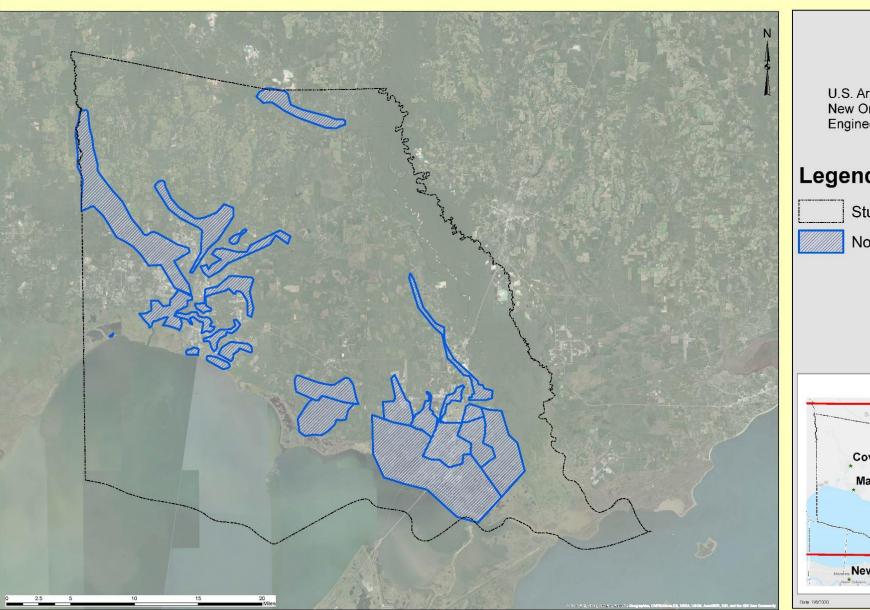
- Meets Project objectives
- Meets USACE definition for flood risk management vs local storm drainage- ER-1165-2-21 (greater than 800 cfs)
- Scale-Detention Ponds
- Reduces flood risk in a repetitive loss/problem drainage
- Potential Damages Avoided Exceed Implementation Cost
- Consistent with the St. Tammany Master Plan
- Consistent with the CPRA Master Plan
- Avoids Project constraints
  - Impacts to threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats
  - Impacts to managed habitats i.e. essential fish habitat (EFH)
  - Lands known to have Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) concerns
  - Impacts to established recreational areas
  - Impacts to view shed

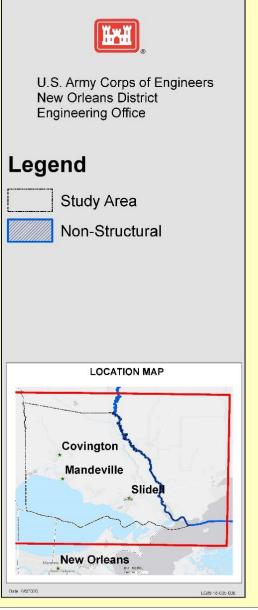
# **CURRENT ARRAY OF ALTERNATIVES**



		detention ponds	channel / restriction improve	diversion channels	pump stations	levee, ring levee, floodwall, seawall	flood gates
	Alternative Name	FRM	FRM/CSRM	FRM	FRM/CSRM	FRM/CSRM	CSRM
1	No Action						
2	Non- Structural						
4	Bayou Lacombe				✓	✓	✓
5	Bayou Liberty/Bayou Vincent/Bayou Bonfouca	✓	✓			✓	
6	South Slidell Storm Surge				✓	✓	
7	Eastern Slidell		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Upper Tchefuncte/Covington		✓				
9	Mandeville Lakefront				✓	✓	✓

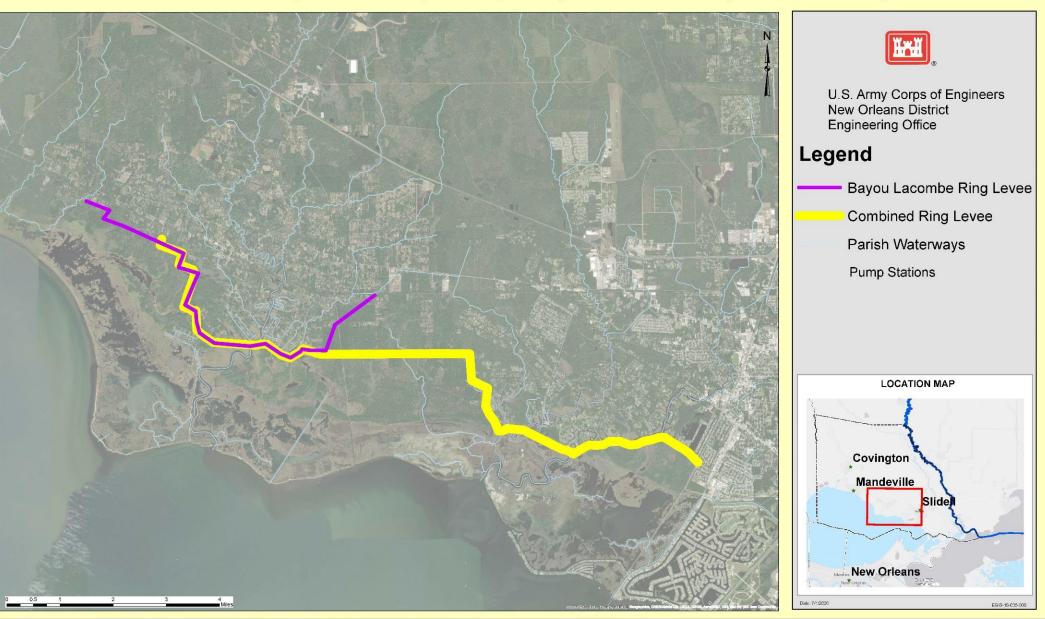
#### St. Tammany Feasibility Study: Non-Structural (Alternative 2)





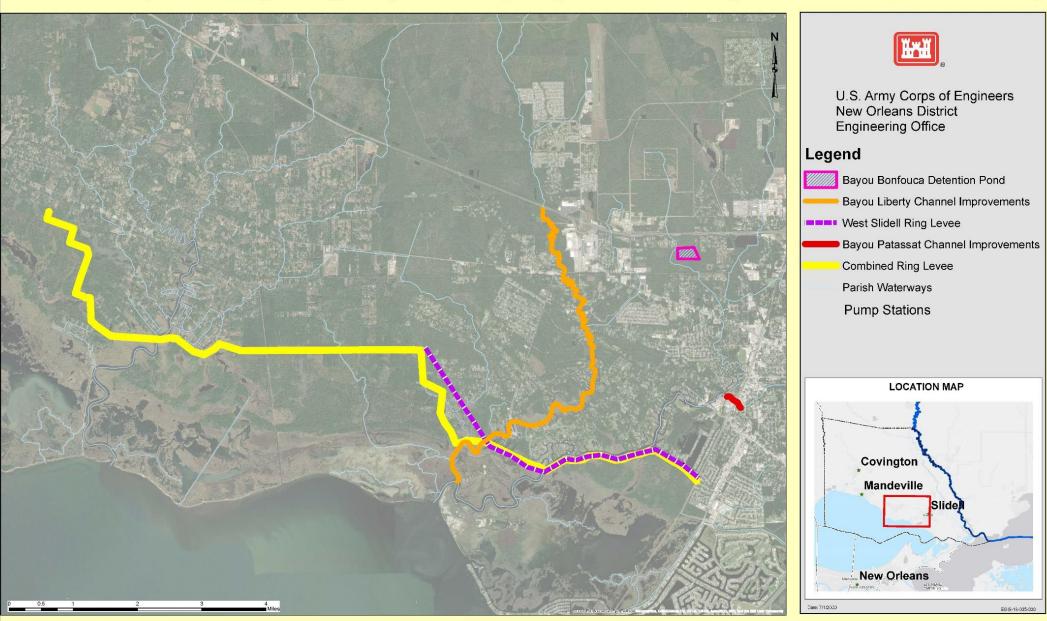


#### St. Tammany Feasibility Study: Bayou Lacombe (Alternative 4)



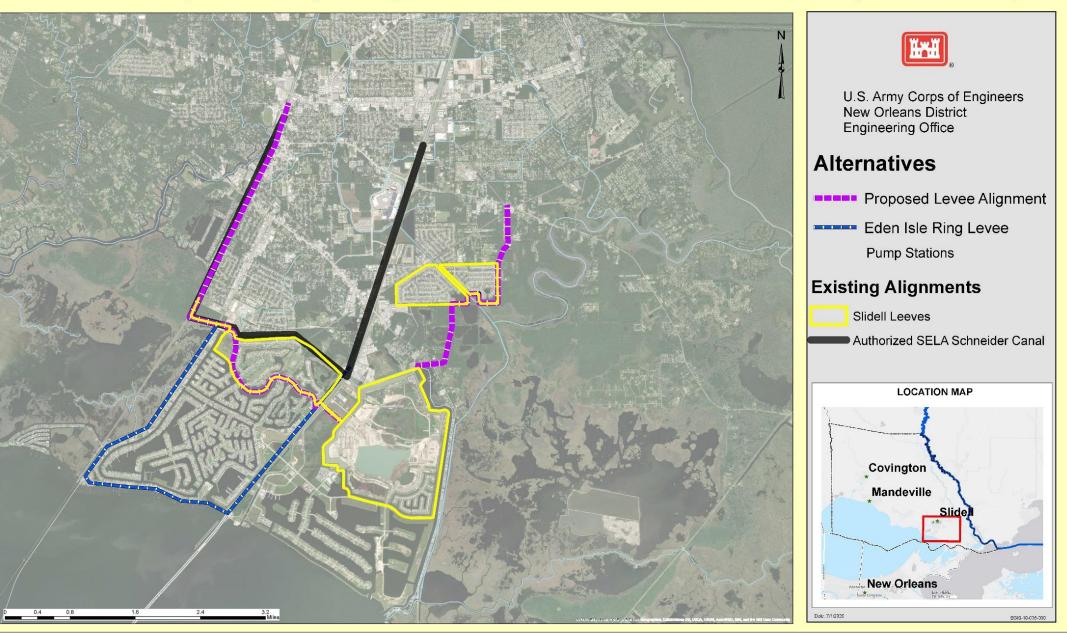


#### St. Tammany Feasibility Study: Bayou Liberty/ Bayou Vincent/ Bayou Bonfouca (Alternative 5)



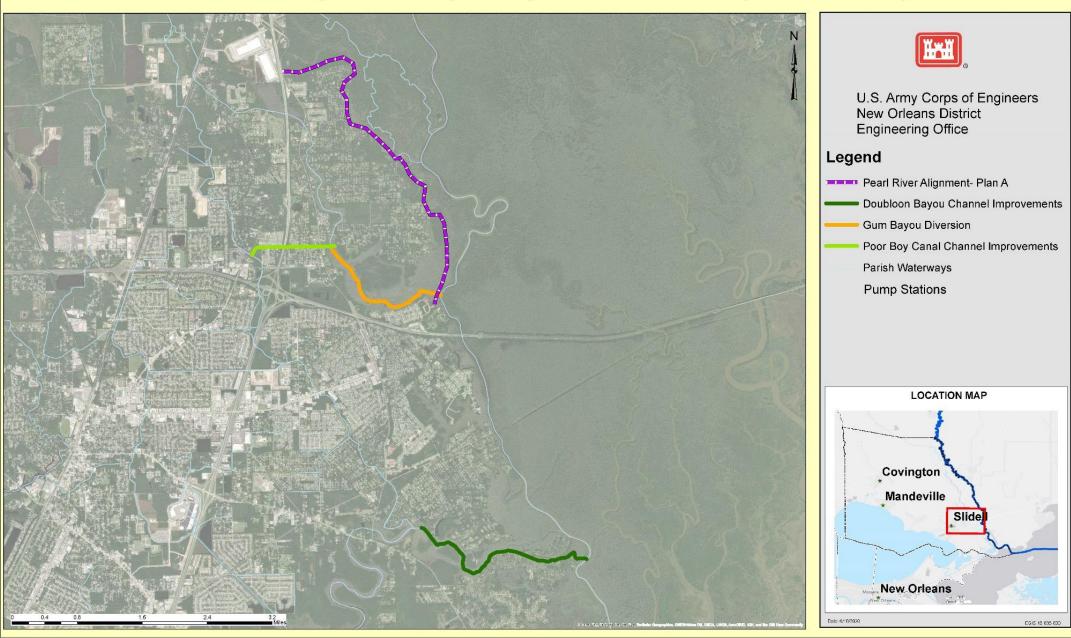


#### St. Tammany Feasibility Study: South Slidell Storm Risk Reduction (Alternative 6)



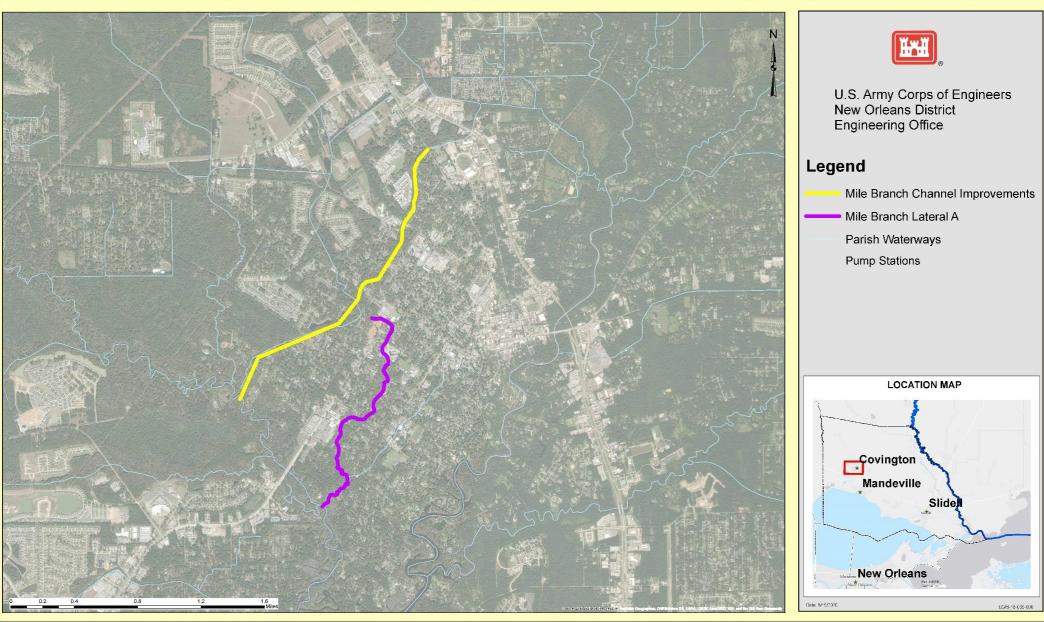


#### St. Tammany Feasibility Study: Eastern Slidell (Alternative 7)



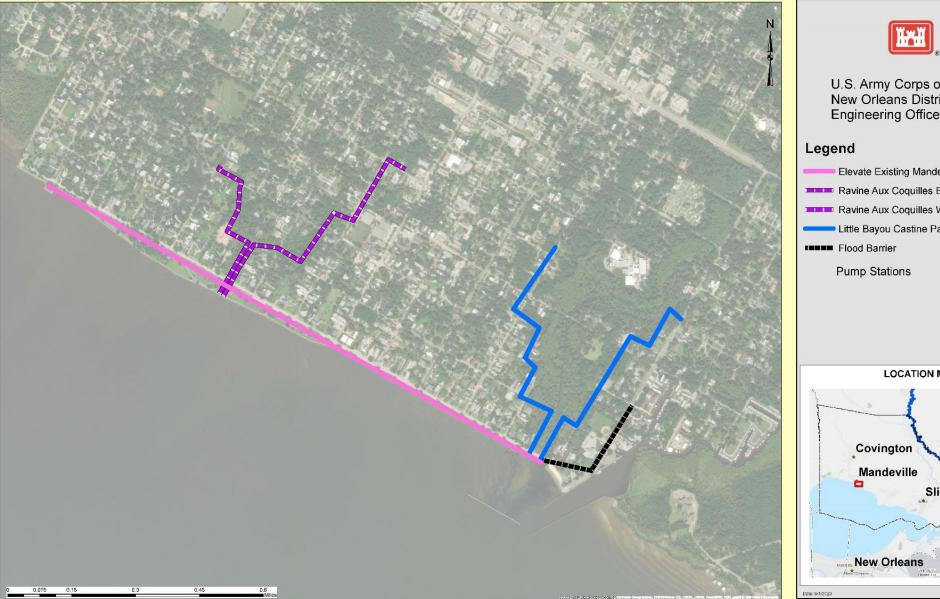


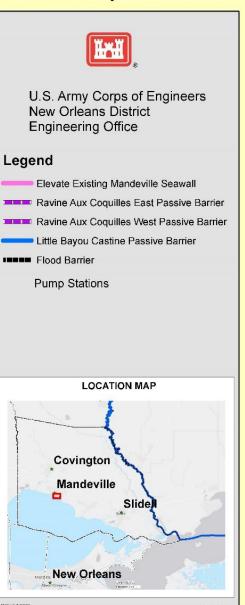
#### St. Tammany Feasibility Study: Upper Tchefuncte/ Covington (Alternative 8)





#### St. Tammany Feasibility Study: Mandeville Lakefront (Alternative 9)







#### OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN THE STUDY AREA

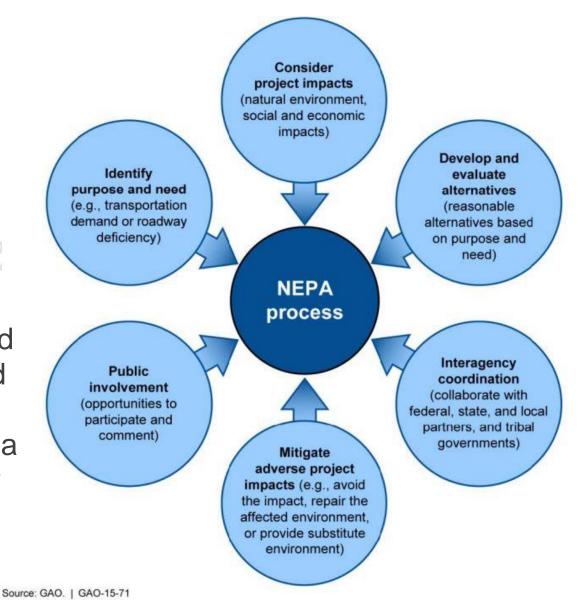
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- Gulf Sturgeon all Alternatives
- West Indian manatee all Alternatives
- Red-cockaded woodpecker upland areas of all Alternatives
- Gopher tortoise upland areas of all Alternatives
- Views/Visual Resources—Alternative 9
- Environmental Justice communities Alternatives 4 and 5
- Recreation all Alternatives
- Historic & Cultural resources Alternatives 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9
- HTRW all Alternatives to prevent impacts
- Views of Mandeville Lakefront are being considered
- Impacts to the recreational value of Tammany Trace are being considered
- National Wildlife Refuge impacts would be minimized in close coordination with US Fish and Wildlife
- Marsh creation has been considered for all alternatives where practical

## NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT



The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was signed into law by President Nixon on January 1, 1970. NEPA requires all federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of any proposed action by developing a range of alternatives, provide opportunities for the public to provide input, and document the decision-making process so that interested and affected stakeholders can understand how the agency came to a decision. Implementation requires the publishing of a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register for Environmental Impact, and sometimes Environmental Assessments.





<b>Environmental Coordination</b>	Status				
Initial 90-day Interagency Cooperation Meeting	Completed. A successful in-person/webinar was held on January 15, 2020 for the state and Federal agencies partners				
Initial pre-scoping informational public meetings	Evening informational meetings for the public were held in Mandeville and Slidell on February 11-12, 2020				
Compile Initial baseline conditions including FWOP conditions.	Completed March 2020				
Initiate Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act scope	Completed. SOW and MIPR negotiated. The USFWS provided a Planning Aid Letter in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act on February 3, 2020				
Alternatives Milestone Meeting	Completed Spring 2020				
Notice of Intent published	June 19, 2020				
Cooperating and participating agency invitation letters	July 2020				
Public Scoping Meetings	July 14 and July 15, 2020				

## INPUT WE NEED FROM YOU



- 1. Do the alternatives meet the needs of the community?
- 2. Are there additional problems related to flooding in the project area that are not captured? Or not addressed by the proposed alternatives?
- 3. With what storm or rainfall event did your community see the most damages? How often are you seeing flooding?
- 4. Are there measures or alternative strategies that would address the problems more effectively?

# TO SUBMIT COMMENTS



Comments will be accepted through August 3, 2020

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Text or Voicemail: 318-467-8350

Project Website:

https://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/About/Projects/BBA-2018/studies/St-Tammany/



# THANK YOU FOR JOINING US

This concludes our broadcast.

Staff will continue to monitor comments for approximately 30 minutes.