

EAST BATON ROUGE STORMWATER MASTER PLAN

UNDERSTAND. PLAN. IMPLEMENT.

Codes & Ordinance Recommendations

Metro Council January 2023

Agenda

- Goals of SMP Codes & Ordinances Recommendations
- Methodology for Developing Recommendations
- Recommended Changes:
 - Update rainfall depths in design criteria
 - Floodplain conveyance zones
 - Community defined SFHA's & FE's
 - Fill mitigation
 - Overland flow conveyance checks
 - Multi-stage detention
 - Stream setbacks

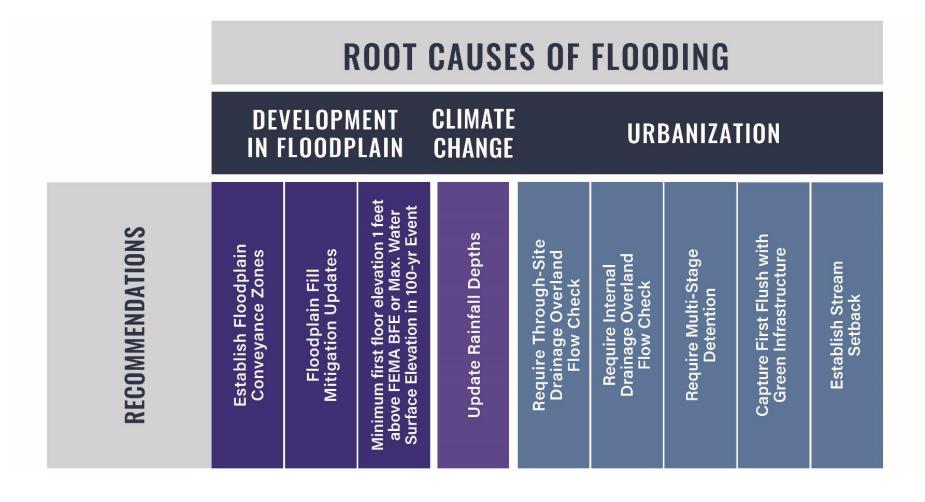
Goals for Policy Recommendations

- All new development (public and private) no adverse flooding impact within or adjacent to the developed property
- Encourage more flood-resilient development:
 - Where and how development should occur
 - Utilizing new science and technology to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed development
 - Adjusting regulations to better align with current and future flood risk.



Methodology - Evaluation

SMP models were used to analyze flood risk to better understand when, where, and why flooding occurs and to evaluate different recommendations.





Methodology – Stakeholder Engagement

Review, input and feedback from public, the Project Steering Committee, and the Stakeholder Policy Group, which included:

- Federation of Greater Baton Rouge Civic Associations
- Baton Rouge Growth Coalition
- Baton Rouge Area Chamber
- EBR Planning Commission
- Greater Baton Rouge Homebuilders Association
- BREC
- Urban Land Institute...and More.



Codes & Ordinances

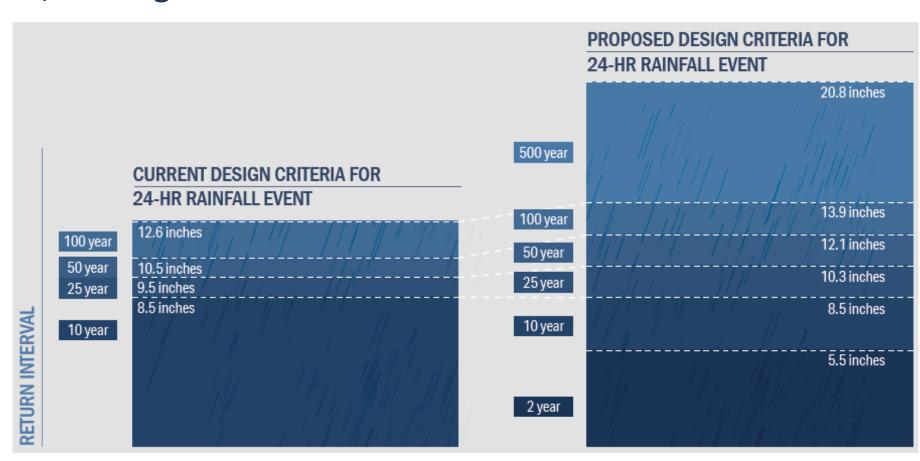
Proposed Policy Changes



Update Rainfall Depths in Design Criteria

Problem Adressing: Rainfall Increases in frequency and intensity result in more water, more often, leading to an increased flood risk

- Ensure new development drainage systems are sized appropriately.
- Guidance can be reevaluated every five years to include latest available data.

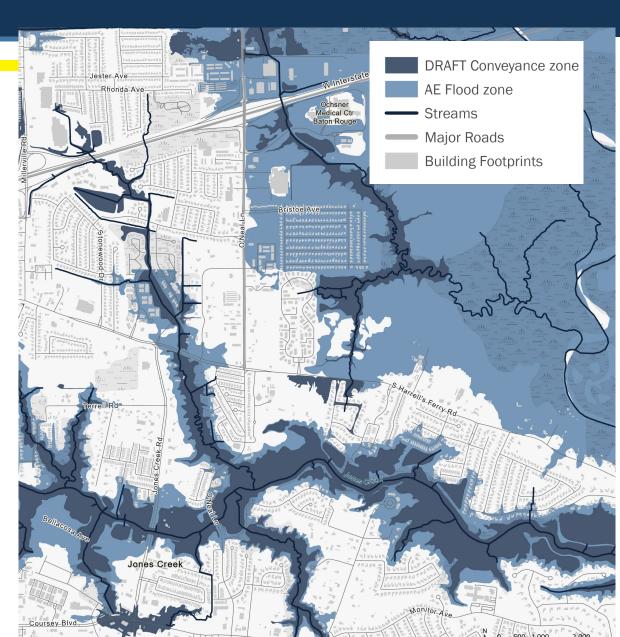




Floodplain Conveyance Zones with Off-site Drainage Assessment

Problem Addressing: Development activities that increase flood risk for surrounding properties.

- Limits impact (0.0 feet) from proposed land development
- Off-site Drainage Assessment (ODA) clear, efficient, and quick turnaround
- Allows for discussion with developers on results and alterations to achieve no impact
- Promotes more resilient new development by incorporating the natural functions of the floodplain

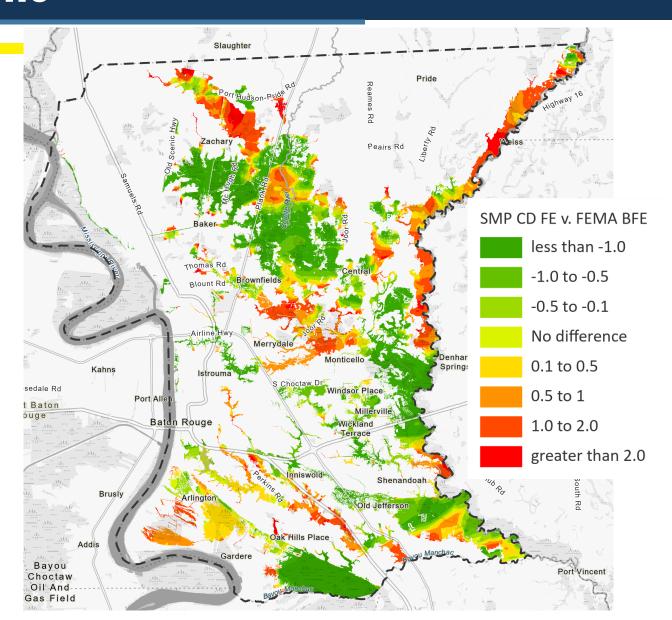




Community Defined Special Flood Hazard Areas + Flood Elevations

Problem Addressing: FEMA flood maps are, in some cases, inaccurate and out-of-date, resulting in some structures built too low with enhanced flood risk.

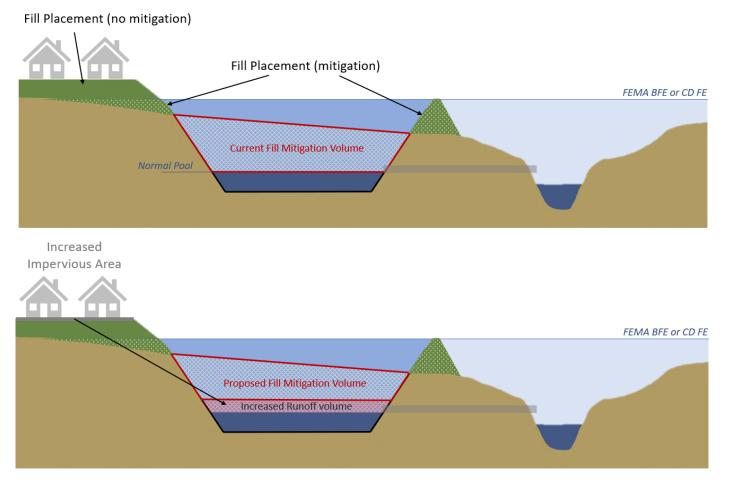
Recommendation Benefits: Ensure new development is built to an elevation based on the most accurate data as well as on future potential increases in rainfall.





Fill Mitigation

Problem Addressing: Floodplain fill not properly mitigated reduces the floodplain storage capacity pushing floodwater elsewhere.



- Improves the resilience of future developments
- Preserves the flood storage capacity of our floodplain, so that drainage systems aren't overwhelmed during rainfall events.

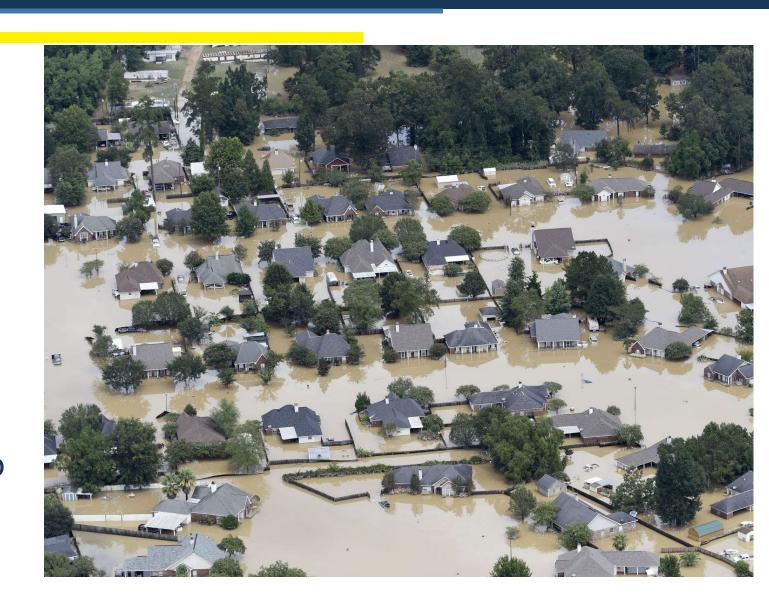


Through-Site Drainage Overland Flow Conveyance Check

Problem Addressing:

Developments that block or change the way stormwater flows from surrounding areas through the development site.

- Applies to <u>all</u> new developments.
- Ensure new developments do not increase flood risk for surrounding properties.





Internal Drainage Overland Flow Conveyance Check

Problem Addressing: Improperly designed drainage systems don't allow outflow of water in extreme events which results in flooding within a development.

Recommendation Benefits:

Ensure excess rainfall in extreme events has a path(s) to the downstream drainage system before flooding structures.

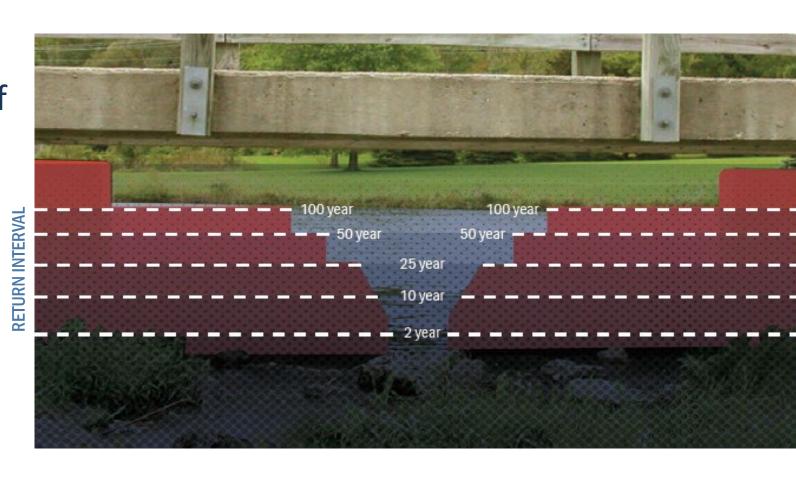




Multi-Stage Detention

Problem Addressing: Channel erosion and downstream flooding from frequent and extreme rainfall events.

- Helps slow down the flow of stormwater during multiple storm events, so that it doesn't overwhelm downstream drainage systems.
- Requires no change to the downstream systems' performance.





Stream Setback

Problem Addressing: Building up to channel banks can result in complications due to erosion and runoff, habitat loss, and lack of access for future channel improvements.

- Based on national and regional best practices.
- Stream setbacks will count towards yard and open space requirements.
- includes a limited variance process.

