

Assessing Community Resilience

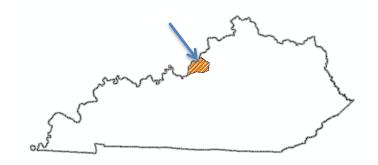
April 26, 2019

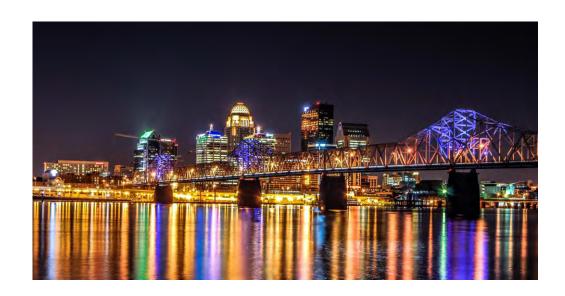


Lori Rafferty, PE, CFM

Louisville-Jefferson County, KY

- Largest community in Kentucky
- Population approximately 770,000







Floodplain Statistics for Jefferson County

- Approximately 15% of Jefferson County is located in a regulated floodplain
- Approximately 8,000 buildings are in the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area





Louisville History

- Established during the Revolutionary War in 1778
- Area was a "pond-dotted bottomland" along the Ohio River
- "Hog and Pond Law"
 - First drainage law in 1805
 - Banned free-roaming pigs
 - Required stagnant ponds to be drained
 - No funding source for the drainage work
- Malaria outbreak in 1822, nicknamed "Graveyard of the West"

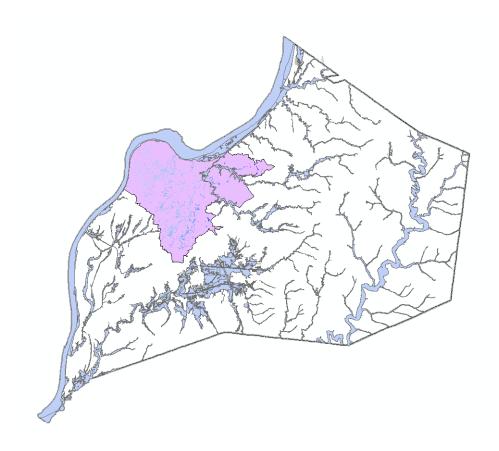


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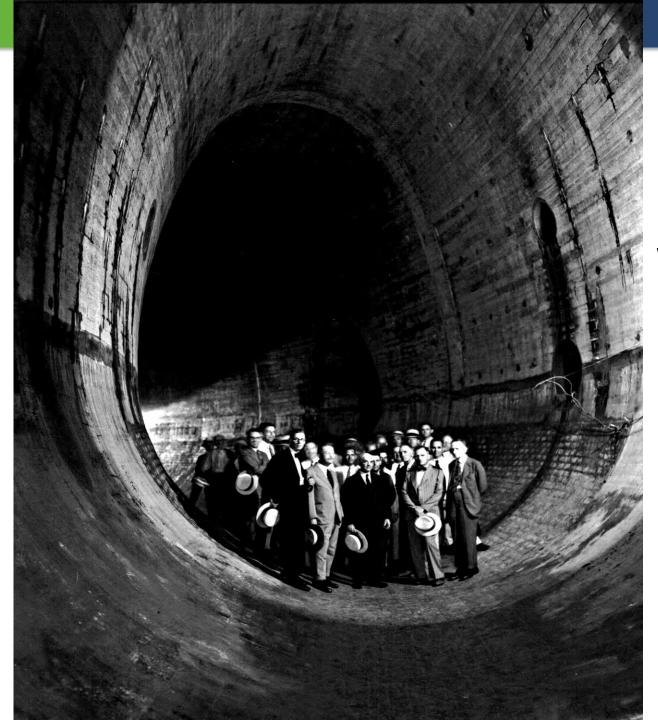


Combined Sewers

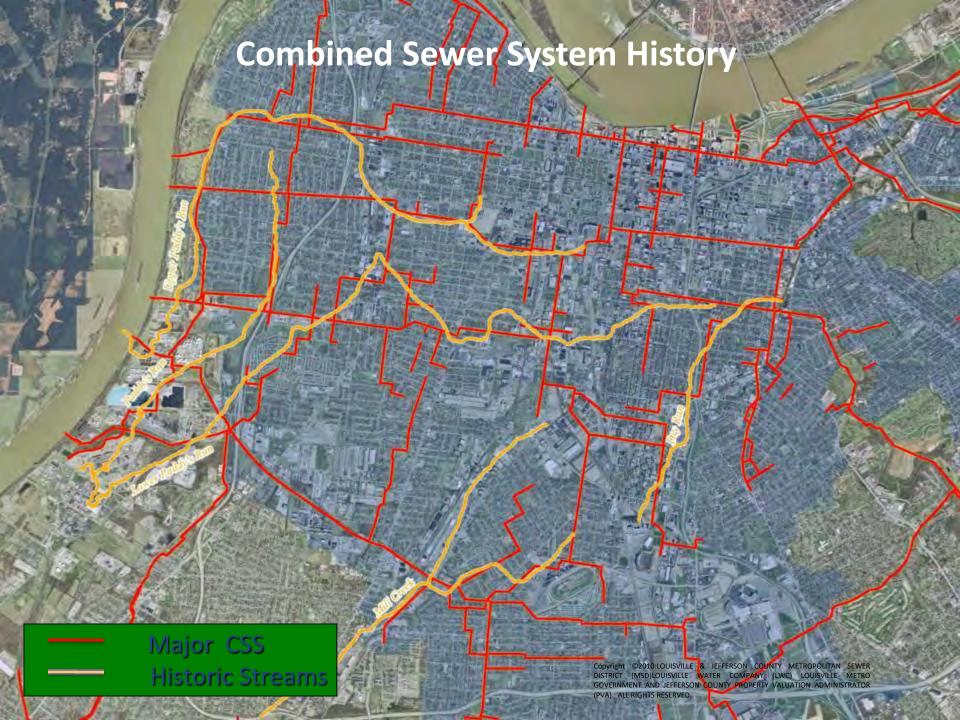
- 1st combined sewers were constructed between 1850 and 1860
- 1st wastewater treatment plant in 1958
- Today Louisville's urban areas are still drained by the combined sewer system





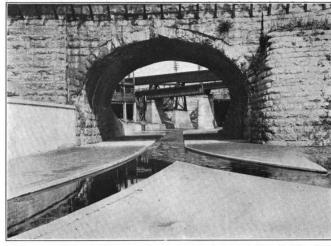


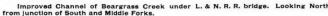
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Historic Ways to Mitigate Flash Flooding

- Construction of "cutoffs"
- "Improved" channels









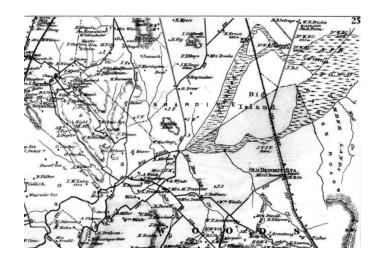
Improved Channel of Beargrass Creek. Looking Northeast over Section "B" and "C."

Draining the Swamps

- Areas in the south and southwest were originally swamps called the "Wet Woods"
- Jefferson Pond Draining Company was the first organized effort to drain these area in 1838

Large manmade channels were constructed to make the

land usable







Wet Woods



1929 Courier Journal article

"...within a generation, the swampy area practically disappeared and has been made productive....Ornate suburban homes have risen in what was once a morass, and high producing truck farms dot the section that at one time was more or less covered with surface water."



Wet Woods aka Pond Creek

- Converted swamps to farmland in the 19th and 20th centuries
- Post-World War II, the inexpensive, flat land was attractive to developers
- Court decisions kept local officials from limiting construction in these wet and flood-prone areas.
- By the mid-1950s, the area was filling with suburban housing and the drainage problems became even more severe





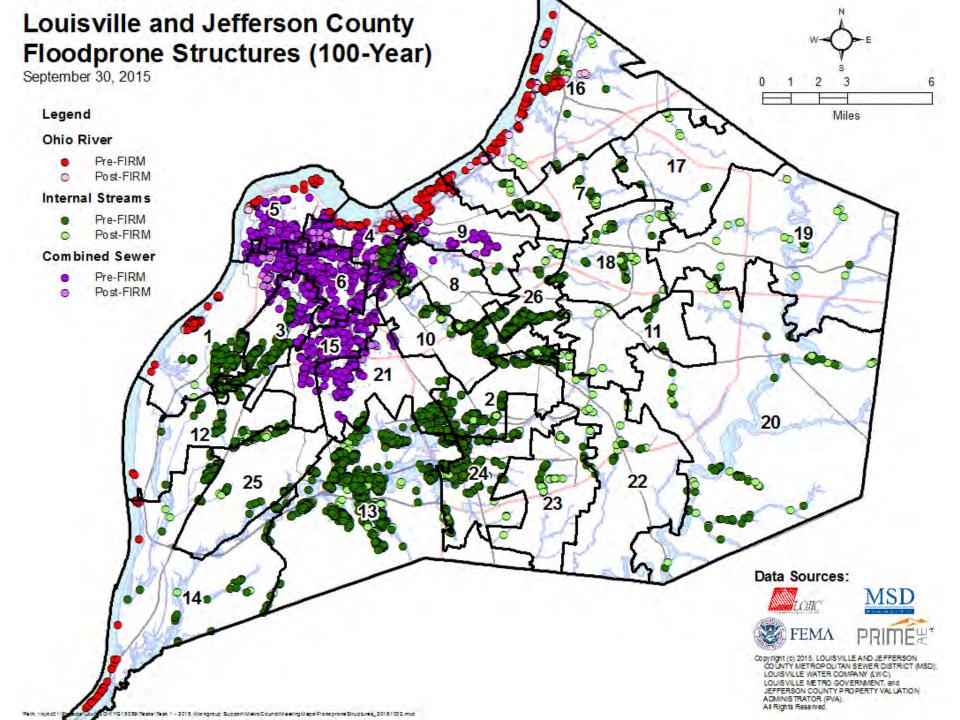


Floodplain Regulations



- In 1965, the Kentucky
 Court of Appeals ruled
 that the county could not
 prohibit construction in
 floodplains without
 specific regulations on the
 subject of flooding.
- "Wildcat" development continued until 1978 with passage of 1st floodplain regulations





Frequent Flooding



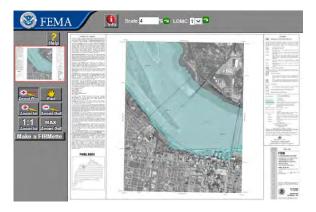
Community Rating System

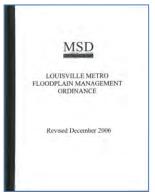
- The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary program that provides discounts on flood insurance when communities go above minimum requirements for activities such as outreach, regulatory standards, maintenance, mapping, etc
- Louisville began participating in the CRS program in 1990
- Class 3 community as of October 1st, 2015 tied for 8th in the U.S.
- Saves 35% for all properties in the floodplain, which is more than \$2 million each year in flood insurance premium costs



Community Rating System

- Public Information
- Mapping and Regulations
- Flood Damage Reduction Activities
- Warning & Response





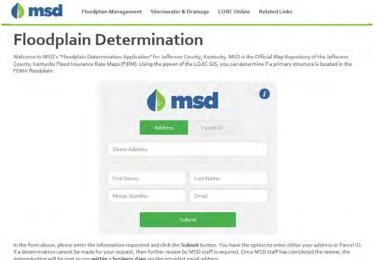






Public Information

- Elevation certificates
- Map information
- Hazard Disclosure
- Flood Protection Assistance
- Flood Insurance Promotion





Floodplain Management

As a River City, Louisville has its fair share of floodplain and drainage issues. Flooding can occur from Ohio River flooding, flash flooding from interior streams, and flooding from overloaded storm systems. Louisville Metro is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and MSD is responsible for enforcing the local Floodplain Management Ordinance and for administrating both the National Flood Insurance Program and Floodplain Management Program. Tasks include issuing floodplain permits and maintaining the flood protection system, Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Insurance Studies, drainage system, as well other stormwater related tasks.

To encourage communities to establish sound floodplain management programs that go beyond the NFIP minimum requirements, in 1990 the Community Rating System (CRS) was created by FEMA. Louisville Metro participates in the CRS program and as of 2016, has achieved a Class 3 Rating, which awards residents in the community with up to a 35% discount on flood insurance premiums. Click Community Rating System - CRS icon below to learn more about the program.

Flood related Links: www.fema.gov | www.floodsmart.gov | www.ready.gov/floods





















determination will be sent to you within a business days via the provided email address

Stormwater Outreach



Making a difference in the health of our streams

Working together, all of us can help achieve safe, clean waterways. Delaying the use of your washer and dishwasher during periods of heavy rain can help. The extra water these



machines use can overload the sanitary sewers and cause them to overflow. If possible delay that load of laundry or dishes to give the sewer system time to catch up.



Visit msdprojectwin.org for more information concerning ways that you can be part of the solution for decreasing and eliminating sewer overflows.

MAKE A DIFFERENCE FOR OUR WATERWAYS...



...by planting a rain garden

Going green today means healthy waterways tomorrow. Rain gardens help infiltrate rainwater before it reaches the drainage system, and reduce the amount of stormwater and pollutants running into storm drains, combined sewers or streams. Contact us for your FREE Rain Garden Guide.

Together we can achieve safe, clean waterways for our community.

Learn more at LouisvilleMSD.org.



24/7/365 Customer Relations 502.587.0603

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Making a difference in the health of our streams

Dogs in Jefferson County produce four dump-truck loads of waste EVERY day. Pet waste that is left behind on sidewalks, in parks and at home finds its way to local waterways when it rains. Please do your part to help by scooping the poop no matter where you are!



Stormwater Outreach

- CRS credits are available in Outreach Projects section
- Presentations to the public, school age children, engineers, contractors, real estate agents, and developers
 - Annual "Field Day" with engineers, contractors, and developers
 - Adventures in Water Festival
 - Earth Day at the Zoo
 - How-to Festival
- River/creek cleanups







Mapping and Regulations

- Additional Flood Data
- Open Space Preservation
- Higher Regulatory Standards
- Flood Data Maintenance
- Stormwater Management









Open Space

- Louisville has 7,678 acres of open space in the floodplain (approximately 30%)
- Largest open space is the Parklands of Floyds Fork
 - 21st Century Park and the City of Louisville have acquired over 3,200 acres of land for the Floyds Fork Greenway
 - Project restored and maintains streamside buffers, added new wetlands, forest, and meadow
 - Over 80% of the parkland is preserved as natural habitat





Higher Regulatory Standards

- 2' freeboard for new and substantially improved/damaged residential buildings and additions, 1' for non-residential
- Deed restrictions for any enclosures below the floodplain
- 1.5:1 fill compensation requirements in most of the county, 1:1 compensation required in remaining areas



- Prohibition of hazardous material storage in the floodplain
- Prohibition of critical facilities in the floodplain
- New parking lots maximum of 6" below flood elevation
- New roads must be at least 1' above flood elevation



Green Infrastructure Program

- Downspout Disconnection
 - \$100 per downspout disconnected in combined sewer area
 - Approximately \$30,000/year
- Urban Reforestation
 - MSD committed to planting 1,000 trees each year over a 15year period
 - MSD has planted more than 11,000 trees since 2011
- Incentive Program
 - Green infrastructure projects within the combined sewer area
 - Public/Private Partnerships
- Capital Projects







Credited Basin Program



- Credit received for:
 - Stormwater quantity
 - Stormwater volume
 - Green Infrastructure signage
- Up to 50% total credit on stormwater fee
- Annual inspections by MSD
- Maintenance performed by owner
- Only commercial, industrial, and multi-family properties are eligible



Flood Damage Reduction

- Acquisition and Relocation
- Retrofitting/Flood Protection
- Drainage System Maintenance









Floodplain Buyouts

- Approximately 300 floodprone homes have been purchased
- Funding from FEMA, State, and MSD
- Buyouts are located throughout the county
- Areas become deed restricted and must remain open space
- Potentially can be used for future stormwater/green infrastructure/stream restoration projects



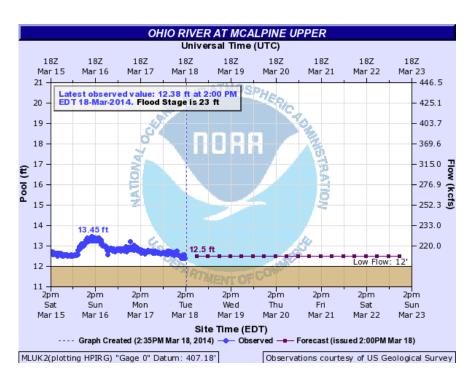




Warning & Response

- Flood Warning Program
- Levee Safety
- Dam Safety







Future Stormwater/Floodplain Management

- Continue to improve CRS class
- Construction of more capital drainage projects
 - Regional Basins
 - Creek/ditch widening
 - Upsizing culverts/drainage systems
- Additional floodplain buyouts
- Public/private partnerships for green infrastructure







Future Stormwater/Floodplain Management

- Continue to update flood mapping
- Potential Future regulations
 - 2' freeboard for all projects
 - 1.5 to 1 fill compensation county-wide
 - Additional water quality regulations
 - Design to larger storm event
 - Required infiltration/stormwater capture







Lessons Learned

- CRS participation can help with ideas and organization
- Community outreach
 - MSD attends monthly meeting with Building Industry Association
 - MSD works with environmental groups
 - Annual "Field Day" conference with engineers, contractors, developers
 - Create stakeholder groups for new rule changes
 - Outreach to general public about green infrastructure, water quality, flooding
- Credit and incentive programs
 - Green infrastructure projects
 - Detention basin credits





Questions?



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