



TERREBONNE PARISH ROUND 2 MEETINGS SUMMARY



ROUND 2 MEETINGS OVERVIEW

The second round of LA SAFE meetings focused on conversations at the community scale. The team held twenty-one meetings in nineteen towns and cities across the coast. Residents at the first round of meetings chose the round 2 meeting locations. In Terrebonne Parish, meetings were held in Gray, Montegut, and Cocodrie. Meeting at this level allowed the team to present a more in-depth view of the trends in each community, and to gather input at the community level.

In this series of community meetings, residents pinpointed challenges, proposed solutions, and collectively described a future across different types of environments and different levels of risk. The project team combined the residents' ideas and mapped their proposed strategies. The community recommendations will form the basis for the projects, programs, and policies that LA SAFE pursues going forward. The project team will review the ideas, and take into consideration current and future environmental risk, as well as best practices in planning.

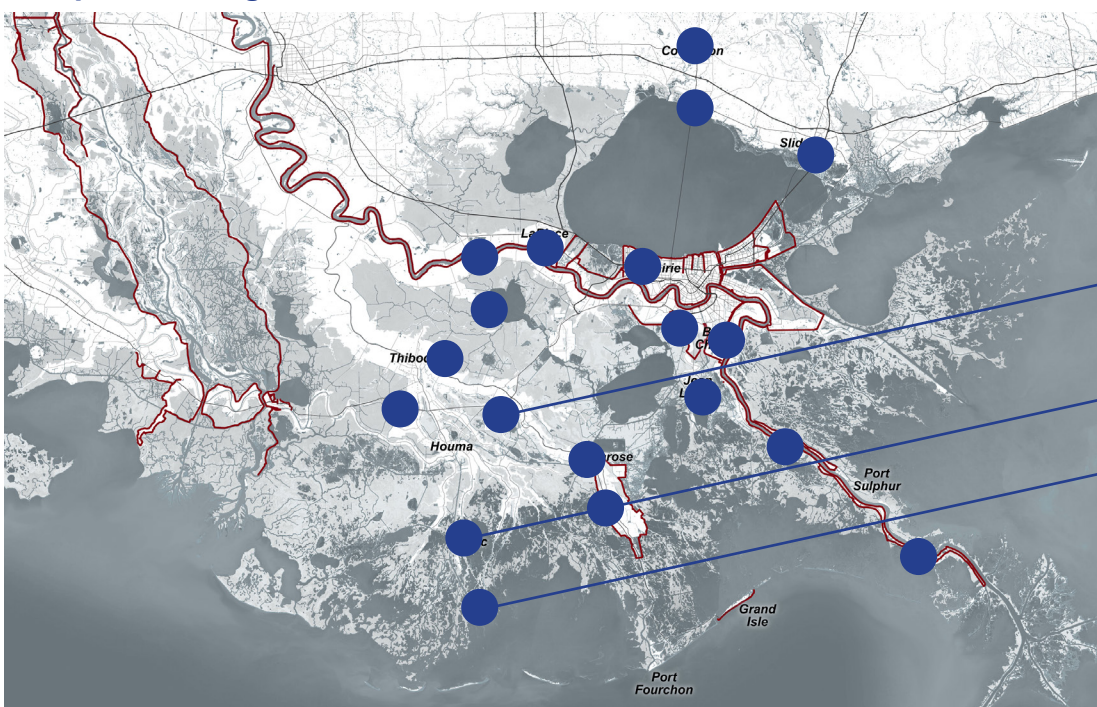


Cocodrie Meeting



Residents and table host at the Montegut Meeting

Map of Meeting Locations



Terrebonne Meeting Locations

Gibson, Gray,
Schriever

Montegut

Cocodrie

ACTIVITY 1: MAPPING STRATEGIES

The activity included a large table map of the community, which depicted the 2067 flood risk, and a set of related question cards. Residents chose one card from each color category (shown on the right), and discussed a set of questions on the back. The table host facilitated the conversation, and a table scribe recorded it.

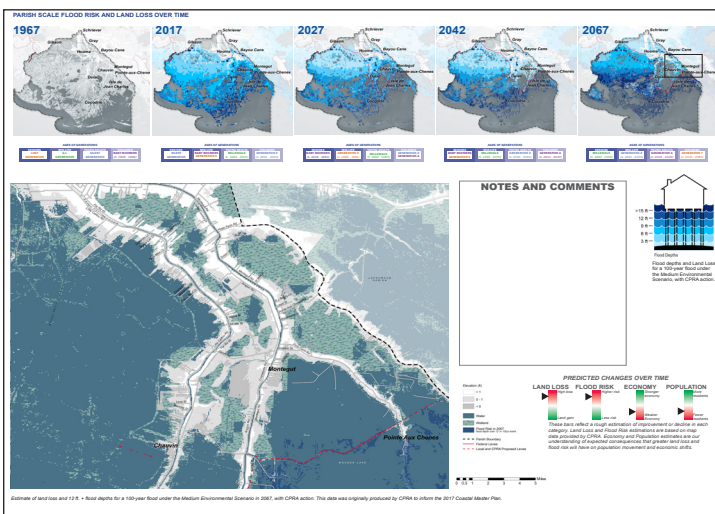
Each card had questions that related to three time periods:

- 1. Short Term (10 years):** current needs and opportunities.
- 2. Medium Term (20 years):** ways the community can adapt over time to a changing environment, economy, and population.
- 3. Long Term (50 years):** the long-term vision for the parish.

Each card prompted residents to write and draw on their maps to show areas in need, or areas with potential for growth. The table hosts encouraged the residents to write, draw, and point out where potential projects and programs would be most successful.



- QUALITY OF LIFE
- YOUTH & EDUCATION
- CULTURE & TOURISM
- STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
- TRANSPORTATION
- PARKS & PUBLIC SPACES
- PROPERTY VALUE & COST OF LIVING
- LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- JOBS & JOB TRAINING



Activity Map used for the Montegut Meeting

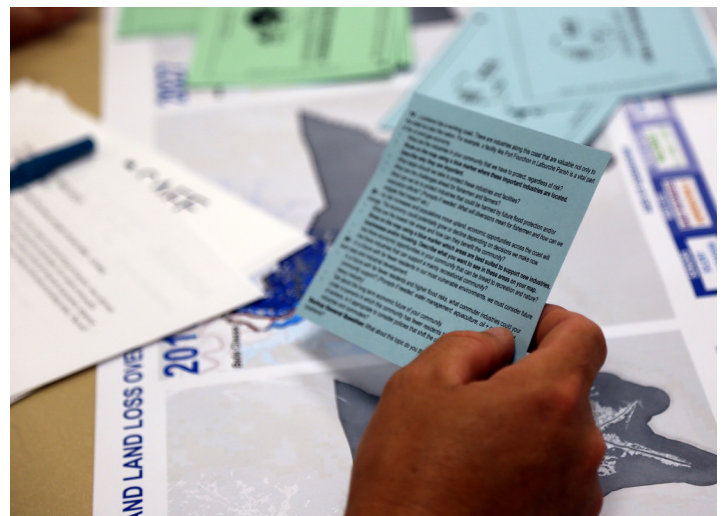
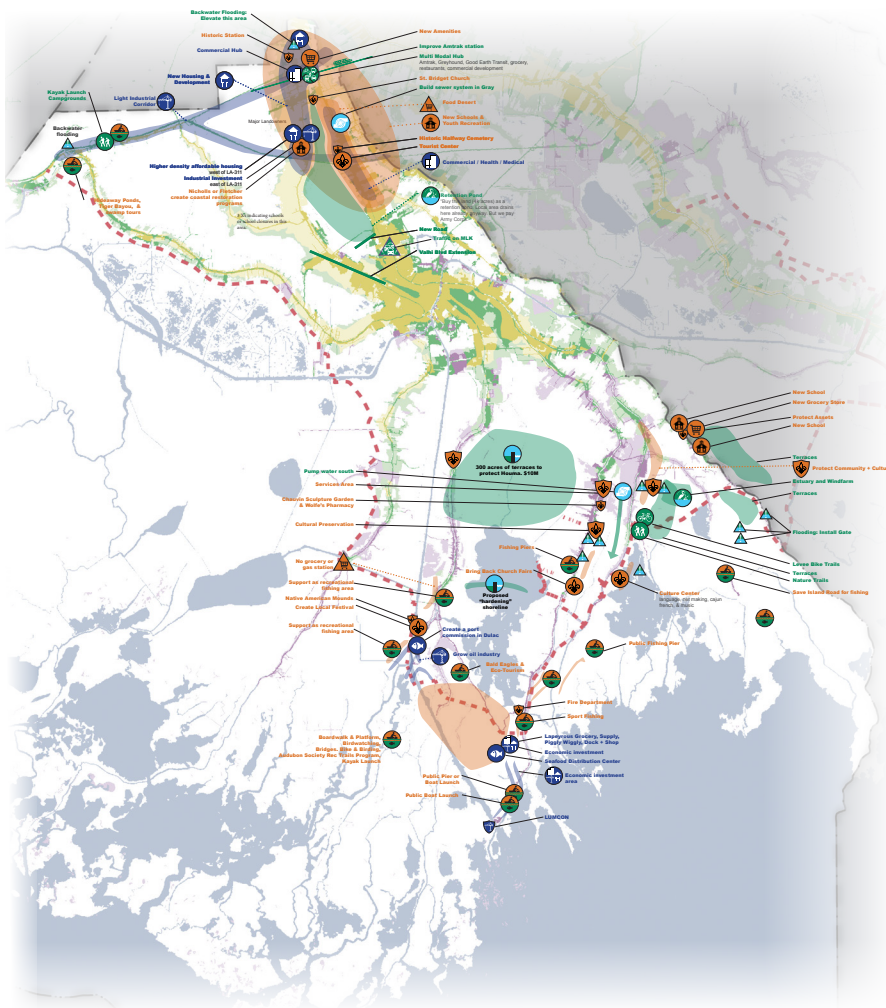


Table host reading questions from an Economy & Jobs card

MEETING RESULTS

The following pages show what residents added to the maps, and contain summaries of the discussions from each of the meetings in Terrebonne Parish. The map below includes the results from each meeting. A large version of this is available at LASAFE.la.gov.



WHAT WE HEARD AT MEETING 2 TERREBONNE PARISH Discussion Summaries

GIBSON/GRAY/SCHRIEVER

- Create a **plan that allows more compact neighborhoods**
- Create **affordable housing**
- Create **water retention areas** and rain gardens
- Provide **multi-modal public transportation** (trains, buses, bicycles, and walking)
- Develop **economic diversification**
- Educate youth about **coastal issues**
- Improve **existing pumps**
- Clean existing **drains, ditches, and culverts**

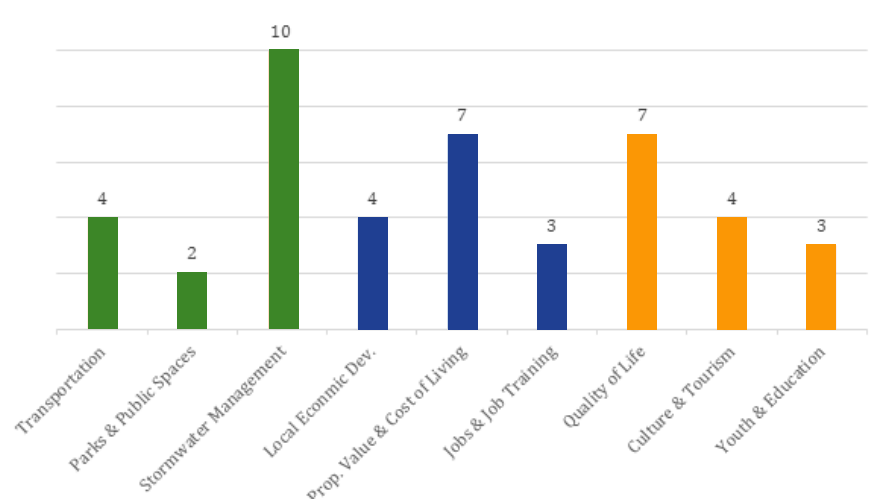
MONTEGUT/POINTE AUX CHENES

- Subsidize **flood insurance costs**
- Finish **building the levee**
- Clean existing **drains, ditches, and culverts**
- Assist in **elevating homes**
- Add **public boat launches and piers**
- Support and **encourage ecotourism**
- Preserve **culture and traditions**
- Preserve **critical assets**

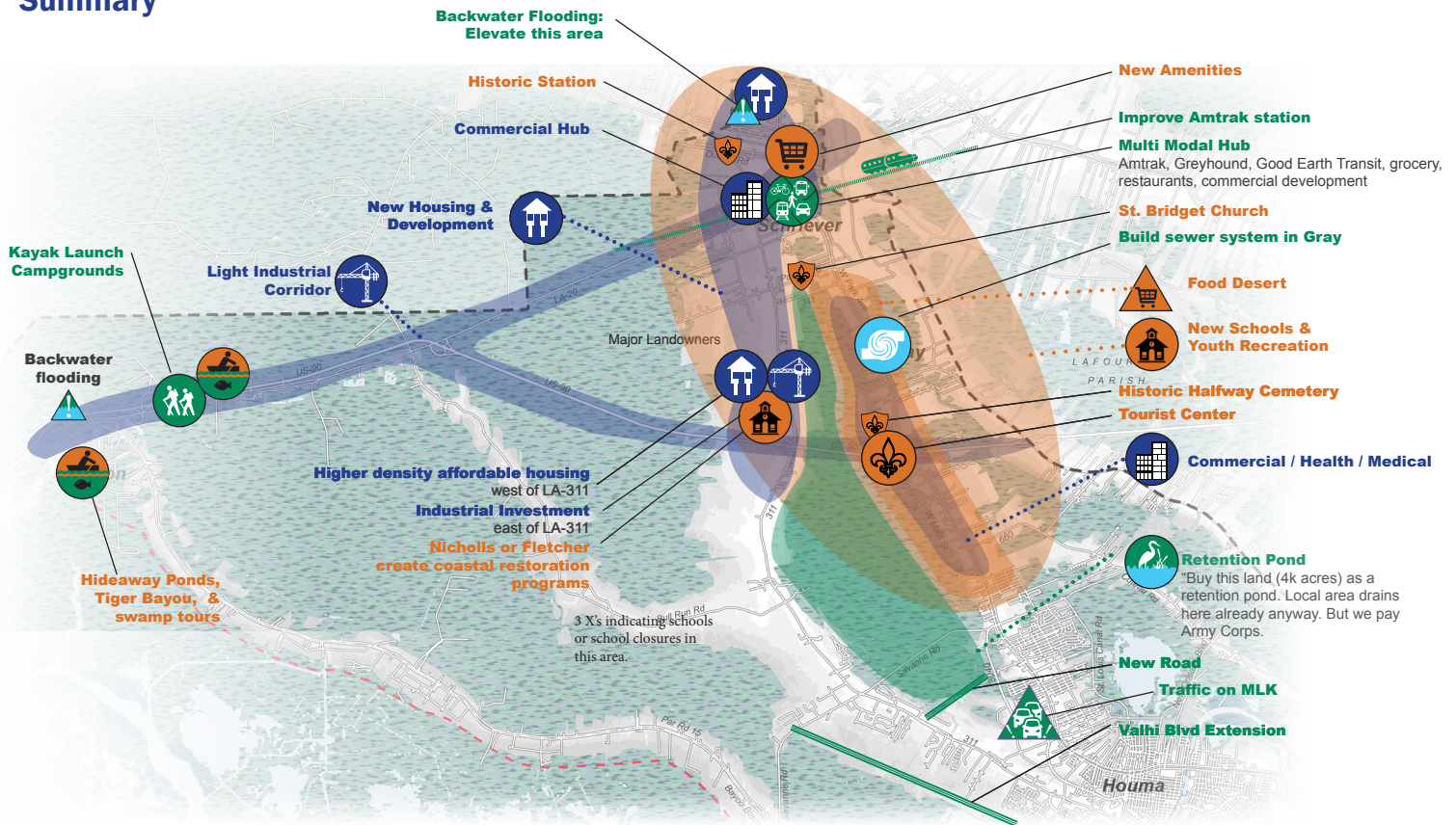
COCODRIE/CHAUVIN/DULAC

- Add **public boat launches and piers**
- Preserve, grow, and service the **ecotourism economy**
- Promote **multi-modal public transportation**
- Subsidize **home, flood and wind insurance costs**
- Improve **existing pumps**
- Support **local fishermen and seafood industry**
- Clean existing **drains, ditches, and culverts**
- Preserve **culture and traditions**
- Allow **floating homes and stores**

Each table group chose one card from each of the three categories. In Terrebonne Parish, the residents chose Stormwater Management, Property Value & Cost of Living, and Quality of Life the most frequently.



Gibson, Gray, Schriever Summary

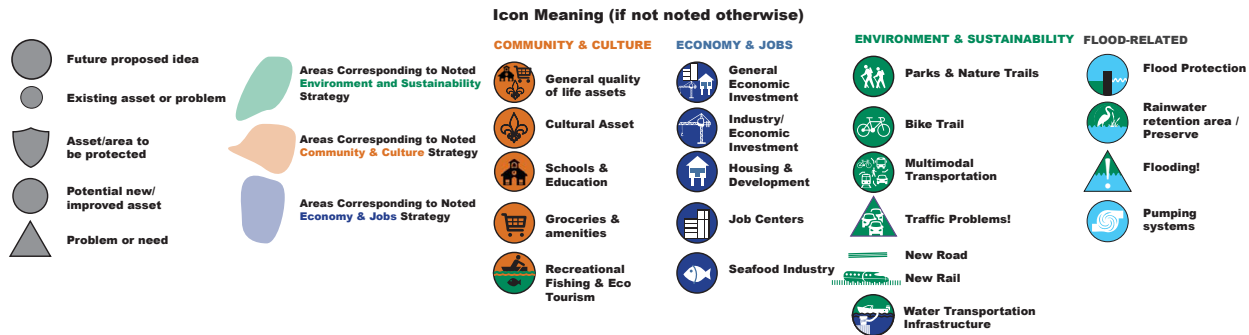
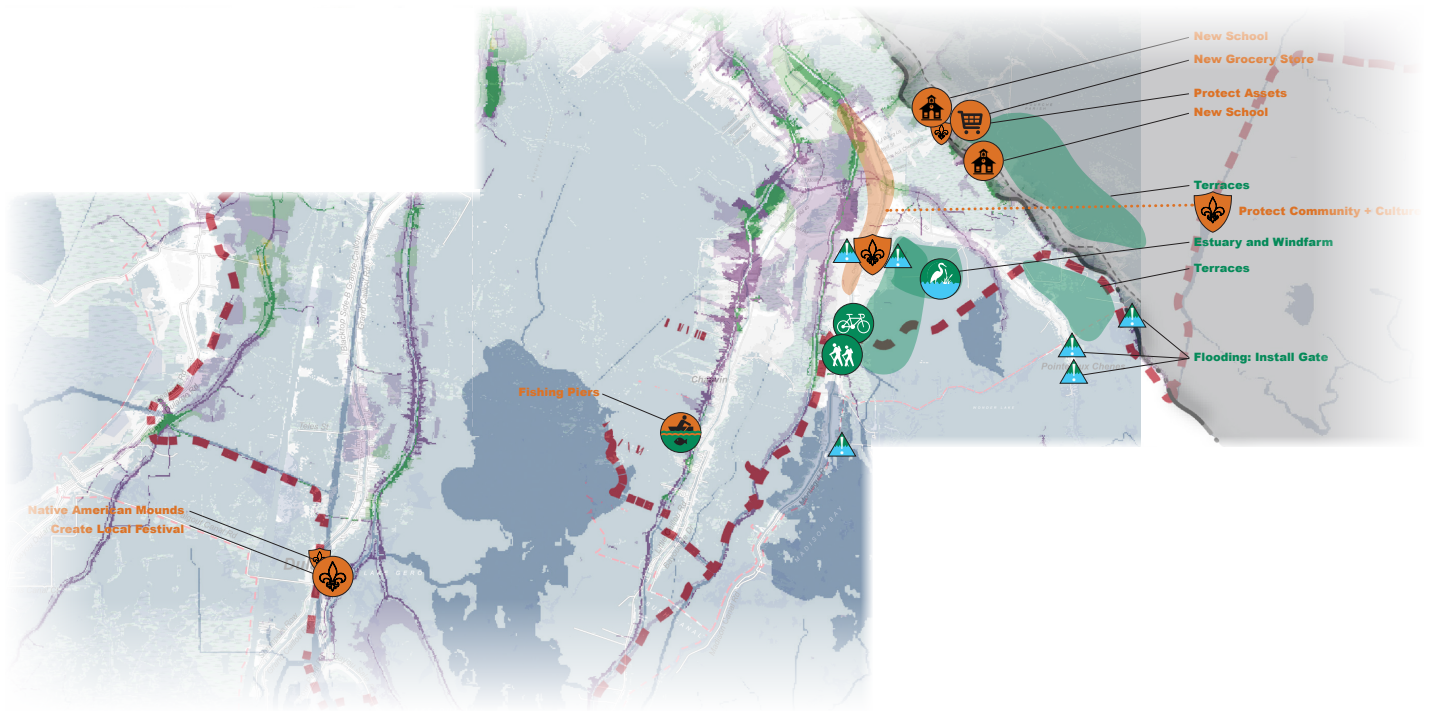


Icon Meaning (if not noted otherwise)			
	Future proposed idea		Areas Corresponding to Noted Environment and Sustainability Strategy
	Existing asset or problem		Areas Corresponding to Noted Community & Culture Strategy
	Asset/area to be protected		Areas Corresponding to Noted Economy & Jobs Strategy
	Potential new/improved asset		
	Problem or need		
COMMUNITY & CULTURE		ECONOMY & JOBS	
	General quality of life assets		General Economic Investment
	Cultural Asset		Industry/Economic Investment
	Schools & Education		Housing & Development
	Groceries & amenities		Job Centers
	Recreational Fishing & Eco Tourism		Seafood Industry
ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY		FLOOD-RELATED	
	Parks & Nature Trails		Flood Protection
	Bike Trail		Rainwater retention area / Preserve
	Multimodal Transportation		Flooding!
	Traffic Problems!		Pumping systems
	New Road		
	New Rail		
	Water Transportation Infrastructure		

Residents at the Gray meeting painted a picture for future growth. They described the need for long-term zoned planning, dense and affordable housing development, walkable neighborhoods, more amenities (groceries, healthcare, recreation), multimodal transportation (light rail, bike lanes, buses), and economic development and diversification. Participants recommended finding ways to promote local seafood in stores and restaurants, in order to support fishermen and elevate the value of local catch. They recognized that the light manufacturing and coastal restoration sectors drive growth, and educational curriculum could feed these industries with technically-trained workers.

Residents stressed that stormwater management was the biggest challenge to achieving this future. Participants cited the need for water retention areas and rain gardens as part of a growth strategy. They also proposed new policies governing subdivision development, like including rain gardens, and parking lot paving, such as pervious pavement. They also cited the need for more pumps, a centralized sewer system, dredging, and maintained ditches and culverts. Five out of six participants were opposed to a stormwater tax. Residents also emphasized the regional problem around stormwater: as more people move north of the parish into paved subdivisions, they pump more water into south Terrebonne, stressing the stormwater system. Therefore, several residents expressed the need for a regional stormwater management strategy that does not punish the southern part of the parish.

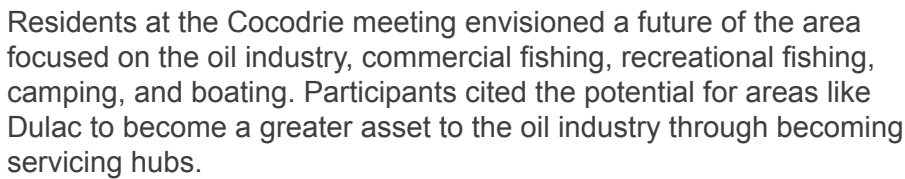
Montegut Summary



Residents at the Montegut meeting focused most on the relationship between flooding, flood insurance, property values and the cost of living. To deal with stormwater, residents recommended installing lock systems, increasing restoration efforts (dredging, building barrier islands and reefs), finishing the levee, and cleaning ditches and drainage systems. Some residents pointed out that approaches like rain gardens would not work in this area because the water table is too high.

Many residents asked for more incentives and policies to help them elevate homes, relocate, or lower their flood insurance costs. Participants pointed out that some people who do not have a mortgage are dropping their insurance policies because they are unaffordable. Several residents said that their neighbors are leaving if they can. One participant stated that he and many others are trying to sell their homes to move north, but no one is buying.

As some people leave, residents also see more RV parks and houses converted to camps, as tourists visit to birdwatch and fish. Participants suggested capitalizing on this by adding public boat launches, and supporting eco-tourism. Residents expressed the need to preserve cultural assets as well, like Native American mounds, and to teach youth about the Cajun culture and the environment in schools. Some cited the need to preserve critical assets like grocery stores in order to support continued living in the area.



Many residents requested public docks and fishing piers to service the eco-tourism economy. They also suggested boardwalks, bike trails, boat rentals, and other water-related amenities to support the recreational economy.

Some residents envisioned a seafood processing center to tag and identify local seafood, in order to better market it to restaurants and stores. This center would also serve as a hub for fishing gear and resources for fishermen. As a coordination and marketing center, this hub would raise the price of local seafood and better support local fishermen, which is a goal shared throughout Terrebonne, Lafourche, and Plaquemines parishes.

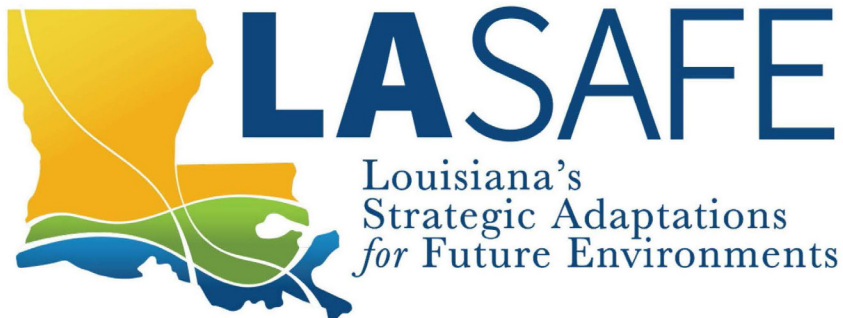
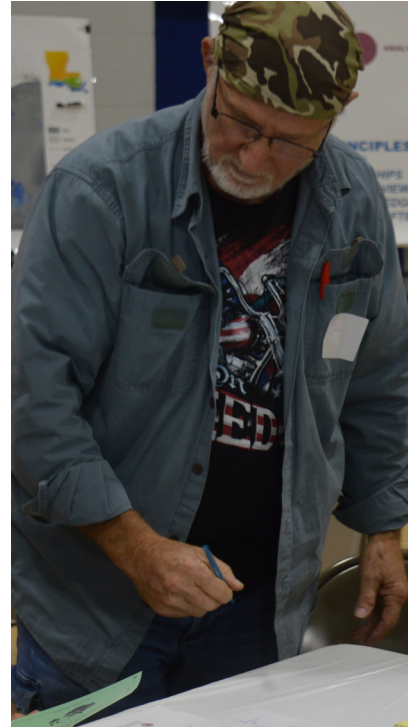
Flooding is a chronic issue in the parish that many residents combat through elevation. Still, affordability is a huge issue. Depending on elevation height, either flood insurance or wind insurance greatly increases the cost of living, pushing some residents out, and leaving others with little disposable income for other activities. Residents suggested lowering insurance rates, improving pumps, cleaning drains, installing locks, dredging bayous, and promoting houseboats and floating businesses (grocery stores), as possible solutions to the flooding and insurance problems. They also advocated for elevated roads for evacuation.

Participants recommended attracting critical amenities, including a fire station, gas station, pharmacy, church, and grocery store. One resident suggested many of these be housed in one community center. Some participants advocated for a larger role for LUMCON as an educational center and community asset for residents. Many discussed the need to preserve culture and pass traditions down through schools and community activities. Residents also mentioned public transit and ferry service.



NEXT STEPS

After the second round of LA SAFE meetings, the project team reviewed all of the results and conducted outreach with key stakeholders. The team designed the activities and questions for the third round of meetings based on the projects, programs, and policy recommendations from this round.



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Email: info@livelasafe.org

GET IN TOUCH!

LA SAFE point of contact:
Terrebonne
 Lauren Marschall
lmarschall@cpex.org
 225.389.7197