An electronic copy of the guidebook can be downloaded from the Louisiana Sea Grant Law & Policy Program Web site (*www.lsu.edu/sglegal*), or a printed copy can be ordered by contacting Jessica Schexnayder, 105 Sea Grant Building, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. Please include a check or money order for $5 when ordering a printed copy to cover shipping and handling. For general information about obtaining a book, e-mail *jsche15@lsu.edu*.

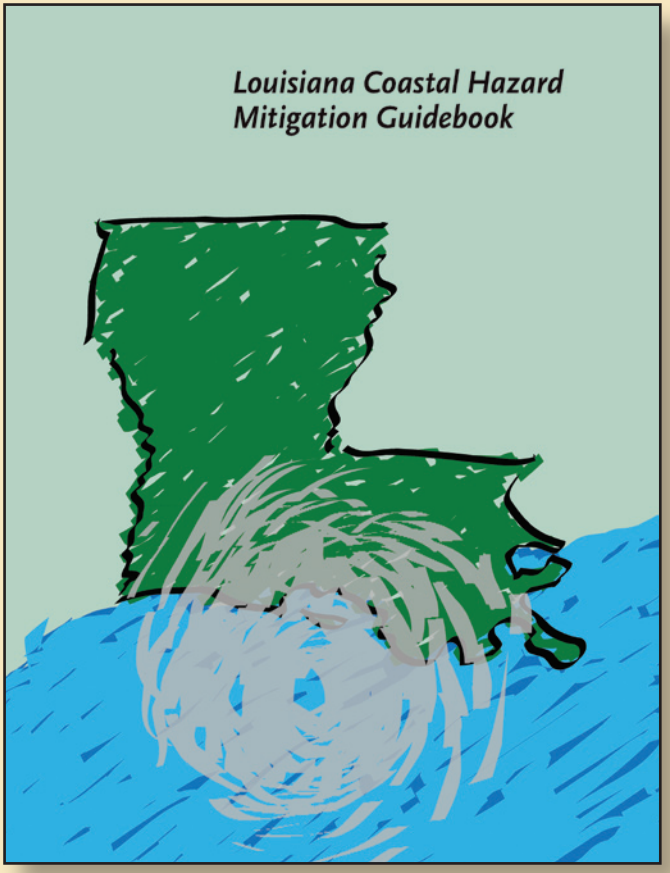
Although Hurricane Katrina was the most destructive and costliest tropical cyclone in the history of the United States, many previous storms were likely more powerful and certainly there are more storms in the state's future. Individuals and local governments can take the lead in protecting lives and property by implementing techniques discussed in the *Louisiana Coastal Hazard Guidebook*.

Air pressure and uplift pulled this roof from a building. These forces can be mitigated against through use of stronger connections to the structure, as outlined in the Louisiana Coastal Hazard Mitigation Guidebook. (photo by B. Kennedy, 2006)

Sea Grant
Louisiana

http://www.lsu.edu/sglegal/

Louisiana Coastal Hazard Mitigation Guidebook



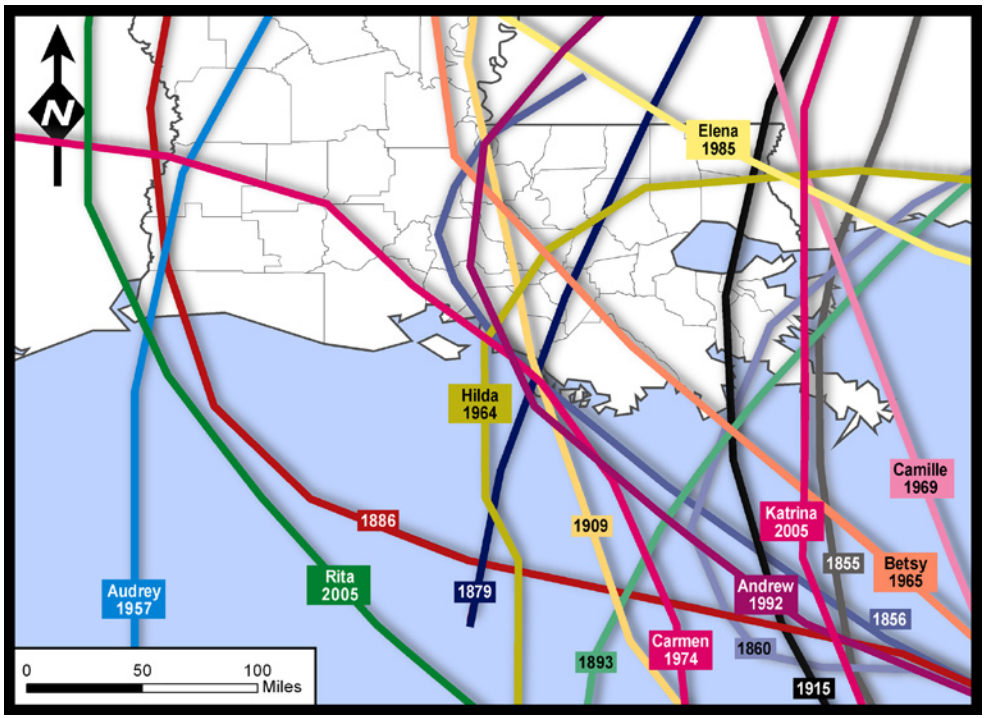
The recent experiences of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita are costly reminders of the physical impact that coastal storms have on the landscape of south Louisiana. If you live here, history indicates that you have a 1-in-10 chance of being affected by a hurricane.

To improve coastal communities' ability to cope with a storm, the *Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Guidebook* has been prepared. The 250-page book – which examines issues from zoning and building siting to construction methods and legal issues – is available for FREE.

Constance Beach, Cameron Parish, after Hurricane Rita. While the structure in the foreground was washed away by Rita's storm surge, the home in the background escaped destruction because it was properly elevated. (photo courtesy D. Dartez, 2005)

The guidebook presents basic strategies that can help planners, managers and property owners in coastal communities better prepare for and recover from hurricanes. The approaches outlined in the guidebook will reduce, but not eliminate, the risks from coastal natural hazards such as storm surge, other flooding, subsidence and sea level rise, and are meant to serve as an extra layer of protection and an additional line of defense.

The guidebook also demonstrates how coastal and inland communities can adopt a flexible approach to hazard planning, allowing them to accommodate a wide range of attitudes toward restrictions on the use of property to mitigate hazards.



Paths of Category 3 or higher hurricanes making landfall in Louisiana, 1851-2006.
(Map by J. Farrell based on data courtesy of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.)