Amphibious architecture is an adaptive flood risk reduction strategy that works in synchrony with natural cycles of flooding to reduce the hazard vulnerability of flood-prone regions and increase their long-term disaster resilience. Amphibious construction is an adaptive flood strategy for flood-resilient housing. The lake Old River was once part of the course of the Mississippi River. It remains connected to the Mississippi at its lower end, and thus the community settled on its west bank lies outside the Mississippi River levee system. Old River's water level rises and falls with the seasonal flooding of the Mississippi. In this remote location, local residents devised the ingenious amphibious foundation system that has kept their homes dry for as long as four decades and is the inspiration for the Buoyant Foundation Project's basic design. This system works in synchrony with a region's natural cycles of flooding, rather than attempting to obstruct or control them. The strategy replaces the house's constructional guidance system with a matrix of buoyancy blocks. For this reason, the terms "floating" and "submerged" are more appropriate than "floating" and "submerged" to describe the submerged technologies with a sensitivity to sustainable strategies and then lower it to its original position by flotation in extreme flood scenarios. The residents of Leeville are mostly fishermen or workers in the oil industry. With their land disappearing, and now cut off from major transportation routes, they are losing the area of a football field per hour. The lake Old River was once part of the course of the Mississippi River. It remains connected to the Mississippi at its lower end, and thus the community settled on its west bank lies outside the Mississippi River levee system. Old River's water level rises and falls with the seasonal flooding of the Mississippi. In this remote location, local residents devised the ingenious amphibious foundation system that has kept their homes dry for as long as four decades and is the inspiration for the Buoyant Foundation Project's basic design. This system works in synchrony with a region's natural cycles of flooding, rather than attempting to obstruct or control them. The strategy replaces the house's constructional guidance system with a matrix of buoyancy blocks. For this reason, the terms "floating" and "submerged" are more appropriate than "floating" and "submerged" to describe the submerged technologies with a sensitivity to sustainable strategies and then lower it to its original position by flotation in extreme flood scenarios. The residents of Leeville are mostly fishermen or workers in the oil industry. With their land disappearing, and now cut off from major transportation routes, they are losing the area of a football field per hour. The lake Old River was once part of the course of the Mississippi River. It remains connected to the Mississippi at its lower end, and thus the community settled on its west bank lies outside the Mississippi River levee system. Old River's water level rises and falls with the seasonal flooding of the Mississippi. In this remote location, local residents devised the ingenious amphibious foundation system that has kept their homes dry for as long as four decades and is the inspiration for the Buoyant Foundation Project's basic design. This system works in synchrony with a region's natural cycles of flooding, rather than attempting to obstruct or control them. The strategy replaces the house's constructional guidance system with a matrix of buoyancy blocks. For this reason, the terms "floating" and "submerged" are more appropriate than "floating" and "submerged" to describe the submerged technologies with a sensitivity to sustainable strategies and then lower it to its original position by flotation in extreme flood scenarios. The residents of Leeville are mostly fishermen or workers in the oil industry. With their land disappearing, and now cut off from major transportation routes, they are losing the area of a football field per hour.