



East Feliciana

PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION UPDATE – 2017



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EAST FELICIANA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

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East Feliciana Parish



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East Feliciana Parish
Town of Clinton
Town of Jackson
Village of Norwood
Town of Slaughter
Village of Wilson

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1. Introduction

Hazard Mitigation is defined as sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards and their effects. Hazard Mitigation Planning is the process through which natural hazards that threaten communities are identified, likely impacts of those hazards are determined, mitigation goals are set, and appropriate strategies that would lessen the impacts are determined, prioritized, and implemented.

In that regard, this plan (a) documents the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process; (b) identifies natural hazards and risks within the parish; and (c) identifies the parish's hazard mitigation strategy to make East Feliciana Parish less vulnerable and more disaster resistant. It also includes mitigation project scoping to further identify the extent of work, estimated costs, and implementation timing requirements of proposed selected mitigation projects. Information in the plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and local policy decisions affecting future land use.

The East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan that includes the following jurisdictions which participated in the planning process:

- Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish
- Town of Clinton
- Town of Jackson
- Village of Norwood
- Town of Slaughter
- Village of Wilson

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), now under the Department of Homeland Security, has made reducing losses from natural disasters one of its primary goals. The Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and subsequent implementation of recommended projects, measures, and policies is the primary means to achieving these goals. Mitigation planning and project implementation has become even more significant in a post-Katrina and Rita environment in south Louisiana.

This Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive plan for disaster resiliency in East Feliciana Parish. The parish is subject to natural hazards that threaten life and health and have caused extensive property damage. To better understand these hazards and their impacts on people and property, and to identify ways to reduce those impacts, the parish's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness undertook this Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

"Hazard mitigation" does not mean that all hazards are stopped or prevented. It does not suggest complete elimination of the damage or disruption caused by such incidents. Natural forces are powerful and most natural hazards are well beyond our ability to control. Mitigation does not mean quick fixes. It is a long term approach to reduce hazard vulnerability. As defined by FEMA, "hazard mitigation" means any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.

Why this plan? Every community faces different hazards and every community has different resources and interests to bring to bear on its problems. Because there are many ways to deal with natural hazards and many agencies that can help, there is no one solution or cookbook for managing or mitigating their effects.

Planning is one of the best ways to correct these shortcomings and produce a program of activities that will best mitigate the impact of local hazards and meet other local needs. A well-prepared plan will ensure that

all possible activities are reviewed and implemented so that the problem is addressed by the most appropriate and efficient solutions. It can also ensure that activities are coordinated with each other and with other goals and programs, preventing conflicts and reducing the costs of implementing each individual activity.

Mitigation activities need funding. Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (42 USC 5165), a mitigation plan is a requirement for federal mitigation funds. Therefore, a mitigation plan will both guide the best use of mitigation funding and meet the prerequisite for obtaining such funds from FEMA. FEMA also recognizes plans through its Community Rating System, a program that reduces flood insurance premiums in participating communities. This program is described at the end of this chapter.

This plan identifies activities that can be undertaken by both the public and the private sectors to reduce safety hazards, health hazards, and property damage caused by natural hazards. It fulfills the federal mitigation planning requirements, qualifies for Community Rating System credit, and provides the parish and its municipalities with a blueprint for reducing the impacts of these natural hazards on people and property.

Location, Demography, and Economy

Location

Commonly referred to as one of the Florida Parishes, East Feliciana Parish is an irregular-shaped parish located in southeast Louisiana that is located approximately 30 miles north of Baton Rouge (*Figure 1-1*). It is surrounded by St. Helena Parish to the east, East Baton Rouge Parish to the south, West Feliciana Parish to the west, and Wilkinson County, Mississippi to the north. The total area of the parish is approximately 116,755 acres, of which 2,277 acres is water.



Figure 1-1: Location of East Feliciana Parish within the State of Louisiana

The topographical landscape of the parish consists of rolling terrain covered by slash pine and hardwood forests. Elevations in the parish range from less than 25 feet in the southwestern portion to over 350 feet in the northern portion. The eastern border of the parish is the Amite River, a relatively small river that empties into Lake Maurepas. The western border of the parish is formed by Thompson Creek, which ultimately drains into the Mississippi River. The Comite River is another waterway that runs north-south through the middle of the parish. There is also a variety of smaller streams, creeks, and bayous located within East Feliciana Parish.

East Feliciana Parish is located in Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 2.

As noted above, East Feliciana Parish is located in the southeastern region of Louisiana.



Figure 1-2: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

Table 1-1: East Feliciana Parish Population
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

	2010 Census	2014 Census	Current Year (If Available)	Percent Change 2010 - 2014
Total Population	20,263	19,813	—	-2.20%
Population Density (Pop/Sq. Mi.)	44.7	—	—	—
Total Households	8,014	8,166	—	—

Economy

A hard-working labor force, abundant raw materials, location near a major water corridor of significant industrial activity, and land for commercial and industrial development make East Feliciana Parish an ideal prospect for business investment. Located near a corridor of significant industrial activity, the land throughout East Feliciana Parish is prime for commercial and industrial development. Timber has been an established industry in East Feliciana Parish for many years, including wood processing and refining. Some of the crops produced in East Feliciana Parish include cotton, sweet potatoes, grain sorghum, soybeans, and wheat.

Tourism also has a great impact on East Feliciana Parish. Considered to be the heart of English Louisiana's Plantation Country, East Feliciana Parish is noted for its scenic beauty and historic landmarks. Thirty-two properties throughout the parish are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Annual

events include the Battle of Jackson Crossroads Reenactment, The Jackson Assembly Antiques Festival, The Feliciana Spring Sampler, and The Pecan Ridge Bluegrass Festival.

Industry data for business patterns in East Feliciana Parish can be found in the table below:

Table 1-2: Business Patterns in East Feliciana Parish
(Source: <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl>)

Business Description	Number of Employees	Number of Establishments	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
Retail Trade	266	38	5,522
Manufacturing	270	11	10,833
Health Care and Social Assistance			
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction	20-99	6	1,677
Transportation and Warehousing	95	12	8,545
Construction	93	24	3,608
Administration and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	5	4	183
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0-19	7	497
Wholesale Trade	100-249	9	—
Other Services (except Public Administration)	119	30	2,555
Accommodation and Food Services	166	16	1,732
Financial and Insurance	100-249	18	5,484
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	41	21	2,497
Information	0-19	4	—
Educational Services	20-99	2	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0-19	3	—
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0-19	5	898
Utilities	0-19	1	—

While nature has presented the parish with a variety of hazards, the parish has the human resources that can face those hazards and manage the impact they have on people and property. This plan will discuss hazards affecting East Feliciana Parish. Hazard Profiles (see Section Two) contain detailed information on the likelihood of occurrence, possible magnitude or intensity, areas of the parish that could be affected, and conditions that could influence the manifestation of the hazard.

Hazard Mitigation

To fully understand hazard mitigation efforts in East Feliciana Parish and throughout Louisiana, it is first crucial to understand how hazard mitigation relates to the broader concept of emergency management. In the early 1980s, the newly-created Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was charged with developing a structure for how the federal, state, and local governments would respond to disasters. FEMA developed the *four phases of emergency management*, an approach which can be applied to all disasters. The four phases are as follows:

- **Hazard Mitigation**—described by FEMA and the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) as “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.” The goal of mitigation is to save lives and reduce property damage. Besides significantly aiding in the obviously desirous goal of saving human lives, mitigation can reduce the enormous cost

of disasters to property owners and all levels of government. In addition, mitigation can protect critical community facilities and minimize community disruption, helping communities return to usual daily living in the aftermath of disaster. Examples of mitigation involve a range of activities and actions including the following: land-use planning, adoption and enforcement of building codes, and construction projects (e.g., flood proofing homes through elevation, or acquisition or relocation away from floodplains).

- **Emergency Preparedness**—includes plans and preparations made to save lives and property and to facilitate response operations before a disaster event.
- **Disaster Response**—includes actions taken to provide emergency assistance, save lives, minimize property damage, and speed recovery immediately following a disaster.
- **Disaster Recovery**—includes actions taken to return to a normal or improved operating condition following a disaster.

Figure 1-3 illustrates the basic relationship between these phases of emergency management. While hazard mitigation may occur both before and after a disaster event, it is significantly more effective when implemented before an event occurs. This is one of the key elements of this plan and its overall strategy: reduce risk before disaster strikes in order to minimize the need for post-disaster response and recovery.

As *Figure 1-3* demonstrates, mitigation relies on updating in the wake of disaster. This can give the appearance that mitigation is only reactive rather than proactive. In reality, however, post-disaster revision is a vital component of improving mitigation. Each hazardous event affords an opportunity to reduce the consequences of future occurrences.



Figure 1-3: The Four Phases of Emergency Management and their Relation to Future Hazard Mitigation
(Source: Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

Unfortunately, this cycle can be painful for a community. For instance, the risks of disasters that could create catastrophic incidents in Louisiana were thought to be relatively well-understood prior to 2005. However, the impact of the 2005 hurricane season on the Gulf Coast region of the United States prompted a new level of planning and engagement related to disaster response, recovery, and hazard mitigation. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit three weeks apart and together caused astonishing damage to human life and to property. The two storms highlighted a hurricane season that spawned 28 storms—unparalleled in

American history. The 2005 hurricane season confirmed Louisiana's extreme exposure to natural disasters and both the positive effects and the concerns resulting from engineered flood-protection solutions.

The catastrophic events of 2005 had profound impacts on emergency management and hazard mitigation throughout Louisiana. As detailed later in this document, significant funding has been made available to the State of Louisiana and its parishes for the purpose of hazard mitigation planning. The storms also raised awareness of the importance of hazard mitigation among decision-makers and the general population, which

has been particularly important since natural hazards will likely be increasing in frequency, magnitude, and impact in the coming years due to climate change.

General Strategy

During the last update to the Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) began a long-term effort to better integrate key components of all plans with hazard mitigation implications in Louisiana to ensure that the programs, policies, recommendations, and implementation strategies are internally consistent. As each of these documents has been adopted by various agencies within the state, the SHMT has worked to incorporate this information into the decision process.

Part of the ongoing integration process is that GOHSEP encourages the parishes and the local municipalities with independent hazard mitigation plans to utilize the same plan format and methodologies as the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to create continuity of information from local to state mitigation plans and programs.

The 2017 East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan maintains much of the information from the 2006 and 2011 plan versions, but it now reflects the order and methodologies of the 2011 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The sections in the 2011 East Feliciana Hazard Mitigation Plan were as follows:

- Section One Introduction
- Section Two Parish Profile
- Section Three Planning Process
- Section Four Risk Assessment
- Section Five Vulnerability Assessment
- Section Six Mitigation Strategy
- Section Seven The Planning Pilot Program
- Section Eight Plan Implementation and Maintenance
- Appendices

This plan update now also coheres with the Plain Writing Act of 2010, which requires federal agencies to use clear communication that is accessible, consistent, understandable, and useful to the public. While the state of Louisiana and its political subdivisions are not required to meet such standards, the Act aligns with best practices in hazard mitigation. Since successful hazard mitigation relies on full implementation and cooperation at all levels of government and community, a successful hazard mitigation plan must also be easily used at all of these levels. Nevertheless, the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee was not ignorant or dismissive of the successful analysis and mitigation planning executed in previous plan updates. This plan update remains coherent with those documents, retaining language and content when needed, deleting it when appropriate, and augmenting it when constructive.

2017 Plan Update

This 2017 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

- East Feliciana Parish and the participating municipalities will identify and implement preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
- East Feliciana Parish and the participating municipalities will increase public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
- East Feliciana Parish and participating municipalities will implement training and exercises to better prepare government officials to mitigate against, respond to, and recover from disasters
- East Feliciana Parish and the participating municipalities will facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards

This plan update makes a number of textual changes throughout, but the most obvious changes are data related and structural edits. First, the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS) was used as a data source for hazard identification because it incorporates all storm event data from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Events Database used in previous plans, as well as storm event data from other sources including the NOAA Storm Prediction Center, National Hurricane Center, and U.S. Fire Administration. Furthermore, all of the sections were updated to reflect the most current information and the most current vision of the plan update. Second, instead of eleven, separate sections for numerous tables, maps, and appendices, the present plan update has four sections and five appendices. The most significant changes are the newly developed hazard profiles and risk assessments, as well as the removal of repetition between sections from the previous plan updates. The 2017 plan update is organized generally as follows:

- Section One Introduction
- Section Two Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment
- Section Three Capability Assessment
- Section Four Mitigation Strategy
- Appendix A Planning Process
- Appendix B Plan Maintenance
- Appendix C Essential Facilities
- Appendix D Plan Adoption
- Appendix E State Required Worksheets

Table 1-4: Plan Crosswalk

2011 Plan	Revised Plan (2017)
Section 1: Introduction	Section 1: Introduction
Section 2: Parish Profile	Section 1: Introduction
Section 3: Planning Process	Appendix A: Planning Process
Section 4: Risk Assessment	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 3: Capability Assessment
Section 5: Vulnerability Assessment	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
Section 6: Mitigation Strategy	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy
Section 7: The Planning Pilot Program	N/A
Section 8: Plan Maintenance	Appendix B: Plan Maintenance
Appendices	Appendices

Despite changes in this plan update, the plan remains consistent in its emphasis on the few types of hazards that pose the most risk to loss of life, injury, and property in East Feliciana Parish and its municipalities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, East Feliciana Parish remains at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including flooding, tornadoes, and tropical cyclone activity. All of the parish is also at high risk of damages from high winds and wind-borne debris caused by various meteorological phenomena. Other hazards threaten the parish and/or its municipalities, although not to such great degrees and not in such widespread ways. In all cases, the relative social vulnerability of areas threatened and affected plays a significant role in how governmental agencies and their partners (local, parish, state, and federal) prepare for and respond to disasters.

Mitigation efforts related to particular hazards are highly individualized by jurisdiction. Flexibility in response and planning is essential. The most important step forward to improve hazard management capability is to improve coordination and information sharing between the various levels of government regarding hazards.

2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

This section assesses the various hazard risks that East Feliciana Parish faces in order to identify a strategy for mitigation. Having identified the categories of hazards, emergencies, disasters, and catastrophes, this section details the major climatological and natural/human-influenced hazards by (1) defining them, (2) explaining how they are measured, (3) describing their geographic extent, (4) surveying their previous occurrences, and (5) evaluating their future likelihood of occurrences.

The table below provides an overview of the hazards that had been previously profiled in the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan published in 2011, as well as the hazards that were identified in the state's 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan that were considered to be of high or medium risk for the parish by the state. Those hazards identified as high or medium risk by the state or previously identified as a risk by the parish, have been determined to provide a risk to the parish and will be profiled in this section.

Table 2-1: Hazard Profile Summary

Hazard	Profiled in Last Plan	Considered Medium or High Risk in the State's HM Plan	Profiled in the 2017 Update
Subsidence	X	X	*
Drought	X		X
Expansive Soils			
Fog			
Flooding	X	X	X
Extreme Heat			
Sinkholes			
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)	X	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X	X	X
Tsunamis			
Wildfires	X		X
Winter Storms	X		X
Dam Failure	X		+
Levee Failure	X		+

* Hazard was profiled but discounted

+ Data deficiency

Prevalent Hazards to the Community

While many of the hazards identified in [Table 2-1](#) occur in the parish, their occurrence was not merited for further study by the planning committee. The determination was made to focus attention and resources on the most prevalent hazards, which include the hazards previously profiled. The hazard of subsidence was discounted due to having no impact on the parish, while the hazards of dam and levee failure claim a data deficiency.

The following hazards have been selected to be included in this risk assessment:

- a) Drought
- b) Flooding (backwater, riverine, localized stormwater event)
- c) Subsidence
- d) Thunderstorms (hail, lightning, wind)
- e) Tornadoes
- f) Tropical Cyclones (flooding and high winds)
- g) Wildfires
- h) Winter Storms
- i) Dam Failure
- j) Levee Failure

For analysis purposes, the impact of the critical and prevalent hazards is summarized as follows:

- Flooding from rivers and waterways, rain storms, tropical cyclones, and hurricanes in the following forms:
 - a) Riverine
 - b) Stormwater
 - c) Surge
 - d) Backwater flooding (as the result of river flooding and surge)
- High wind damage most commonly resulting from hurricanes, thunderstorms, and tornadoes
- Property and crop damage resulting from drought and wildfires

The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones and flooding were determined to be the most prevalent hazards to the parish. Thirteen of the fifteen Presidential Declarations East Feliciana Parish has received resulted from either tropical cyclones (10 declarations) or flooding (3 declarations), which validates these as the most significant hazards. Therefore, the issues of hurricanes and floods will both serve as the main focus during the mitigation planning process. Hurricanes present risks from the potential for flooding, primarily resulting from storm surge, and high wind speeds. While storm surge is considered the hazard with the most destructive potential, the risk assessment will also assess non-storm surge flooding as well. Flooding can also occur from non-hurricane events, as flash floods are a common occurrence due to heavy rainfall.

Hurricanes, tropical storms, and heavy storms are fairly common occurrences, and resultant wind damage is of utmost concern. Damage from high winds can include roof damage, destruction of homes and commercial buildings, downed trees and power lines, and damage and disruption to services caused by heavy debris. A wind map for East Feliciana Parish is included in the hurricane risk assessment.

East Feliciana Parish is also susceptible to tornadoes. Tornadoes can spawn from tropical cyclones or severe weather systems that pass through East Feliciana Parish. High winds produced by tornadoes have the potential to destroy residential and commercial buildings, as well as create wind-borne objects from the debris produced by the destruction of the natural and human environment, such as building materials and trees.

Previous Occurrences

Table 2-2 summarizes federal disaster declarations for East Feliciana Parish since 1965. Information includes names, dates, and types of disaster.

Table 2-2: East Feliciana Parish Major Disaster Declarations

Disaster Declaration Number	Date	Type of Disaster
208	9/10/1965	Tropical Cyclone - Hurricane Betsy
3031	2/22/1977	Drought and Freezing
534	5/2/1977	Severe Storms and Flooding
829	5/20/1989	Severe Storms and Flooding
956	8/26/1992	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Andrew
1380	6/11/2001	Tropical Cyclone - Tropical Storm Allison
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili
3172	2/1/2003	Loss of Space Shuttle Columbia
1548	9/15/2004	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Ivan
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Gustav
3322	5/6/2011	Flooding
4041	10/28/2011	Tropical Cyclone - Tropical Storm Lee
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac

Probability of Future Hazard Events

The probability of a hazard event occurring in East Feliciana Parish is estimated in the table on the following page. The percent chance of an event happening during any given year was calculated by posting past events and dividing by the time period. Unless otherwise indicated, the time period used to assess probability followed the method used in the State of Louisiana’s most current Hazard Mitigation Plan. The primary source for historical data used throughout the plan is the Spatial Hazards Events and Losses Database (SHELDUS), which provides historical hazard data from 1960 to 2014. In staying consistent with the state plan, the SHELDUS database was evaluated for the last twenty five years (1989 – 2014) in order to determine future probability of a hazard occurring. While the 25-year record used by the State was adopted for the purpose of determining the overall probability, in order to assist with determining estimated losses, unless otherwise stated, the full 54-year record was used when Hazus-Multi-Hazard (MH) wasn’t available to determine losses. This full record was used to provide a more extensive record to determine losses. All assessed damages were adjusted for inflation in order to reflect the equivalent amount of damages with the value of the U.S. dollar today. In addition, the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) was also used to help identify hazard data specific to the municipalities. This was used due to it containing specific data for cities, whereas the data within SHELDUS is limited to parishes.

The following table shows the annual probability for each hazard occurring across the parish and in separate jurisdictions:

Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence

Hazard	Probability					
	East Feliciana (Unincorporated)	Clinton	Jackson	Norwood	Slaughter	Wilson
Drought	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Flooding	12%	16%	12%	8%	8%	8%
Land Subsidence	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Thunderstorms (Hail)	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%
Thunderstorms (Lightning)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Thunderstorms (Wind)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Tropical Cyclones	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Wildfires	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Winter Storms	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Dam Failure	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Levee Failure	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

As shown in [Table 2-3](#), thunderstorm winds for the entire planning area, have the highest annual chance of occurrence in the parish (100%), followed by hailstorms (84%), tropical cyclones (20%), and flooding for the incorporated area of Clinton and tornadoes (16%). Flood events in the remaining incorporated areas have a slightly lower chance of occurring annually. Winter storms have a 12% annual chance of reoccurrence, followed by drought (8%), and lightning and wildfires (< 1%). Subsidence was discounted since the annual chance of occurrence was calculated at less than 1% and they have no impact on East Feliciana Parish. Dam and levee failure claim a data deficiency.

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

As part of the Risk Assessment, the planning team identified essential facilities throughout the parish. Several methods were used to assist in identifying all essential facilities, including field data collected by the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) on critical infrastructure from a previous hazard mitigation project.

Within the entire planning area, there is an estimated value of \$2,577,943,000 in structures throughout the parish. The tables below provide the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

Table 2-4: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout East Feliciana Parish

Occupancy	East Feliciana Parish	Unincorporated East Feliciana	Clinton	Jackson
Agricultural	\$11,494,000	\$9,306,000	\$1,294,000	\$286,000
Commercial	\$274,636,000	\$107,164,000	\$108,233,000	\$32,543,000
Government	\$80,305,000	\$56,260,000	\$11,677,000	\$3,778,000
Industrial	\$61,918,000	\$23,974,000	\$21,244,000	\$9,119,000
Religion	\$105,216,000	\$66,940,000	\$12,022,000	\$14,296,000
Residential	\$2,015,858,000	\$1,347,679,000	\$160,194,000	\$298,223,000
Education	\$28,516,000	\$1,308,000	\$11,158,000	\$15,378,000
Total	\$2,577,943,000	\$1,612,631,000	\$325,822,000	\$373,623,000

Table 2-4: Estimated Total of Potential Losses (Continued)

Occupancy	Norwood	Slaughter	Wilson
Agricultural	\$0	\$608,000	\$0
Commercial	\$4,112,000	\$19,482,000	\$3,102,000
Government	\$266,000	\$7,422,000	\$902,000
Industrial	\$0	\$7,066,000	\$515,000
Religion	\$4,160,000	\$3,448,000	\$4,350,000
Residential	\$40,406,000	\$110,517,000	\$58,839,000
Education	\$0	\$0	\$672,000
Total	\$48,944,000	\$148,543,000	\$68,380,000

Essential Facilities of the Parish

The following figures show the locations and names of the essential facilities within the parish:

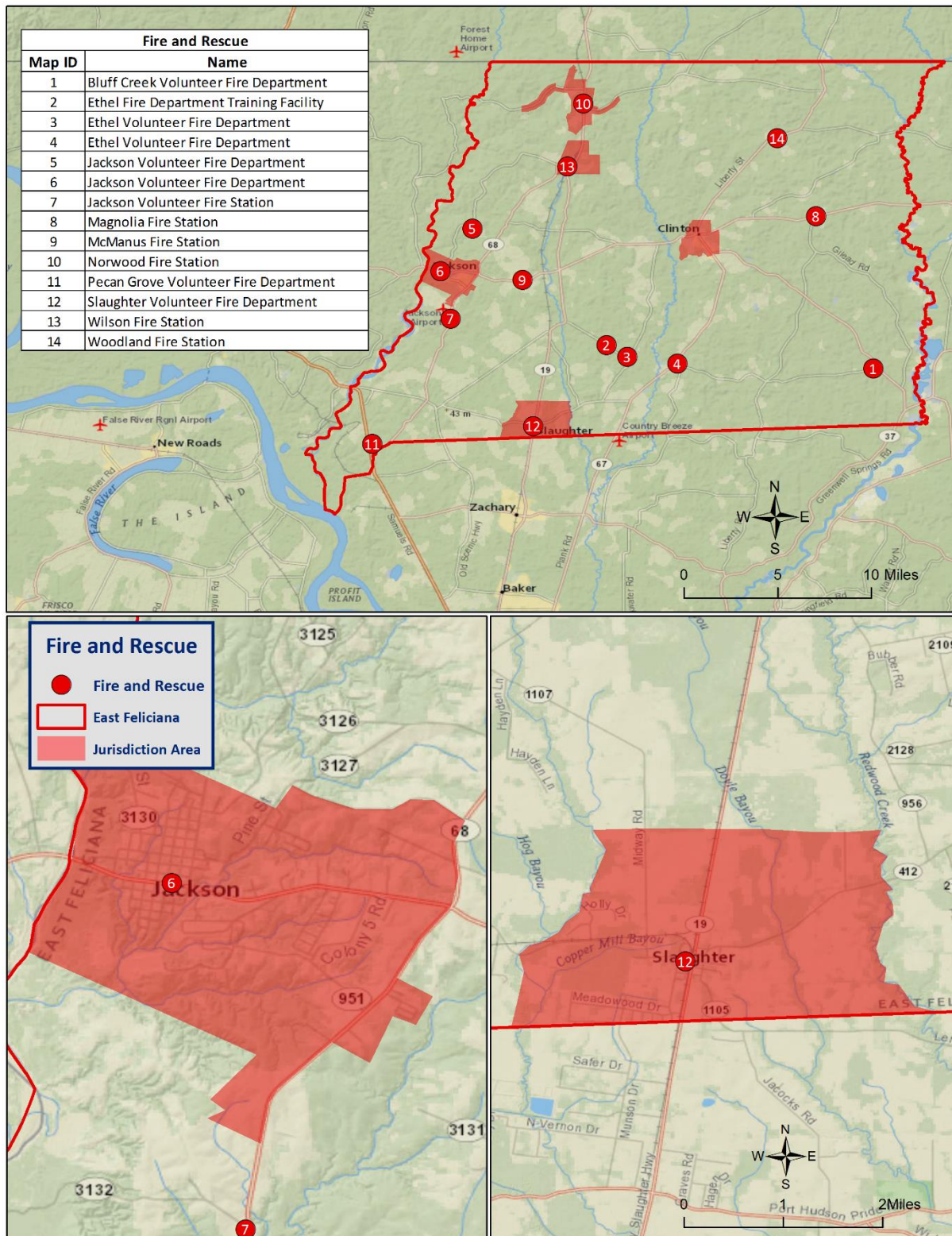


Figure 2-1: Fire and Rescue Buildings in East Feliciana Parish

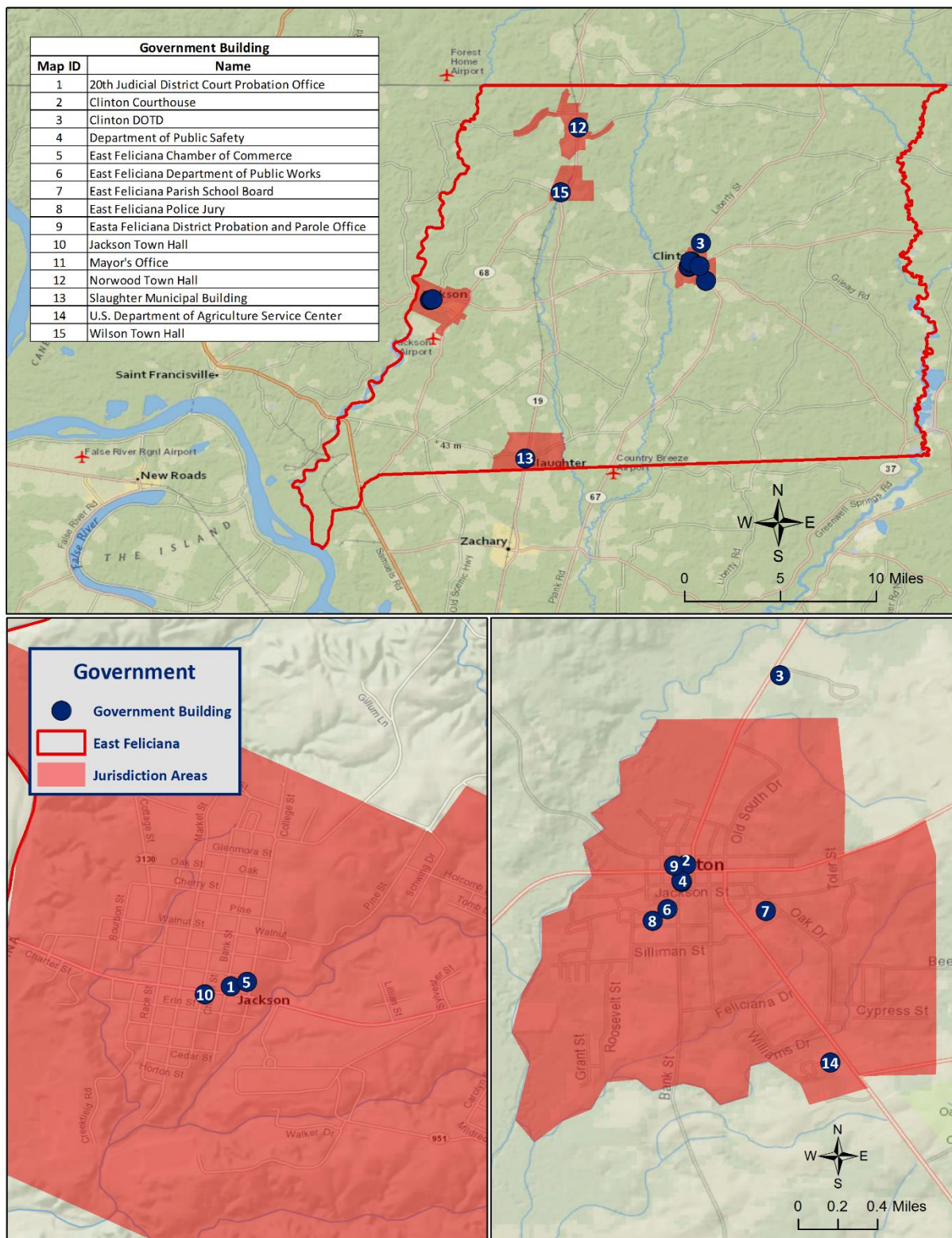
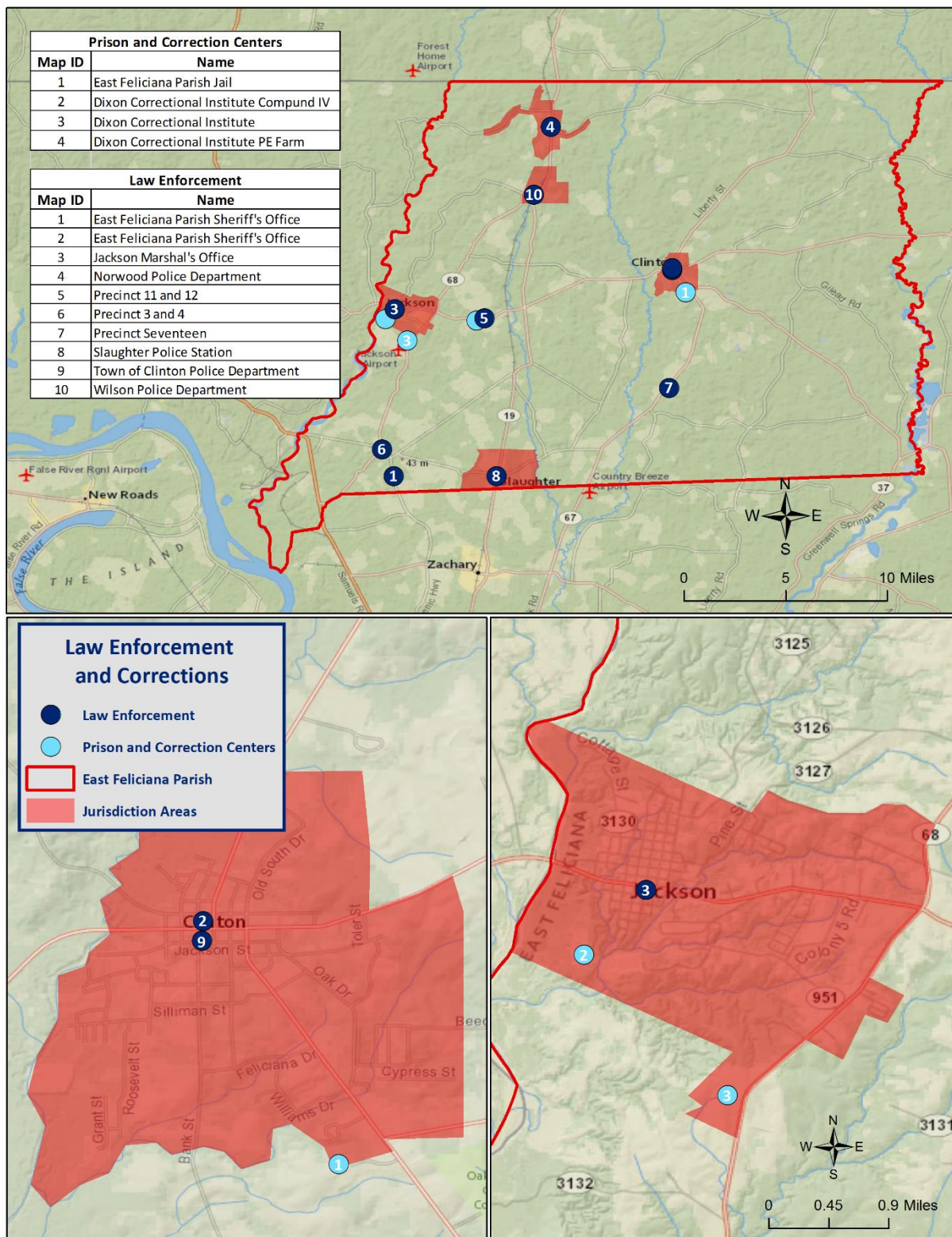
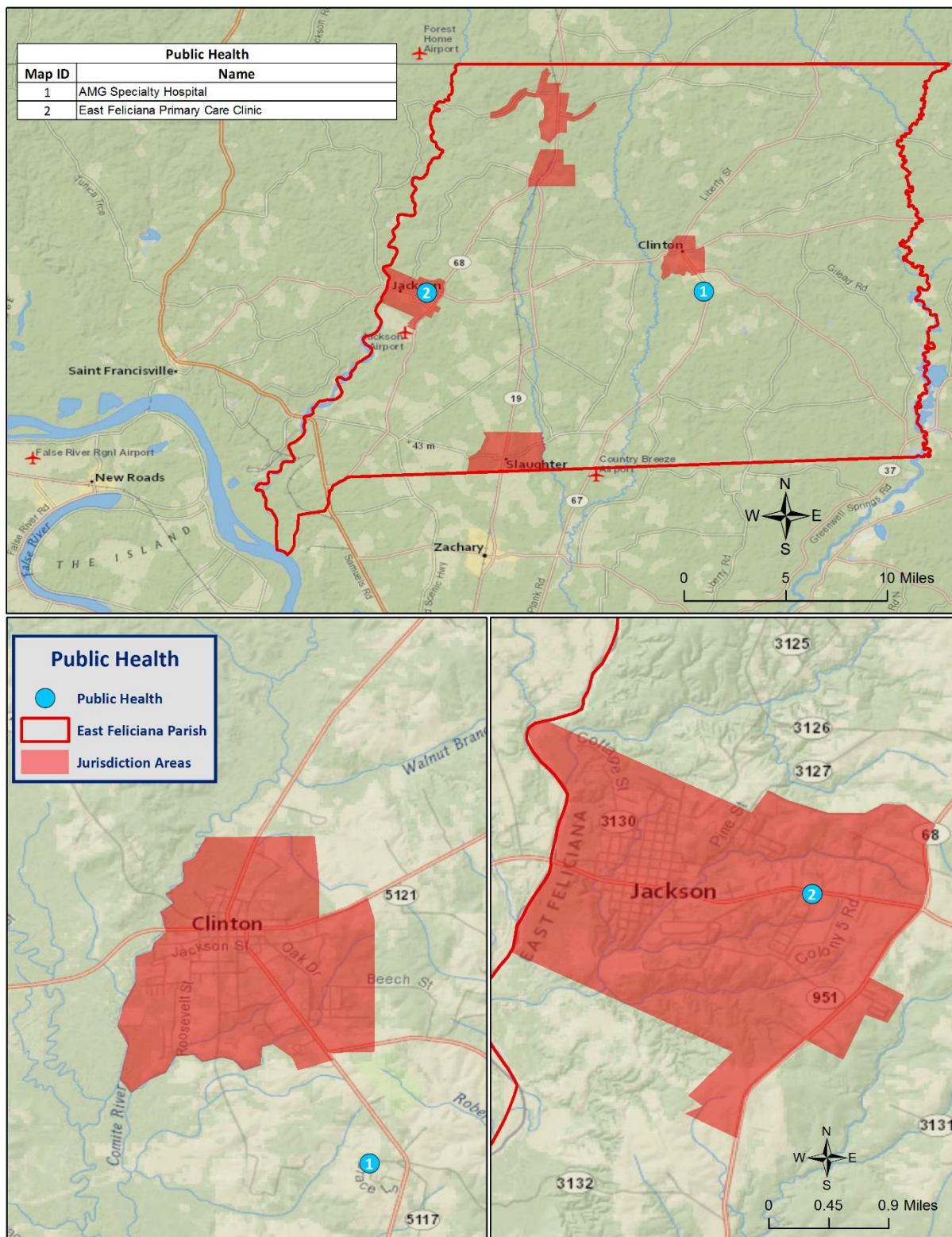


Figure 2-2: Government Buildings in East Feliciana Parish







Future Development Trends

East Feliciana Parish experienced a small growth in housing and a decline in population between the years of 2000 and 2014, going from a population of 21,298 with 7,915 housing units in 2000 to a population of 19,964 with 8,093 housing units in 2014. This population decline was largely in the incorporated area of Clinton and Norwood from the years 2000 to 2010, and in the unincorporated area of East Feliciana Parish and the incorporated area of Norwood from 2010 to 2014. The future population and number of buildings can be estimated using U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The following tables show population and housing unit estimates from 2000 to 2014:

Table 2-5: Population Growth Rate for East Feliciana Parish

Total Population	East Feliciana Parish	East Feliciana (Unincorporated)	Clinton	Jackson	Norwood	Slaughter	Wilson
1-Apr-00	21,298	13,163	2,010	4,065	384	1,002	674
1-Apr-10	20,190	12,804	1,646	3,834	321	993	592
1-Jul-14	19,964	12,450	1,657	3,819	286	1,159	593
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	-5.2%	-2.7%	-18.1%	-5.7%	-16.4%	-0.9%	-12.2%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-0.5%	-0.3%	-1.8%	-0.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.2%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2014	-1.1%	-2.8%	0.7%	-0.4%	-10.9%	16.7%	0.2%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	-0.28%	-0.69%	0.17%	-0.10%	-2.73%	4.18%	0.04%

Table 2-6: Housing Growth Rate for East Feliciana Parish

Total Housing Units	East Feliciana Parish	East Feliciana (Unincorporated)	Clinton	Jackson	Norwood	Slaughter	Wilson
1-Apr-00	7,915	5,341	771	992	172	376	263
1-Apr-10	8,014	5,487	740	940	180	392	275
1-Jul-14	8,093	5,502	863	841	176	459	252
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	1.3%	2.7%	-4.0%	-5.2%	4.7%	4.3%	4.6%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.1%	0.3%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2014	1.0%	0.3%	16.6%	-10.5%	-2.2%	17.1%	-8.4%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	0.2%	0.1%	4.2%	-2.6%	-0.6%	4.3%	-2.1%

As shown in the previous tables, East Feliciana Parish has experienced a slight decline in population and growth in housing units. Housing growth rates grew at 0.1% annually from 2000 to 2010, and at 0.2% annually from 2010 to 2014. Population growth rates for the parish fell at -0.5% annually from 2000 to 2010, and -0.28% annually from 2010 to 2014. From 2000 to 2010, the incorporated area of Clinton had the largest decrease in population overall at -18.1%, followed by the incorporated area of Norwood at -16.4%. From 2010 to 2014, Norwood experienced the largest decline in population at -10.9%, followed by the unincorporated area of East Feliciana Parish at -2.8%.

The incorporated area of Norwood experienced the largest increase in housing units from 2000 to 2010 at 4.7%, followed by the incorporated area of Wilson at 4.6%. From 2010 to 2014, the incorporated area of Slaughter experienced the largest increase in housing units at 17.1%, followed by the incorporated area of Clinton at 16.6%.

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts were estimated for five years and ten years in the future (2019 and 2024). Yearly population and housing growth rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite flood and tropical cyclones. Based on a review of available information, it is assumed that population and housing units will grow slightly within East Feliciana Parish from the present until 2024. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table below. Dollar values are expressed in future costs and assume an annual rate of inflation of 1.02%. No changes in development have impacted the community's vulnerability since the plans last update.

Table 2-7: Estimated Future Impacts, 2019-2024

(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2014)	Hazard Area (2014)	Hazard Area (2019)	Hazard Area (2024)
Flood Damage				
Structures	8,106	969	977	983
Value of Structures	\$2,608,421,345	\$311,847,087	\$330,722,594	\$346,642,338
# of People	19,984	2,389	2,401	2,411
Tropical Cyclones				
Structures	8,106	8,106	8,171	8,224
Value of Structures	\$2,608,421,345	\$2,608,421,345	\$2,766,304,093	\$2,899,463,584
# of People	19,984	19,984	20,084	20,165

Land Use

The East Feliciana Parish Land Use table is provided on the following page. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 3% of the parish's land use. Agricultural land is the largest category at 116,755 acres, accounting for 40% of parish land. At 102,560 acres, forested lands account for 35% of parish lands, while 60,312 acres of wetlands account for 21% of parish lands. The parish also consists of 2,277 acres of water areas, accounting for 1% of all parish lands.

Table 2-8: East Feliciana Parish Land Use
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	116,755	40%
Wetlands	60,312	21%
Forest Land (not including forested wetlands)	102,560	35%
Urban/Development	9,607	3%
Water	2,277	1%

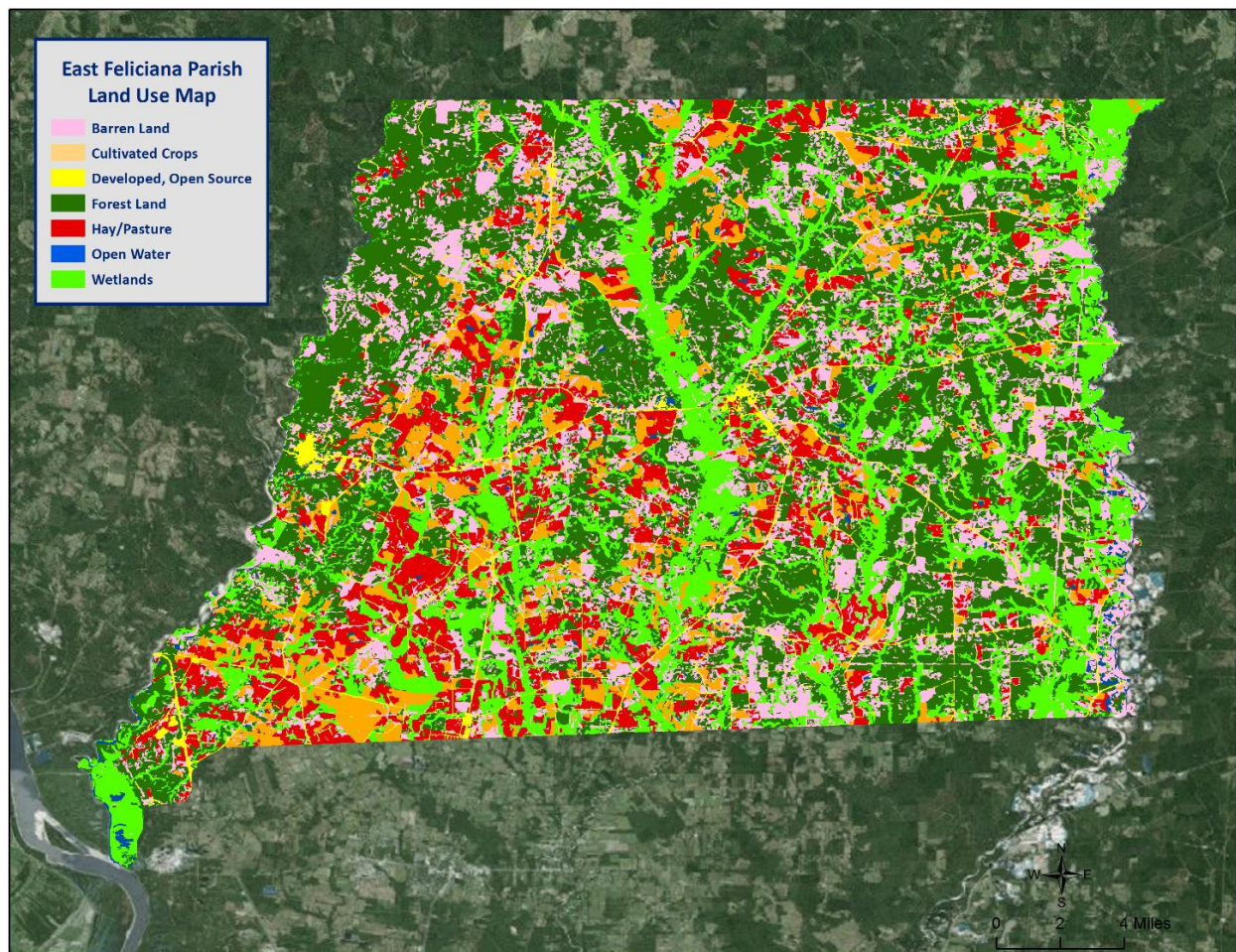


Figure 2-6: East Feliciana Parish Land Use Map
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Hazard Identification

Drought

A drought is a deficiency in water availability over an extended period of time, caused by precipitation totals and soil water storages that do not satisfy the environmental demand for water, either by evaporation or transpiration through plant leaves. It is important to note that the lack of precipitation alone does not constitute drought; the season during which the precipitation is lacking has a major impact on whether drought occurs. For example, a week of no precipitation in July, when the solar energy to evaporate water and vegetation's need for water to carry on photosynthesis are both high, may trigger a drought, while a week of no precipitation in January may not initiate a drought.

Drought is a unique and insidious hazard. Unlike other natural hazards, no specific threshold of "dryness" exists for declaring a drought. In addition, the definition of drought depends on stakeholder needs. For instance, the onset (and demise) of agricultural drought is quick, as crops need water every few days; once they get rainfall, they improve. But hydrologic drought sets in (and is alleviated) only over longer time periods. A few dry days will not drain a reservoir, but a few rain showers cannot replenish it either. Moreover, different geographical regions define drought differently based on the deviation from local, normal precipitation. Drought can occur anywhere, triggered by changes in the local-to-regional-scale atmospheric circulation over an area, or by broader-scale circulation variations such as the expansion of semi-permanent oceanic high-pressure systems or the stalling of an upper-level atmospheric ridge in place over a region. The severity of a drought depends upon the degree and duration of moisture deficiency, as well as the size of the affected area. Periods of drought also tend to be associated with other hazards, such as wildfires and/or heat waves. Lastly, drought is a slow onset event, causing less direct—but tremendous indirect—damage. Depletion of aquifers, crop loss, and livestock and wildlife mortality rates are examples of direct impacts. Since the groundwater found in aquifers is the source of about 38% of all county and city water supplied to households (and comprises 97% of the water for all rural populations that are not already supplied by cities and counties), droughts can potentially have direct, disastrous effects on human populations. The indirect consequences of drought, such as unemployment, reduced tax revenues, increased food prices, reduced outdoor recreation opportunities, higher energy costs as water levels in reservoirs decrease and consumption increases, and water rationing, are not often fully known. This complex web of impacts causes drought to affect people and economies well beyond the area physically experiencing the drought.

This hazard is often measured using the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI, also known operationally as the Palmer Drought Index). The PDSI, first developed by Wayne Palmer in a 1965 paper for the U.S. Weather Bureau, measures drought through recent precipitation and temperature data with regard to a basic supply-and-demand model of soil moisture. It is most effective in long-term calculations. Three other indices used to measure drought are the Palmer Hydrologic Drought Index (PHDI), the Crop Moisture Index (CMI), which is derived from the PDSI, and the Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI), created by John Keetch and George Byram in 1968 for the U.S. Forest Service. The KBDI is used mainly for predicting the likelihood of wildfire outbreaks. As a compromise, the PDSI is used most often for droughts since it is a medium-response drought indicator. The objective of the PDSI is to provide measurements of moisture conditions that are standardized so that comparisons using the index can be made between locations and between months. [Table 2-9](#) displays the range and Palmer classifications of the PDSI index. [Figure 2-7](#) displays the current drought monitor for the State of Louisiana and its parishes.

Table 2-9: Palmer Drought Severity Index Classification and Range

Range	Palmer Classifications
4.0 or more	Extremely Wet
3.0 to 3.9	Very Wet
2.0 to 2.9	Moderately Wet
1.0 to 1.99	Slightly Wet
0.5 to 0.99	Incipient Wet Spell
0.49 to -0.49	Near Normal
-0.5 to -0.99	Incipient Dry Spell
-1.0 to -1.99	Mild Drought
-2.0 to -2.99	Moderate Drought
-3.0 to -3.99	Severe Drought
-4.0 or less	Extreme Drought

The PDSI best measures the duration and intensity of drought-inducing circulation patterns at a somewhat long-term time scale, although not as long-term as the PHDI. Long-term drought is cumulative, so the intensity of drought during the current month is dependent on the current weather patterns in addition to the effects of cumulative patterns of previous months. Although weather patterns can change almost overnight from a long-term drought pattern to a long-term wet pattern, as a medium-response indicator, the PDSI responds relatively rapidly. Data compiled by the National Drought Mitigation Center indicates normal conditions exist in East Feliciana Parish at the time this plan went to publication (*Figure 2-7*).

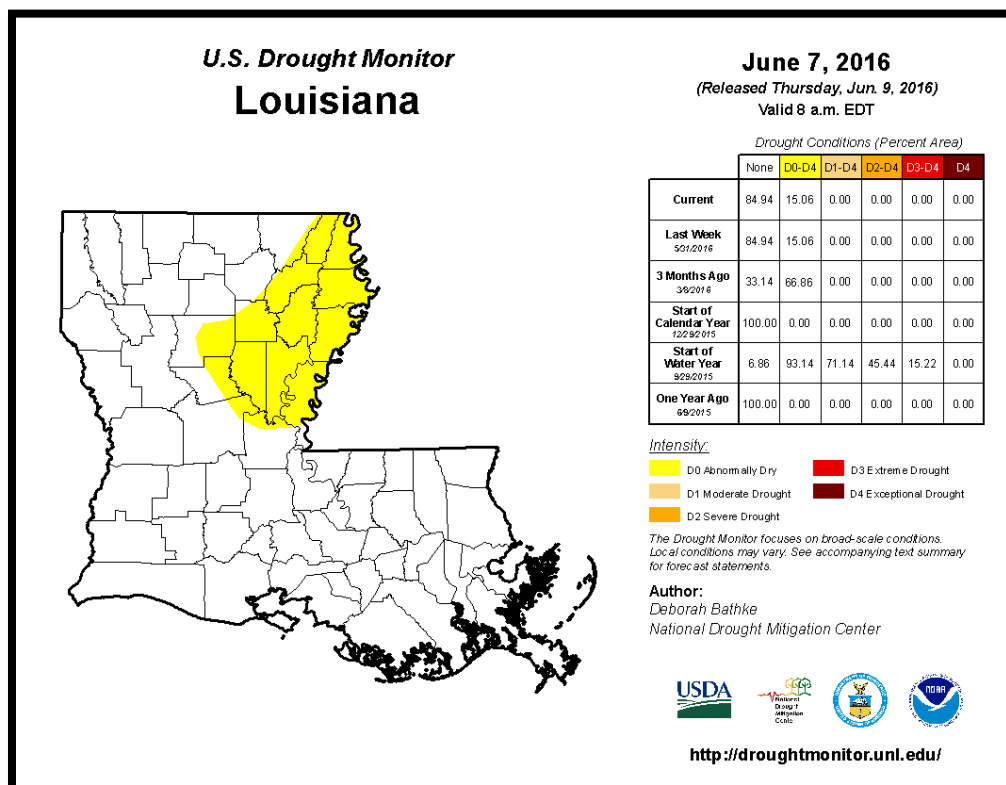


Figure 2-7: United States Drought Monitor for the State of Louisiana and its Parishes
(Source: The National Drought Mitigation Center)

Location

Drought typically impacts a region and not one specific parish or jurisdiction. While the entire planning area can experience drought, the major impact of a drought event in East Feliciana Parish is on the agricultural community.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of two drought events occurring within the boundaries of East Feliciana Parish between the years of 1990 to 2015. *Table 2-10* identifies the date of occurrence, estimated crop damage, and severity of the events that have occurred in East Feliciana Parish. Based on previous occurrences, and in accordance with the Palmer Drought Index, the worst case scenario for drought in East Feliciana Parish would be a severe drought event.

*Table 2-10: Drought Events with Crop Damage Totals for East Feliciana Parish
(Source: SHELDUS)*

Date	Crop Damage	Palmer Classification
February 1998	\$5,116,297	Severe Drought
December 2000	\$6,171,206	Severe Drought

Frequency / Probability

Based on previous occurrences of two drought events in 25 years, the probability of drought occurrence in the planning area in any given year is 8%.

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, there have been two drought events that have caused some level of crop damage. The total agricultural damage from these events is \$11,287,502, with an average cost of \$5,643,751 per drought event. When annualizing the total cost over the 25-year record, total annual losses based on drought is estimated to be \$451,500. *Table 2-11* presents an analysis of agricultural exposure that is susceptible to drought by major crop type for East Feliciana Parish.

*Table 2-11: Agricultural Exposure by Crop Type for Droughts in East Feliciana Parish
(Source: LSU Ag Center 2014 Parish Totals)*

Agricultural Exposure by Type for Drought						
Forestry	Hay	Soybeans	Sod	Blueberries	Tomatoes	Total
\$11,640,246	\$4,080,000	\$819,347	\$500,000	\$264,000	\$36,000	\$17,339,593

There have been no reported injuries or deaths as a direct result to drought in East Feliciana Parish.

Flooding

A flood is the overflow of water onto land that is usually not inundated. The National Flood Insurance Program defines a flood as:

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties from overflow of inland or tidal waves, unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, mudflow, or collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.

Factors influencing the type and severity of flooding include natural variables such as precipitation, topography, vegetation, soil texture, and seasonality, as well as anthropogenic factors such as urbanization (extent of impervious surfaces), land use (agricultural and forestry tend to remove native vegetation and accelerate soil erosion), and the presence of flood-control structures such as levees and dams.

Excess precipitation, produced from thunderstorms or hurricanes, is often the major initiating condition for flooding, and Louisiana can have high rainfall totals at any time of day or year. During the cooler months, slow-moving frontal weather systems produce heavy rainfalls, while the summer and autumn seasons produce major precipitation in isolated thunderstorm events (often on warm afternoons) that may lead to localized flooding. During these warmer seasons, floods are overwhelmingly of the flash flood variety, as opposed to the slower-developing river floods caused by heavy stream flow during the cooler months.

In cooler months, particularly in the spring, Louisiana is in peak season for severe thunderstorms. The fronts that cause these thunderstorms often stall while passing over the state, occasionally producing rainfall totals exceeding ten inches within a period of a few days. Since soil tends to be nearly saturated at this time (due to relatively low overall evaporation rates), spring typically becomes the period of maximum stream flow across the state. Together, these characteristics increase the potential for high water, with low-lying, poorly drained areas being particularly susceptible to flooding during these months.

In Louisiana, six specific types of flooding are of main concern: riverine, flash, ponding, backwater, urban, and coastal.

- **Riverine flooding** occurs along a river or smaller stream. It is the result of runoff from heavy rainfall or intensive snow or ice melt. The speed with which riverine flood levels rise and fall depends not only on the amount of rainfall, but even more on the capacity of the river itself, as well as the shape and land cover of its drainage basin. The smaller the river, the faster that water levels rise and fall. Thus, the Mississippi River levels rise and fall slowly due to its large capacity. Generally, elongated and intensely-developed drainage basins will reach faster peak discharges and faster falls than circular-shaped and forested basins of the same area.
- **Flash flooding** occurs when locally intense precipitation inundates an area in a short amount of time, resulting in local stream flow and drainage capacity being overwhelmed.
- **Ponding** occurs when concave areas (e.g., parking lots, roads, and clay-lined natural low areas) collect water and are unable to drain.
- **Backwater flooding** occurs when water slowly rises from a normally unexpected direction where protection has not been provided. A model example is the flooding that occurred in LaPlace during Hurricane Isaac in 2012. Although the town was protected by a levee on the side facing the

Mississippi River, floodwaters from Lake Maurepas and Lake Pontchartrain crept into the community on the side of town opposite the Mississippi River.

- **Urban flooding** is similar to flash flooding but is specific to urbanized areas. It takes place when storm water drainage systems cannot keep pace with heavy precipitation, and water accumulates on the surface. Most urban flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms or torrential rainfall.
- **Coastal flooding** can appear similar to any of the other flood types, depending on its cause. It occurs when normally dry coastal land is flooded by seawater, but may be caused by direct inundation (when the sea level exceeds the elevation of the land), overtopping of a natural or artificial barrier, or the breaching of a natural or artificial barrier (i.e., when the barrier is broken down by the sea water). Coastal flooding is typically caused by storm surge, tsunamis, or gradual sea level rise.

For purposes of this assessment, ponding, flash flood, and urban flooding are considered to be flooding as a result of storm water from heavy precipitation thunderstorms

Based on stream gauge levels and precipitation forecasts, the National Weather Service (NWS) posts flood statements, watches, and warnings. The NWS issues the following weather statements with regard to flooding:

- **Flood Categories**
 - Minor Flooding: Minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat.
 - Moderate Flooding: Some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
 - Major Flooding: Extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
 - Record Flooding: Flooding which equals or exceeds the highest stage or discharge at a given site during the period of record keeping.
- **Flood Warning**
 - Issued along larger streams when there is a serious threat to life or property.
- **Flood Watch**
 - Issued when current and developing hydrometeorological conditions are such that there is a threat of flooding, but the occurrence is neither certain nor imminent.

Floods are measured mainly by probability of occurrence. A 10-year flood event, for example, is an event of small magnitude (in terms of stream flow or precipitation) but with a relatively high annual probability of recurrence (10%). A 100-year flood event is larger in magnitude, but it has a smaller chance of recurrence (1%). A 500-year flood is significantly larger than both a 100-year event and a 10-year event, but it has a lower probability than both to occur in any given year (0.2%). It is important to understand that an X-year flood event does not mean an event of that magnitude occurs only once in X years. Instead, it means that on average, we can expect a flood event of that magnitude to occur once every X years. Given that such statistical probability terms are inherently difficult for the general population to understand, the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) promotes the use of more tangible expressions of flood probability. As such, the ASFPM also expresses the 100-year flood event as having a 25% chance of occurring over the life of a 30-year mortgage.

It is essential to understand that the magnitude of an X-year flood event for a particular area depends on the source of flooding and the area's location. The size of a specific flood event is defined through historic data of precipitation, flow, and discharge rates. Consequently, different 100-year flood events can have very different impacts. The 100-year flood event in two separate locations have the same likelihood to occur, but they do not necessarily have the same magnitude. For example, a 100-year event for the Mississippi River means something completely different in terms of discharge values (ft^3/s) than for the Amite River. Not only are the magnitudes of 100-year events different between rivers, they can be different along any given river. A 100-year event upstream is different from one downstream due to the variation of river characteristics (volume, discharge, and topography). As a result, the definition of what constitutes a 100-year flood event is specific to each location, river, and time, since floodplain and river characteristics temporally fluctuate. Finally, it is important to note that each flood event is unique. Two hypothetical events at the same location, given the same magnitude of stream flow, may still produce substantially different impacts if there were different antecedent moisture characteristics, different times of day of occurrence (which indicates the population's probable activities at the flood's onset), or other characteristic differences.

The 100-year flood event is of particular significance since it is the regulatory standard that determines the obligation (or lack thereof) to purchase flood insurance. Flood insurance premiums are set depending on the flood zone, as modeled by National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Rate Maps. The NFIP and FEMA suggest insurance rates based on Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), as diagrammed in *Figure 2-8*.

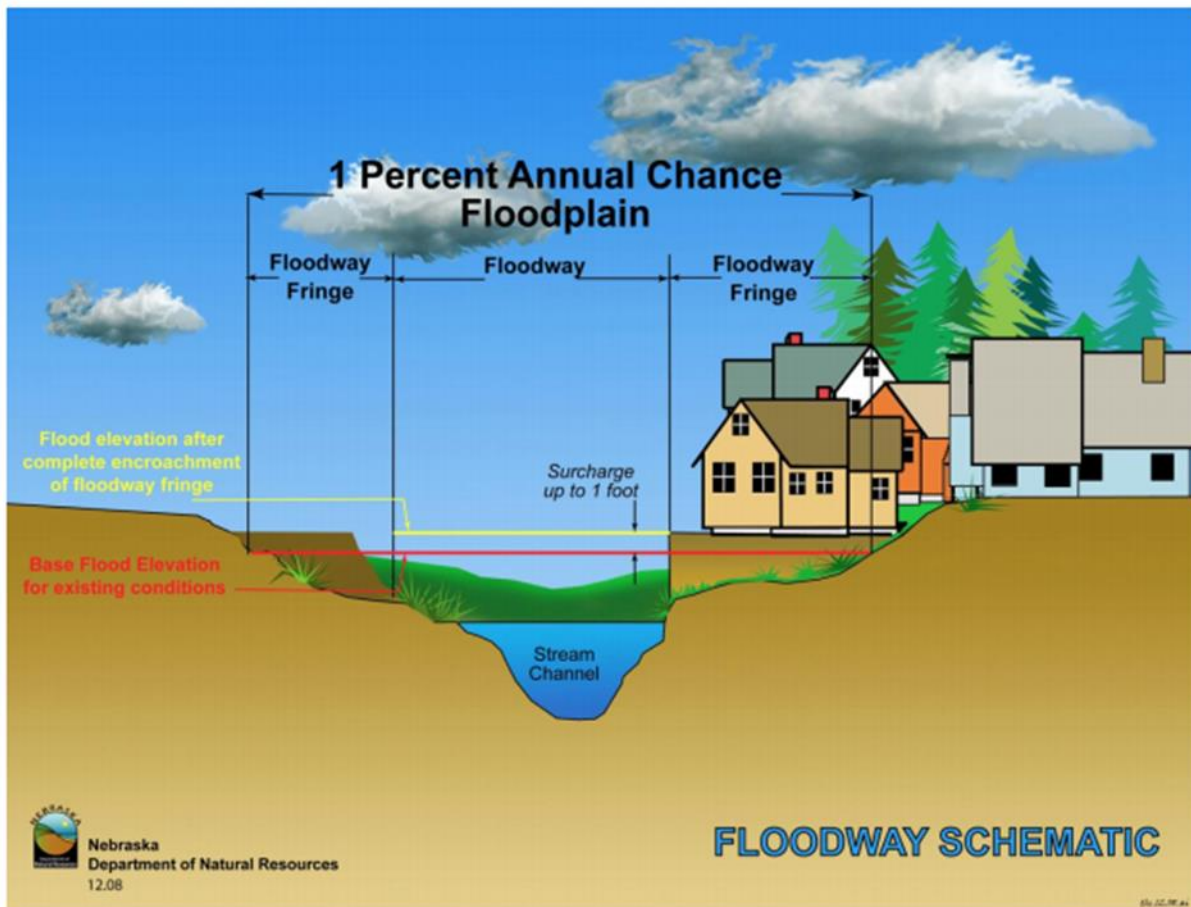


Figure 2-8: Schematic of 100-Year Floodplain. The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe.

(Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)

A SFHA is the land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood (red line in [Figure 2-8](#)), where the NFIP's floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies.

Property Damage

The depth and velocity of flood waters are the major variables in determining property damage. Flood velocity is important because the faster water moves, the more pressure it puts on a structure and the more it will erode stream banks and scour the earth around a building's foundation. In some situations, deep and fast moving waters can push a building off its foundation. Structural damage can also be caused by the weight of standing water (hydrostatic pressure).

Another threat to property from a flood is called "soaking". When soaked, many materials change their composition or shape. Wet wood will swell, and if dried too quickly, will crack, split, or warp. Plywood can come apart and gypsum wallboard can deteriorate if it is bumped before it has time to completely dry. The longer these materials are saturated, the more moisture, sediment, and pollutants they absorb.

Soaking can also cause extensive damage to household goods. Wooden furniture may become warped, making it unusable, while other furnishings such as books, carpeting, mattresses, and upholstery are usually not salvageable. Electrical appliances and gasoline engines will flood, making them worthless until they are professionally dried and cleaned.

Many buildings that have succumbed to flood waters may look sound and unharmed after a flood, but water has the potential to cause severe property damage. Any structure that experiences a flood should be stripped, cleaned, and allowed to dry before being reconstructed. This can be an extremely expensive and time consuming effort.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss structures are structures covered by a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP that:

- a. Have incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and
- b. At the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.

Severe repetitive loss (SRL) is defined by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 and updated in the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. For a property to be designated SRL, the following criteria must be met:

- a. It is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP; and
- b. It has incurred flood related damage –
 - 1) For which four or more separate claims payments have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each claim exceeding \$5,000 and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or
 - 2) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.

Figures regarding repetitive loss structures for East Feliciana Parish are provided in the table below:

Table 2-12: Repetitive Loss Structures for East Feliciana Parish

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
East Feliciana (Unincorporated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Clinton	6	5	1	0	22	\$470,882	\$21,404
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Norwood	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Slaughter	1	1	0	0	2	\$28,897	\$14,449
Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	7	6	1	0	24	\$499,779	\$20,824

All seven repetitive loss structures were able to be geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures were located throughout the parish. [Figure 2-9](#) shows the approximate location of the seven structures, while [Figure 2-10](#) shows where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures are located. Through the repetitive loss map, it is clear that the primary concentrated area of repetitive loss structures is focused in the incorporated area of Clinton.

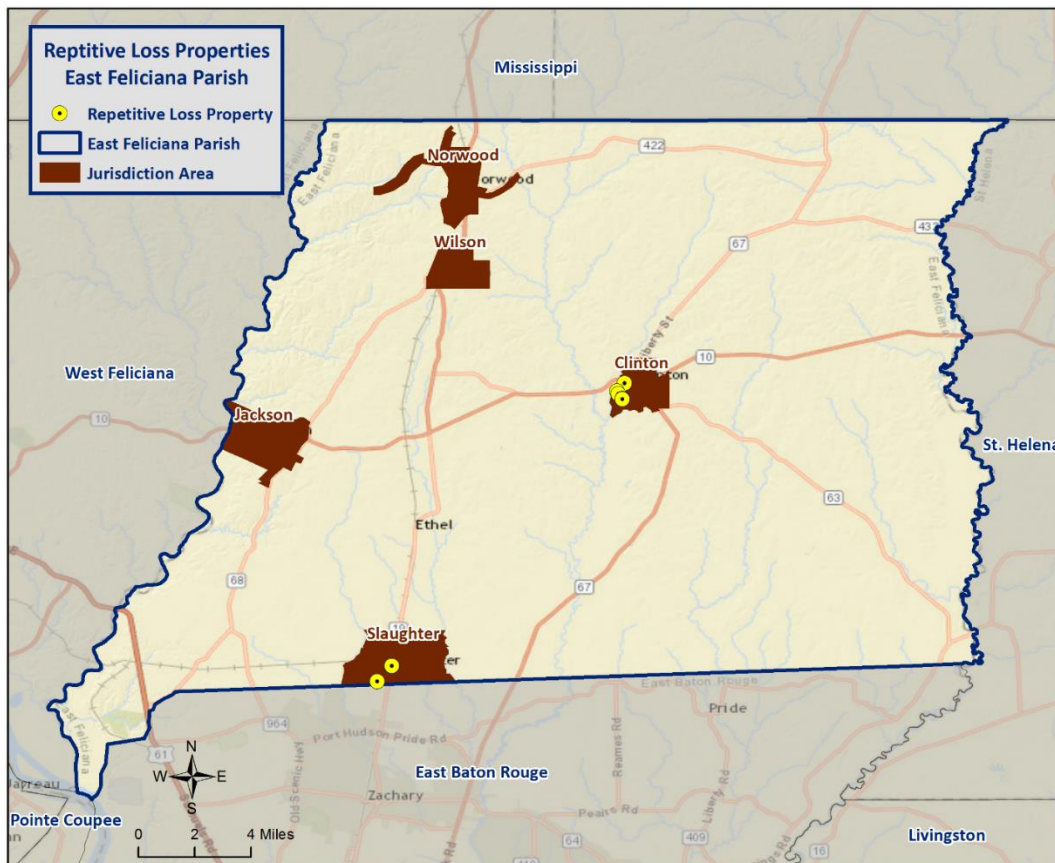


Figure 2-9: Repetitive Loss Properties in East Feliciana Parish

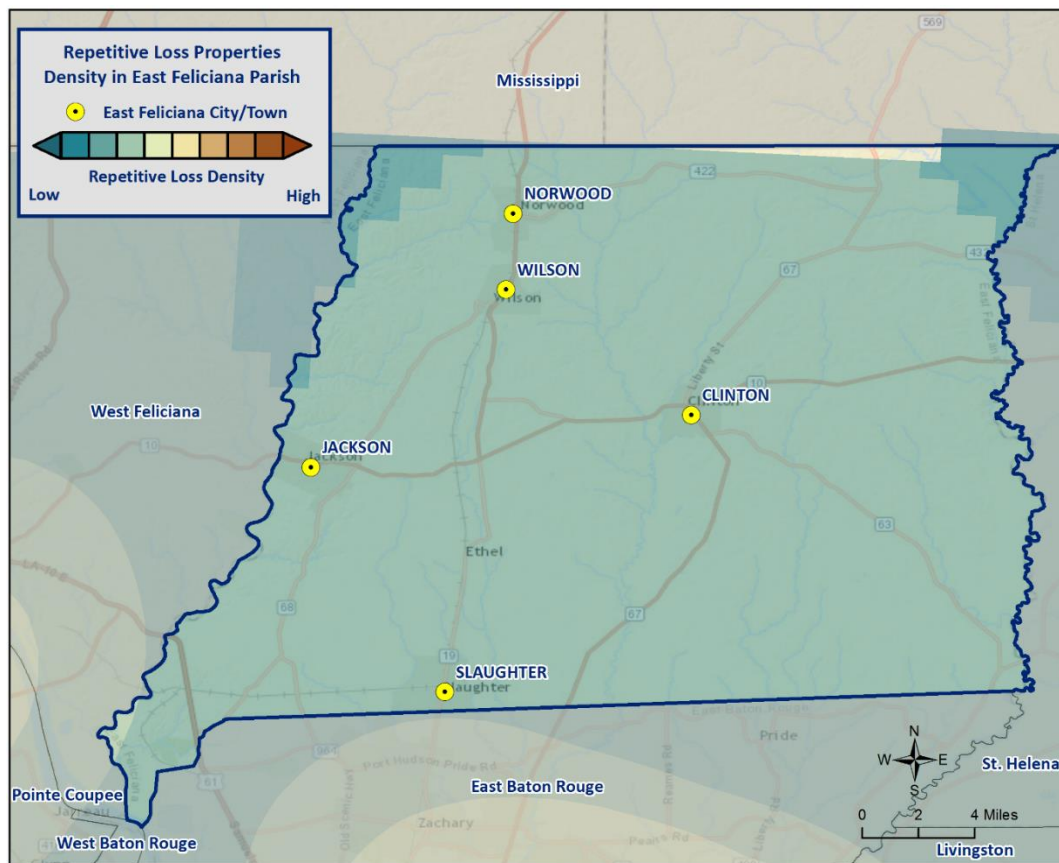


Figure 2-10: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in East Feliciana Parish

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that East Feliciana Parish has 53 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$38,203. East Feliciana Parish and the incorporated areas of Clinton, Jackson, Norwood, Slaughter, and Wilson are all participants in the NFIP. East Feliciana Parish and each of the incorporated jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, and will continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for East Feliciana Parish are provided in the tables to follow.

East Feliciana Parish and the communities listed above will continue their active participation in the NFIP through various education and outreach activities. These activities will include community outreach on the availability of flood insurance within the parish and incorporated municipalities, as well as flood safe building initiatives throughout the parish. The Parish Floodplain Manager will continue to work in coordination with each community to ensure floodplain management regulations are adopted and enforced. The Parish Floodplain Manager and community floodplain managers for Clinton, Jackson, and Slaughter will continue to seek and attend floodplain management and NFIP continuing education.

Table 2-13: Summary of NFIP Policies for East Feliciana Parish

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
East Feliciana (Unincorporated)	33	\$7,272,800	\$18,330	0	\$0
Clinton	11	\$2,007,400	\$15,302	52	\$686,934
Jackson	4	\$617,800	\$2,637	3	\$85,080
Norwood	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Slaughter	5	\$1,335,000	\$1,934	0	\$0
Wilson	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Total	53	\$11,233,000	\$38,203	55	\$772,014

Table 2-14: Summary of Community Flood Maps for East Feliciana Parish

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220249#	Clinton	7/18/1975	12/4/1979	4/3/2012	12/4/1979	No
220364#	East Feliciana Parish	-	4/3/2012	4/3/2012	4/3/2012	No
220333#	Jackson	1/10/1979	6/4/1980	4/3/2012	6/4/1980	No
220302#	Norwood	7/11/1975	4/3/2012	4/3/12 (M)	1/21/2011	No
220259#	Slaughter	9/19/1975	4/3/2012	4/3/12 (M)	4/3/2012	No
220352#	Wilson	7/18/1975	4/3/2012	4/3/12 (M)	1/13/2013	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities, East Feliciana Parish and the incorporated areas of Clinton, Jackson, Norwood, Slaughter, and Wilson do not participate in the CRS.

Threat to People

Just as with property damage, depth and velocity are major factors in determining the threat posed to people by flooding. It takes very little depth or velocity for flood waters to become dangerous. A car will float in less than two feet of moving water, and can be swept downstream into deeper waters, trapping passengers within the vehicle. Victims of flooding have often put themselves in perilous situations by entering flood waters that they believe to be safe, or by ignoring travel advisories.

Major health concerns are also associated with floods. Flood waters can transport materials such as dirt, oil, animal waste, and chemicals (e.g., farm, lawn, and industrial) that may cause illnesses of various degrees when coming in contact with humans. Flood waters can also infiltrate sewer lines and inundate wastewater treatment plants, causing sewage to backup and creating a breeding ground for dangerous bacteria. This infiltration may also cause water supplies to become contaminated and undrinkable.

Flooding in East Feliciana Parish

By definition, flooding is caused when an area receives more water than the drainage system can convey. The following is a synopsis of the types of flooding that East Feliciana Parish experiences.

Flash Flooding: Flash flooding is characterized by a rapid rise in water level, high velocity, and large amounts of debris. It is capable of uprooting trees, undermining buildings and bridges, and scouring new channels. Major factors in flash flooding are the high intensity and short duration of rainfall, as well as the steepness of watershed and stream gradients.

Local Drainage or High Groundwater Levels: Locally heavy precipitation may produce flooding in areas other than delineated floodplains or along recognizable drainage channels. If local conditions cannot accommodate intense precipitation through a combination of infiltration and surface runoff, water may accumulate and cause flooding problems.

Backwater Flooding: Backwater flooding is normally associated with riverine flooding and connotes minimal velocity. All low lying areas are at risk. A heavy rainfall event coupled with a swollen river, canal, bayou, or marsh hinders drainage outflow, causing backwater flooding to the same areas susceptible to storm surge.

Riverine Flooding: Riverine flooding is, by definition, river-based. Most of the riverine flooding problems occur when the Comite River crests at flood stage levels, causing extensive flooding in low-lying areas.

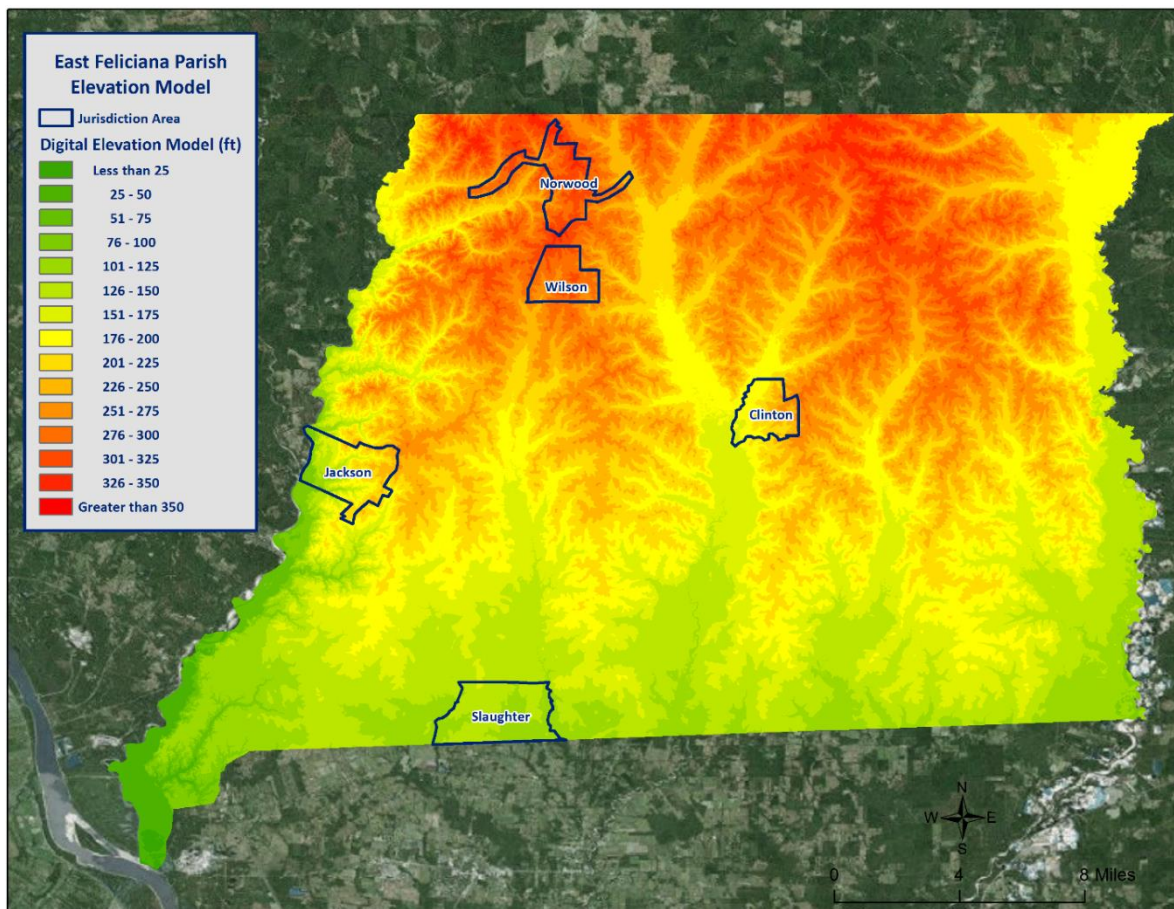


Figure 2-11: Elevation throughout East Feliciana Parish

Looking at the digital elevation model (DEM) in the previous figure for East Feliciana Parish is instructive in visualizing where the low lying and high risk areas are for the parish. Elevations in the parish range from less than 25 feet to over 350 feet. The highest elevations in the parish are approximately 350 feet, located in the

northern portions of the parish. The incorporated areas range in elevation from 131 feet to 312 feet, with Slaughter averaging 131 feet, Jackson averaging 151 feet, Clinton averaging 217 feet, Wilson averaging 256 feet, and Norwood averaging 312 feet.

Location

East Feliciana Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. The most common type of flood event for the parish is the overbank flooding of rivers and streams.

The following are enlarged maps of the incorporated areas showing the areas within each jurisdiction that are at risk of flooding:

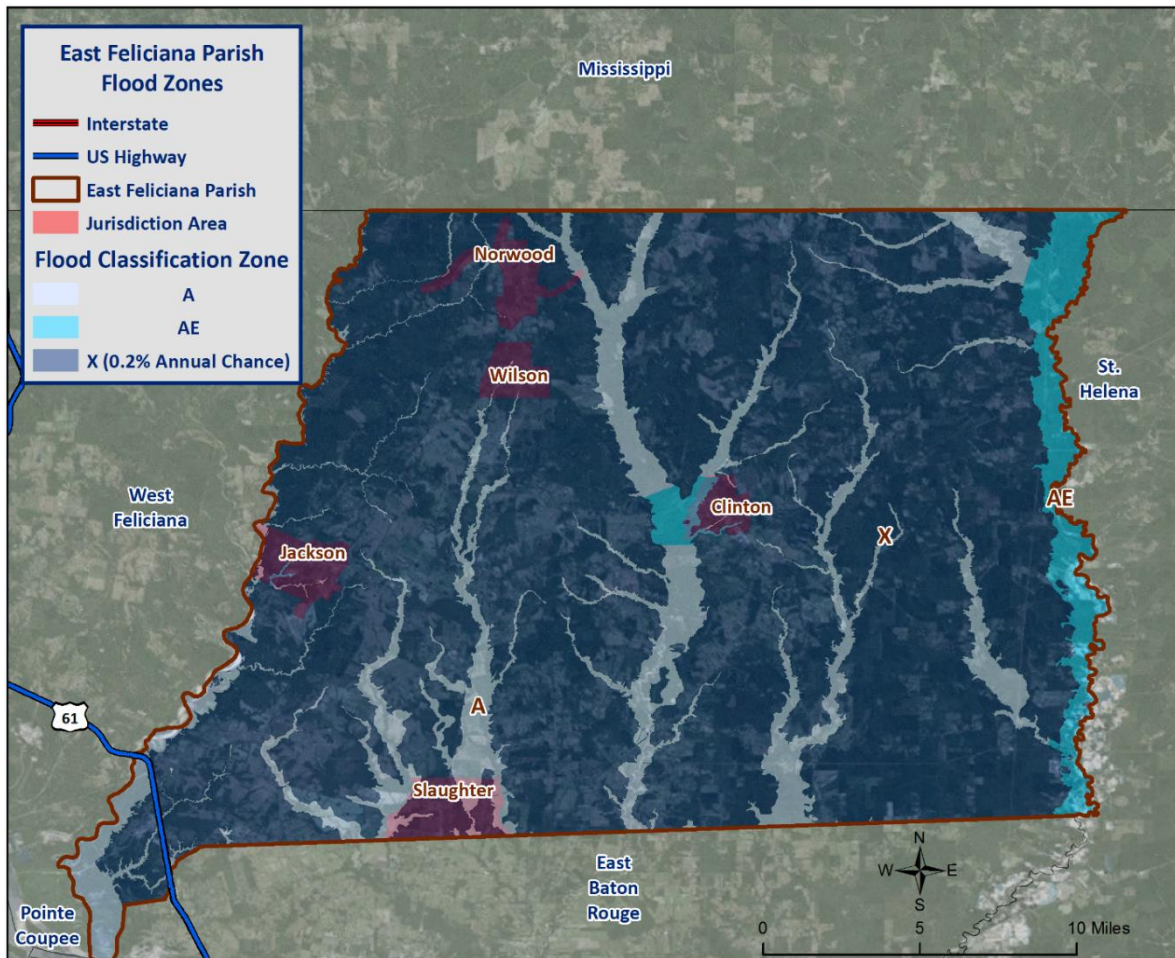


Figure 2-12: East Feliciana Parish Areas within the Flood Zones

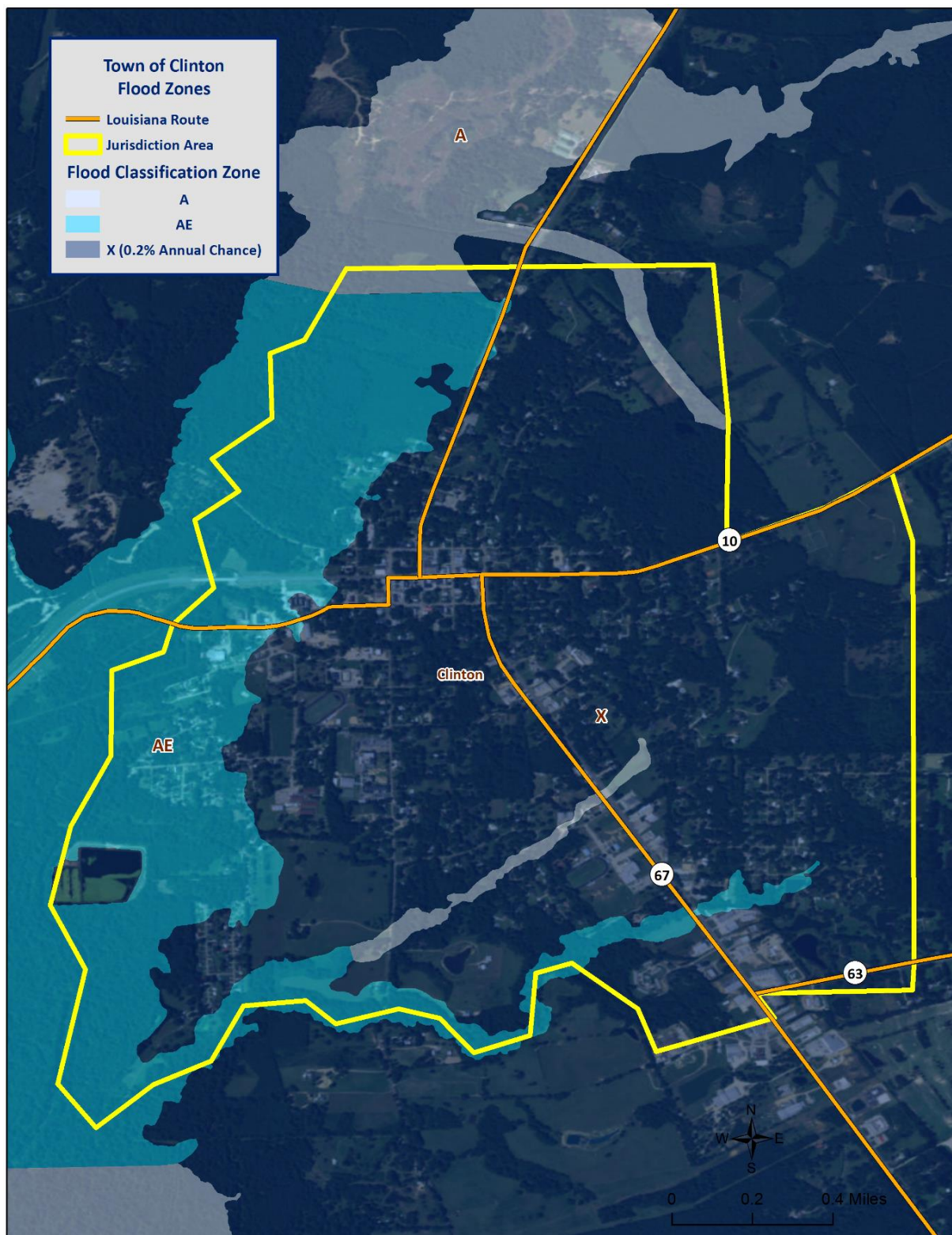


Figure 2-13: Town of Clinton Areas within the Flood Zones

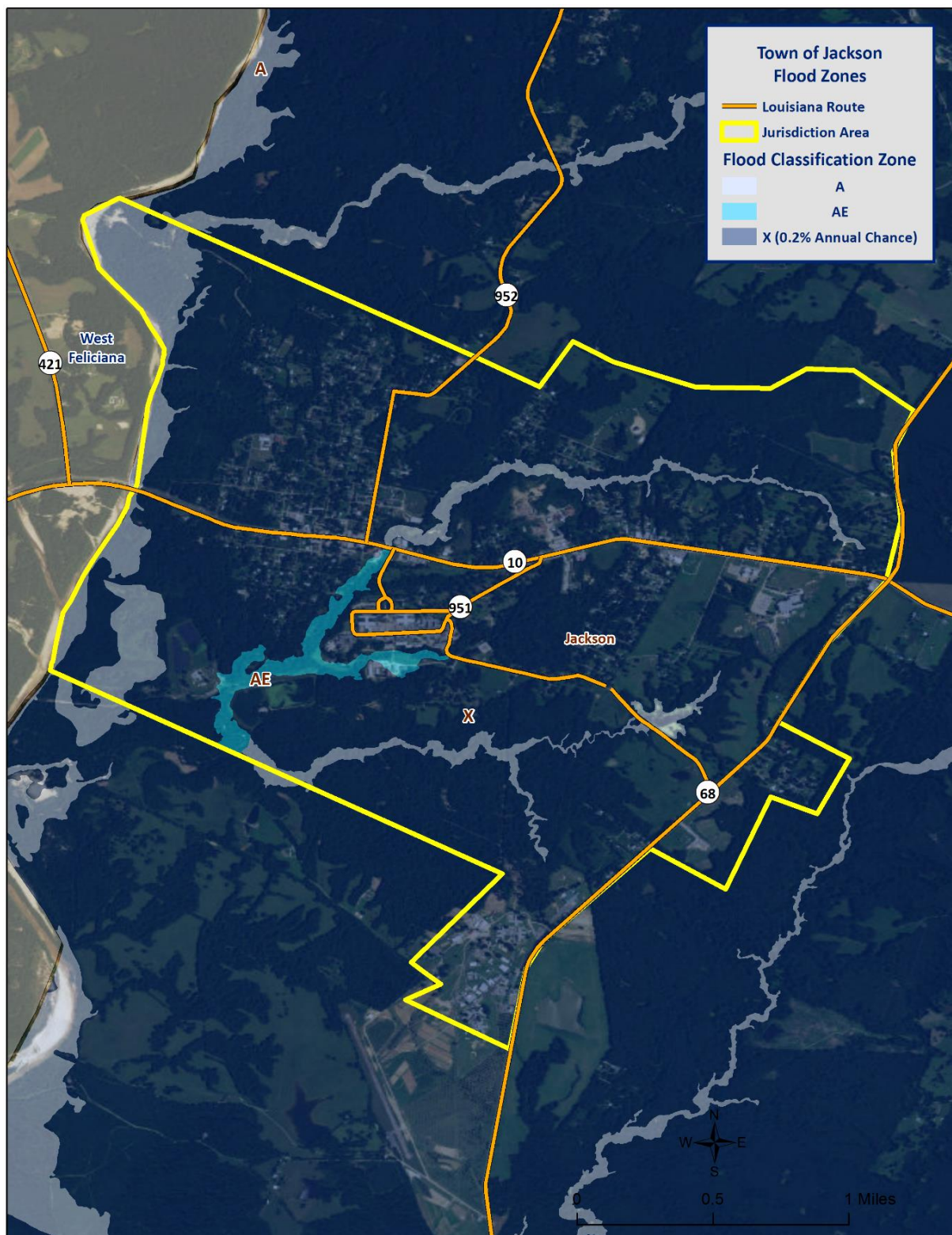


Figure 2-14: Town of Jackson Areas within the Flood Zones

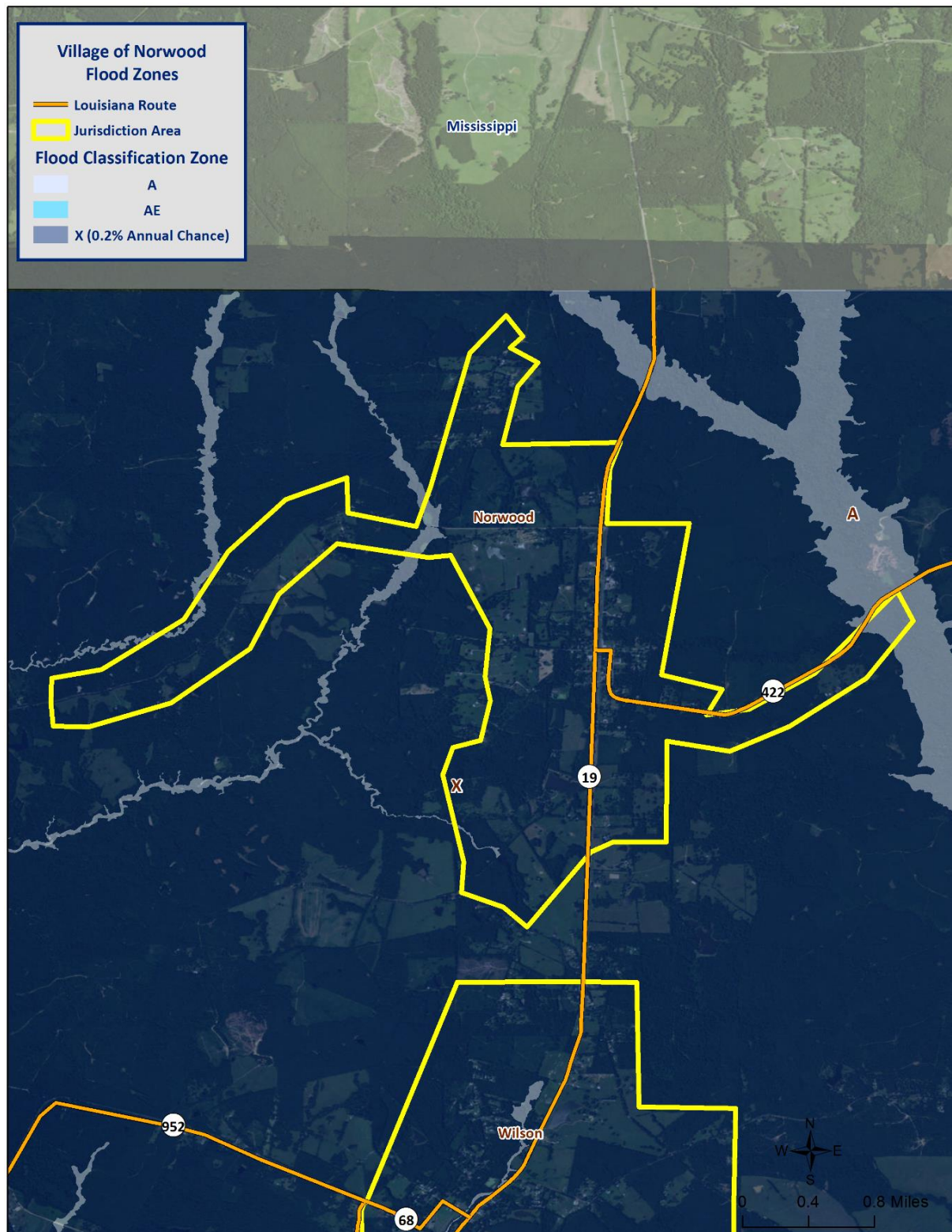


Figure 2-15: Village of Norwood Areas within the Flood Zones

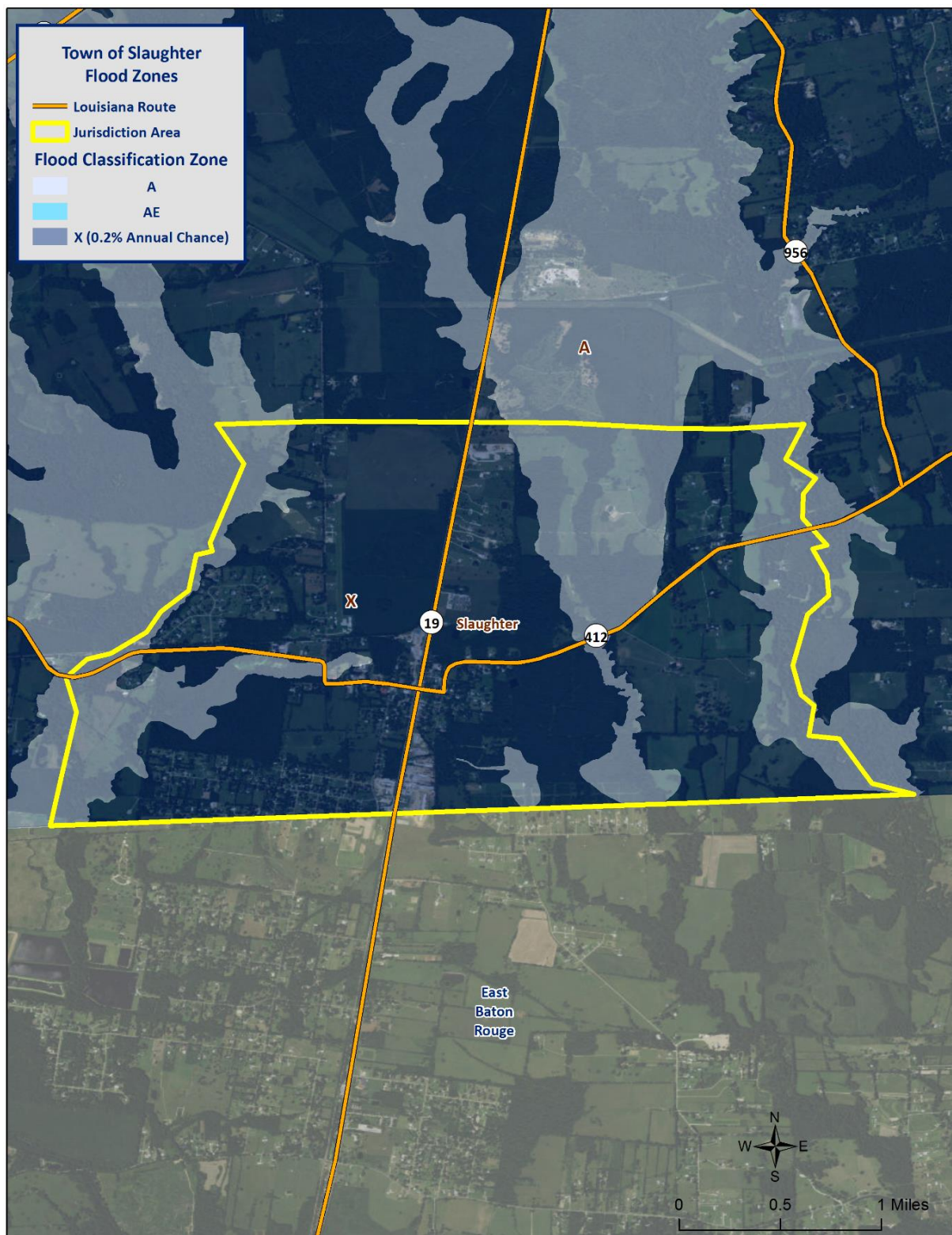


Figure 2-16: Town of Slaughter Areas within the Flood Zones

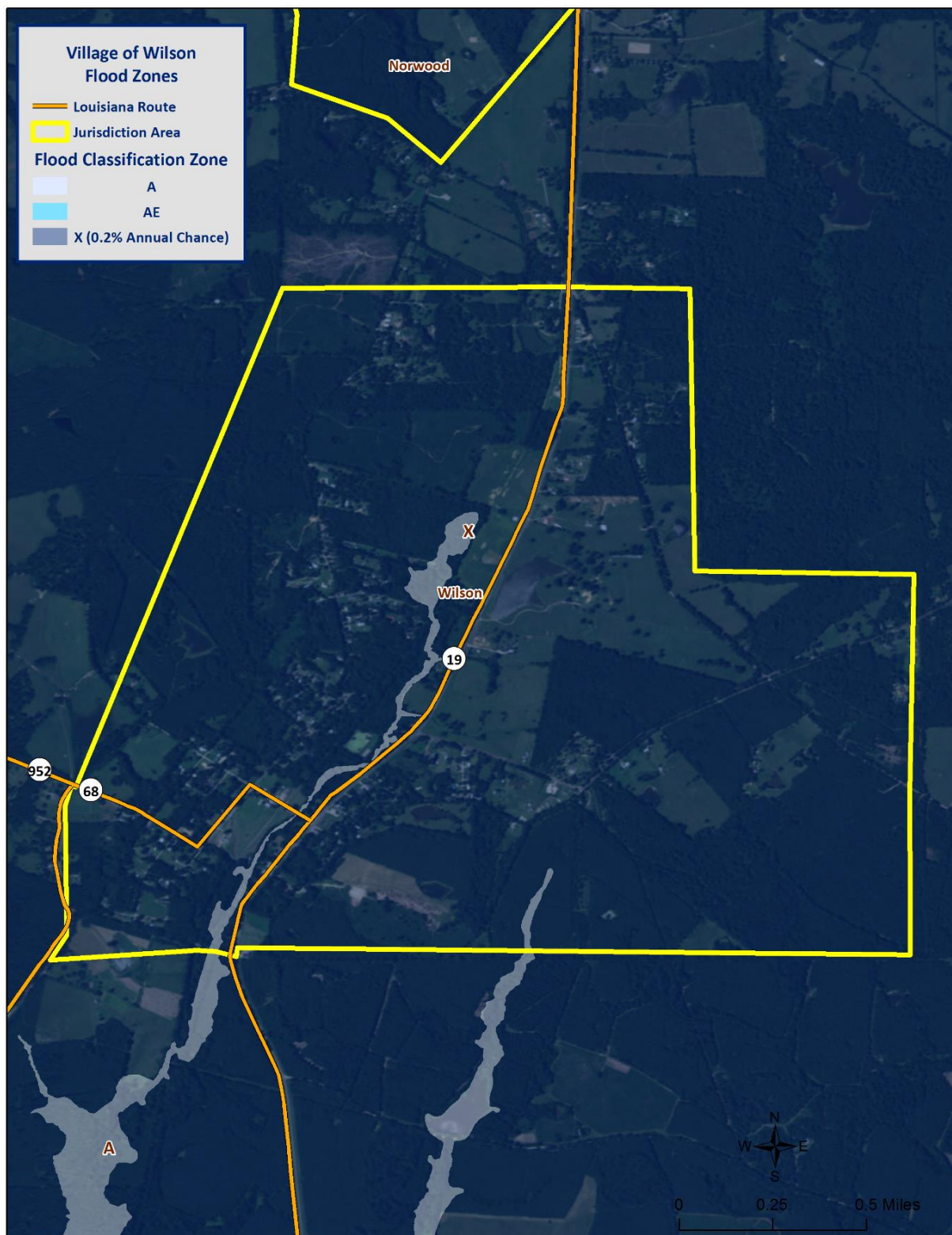


Figure 2-17: Village of Wilson Areas within the Flood Zones

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been six flooding events that have created significant flooding in East Feliciana Parish between 1990 and 2015. Below is a brief synopsis of the one flooding event that has occurred since 2010, including flooding events that have occurred since the parish's last planning update.

Table 2-15: Historical Floods in East Feliciana Parish with Locations from 2010 - 2015

Date	Extent	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
May 22, 2013	Heavy rainfall caused flash flooding in the Jackson area. Flooding was reported on Highway 68 and Highway 19 just northeast of Jackson.	Flash Flood	\$0	JACKSON

Since 2010, there have been no significant flooding events in the incorporated areas of Clinton, Norwood, Slaughter, and Wilson, and in the unincorporated areas of East Feliciana Parish.

The worst-case scenarios are based on several different types of flooding events. Storm water excesses and riverine flooding primarily affect the low-lying areas of the parish, and flood depths of up to six feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish. The incorporated areas of Clinton, Jackson, Norwood, Slaughter, and Wilson can expect flood depths from three to five feet.

Frequency / Probability

While other parts of this plan, along with the State's Hazard Mitigation Plan, have relied on the SHELDES database to provide the annual probability, due to East Feliciana Parish having multiple jurisdictions, it was necessary to assess the historical data found in the National Climatic Data Center for East Feliciana Parish and its jurisdictions to properly determine probability for future flood events. The table below shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction.

Table 2-16: Annual Flood Probabilities for East Feliciana Parish

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)	12%	8 – 9 years
Clinton	16%	6 – 7 years
Jackson	12%	8 – 9 years
Norwood	8%	12 – 13 years
Slaughter	8%	12 – 13 years
Wilson	8%	12 – 13 years

Based on historical record, the overall flooding probability for the entire East Feliciana Parish planning area is 24%, with six events occurring over a 25-year period.

Estimated Potential Losses

Using the Hazus 2.2 Flood Model, along with the Parish DFIRM, the 100-year flood scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. *Table 2-17* shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

*Table 2-17: Estimated Losses in East Feliciana Parish from a 100-Year Flood Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)	\$17,078,000
Clinton	\$4,586,000
Jackson	\$0
Norwood	\$29,000
Slaughter	\$984,000
Wilson	\$0
Total	\$22,677,000

The Hazus 2.2 Flood Model also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for each jurisdiction by sector are listed in the following tables. These sectors are comprised of privately owned structures/facilities, as well as locally, state, and federally owned structures/facilities.

*Table 2-18: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish by Sector
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$96,000
Commercial	\$1,145,000
Government	\$383,000
Industrial	\$285,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,872,000
Residential	\$13,297,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$17,078,000

Table 2-19: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Clinton by Sector
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Clinton	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$393,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$28,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$155,000
Residential	\$3,775,000
Schools	\$235,000
Total	\$4,586,000

Table 2-20: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Norwood by Sector
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Norwood	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$29,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$29,000

Table 2-21: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Slaughter by Sector
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Slaughter	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$53,000
Government	\$10,000
Industrial	\$11,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$87,000
Residential	\$823,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$984,000

Threat to People

The total population within the parish that is susceptible to a flood hazard is shown in the table below:

*Table 2-22: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)	12,848	1,773	13.8%
Clinton	1,653	327	19.8%
Jackson	3,842	0	0.0%
Norwood	332	12	3.6%
Slaughter	997	311	31.2%
Wilson	595	0	0.0%
Total	20,267	2,423	12.0%

The Hazus 2.2 Flood Model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions in the following tables:

*Table 2-23: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,773	13.8%
Persons Under 5 Years	96	5.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	271	15.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	230	13.0%
White	943	53.2%
Minority	830	46.8%

Table 2-24: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Clinton
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Clinton		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	327	19.8%
Persons Under 5 Years	23	6.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	61	18.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	46	14.0%
White	125	38.1%
Minority	202	61.9%

Table 2-25: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Norwood
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Norwood		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	12	3.6%
Persons Under 5 Years	1	5.3%
Persons Under 18 Years	2	14.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	2	18.6%
White	9	78.6%
Minority	3	21.4%

Table 2-26: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Slaughter
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Slaughter		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	311	31.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	22	7.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	50	16.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	44	14.0%
White	284	91.4%
Minority	27	8.6%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to flooding due to proximity within the 100-year floodplain.

Subsidence

Coastal land loss is the loss of land (especially beach, shoreline, or dune material) by natural and/or human influences. Coastal land loss occurs through various means, including erosion, subsidence (the sinking of land over time as a result of natural and/or human-caused actions), saltwater intrusion, coastal storms, littoral drift, changing currents, manmade canals, rates of accretion, and sea level rise. The effects of these processes are difficult to differentiate because of their complexity and because they often occur simultaneously, with one influencing each of the others.

Some of the worst recent contributors to coastal land loss in the state are the tropical cyclones of the past decade. Two storms that stand out in this regard are Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These powerful cyclones completely covered large tracts of land in a very brief period, permanently altering the landscape. The disastrous legacy of these storms galvanized already ongoing efforts to combat coastal land loss. Consistent with the 2014 State Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, coastal land loss is considered in terms of two of the most dominant factors: sea level rise and subsidence.

Sea level rise and subsidence impact Louisiana in a similar manner—again making it difficult to separate impacts. Together, rising sea level and subsidence—known together as relative sea level rise—can accelerate coastal erosion and wetland loss, exacerbate flooding, and increase the extent and frequency of storm impacts. According to NOAA, global sea level rise refers to the upward trend currently observed in the average global sea level. Local sea level rise is the level that the sea rises relative to a specific location (or, benchmark) at the coastline. The most prominent causes of sea level rise are thermal expansion, tectonic actions (such as sea floor spreading), and the melting of the Earth’s glacial ice caps.

The current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimate of global sea level rise is ten to twelve inches per century, while future sea level rise could be within the range of one to four feet by 2100. According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Mississippi Delta plain is subject to the highest rate of relative sea level rise of any region in the nation largely due to rapid geologic subsidence.

Subsidence results from a number of factors including:

- Compaction/consolidation of shallow strata caused by the weight of sediment deposits, soil oxidation, and aquifer draw-down (shallow component)
- Gas/oil/resource extraction (shallow & intermediate component)
- Consolidation of deeper strata (intermediate components)
- Tectonic effects (deep component)

For the most part, subsidence is a slow-acting process with effects that are not as evident as hazards associated with discrete events. Although the impacts of subsidence can be readily seen in coastal parishes over the course of decades, subsidence is a “creeping” hazard. The highest rate of subsidence is occurring at the Mississippi River Delta (estimated at greater than 3.5 feet/century). Subsidence rates tend to decrease inland, and they also vary across the coast.

Overall, subsidence creates three distinct problems in Louisiana:

- By lowering elevations in coastal Louisiana, subsidence accelerates the effects of saltwater intrusion and other factors that contribute to land loss
- By lowering elevations, subsidence may make structures more vulnerable to flooding
- By destabilizing elevations, subsidence undermines the accuracy of surveying benchmarks (including those affecting levee heights, coastal restoration programs, surge modeling, BFEs, and other engineering inputs), which can contribute to additional flooding problems if construction occurs at lower elevations than anticipated or planned

Location

Historic areas of coastal land loss and gain (*Figure 2-18*) and subsidence rates (*Figure 2-19*) have been quantified for East Feliciana Parish using data from the U.S. Geologic Survey and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA). Since 1932, the average annual land loss in Louisiana is 35 mi², while the average annual land gain has been 3 mi² for a net loss of 32 mi² per year. However, the models reflect no measurable land loss or subsidence currently in East Feliciana Parish (*Figure 2-18* and *Figure 2-19*).

Frequency / Probability

Subsidence, sea level rise, and coastal land loss are ongoing hazards. Based on historical subsidence rates and land loss/gain trends, the probability of future land loss in Louisiana is 100% certain, but actual rates of subsidence and land loss/gain vary along the coast based on various meteorological, geological, and human-influenced dynamics (e.g., water/resource extraction, canal dredging, saltwater intrusion, marsh restoration projects, etc.). In East Feliciana Parish, there have been no measurable loss estimates due to land subsidence. Therefore, land subsidence is not carried forward into the risk assessment and is discounted.



*Figure 2-18: Historical Areas of Land Loss and Gain between 1932 and 2010
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)*

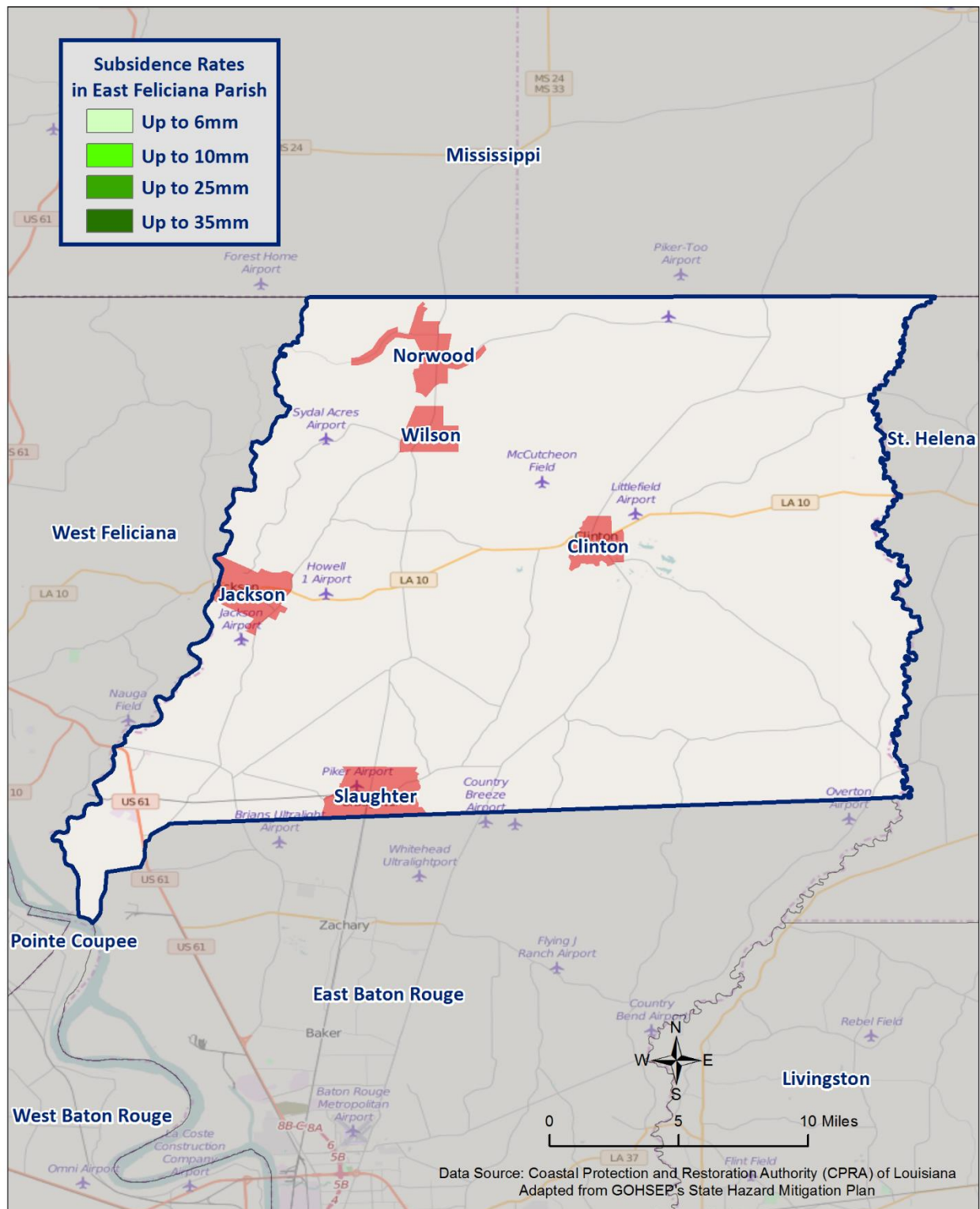


Figure 2-19: Maximum Annual Subsidence Rates Based on Subsidence Zones in Coastal Louisiana
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

Thunderstorms

The term “thunderstorm” is usually used as a catch-all term for several kinds of storms. Here, “thunderstorm” is defined to include any precipitation event in which thunder is heard or lightning is seen. Thunderstorms are often accompanied by heavy rain and strong winds, and depending on conditions, occasionally by hail or snow. Thunderstorms form when humid air masses are heated, which causes them to become convectively unstable. Consequently, the air masses rise. Upon rising, the air masses’ water vapor condenses into liquid water and/or deposits directly into ice when they rise sufficiently to cool to the dew-point temperature.

Thunderstorms are classified into four main types (single-cell, multi-cell, squall line, and supercell), depending on the degree of atmospheric instability, the change in wind speed with height (called wind shear), and the degree to which the storm’s internal dynamics are coordinated with those of adjacent storms. There is no such interaction for single-cell thunderstorms, but there is significant interaction with clusters of adjacent thunderstorms in multi-cell thunderstorms, and with a linear “chain” of adjacent storms in squall line thunderstorms. Though supercell storms have no significant interactions with other storms, they have very well-organized and self-sustaining internal dynamics, which allows them to be the longest-lived and most severe of all thunderstorms.

The life of a thunderstorm proceeds through three stages: the developing (or cumulus) stage, the mature stage, and the dissipation stage. During the developing stage, the unstable air mass is lifted as an updraft into the atmosphere. This sudden lift rapidly cools the moisture in the air mass, releasing latent heat as condensation and/or deposition occurs, which warms the surrounding environment, thus making it less dense than the surrounding air. This process intensifies the updraft and creates a localized lateral rush of air from all directions into the area beneath the thunderstorm to feed continued updrafts. At the mature stage, the rising air is accompanied by downdrafts caused by the shear of falling rain (if melted completely), or hail, freezing rain, sleet, or snow (if not melted completely). The dissipation stage is characterized by the dominating presence of the downdraft as the hot surface that gave the updrafts their buoyancy is cooled by precipitation. During the dissipation stage, the moisture in the air mass largely empties out.

The Storm Prediction Center, in conjunction with the National Weather Service (NWS), has the ability to issue advisory messages based on forecasts and observations. The following are the advisory messages that may be issued, along with definitions of each:

- *Severe Thunderstorm Watch:* Issued to alert people to the possibility of a severe thunderstorm developing in the area. Expected time frame for these storms is three to six hours.
- *Severe Thunderstorm Warning:* Issued when severe thunderstorms are imminent. This warning is highly localized and covers parts of one to several parishes (counties).

A variety of hazards might be produced by thunderstorms, including lightning, hail, tornadoes or waterspouts, flash flooding, and high-speed winds called downbursts. Nevertheless, given the criteria, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) characterizes a thunderstorm as severe when it produces one or more of the following:

- Hail of one inch in diameter or larger
- Wind gusts to 58 mph or greater
- One or more tornadoes

Tornadoes and flooding hazards have been profiled within this report; therefore, for the purpose of thunderstorms, the sub-hazards of hail, high winds, and lightning will be profiled.

Thunderstorms occur throughout Louisiana at all times of the year, although the types and severity of those storms vary greatly depending on a wide variety of atmospheric conditions. Thunderstorms generally occur more frequently during the late spring and early summer when extreme variations exist between ground surface temperatures and upper atmospheric temperatures.

Hazard Description

Hailstorms

Hailstorms are severe thunderstorms in which balls or chunks of ice fall along with rain. Hail initially develops in the upper atmosphere as ice crystals that are bounced about by high-velocity updraft winds. The ice crystals grow through deposition of water vapor onto their surface. They then fall partially to a level in the cloud where the temperature exceeds the freezing point, melt partially, and then get caught in another updraft whereupon re-freezing and deposition grows another concentric layer of ice. After several trips up and down the cloud, they develop enough weight to fall. The size of hailstones varies depending on the severity and size of the thunderstorm. Higher surface temperatures generally mean stronger updrafts, which allow more massive hailstones to be supported by updrafts, leaving them suspended longer. This longer suspension time results in larger hailstone sizes. The tables on the next page display the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale, along with a spectrum of hailstone diameters and their everyday equivalents.

Table 2-27: TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale

Intensity Category		Hail Diameter (mm)	Probable Kinetic Energy	Typical Damage Impacts
H0	Hard Hail	5	0 - 20	No damage
H1	Potentially Damaging	5 - 15	>20	Slight general damage to plant, crops
H2	Significant	10 - 20	>100	Significant damage to fruit, crops, vegetation
H3	Severe	20 - 30	>300	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	25 - 40	>500	Widespread glass damage, vehicle body work
H5	Destructive	30 - 50	>800	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	40 - 60		Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented, brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	50 - 75		Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	60 - 90		Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super Hailstorms	75 - 100		Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
H10	Super Hailstorms	>100		Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

Table 2-28: Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters and their Everyday Description

(Source: National Weather Service)

Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters	
Hail Diameter Size	Description
1/4"	Pea
1/2"	Plain M&M
3/4"	Penny
7/8"	Nickle
1" (severe)	Quarter
1 1/4"	Half Dollar
1 1/2"	Ping Pong Ball / Walnut
1 3/4"	Golf Ball
2"	Hen Egg / Lime
2 1/2"	Tennis Ball
2 3/4"	Baseball
3"	Teacup / Large Apple
4"	Softball
4 1/2"	Grapefruit
4 3/4" – 5"	Computer CD-DVD

Hailstorms can cause widespread damage to structures, automobiles, and crops. While the damage to individual structures or vehicles is often minor, the cumulative cost to communities, especially across large metropolitan areas, can be quite significant. Hailstorms can also be devastating to crops. Thus, the severity of hailstorms depends on the size of the hailstones, the length of time the storm lasts, and where it occurs.

Hail rarely causes loss of life, although large hailstones can cause bodily injury.

High Winds

In general, high winds can occur in a number of different ways, within and without thunderstorms. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) distinguishes these as shown in the following table.

*Table 2-29: High winds categorized by source, frequency, and duration
(Source: Making Critical Facilities Safe from High Wind, FEMA)*

High Winds Categories			
High Wind Type	Description	Relative Frequency in Louisiana	Relative Maximum Duration in Louisiana
Straight-line Winds	Wind blowing in straight line; usually associated with intense low-pressure area	High	Few minutes – 1 day
Downslope Winds	Wind blowing down the slope of a mountain; associated with temperature and pressure gradients	N/A	N/A
Thunderstorm Winds	Wind blowing due to thunderstorms, and thus associated with temperature and pressure gradients	High (especially in the spring and summer)	Few minutes – several hours
Downbursts	Sudden wind blowing down due to downdraft in a thunderstorm; spreads out horizontally at the ground, possibly forming horizontal vortex rings around the downdraft	Medium-to-High (~5% of all thunderstorms)	~15 – 20 minutes
Northeaster (nor'easter) Winds	Wind blowing due to cyclonic storm off the east coast of North America; associated with temperature and pressure gradients between the Atlantic and land	N/A	N/A
Hurricane Winds	Wind blowing in spirals, converging with increasing speed toward eye; associated with temperature and pressure gradients between the Atlantic and Gulf and land	Low-to-Medium	Several days
Tornado Winds	Violently rotating column of air from base of a thunderstorm to the ground with rapidly decreasing winds at greater distances from center; associated with extreme temperature gradient	Low-to-Medium	Few minutes – few hours

The only high winds of present concern are thunderstorm winds and downbursts. Straight-line winds are common but are a relatively insignificant hazard (on land) compared to other high winds. Downslope winds are common but relatively insignificant in the hilly areas of Louisiana where they occur. Nor'easters are cyclonic events that have at most a peripheral effect on Louisiana, and none associated with high winds. Winds associated with hurricanes and tornadoes will be considered in their respective sections.

The following table presents the Beaufort Wind Scale, first developed in 1805 by Sir Francis Beaufort, which aids in determining relative force and wind speed based on the appearance of wind effects.

Table 2-30: Beaufort Wind Scale
(Source: NOAA's SPC)

Beaufort Wind Scale			
Force	Wind (MPH)	WMO Classification	Appearance of Wind Effects on Land
			Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-7	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	8-12	Gentle Breeze	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	13-17	Moderate Breeze	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move
5	18-24	Fresh Breeze	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	25-30	Strong Breeze	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	31-38	Near Gale	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind
8	39-46	Gale	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress
9	47-54	Strong Gale	Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs
10	55-63	Storm	Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, "considerable structural damage"
11	54-73	Violent Storm	N/A
12	74+	Hurricane	N/A

Major damage directly caused by thunderstorm winds is relatively rare, while minor damage is common and pervasive, and most noticeable when it contributes to power outages. These power outages can have major negative impacts such as increased tendency for traffic accidents, loss of revenue for businesses, increased vulnerability to fire, food spoilage, and other losses that might be sustained by a loss of power.

Power outages may pose a health risk for those requiring electric medical equipment and/or air conditioning.

Lightning

Lightning is a natural electrical discharge in the atmosphere that is a by-product of thunderstorms. Every thunderstorm produces lightning. There are three primary types of lightning: intra-cloud, cloud-to-ground, and cloud-to-cloud. Cloud-to-ground lightning has the potential to cause the most damage to property and crops, while also posing as a health risk to the populace in the area of the strike.

Damage caused by lightning is usually to homes or businesses. These strikes have the ability to damage electrical equipment inside the home or business, and can also ignite a fire that could destroy homes or crops.

Lightning continues to be one of the top three storm-related killers in the United States per FEMA, but it also has the ability to cause negative long-term health effects to the individual that is struck. The following table outlines the lightning activity level that is a measurement of lightning activity.

Table 2-31: Lightning Activity Level (LAL) Grids

LAL	Cloud and Storm Development	Lightning Strikes/15 Min
1	No thunderstorms.	-
2	Cumulus clouds are common but only a few reach the towering cumulus stage. A single thunderstorm must be confirmed in the observation area. The clouds produce mainly virga, but light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent.	1-8
3	Towering cumulus covers less than two-tenths of the sky. Thunderstorms are few, but two to three must occur within the observation. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground, and lightning is infrequent.	9-15
4	Towering cumulus covers two to three-tenths of the sky. Thunderstorms are scattered and more than three must occur within the observation area. Moderate rain is common and lightning is frequent.	16-25
5	Towering cumulus and thunderstorms are numerous. They cover more than three-tenths and occasionally obscure the sky. Rain is moderate to heavy and lightning is frequent.	>25
6	Similar to LAL 3 except thunderstorms are dry	

Hazard Profile

Hailstorms

Location

Because hailstorms are a climatological based hazard, the entire planning area for East Feliciana Parish is equally at risk for hailstorms.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDES database reports 21 significant hailstorm events occurring within the boundaries of East Feliciana Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. According to the National Climatic Data Center, hailstorm diameters experienced in East Feliciana Parish have ranged from 0.75 inches to 3 inches since 1990. The most frequently recorded hail size has been 1 inch diameters. *Figure 2-20* displays the density of hailstorms in East Feliciana Parish and adjacent parishes. Based on the National Climatic Data Center dataset, *Table 2-32* provides an overview of hailstorms that have impacted the East Feliciana Parish planning area since 2009. East Feliciana Parish can expect to experience hail up to 3 inches in diameter for future events.

Table 2-32: Previous Occurrences of Hailstorms in East Feliciana Parish
(Source: NCDC)

Date	Recorded Hail Size (inches)	Location
October 12, 2010	1	LINDSAY
March 29, 2011	3	CLINTON
March 29, 2011	1.75	BLUFF CREEK
May 7, 2012	1	BLAIRSTOWN
May 31, 2012	1	CLINTON
January 21, 2016	1	SLAUGHTER
February 15, 2016	1.75	SLAUGHTER

Since 2010, there have been no significant hailstorm events in the incorporated areas of Jackson, Norwood, and Wilson.

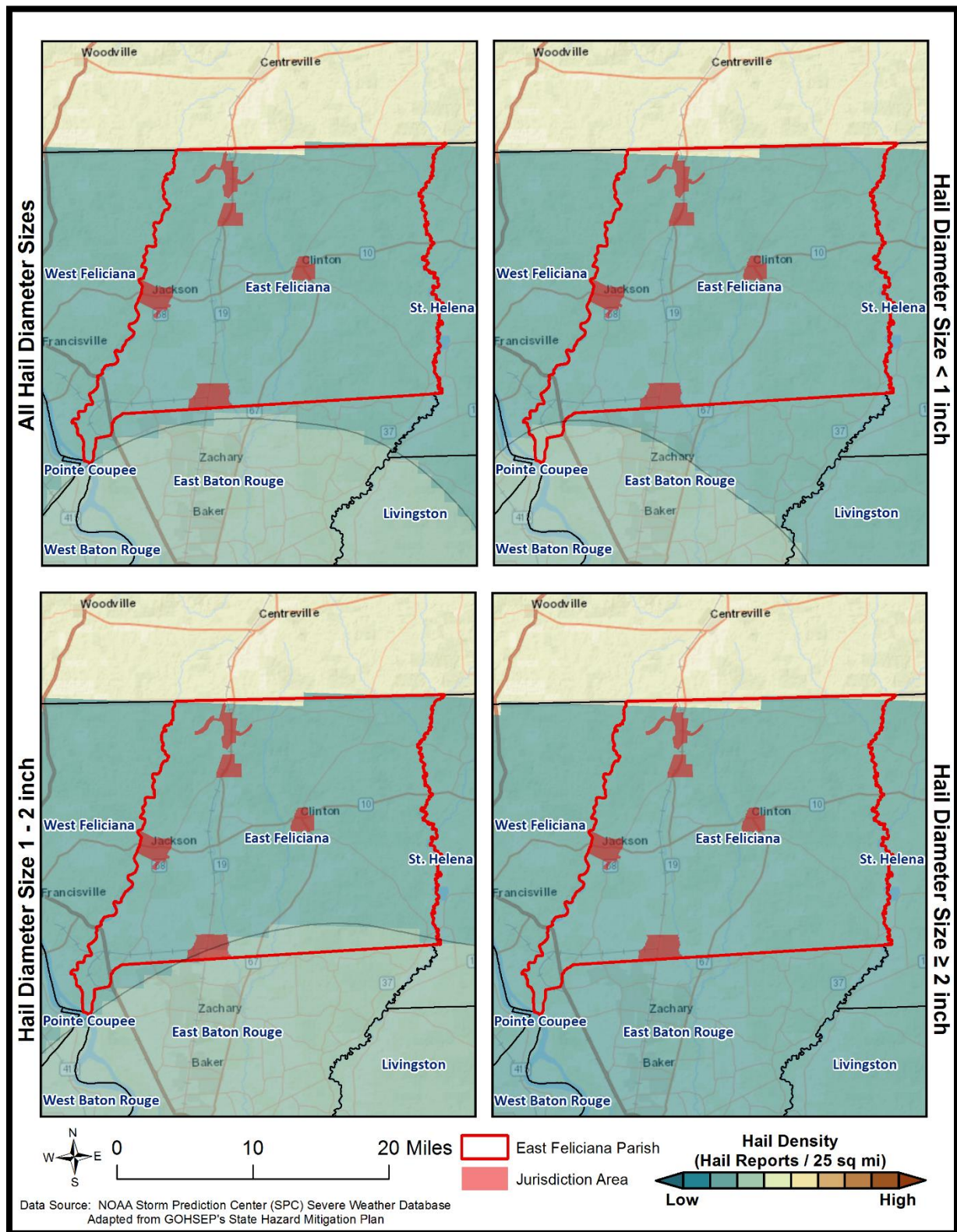


Figure 2-20: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2012
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

Frequency

Based on historical data from SHELDUS for the past 25 years, it is estimated the probability of occurrence for a significant hailstorm event is approximately 84%. The probability was determined based on a review of significant hail data that has caused damages in the last 25 years, in which East Feliciana Parish has had 21 recorded events.

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, property damage due to hailstorms in East Feliciana Parish have totaled approximately \$4,320 since 1990. To estimate the potential losses of a hail event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for hail events was divided by the total number of years of available hail data in SHELDUS (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$173. [Table 2-33](#) provides an estimate of potential property losses for East Feliciana Parish.

Table 2-33: Estimated Annual Property Losses in East Feliciana Parish from Hailstorms

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Hailstorms for East Feliciana Parish					
Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish (63.4% of Population)	Clinton (8.2% of Population)	Jackson (19% of Population)	Norwood (1.6% of Population)	Slaughter (4.9% of Population)	Wilson (2.9% of Population)
\$110	\$14	\$33	\$3	\$9	\$5

There have been no deaths or injuries due to hailstorms from 1990 – 2015 in East Feliciana Parish.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to hailstorms.

High Winds

Location

Because high winds are a climatological based hazard, the entire planning area for East Feliciana Parish is equally at risk for high winds.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of 59 thunderstorm wind events occurring within the boundaries of East Feliciana Parish between the years of 1990 to 2015. The significant thunderstorm wind events experienced in East Feliciana Parish have ranged in wind speed from 58 mph to 69 mph. East Feliciana Parish can expect to receive thunderstorm winds up to 58 mph for future high wind events. The table on the next page provides an overview of significant high wind events since 2010.

Table 2-34: Previous Occurrences for Thunderstorm High Wind Events

Location	Date	Recorded Wind Speeds (mph)	Property Damage	Crop Damage
October 12, 2010	LINDSAY	60	\$0	\$0
February 1, 2011	JACKSON	69	\$2,000	\$0
February 1, 2011	CLINTON	69	\$2,000	\$0
April 15, 2011	NORWOOD	69	\$3,000	\$0
December 22, 2011	WILSON	69	\$5,000	\$0
December 22, 2011	NORWOOD	69	\$5,000	\$0
December 22, 2011	CLINTON	60	\$5,000	\$0
May 7, 2012	ETHEL	58	\$3,000	\$0
March 31, 2013	WILSON	60	\$3,000	\$0

Since 2010, there have been no significant wind events in the incorporated area of Slaughter.

Frequency

High winds are a fairly common occurrence within East Feliciana Parish, with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 100%.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been 59 significant wind events that have resulted in property damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled \$54,990. To estimate the potential losses of a wind event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events was divided by the total number of years of available wind data in SHELDUS (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$2,200. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for East Feliciana Parish:

Table 2-35: Estimated Annual Property Losses in East Feliciana Parish Resulting from High Winds

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Thunderstorm Winds for East Feliciana Parish					
Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish (63.4% of Population)	Clinton (8.2% of Population)	Jackson (19% of Population)	Norwood (1.6% of Population)	Slaughter (4.9% of Population)	Wilson (2.9% of Population)
\$1,394	\$179	\$417	\$36	\$108	\$65

There have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of a thunderstorm wind event over the 25-year record.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to high winds.

Lightning

Location

Like hail and high winds, lightning is a climatological based hazard and has the same probability of occurring throughout the entire planning area for East Feliciana Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

There have been no reported lightning events occurring within the boundaries of East Feliciana Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. The SHELATUS database only records lightning events that cause death, injuries, crop damage, and/or property damage, so these numbers do not accurately reflect the number of lightning events in East Feliciana Parish, which occur on a nearly monthly basis. The planning area can expect to have a lightning density of 9 to 10 flashes per sq. mile per year.

Since 2010, there have been no lightning events that have caused property damage or loss of life in the incorporated areas of Clinton, Jackson, Norwood, Slaughter, and Wilson.

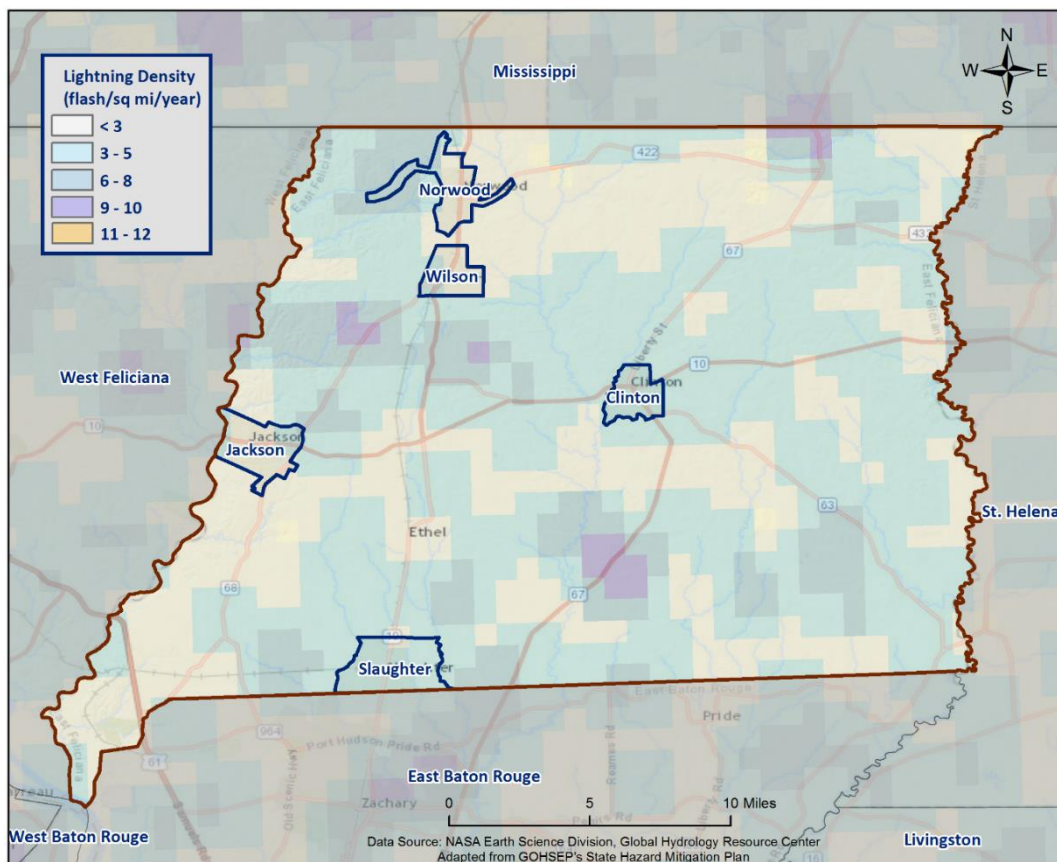


Figure 2-21: Lightning Density Reports for East Feliciana Parish

Frequency

Lightning can strike anywhere and is produced by every thunderstorm, so the chance of lightning occurring in East Feliciana Parish is high. However, lightning that meets the definition that is used by SHELATUS and the NCDC that actually results in damages to property and injury or death is a less likely event. There have been no lightning events that have caused property damages or injuries over the last 25 years, establishing an annual probability of less than 1%.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been no significant lightning events that have resulted in property damages. There have been no reported injuries or fatalities in East Feliciana Parish as a result of a lightning strikes over the 25-year record.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality building exposure to lightning hazards.

Tornadoes

Tornadoes (also called twisters or cyclones) are rapidly rotating funnels of wind extending between storm clouds and the ground. For their size, tornadoes are the most severe storms, and 70% of the world's reported tornadoes occur within the continental United States, making them one of the most significant hazards Americans face. Tornadoes and waterspouts form during severe weather events, such as thunderstorms and hurricanes, when cold air overrides a layer of warm air, causing the warm air to rise rapidly. This usually results in a counterclockwise rotation in the northern hemisphere. The updraft of air in tornadoes always rotates because of wind shear (differing speeds of moving air at various heights), and it can rotate in either a clockwise or counterclockwise direction; clockwise rotations (in the northern hemisphere) will sustain the system, at least until other forces cause it to die seconds to minutes later.

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed; wind speed is then derived and estimated. This contrasts with the Saffir-Simpson scale used for hurricane classification, which is based on measured wind speed. *Table 2-36* shows the EF scale in comparison with the old Fujita (F) Scale, which was used prior to February 1, 2007. When discussing past tornadoes, the scale used at the time of the hazard is used. Damage and adjustment between scales can be made using the following tables.

Table 2-36: Comparison of the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale to the Fujita (F) Scale

Wind Speed (mph)	Enhanced Fujita Scale					
	EF0	EF1	EF2	EF3	EF4	EF5
	65-85	86-110	111-135	136-165	166-200	>200
	Fujita Scale					
	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
	<73	73-112	113-157	158-206	207-260	>261

Table 2-37: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale

Scale	Typical Damage
F0/EF0	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.
F1/EF1	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
F2/EF2	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
F3/EF3	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
F4/EF4	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
F5/EF5	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters (109 yards); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.

The National Weather Service (NWS) has the ability to issue advisory messages based on forecasts and observations. The following are the advisory messages that may be issued, along with definitions of each:

- *Tornado Watch:* Issued to alert people to the possibility of a tornado developing in the area. A tornado has not been spotted but the conditions are favorable for tornadoes to occur.
- *Tornado Warning:* Issued when a tornado has been spotted or when radar identifies a distinctive “hook-shaped” area within a thunderstorm line.

Structures within the direct path of a tornado vortex are often reduced to rubble. Structures adjacent to the tornado’s path are often severely damaged by high winds flowing into the tornado vortex, known as inflow winds. It is here, adjacent to the tornado’s path, that the building type and construction techniques are critical to the structure’s survival. Although tornadoes strike at random, making all buildings vulnerable, mobile homes, homes with crawlspaces, and buildings with large spans are more likely to suffer damage.

The major health hazard from tornadoes is physical injury from flying debris, or being in a collapsed building or mobile home. Within a building, flying debris or projectiles are generally stopped by interior walls. However, if a building has no partitions, any glass, brick, or other debris blown into the interior is life threatening. Following a tornado, damaged buildings are a potential health hazard due to instability, electrical system damage, and gas leaks. Sewage and water lines may also be damaged.

Peak tornado activity in Louisiana occurs during the spring, as it does in the rest of the United States. Nearly one-third of observed tornadoes in the United States occur during April. About half of those in Louisiana, including many of the strongest, occur between March and June. Fall and winter tornadoes are less frequent, but the distribution of tornadoes throughout the year is more uniform in Louisiana than in locations farther north.

Location

While there is a significant tornado record in East Feliciana Parish with actual locations, tornadoes in general are a climatological based hazard and have the same approximate probability of occurring in East Feliciana Parish as all of its jurisdictions. Because a tornado has a similar probability of striking anywhere within the planning area for East Feliciana Parish, all jurisdictions are equally at risk for tornadoes.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

SHELDUS reports a total of four tornadoes or waterspouts occurring within the boundaries of East Feliciana Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. The tornadoes experienced in East Feliciana Parish have from ranged EF0 to EF1 on the EF scale, and ranged from F0 to F3 on the F scale. The worst case scenario East Feliciana Parish can expect in the future is an EF3 tornado.

The tornado that caused the most damage to property occurred on May 18, 1989. The F2 tornado was responsible for over \$90 thousand in damage. The tornado touched down near Clinton destroying a two-story home and three mobile homes. There have been no injuries or fatalities in East Feliciana Parish as a result of tornadoes.

Table 2-38: Historical Tornadoes in East Feliciana Parish with Locations from 2010 - 2015

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
December 22, 2011	2.98 mile path with a width of 30 yards. Removed roofing shingles and snapped several large trees.	\$20,000	SLAUGHTER	EF1
January 13, 2013	4.25 mile path with a width of 40 yards. Destroyed a carport and uprooted several trees.	\$20,324	OLIVE BRANCH	EF0

The incorporated areas of Clinton, Jackson, Norwood, and Wilson have not experienced a tornado event from 2010 to the present. Since 2011, the year in which the last update to this hazard mitigation plan was written, East Feliciana Parish has had two tornadoes touchdown in the unincorporated area of the parish and in the incorporated area of Slaughter. The following is a brief synopsis of these events:

December 22, 2011 – EF1 Tornado in Slaughter

A weak tornado touched down near Holly Drive just west of Slaughter and tracked northeast on an intermittent path to just north of the intersection of Louisiana Highway 956 and Louisiana Highway 412. Several houses had roofing shingles removed. Several large trees were snapped, and power lines were downed.

January 13, 2013 – EF0 Tornado near Olive Branch

A tornado touched down in East Baton Rouge Parish and moved into East Feliciana Parish along Highway 67. Significant tree damage was noted where the tornado crossed Highway 67 east of the Comite River Bridge. Several large trees were snapped and a few hardwoods uprooted. A detached carport was destroyed to the north of the highway.

Frequency / Probability

Tornadoes are a sporadic occurrence within East Feliciana Parish, with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 16% based on the records for the past 25 years (1990 - 2015). The figure on the next page displays the density of tornado touch downs in East Feliciana Parish and neighboring parishes.

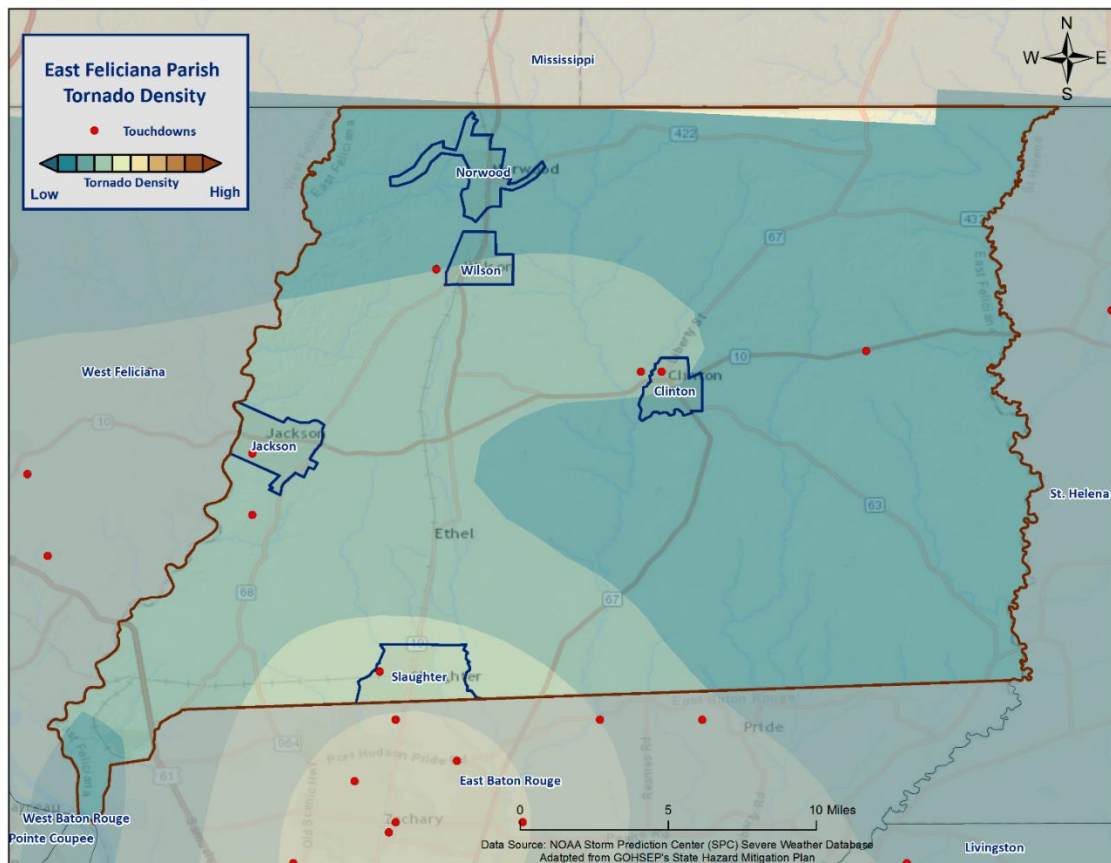


Figure 2-22: Location and Density of Tornadoes to Touch Down in East Feliciana Parish
(Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELATUS database, there have been four tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage. The total damage from the actual claims for property is \$28,761, with an average cost of \$7,190 per tornado strike. When annualizing the total cost over the 25-year record, total annual losses based on tornadoes are estimated to be \$1,150. To provide an estimated annual estimated potential loss per jurisdiction, the 2010 Census population was used to assign the estimated potential losses proportionally across the jurisdictions. Based on the 2010 Census data, the following table provides an annual estimate of potential losses for East Feliciana Parish.

Table 2-39: Estimated Annual Losses from Tornadoes in East Feliciana Parish

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Tornadoes for East Feliciana Parish					
Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish (63.4% of Population)	Clinton (8.2% of Population)	Jackson (19% of Population)	Norwood (1.6% of Population)	Slaughter (4.9% of Population)	Wilson (2.9% of Population)
\$729	\$94	\$218	\$19	\$57	\$34

Table 2-40 presents an analysis of building exposure that is susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for East Feliciana Parish, along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

*Table 2-40: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in East Feliciana Parish
(Source: FEMA's Hazus 2.2)*

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes Exposure Types (\$1,000)							
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education	Mobile Homes (%)
14,769,798	2,613,894	562,260	34,779	375,372	91,657	163,965	18.9%

There have been no injuries or fatalities as a result of a tornado in East Feliciana Parish.

In assessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 18.9% of all housing in East Feliciana Parish consists of manufactured housing. Based on location data collected in a previous hazard mitigation project, there are ten known locations where manufactured housing is concentrated. Each of those ten locations have an overall number of manufactured houses ranging from two to 35. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in *Figure 2-23*.

Manufactured housing is more likely to sustain damage from a tornado than any other residential structure. The highest concentration of manufactured home parks is located in the unincorporated area of East Feliciana Parish (*Table 2-41*). However, this does not influence the risk associated with a tornado event since they strike at random, making all structures and population within the planning area equally vulnerable.

Table 2-41: Manufactured Home Distribution throughout East Feliciana Parish

Location	Number of Manufactured Home Parks	% of Manufactured Home Parks
Unincorporated Area	8	80%
Clinton	0	0%
Jackson	2	20%
Norwood	0	0%
Slaughter	0	0%
Wilson	0	0%

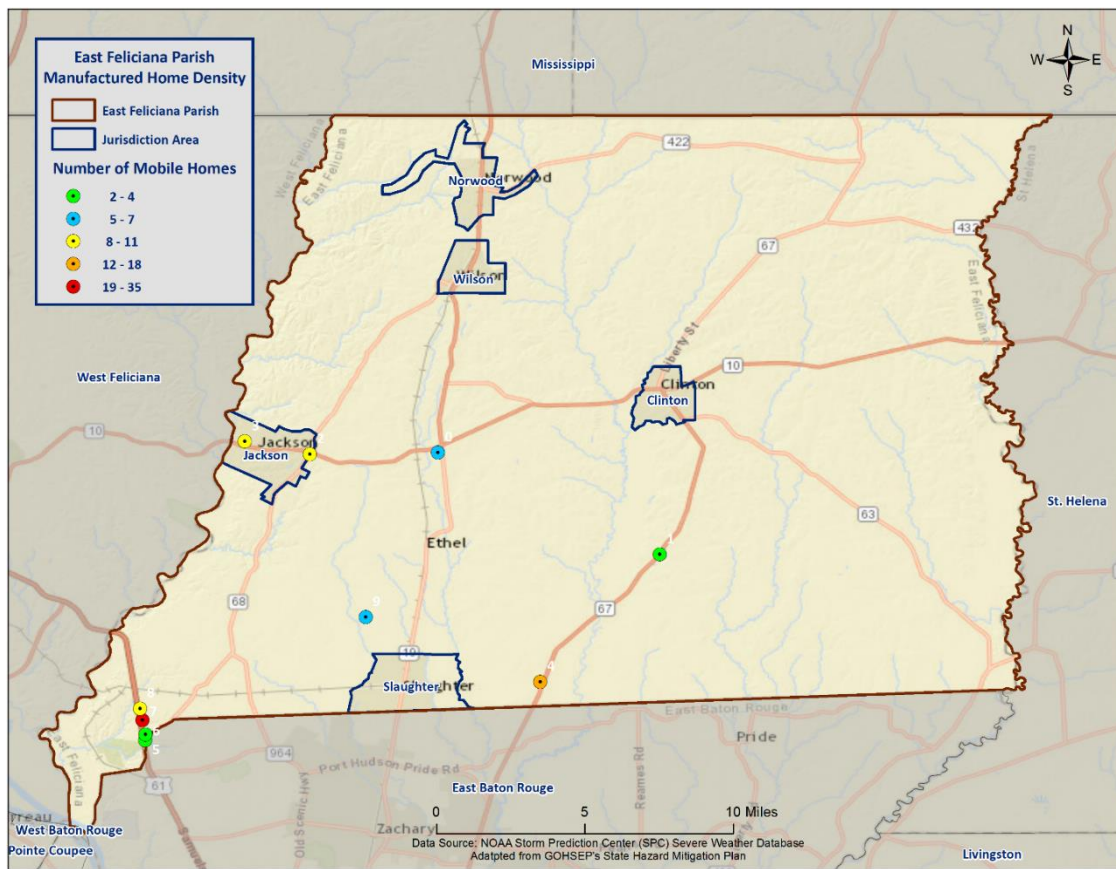


Figure 2-23: Location and Approximate Number of Units in Manufactured Housing Locations throughout East Feliciana Parish.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality building exposure to tornado hazards.

Tropical Cyclones

Tropical cyclones are among the worst hazards Louisiana faces. These spinning, low-pressure air masses draw surface air into their centers and attain strength ranging from weak tropical waves to the most intense hurricanes. Usually, these storms begin as clusters of oceanic thunderstorms off the western coast of Africa, moving westward in the trade wind flow. The spinning of these thunderstorm clusters begins because of the formation of low pressure in a perturbation in the westerly motion of the storms associated with differential impacts of the Earth's rotation. The west-moving, counterclockwise-spinning collection of storms, now called a tropical disturbance, may then gather strength as it draws humid air toward its low-pressure center. This results in the formation of a tropical depression (defined when the maximum sustained surface wind speed is 38 mph or less), then a Tropical Cyclone (when the maximum sustained surface wind ranges from 39 mph to 73 mph), and finally a hurricane (when the maximum sustained surface wind speeds exceed 73 mph). On the next page, the table presents the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, which categorizes tropical cyclones based on sustained winds.

Table 2-42: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale			
Category	Sustained Winds	Pressure	Types of Damage Due to Winds
Tropical Depression	<39 mph	N/A	N/A
Tropical Cyclone	39-73 mph	N/A	N/A
1	74-95 mph	>14.2 psi	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallow-rooted trees may be toppled, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged. Extensive damage to power lines and poles will likely result in power outages that could last several days.
2	96-110 mph	14-14.2 psi	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallow-rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged, and block numerous roads. Near total power loss is expected, with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3	111-129 mph	13.7 -14 psi	Devastating damage will occur. Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water may be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4	130-156 mph	13.3-13.7 psi	Catastrophic damage will occur. Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged, and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5	157 mph or higher	<13.7 psi	Catastrophic damage will occur. A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks to months.

Many associated hazards can occur during a hurricane, including heavy rains, flooding, high winds, and tornadoes. A general rule of thumb in coastal Louisiana is that the number of inches of rainfall to be expected from a tropical cyclone is approximately 100 divided by the forward velocity of the storm in mph; so a fast-moving storm (20 mph) might be expected to drop five inches of rain while a slow-moving (5 mph) storm could produce totals of around 20 inches. However, no two storms are alike, and such generalizations have limited utility for planning purposes. Hurricane Beulah, which struck Texas in 1967, spawned 115 confirmed tornadoes. In recent years, extensive coastal development has increased the storm surge resulting from these storms so much that this has become the greatest natural hazard threat to property and loss of life in the state. Storm surge is a temporary rise in sea level generally caused by reduced air pressure and strong onshore winds associated with a storm system near the coast. Although storm surge can technically occur at any time of the year in Louisiana, surges caused by hurricanes can be particularly deadly and destructive. Such storm surge events are often accompanied by large, destructive waves (exceeding ten meters in some places) that can inflict a high number of fatalities and economic losses. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina clearly demonstrated the destructive potential of this hazard, as it produced the highest modern-day storm surge levels in the State of Louisiana, reaching up to 18.7 feet near Alluvial City in St. Bernard Parish.

Property can be damaged by the various forces that accompany a tropical cyclone. High winds can directly impact structures in three ways: wind forces, flying debris, and pressure. By itself, the force of the wind can knock over trees, break tree limbs, and destroy loose items, such as television antennas and power lines. Many things can be moved by high winds. As winds increase, so does the pressure against stationary objects. Pressure against a wall rises with the square of the wind speed. For some structures, this force is enough to cause failure. The potential for damage to structures is increased when debris breaks the building “envelope” and allows the wind pressure to impact all surfaces (the building envelope includes all surfaces that make up the barrier between the indoors and the outdoors, such as the walls, foundation, doors, windows, and roof). Mobile homes and buildings in need of maintenance are most subject to wind damage. High winds mean bigger waves. Extended pounding by waves can demolish any poorly or improperly designed structures. The waves also erode sand beaches, roads, and foundations. When foundations are compromised, the building will collapse.

Nine out of ten deaths during hurricanes are caused by storm surge flooding. Falling tree limbs and flying debris caused by high winds have the ability to cause injury or death. Downed trees and damaged buildings are a potential health hazard due to instability, electrical system damage, broken pipelines, chemical releases, and gas leaks. Sewage and water lines may also be damaged. Salt water and fresh water intrusions from storm surge send animals, such as snakes, into areas occupied by humans.

Location

Hurricanes are the single biggest threat the State of Louisiana. With any single hurricane having the potential to devastate multiple parishes at once, the risk of a tropical cyclone has the probability of impacting anywhere within the planning area for East Feliciana Parish. As such, all jurisdictions are equally at risk for tropical cyclones.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The central Gulf of Mexico coastline is among the most hurricane-prone locations in the United States, and hurricanes can affect every part of the state. The SHEL DUS database reports a total of five tropical cyclone events occurring within the boundaries of East Feliciana Parish between the years 2002 and 2014 (*Table 2-43*). The tropical cyclone events experienced in East Feliciana Parish include depressions, storms, and hurricanes. As a worst case scenario, East Feliciana Parish can expect to experience hurricanes at the Category 4 level in the future.

Table 2-43: Historical Tropical Cyclone Events in East Feliciana Parish from 2002- 2015
(Source: SHEL DUS)

Date	Name	Storm Type At Time of Impact
October 2, 2002	Lili	Hurricane –Category 1
August 28, 2005	Katrina	Hurricane – Category 3
September 23, 2005	Rita	Tropical Storm
August 24, 2008	Fay	Tropical Depression
September 3, 2011	Lee	Tropical Storm

Hurricane Lili (2002)

Hurricane Lili made landfall on the Louisiana coast on October 3, 2002, with an estimated intensity of 80 knots. Although Lili weakened considerably before making landfall on the central Louisiana coast, it caused significant wind and flood damage in the area. Strong winds toppled trees onto houses and into roadways, stripped shingles from roofs, and blew out windows. The wind and driving rain flattened sugarcane fields throughout southern Louisiana. A combination of storm surge and rain caused levees to fail in Montegut and Franklin, Louisiana. Lili also temporarily curtailed oil production in the Gulf of Mexico.

The primary impact in East Feliciana Parish was localized flooding, with some minor wind damage to trees and structures.

Hurricane Katrina (2005)

Hurricane Katrina was one of the strongest and most destructive hurricanes on record to impact the coast of the United States. The National Hurricane Center ranked Katrina as the costliest storm (both before and after adjusting for inflation) and the third deadliest in the U.S. since 1851. The hurricane initially made landfall in Plaquemines Parish on August 29, 2005, as a Category 3 storm and continued on a north-northeast track, with a second landfall occurring near the Louisiana- Mississippi border. Hurricane Katrina caused widespread devastation along the central Gulf Coast states. Following the passage of Katrina, the flooding of New Orleans was catastrophic, resulting in the displacement of more than 250,000 people.

In East Feliciana Parish, flooding was the primary impact with major power interruptions occurring throughout the parish. There were minor wind damage to trees and structures in the parish.

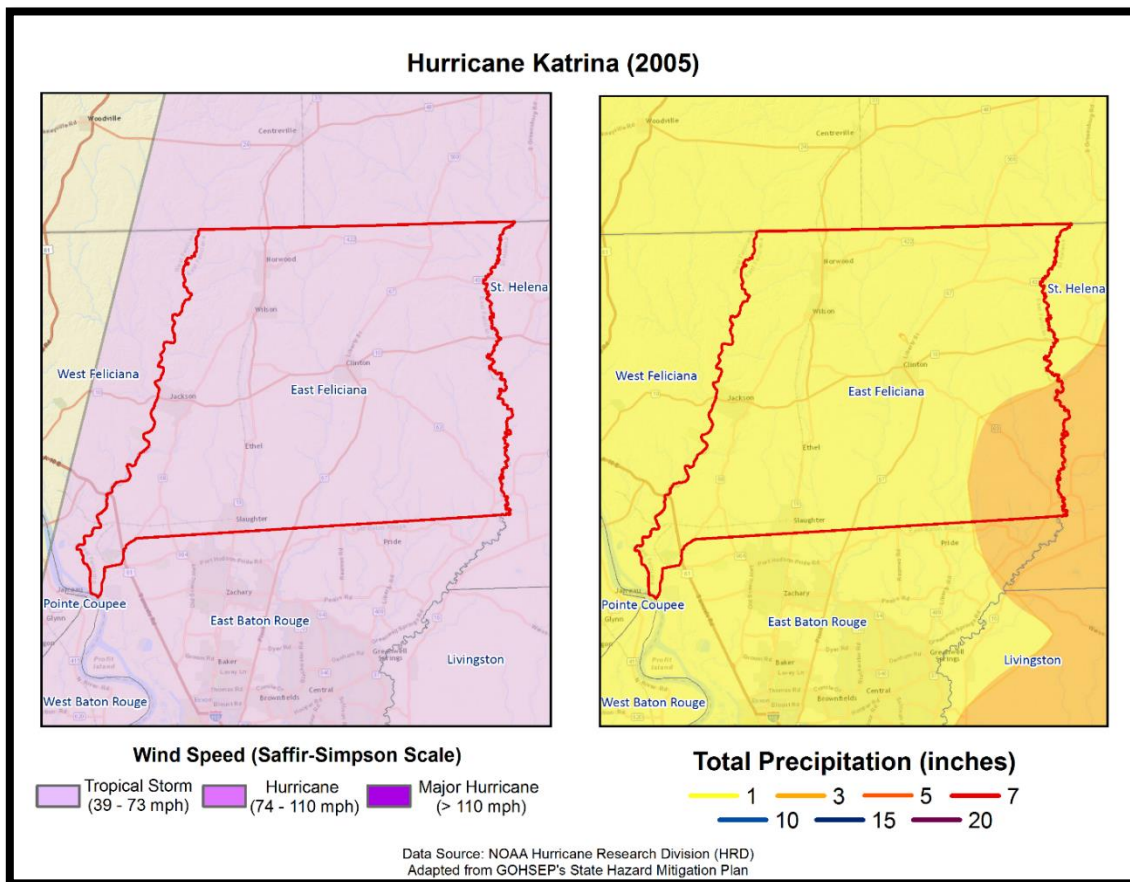


Figure 2-24: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in East Feliciana Parish for Hurricane Katrina

Hurricane Rita (2005)

While Hurricane Katrina and resulting levee failures captured headlines worldwide, lesser known (but just as destructive) Hurricane Rita wreaked havoc on southwestern Louisiana less than a month later. The storm made landfall as a Category 3 hurricane in Cameron Parish. Across southeast Louisiana, the main effect from Hurricane Rita was the substantial storm surge flooding that occurred in low lying communities across coastal areas of southern Terrebonne, southern Lafourche, and southern Jefferson Parishes, where numerous homes and businesses were flooded. Some of the most substantial damage occurred in southern Terrebonne Parish, where storm surge of five to seven feet above normal overtopped or breached local drainage levees, inundating many small communities. Newspaper accounts indicated that approximately 10,000 structures were flooded in Terrebonne Parish. Lafitte and other communities in lower Jefferson Parish also suffered extensive storm surge flooding. Storm surge flooding also occurred in areas adjacent to Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Maurepas, affecting homes and businesses from Slidell to Mandeville and Madisonville. Approximately 1,500 structures were reported as flooded in Livingston Parish near Lake Maurepas. Repaired levees damaged by Hurricane Katrina in late August were overtopped or breached along the Industrial Canal in New Orleans, resulting in renewed flooding in adjacent portions of New Orleans and St. Bernard Parish. However, the flooding was much more limited in scope than during Hurricane Katrina.

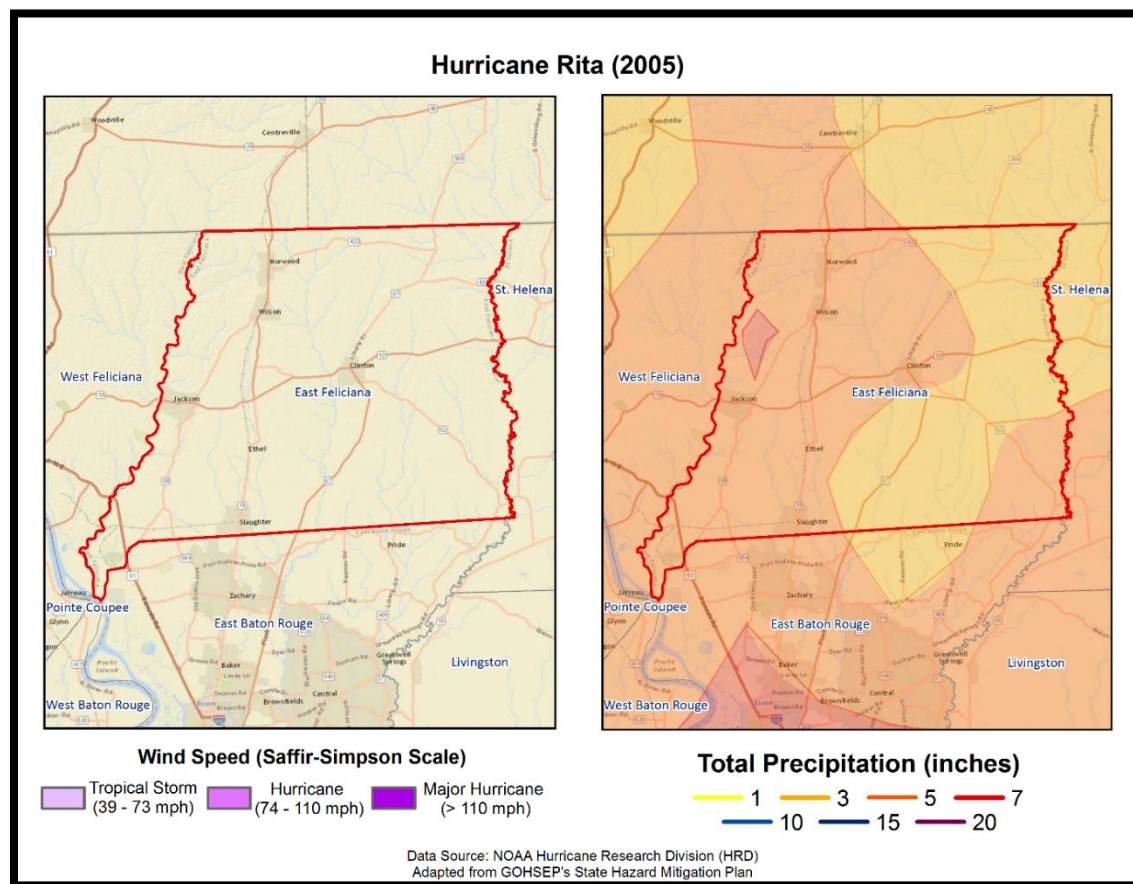


Figure 2-25: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in East Feliciana Parish for Hurricane Rita

Hurricane Rita was the most powerful hurricane to impact southwestern Louisiana since Hurricane Audrey in 1957. Estimated damages in southwest Louisiana totaled near \$4 billion, with the majority of those losses occurring in Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes. Entire towns were destroyed in Cameron Parish, including downtown Cameron, Creole, Holly Beach, and Grand Chenier. An estimated 90 to 95 percent of the homes in the parish were severely damaged or destroyed. Storm surge values were estimated around 15 feet in parts of Cameron Parish.

East Feliciana Parish experienced significant flooding from Hurricane Rita and power outages were reported in parts of the parish.

[Tropical Storm Lee \(2011\)](#)

Tropical Storm Lee initially developed as Tropical Depression Thirteen in the middle of the Gulf of Mexico on the evening of Thursday, September 1, 2011. The depression moved slowly north and gradually strengthened, eventually reaching Tropical Storm strength just south of the Louisiana coast on Friday afternoon September 2, 2011. Tropical Storm Lee made only slow and haltingly northward progress over the next 24 hours, eventually moving onshore at the Louisiana coast Saturday night, September 3, 2011, with a maximum sustained wind estimated around 60 mph. Lee moved slowly inland to the north of Baton Rouge late Sunday September 4, 2011, and eventually weakened to a tropical depression Sunday evening. Tropical Depression Lee then moved steadily northeast throughout Monday, September 5, 2011, taking on extra-tropical characteristics over the next 24 hours as it interacted with an upper level disturbance moving through

the region. The maximum winds observed in Louisiana were a southerly wind of 46 mph (40 kts) sustained, with a 58 mph (50 kts) gust at New Orleans Lakefront Airport on September 4, 2012, at 0528CST. The lowest minimum central pressure was 993.2 millibars, recorded at Baton Rouge Ryan Field on September 4, 2012, at 0959CST. As Tropical Depression Lee was moving northeast and taking on mid-latitude characteristics, strong northerly winds were experienced across the region, occasionally gusting to higher levels than experienced when Lee was characterized as a tropical cyclone. No fatalities or injuries were associated with any Tropical Storm Lee hazards.

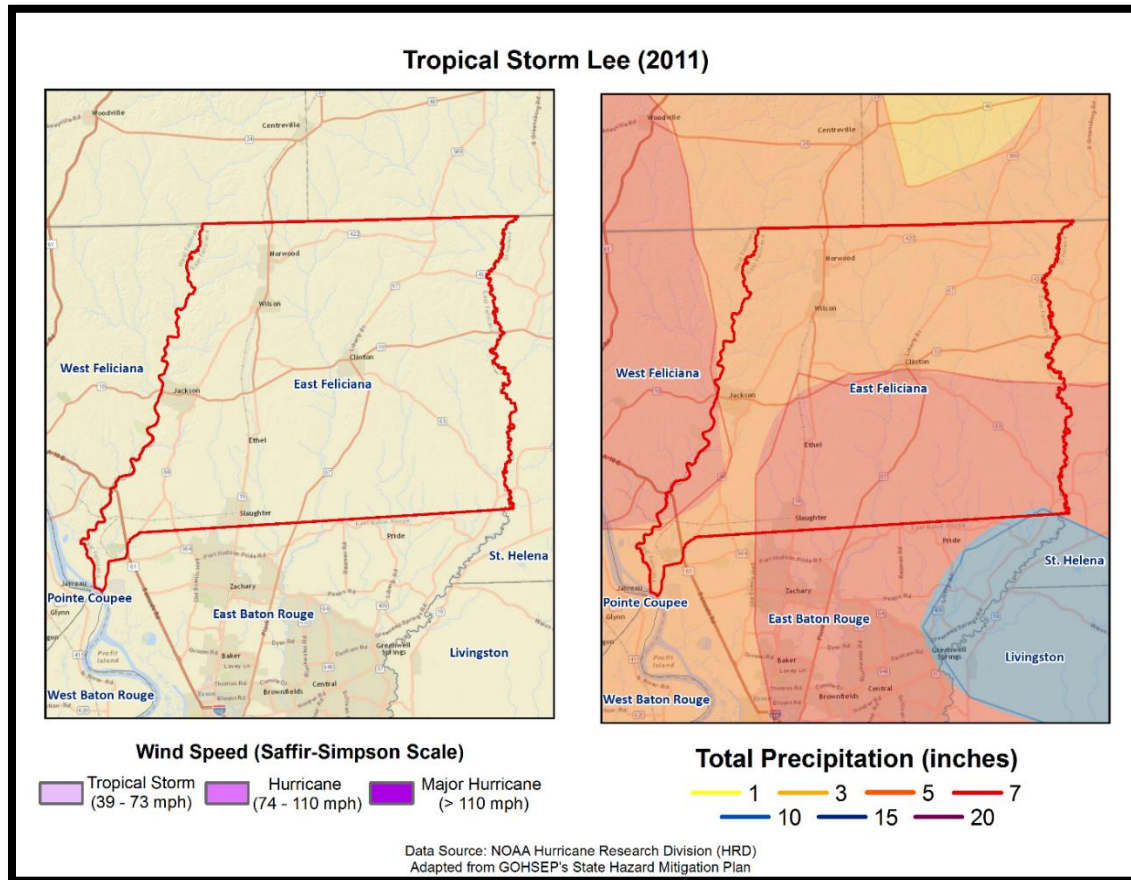


Figure 2-26: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in East Feliciana Parish for Tropical Storm Lee

The main impacts associated with Tropical Storm Lee were storm surge and rainfall. Both of these impacts were related to its slow speed as it crossed the region, which allowed the circulation to linger over the area for several days. Storm surge associated with Lee caused storm tides three to five feet above normal, resulting in lowland flooding. Additional detailed information about Tropical Storm Lee's storm surge is contained in the separate storm surge report. Four day rainfall totals ranged from seven to 15 inches across the area. A maximum of 15.48 inches was recorded near Holden in Livingston Parish. Due to dry antecedent conditions, river flooding was minimal for the amount of rainfall that occurred. Wind impacts were generally minimal due to only tropical cyclone strength winds being recorded, resulting in tree limbs being blown down and weak trees toppling, causing power outages.

Overall, there were minimal reports of damage to residences or infrastructure in East Feliciana Parish. Localized flooding was experienced in low-lying areas of the parish, but flood damage was minimal. Isolated power outages due to a few downed trees were also reported across the parish.

The following figure displays the wind zones that affect East Feliciana Parish in relation to critical facilities throughout the parish.

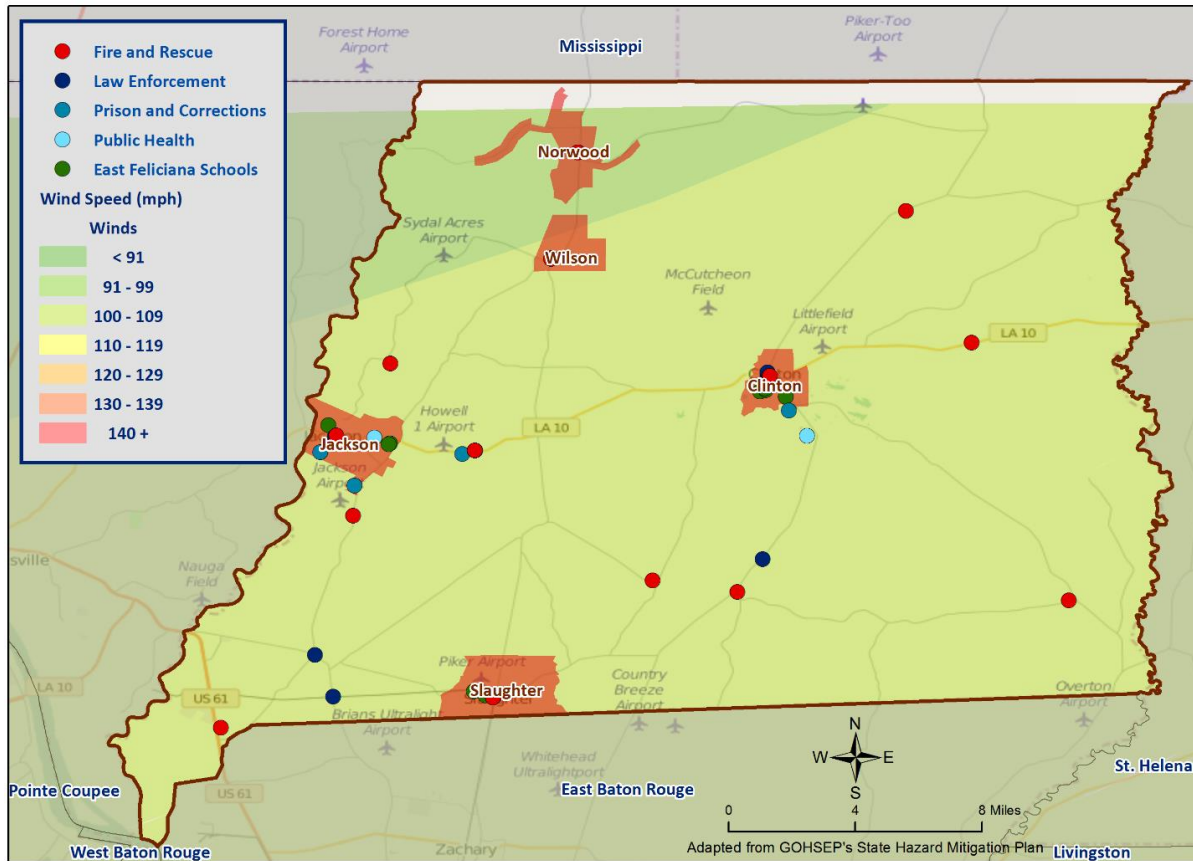


Figure 2-27: Winds Zones for East Feliciana Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

Frequency / Probability

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that regularly impact East Feliciana Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone is estimated at 20% for East Feliciana Parish and its municipalities, with five events occurring within 25 years. The tropical cyclone season for the Atlantic Basin is from June 1st through November 30th, with most of the major hurricanes (Saffir-Simpson Categories 3, 4, & 5) occurring between the months of August and October. Based on geographical location alone, East Feliciana Parish is highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones. This area has experienced several tropical cyclone events in the past and can expect more in the future.

Estimated Potential Losses

Using Hazus 2.2 100-Year Hurricane Model, the 100-year hurricane scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. The following table shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

*Table 2-44: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)	\$10,264,446
Clinton	\$1,320,605
Jackson	\$3,069,427
Norwood	\$265,239
Slaughter	\$796,517
Wilson	\$475,354
Total	\$16,191,589

Total losses from a 100-year hurricane event for each jurisdiction were compared with the total value of assets to determine the ratio of potential damage to total inventory in the table below.

*Table 2-45: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for each Jurisdiction in PARISH NAME
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
Unincorporated	\$10,264,446	\$1,612,631,000	0.6%
Clinton	\$1,320,605	\$325,822,000	0.4%
Jackson	\$3,069,427	\$373,623,000	0.8%
Norwood	\$265,239	\$48,944,000	0.5%
Slaughter	\$796,517	\$148,543,000	0.5%
Wilson	\$475,354	\$68,380,000	0.7%

Based on the Hazus 2.2 Hurricane Model, estimated total losses range from 0.4% to 0.8% of the total estimated value of all assets for the unincorporated area of East Feliciana Parish and incorporated areas of Clinton, Jackson, Norwood, Slaughter, and Wilson.

The Hazus 2.2 Hurricane Model also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for each jurisdiction by sector are listed in the tables on the following pages. These sectors are comprised of privately owned structures/facilities, as well as locally, state, and federally owned structures/facilities.

Table 2-46: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
 (Source: Hazus 2.2)

East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$12,393
Commercial	\$183,801
Government	\$44,599
Industrial	\$15,105
Religious / Non-Profit	\$25,442
Residential	\$9,976,653
Schools	\$6,453
Total	\$10,264,446

Table 2-47: Estimated Losses in Clinton for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
 (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Clinton	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$1,594
Commercial	\$23,648
Government	\$5,738
Industrial	\$1,943
Religious / Non-Profit	\$3,273
Residential	\$1,283,578
Schools	\$830
Total	\$1,320,605

Table 2-48: Estimated Losses in Jackson for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
 (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Jackson	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$3,706
Commercial	\$54,963
Government	\$13,337
Industrial	\$4,517
Religious / Non-Profit	\$7,608
Residential	\$2,983,367
Schools	\$1,930
Total	\$3,069,427

Table 2-49: Estimated Losses in Norwood for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Norwood	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$320
Commercial	\$4,750
Government	\$1,152
Industrial	\$390
Religious / Non-Profit	\$657
Residential	\$257,803
Schools	\$167
Total	\$265,239

Table 2-50: Estimated Losses in Slaughter for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Slaughter	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$962
Commercial	\$14,263
Government	\$3,461
Industrial	\$1,172
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,974
Residential	\$774,185
Schools	\$501
Total	\$796,517

Table 2-51: Estimated Losses in Wilson for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Wilson	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$574
Commercial	\$8,512
Government	\$2,065
Industrial	\$700
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,178
Residential	\$462,026
Schools	\$299
Total	\$475,354

Threat to People

The total population within the parish that is susceptible to a hurricane hazard is shown in the table below:

*Table 2-52: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in East Feliciana Parish
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)	12,848	12,848	100%
Clinton	1,653	1,653	100%
Jackson	3,842	3,842	100%
Norwood	332	332	100%
Slaughter	997	997	100%
Wilson	595	595	100%
Total	20,267	20,267	100%

The HAZUS-MH hurricane model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions. These populations are illustrated in the following tables:

*Table 2-53: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	12,848	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	693	5.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,964	15.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,669	13.0%
White	6,835	53.2%
Minority	6,013	46.8%

*Table 2-54: Vulnerable Populations in Clinton for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Clinton		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,653	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	114	6.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	306	18.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	232	14.0%
White	630	38.1%
Minority	1,023	61.9%

*Table 2-55: Vulnerable Populations in Jackson for a 100-Year Hurricane Event**(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Jackson		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	3,842	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	135	3.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	314	8.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	308	8.0%
White	1,681	43.8%
Minority	2,159	56.2%

*Table 2-56: Vulnerable Populations in Norwood for a 100-Year Hurricane Event**(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Norwood		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	332	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	18	5.3%
Persons Under 18 Years	50	14.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	62	18.6%
White	261	78.6%
Minority	71	21.4%

*Table 2-57: Vulnerable Populations in Slaughter for a 100-Year Hurricane Event**(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Slaughter		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	997	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	72	7.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	161	16.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	140	14.0%
White	911	91.4%
Minority	86	8.6%

Table 2-58: Vulnerable Populations in Wilson for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Wilson		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	595	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	37	6.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	106	17.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	85	14.3%
White	118	19.8%
Minority	477	80.2%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to tropical cyclones.

Wildfires

A wildfire is combustion in a natural setting, marked by flames or intense heat. Most frequently, wildfires are ignited by lightning or unintentionally by humans. Fires set purposefully (but lawfully) are referred to as controlled fires or burns. There are three different types of wildfires: (1) **Ground fires** burn primarily in the thick layers of organic matter directly on the forest floor and even within the soil. Ground fires destroy root networks, peat, and compact litter. These fires spread extremely slowly and can smolder for months. (2) **Surface fires** burn litter and vegetative matter in the underbrush of a forest. (3) **Crown fires** spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. There are two types of crown fires: (a) *passive (or dependent)* crown fires rely on heat transfer from surface fire, whereas (b) *active (or independent)* crown fires do not require any heat transfer from below. Active crown fires tend to occur with greater tree density and drier conditions. A firestorm is a mass, crown fire (also called a running crown fire, area fire, or conflagration). They are large, continuous, intense fires that lead to violent convection. They are characterized by destructively violent surface in-drafts near and beyond their perimeter. Crown fires are the most damaging and most difficult to contain. The intensity of crown fires enables the fire to produce its own wind gusts. These so-called *fire whirls* can move embers ahead of the fire front and ignite new fires. Fire whirls are spinning vortex columns of ascending hot air and gases rising from the fire. Large fire whirls have the intensity of a small tornado.

The conditions conducive to the occurrence of wildfires are not distributed equally across the United States. Wildfires have a much greater likelihood of occurring in the western part of the country. Although less frequent than in other areas, wildfires do occur in Louisiana. Wildfire danger can vary greatly season to season, and is exacerbated by dry weather conditions. Factors that increase susceptibility to wildfires are the availability of fuel (e.g., litter and debris), topography (i.e., slope and elevation affect various factors like precipitation, fuel amount, and wind exposure), and specific meteorological conditions (e.g., low rainfall, high temperatures, low relative humidity, and winds). The potential for wildfire is often measured by the Keetch–Byram Drought Index (KBDI), which represents the net effect of evapotranspiration and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture deficiency in the soil. The KBDI tries to measure the amount of precipitation needed to return soil to its full field capacity, with KBDI values ranging from 0 (moist soil) to 800 (severe drought).

According to the State of Louisiana Forestry Division, most forest fires in Louisiana are caused by intentional acts (arson) or carelessness and negligence committed by people, exacerbated by human confrontation with nature. The wildland–urban interface is the area in which development meets wildland vegetation, where both vegetation and the built environment provide fuel for fires. As development near wildland settings continues, more people and property are exposed to wildfire danger. [Figure 2-28](#) displays the areas of wildland-urban interaction in East Feliciana Parish.

The Southern Group of State Foresters developed the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal to create awareness among the public and government sectors about the threat of wildfires in their areas. The Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal allows users to identify areas that are most prone to wildfires. The table on the next page summarizes the intensity levels assigned to areas in the Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal.

Table 2-59: Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Fire Intensity Scale
(Source: Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal)

Fire Intensity Scale	
Level	Definition
1	Lowest Intensity: Minimal direct wildfire impacts. Location has a minimal chance of being directly impacted by a wildfire.
2	Low Intensity: Small flames usually less than two feet long; small amount of very short range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress.
3	Moderate Intensity: Flames up to eight feet in length; short-range spotting is possible.
4	High Intensity: Large flames up to 30 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible.
5	Highest Intensity: Very large flames up to 150 feet in length; profuse short-range spotting, frequent long-range spotting; strong fire induced winds.

Location

Wildfires impact areas that are populated with forests and grasslands. The following figure displays the areas of wildland-urban interface and intermix in East Feliciana Parish and its jurisdictions.

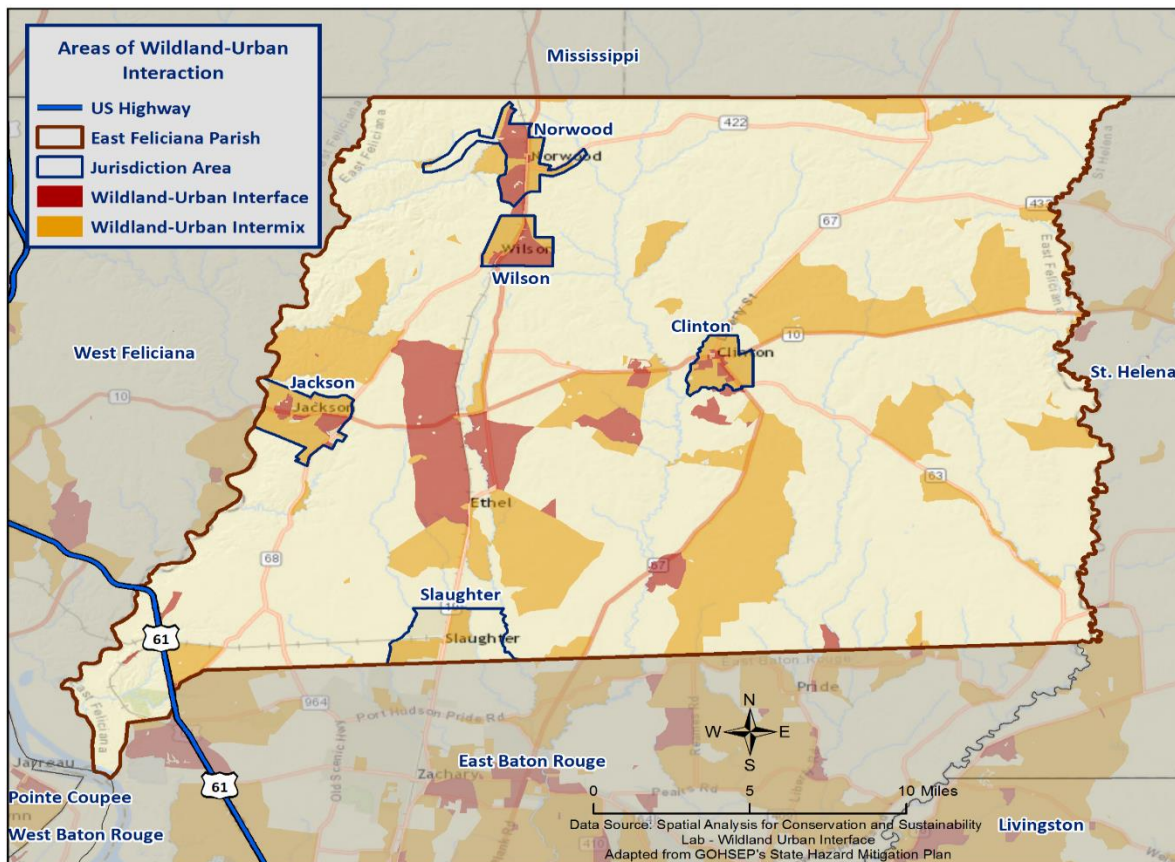


Figure 2-28: Wildland-Urban Interaction in East Feliciana Parish

Previous Occurrences / Extents

There have been no reported wildfire events that have occurred within the boundaries of East Feliciana Parish between the years of 1990 and 2015.

Based on the Southern Group of State Foresters Risk Assessment Portal, the following table outlines the intensity that each jurisdictional area within East Feliciana Parish could potential experience due to a wildfire event.

*Table 2-60: Potential Wildfire Intensity Levels for East Feliciana Parish
(Source: Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal)*

Potential Wildfire Intensity	
East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)	Highest Intensity Level 5
Clinton	High Intensity Level 4
Jackson	High Intensity Level 4
Norwood	Moderate to High Intensity Level 3.5
Slaughter	High Intensity Level 4
Wilson	Moderate Intensity Level 3

Frequency / Probability

With no recorded events in 25 years, wildfire events within the boundaries of East Feliciana Parish have an annual chance of occurrence calculated at less than 1%.

Estimated Potential Losses

There have been no wildfire events that have caused property damage, crop damage, injuries, or fatalities in East Feliciana Parish. In assessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish consists of those residing in areas of wildland-urban interaction. *Figure 2-28* displays the areas of wildland-urban interaction in East Feliciana Parish.

Using Hazus 2.2, along with wildland-urban interaction areas, the following table presents an analysis of total building exposure that is located within the wildland-urban interaction areas.

*Table 2-61: Total Building Exposure by Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Building Exposure
East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)	\$1,359,063,000
Clinton	\$314,990,000
Jackson	\$347,923,000
Norwood	\$44,083,000
Slaughter	\$98,066,000
Wilson	\$76,026,000
Total	\$2,240,151,000

Hazus 2.2 also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. Utilizing this information with the wildland-urban interaction areas allows for identifying the total exposure by jurisdiction. The total exposure for each jurisdiction by sector is listed in the following tables. These sectors are comprised of privately owned structures/facilities, as well as locally, state, and federally owned structures/facilities.

*Table 2-62: Estimated Exposure for Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish by Sector
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$7,248,000
Commercial	\$86,247,000
Government	\$15,434,000
Industrial	\$19,570,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$57,082,000
Residential	\$1,161,330,000
Schools	\$12,152,000
Total	\$1,359,063,000

*Table 2-63: Estimated Exposure for Clinton by Sector
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Clinton	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$1,294,000
Commercial	\$108,233,000
Government	\$11,677,000
Industrial	\$21,244,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$12,022,000
Residential	\$160,520,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$314,990,000

Table 2-64: Estimated Exposure for Jackson by Sector

(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Jackson	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$28,211,000
Government	\$3,778,000
Industrial	\$9,119,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$13,006,000
Residential	\$292,903,000
Schools	\$906,000
Total	\$347,923,000

Table 2-65: Estimated Exposure for Norwood by Sector

(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Norwood	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$3,324,000
Government	\$266,000
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$4,160,000
Residential	\$36,333,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$44,083,000

Table 2-66: Estimated Exposure for Slaughter by Sector

(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Slaughter	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$6,922,000
Government	\$7,422,000
Industrial	\$661,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$2,566,000
Residential	\$80,495,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$98,066,000

Table 2-67: Estimated Exposure for Wilson by Sector
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Wilson	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$3,972,000
Government	\$902,000
Industrial	\$515,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$6,896,000
Residential	\$63,069,000
Schools	\$672,000
Total	\$76,026,000

Threat to People

The total population within the parish that is located within a wildland-urban interaction area is shown in the table below:

Table 2-68: Populations Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)

Number of People Located in Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas.			
Location	# in Community	# in Area	% in Area
East Feliciana (Unincorporated)	12,848	11,126	86.6%
Clinton	1,653	1,456	88.1%
Jackson	3,842	3,801	98.9%
Norwood	332	332	100.0%
Slaughter	997	997	100.0%
Wilson	595	502	84.4%
Total	20,267	18,214	89.9%

The 2010 U.S. Census data was also extrapolated to provide an overview of populations located within wildland-urban interaction areas throughout the jurisdictions. That data is illustrated in the tables on the following pages.

Table 2-69: Population in Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area

(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)

East Feliciana Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	11,126	86.6%
Persons Under 5 Years	600	5.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,701	15.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,445	13.0%
White	5,919	53.2%
Minority	5,207	46.8%

Table 2-70: Population in Clinton Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area

(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)

Clinton		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,456	88.1%
Persons Under 5 Years	100	6.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	270	18.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	204	14.0%
White	555	38.1%
Minority	901	61.9%

Table 2-71: Population in Jackson Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area

(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)

Jackson		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	3,801	98.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	133	3.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	311	8.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	305	8.0%
White	1,663	43.8%
Minority	2,136	56.2%

*Table 2-72: Population in Norwood Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Norwood		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	332	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	18	5.3%
Persons Under 18 Years	50	14.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	62	18.6%
White	261	78.6%
Minority	71	21.4%

*Table 2-73: Population in Slaughter Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Slaughter		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	997	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	72	7.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	161	16.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	140	14.0%
White	911	91.4%
Minority	86	8.6%

*Table 2-74: Population in Wilson Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Wilson		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	502	84.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	31	6.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	89	17.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	72	14.3%
White	100	19.8%
Minority	402	80.2%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality facilities that could potentially be exposed to a wildfire hazard. Buildings were determined based on whether or not they fall within the wildfire-urban interface and/or intermix.

Winter Storms

For Louisiana and other parts of the southeastern United States, a severe winter storm occurs when humid air from the Gulf of Mexico meets a cold air mass from the north. Once the cold air mass crosses Louisiana, and the temperature drops, precipitation may fall in the form of snow or sleet. If the ground temperature is cold enough but air temperature is above freezing, rain can freeze instantly on contact with the surface, causing massive ice storms.

The winter storm events that affect the state of Louisiana are ice storms, freezes, and snow events. Of the winter storm types listed above, ice storms are the most dangerous. Ice storms occur during a precipitation event when warm air aloft exceeds 32 °F, while the surface remains below the freezing point. Ice will form on all surfaces when precipitation originating as rain or drizzle contacts physical structures. These ice storms are usually accompanied by freezing temperatures and occasionally snow.

Winter storms can be accompanied by strong winds, creating blizzard conditions with blinding, wind driven snow, severe drifting, and dangerous wind chill. These types of conditions are very rare in Louisiana, even in north Louisiana, but ice storms are more common. The climatic line between snow and rain often stalls over north Louisiana, creating ideal conditions for ice accumulation.

In a typical winter storm event, homes and buildings are damaged by ice accumulation, either directly by the weight of the ice on the roofs or by trees and/or limbs falling on buildings. While it is not very prevalent, this type of damage can occur in Louisiana, particularly in north Louisiana. Effects of winter weather more likely to occur in Louisiana, especially southern Louisiana, include extreme temperatures which can cause waterlines to freeze and sewer lines to rupture. This is especially true with elevated or mobile homes, since cold air is able to access more of the building's infrastructure. Winter storms can also have a devastating effect on agriculture, particularly on crops (like citrus) that are dependent on warm weather. Long exposures to low temperatures can kill many kinds of crops, and ice storms can weigh down branches and fruit.

Winter storms are not only a direct threat to human health through conditions like frostbite and hypothermia, but they are also an indirect threat to human health due to vehicle accidents and loss of power and heat, which can be disrupted for days. However, these impacts are rarely seen in Louisiana. As people use space heaters and fireplaces to stay warm, the risk of household fires and carbon monoxide poisoning increases.

Winter storm events occur throughout Louisiana usually during the colder calendar months of December, January, and February. Severe weather events do not occur with the same frequency across all parts of Louisiana. The northern quarter of Louisiana has historically experienced the most severe winter events between 1987 and 2012. The central, and to an even greater extent the southern parts of the state, such as Ascension Parish, have experienced the fewest severe winter events. The table on the next page shows the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index which is utilized to predict the potential damage to overhead utility systems from freezing rain and ice storms.

Table 2-75: Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index

Ice Damage Index	Damage and Impact Descriptions
0	Minimal risk of damage to exposed utility systems; no alerts or advisories needed for crews, few outages.
1	Some isolated or localized utility interruptions are possible, typically lasting only a few hours. Roads and bridges may become slick and hazardous.
2	Scattered utility interruptions expected, typically lasting 12 to 24 hours. Roads and travel conditions may be extremely hazardous due to ice accumulation.
3	Numerous utility interruptions with some damage to main feeder lines and equipment expected. Tree limb damage is excessive. Outages lasting 1 – 5 days.
4	Prolonged and widespread utility interruptions with extensive damage to main distribution feeder lines and some high voltage transmission lines/structure. Outages lasting 5 – 10 days.
5	Catastrophic damage to entire exposed utility systems, including both distribution and transmission networks. Outages could last several weeks in some areas. Shelters needed.

Location

Because a winter storm is a climatological based hazard and has the same probability of occurring in East Feliciana Parish as all of the adjacent parishes, the entire planning area for East Feliciana Parish is equally at risk for winter storms.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

According to SHELDSUS, there have been three reported winter storm events that have occurred within the boundaries of East Feliciana Parish between the years of 1989 and 2014. The following table provides a brief synopsis of each event. Based on historic data, East Feliciana Parish can expect an ice damage index of 2 on the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index.

Table 2-76: Previous Occurrences for Winter Storm Events

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage
February 12, 2010	Two to three inches of snow fell over much of the parish during the morning hours. Four bridges in the parish were closed for hours due to icy road conditions.	\$0	\$0
February 3, 2011	A winter storm moving across Louisiana and Mississippi produced numerous reports of freezing rain. Estimated one quarter inch of ice accumulated overnight. Highway 19 bridges in Slaughter were temporarily closed due to icing.	\$0	\$0
February 23, 2014	A cold front moved into southeast Louisiana bringing sub-freezing temperatures and wintry weather. A mixture of light sleet and snow fell across the parish.	\$0	\$0

Based on previous winter storm events, the worst-case scenario for East Feliciana Parish planning area is approximately two to three inches of snow accumulation and approximately one tenth to one quarter inch of ice accumulation.

Frequency / Probability

With three recorded events in 25 years, winter storm events within the boundaries of East Feliciana Parish have an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 12% based on the SHEL DUS dataset.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been three reported winter weather events that have resulted in property and/or crop damages according to the SHEL DUS database. The total property damages associated with these storms have totaled \$14,915. To estimate the potential losses of a winter weather event on an annual basis, the total damage recorded for winter weather events was divided by the total number of years of available winter weather data in SHEL DUS (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$597. To assess potential losses to the participating jurisdictions, the 2010 Census population was used to assign the estimated potential losses proportionally across the jurisdictions. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for East Feliciana Parish based on the 2010 Census data:

Table 2-77: Estimated Annual Losses for Winter Weather Events in East Feliciana Parish

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Winter Weather for East Feliciana Parish					
Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish (63.4% of Population)	Clinton (8.2% of Population)	Jackson (19% of Population)	Norwood (1.6% of Population)	Slaughter (4.9% of Population)	Wilson (2.9% of Population)
\$378	\$49	\$113	\$10	\$29	\$18

From 1990 to 2015, there have been no injuries or fatalities as a result of winter weather in East Feliciana Parish.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality building exposure to winter weather hazards.

Dam Failure

Dams are water storage, control, or diversion barriers that impound water upstream in reservoirs. Dams are a vital part of our nation's infrastructure, providing drinking water, flood protection, renewable hydroelectric power, navigation, irrigation, and recreation. These critical daily benefits are also inextricably linked to the potential harmful consequences of a dam failure.

Dam failure is a collapse or breach in the structure. A dam failure can result in severe loss of life, economic disaster, and extensive environmental damage. While most dams have storage volumes small enough that failures have few repercussions, dams with large storage volumes can cause significant flooding downstream. Dam failures often have a rapid rate of onset, leaving little time for evacuation. The first signs of the failure may go unnoticed upon visual inspection of the dam structure. However, continual maintenance and inspection of dams often provide the opportunity to identify possible deficiencies in their early stages and can prevent a possible catastrophic failure event.

The duration of the flooding event caused by the failure depends largely on the amount of water and downstream topography. Given smaller volumes of water and a topography suited for transporting the water rapidly downstream, the event may only last hours. Because of the lack of seasonality and other predictive factors, a predictive frequency or likelihood of dam failures cannot be determined. However, the National Dam Safety Program (NDSP) produces hazard rankings (high, significant, and low) and definitions of dam structures, based on potential impact.

Dam/reservoir failures can result from any one of or a combination of the following causes:

- Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding, which cause most failures;
- Inadequate spillway capacity, resulting in excess overtopping flows;
- Internal erosion caused by embankment or foundation leakage or piping;
- Improper maintenance, including failure to remove trees, repair internal seepage problems, replace lost material from the cross-section of the dam and abutments, or maintain gates, valves, and other operational components;
- Improper design, including the use of improper construction materials and construction practices;
- Negligent operation, including the failure to remove or open gates or valves during high flow periods;
- Failure of upstream dams on the same waterway;
- Landslides into reservoirs, which cause surges that result in overtopping;
- High winds, which can cause significant wave action and result in substantial erosion

Location

East Feliciana Parish is awaiting a response from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on dam locations within the East Feliciana Parish Planning area. Currently, a data deficiency exists for dam failure in East Feliciana Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

There have been no reported dam failures in East Feliciana Parish from 1990 to 2015. Dam information including the extent of dam failures has been requested from the USACE. East Feliciana Parish is awaiting a response from the USACE, and will continue to work to update this information as new data is received.

Frequency / Probability

Based on the 25-year record, it is determined that a dam failure has less than a 1% annual chance of occurrence in the East Feliciana Parish planning area. East Feliciana Parish is awaiting a response from the USACE, and will continue to work to update this information as new data is received.

Levee Failure

Levees and floodwalls are flood control barriers constructed of earth, concrete, or other materials. For the purposes of this plan, levees are distinguished from smaller flood barriers (such as berms) by their size and extent. Berms are barriers that only protect a small number of structures, or at times only a single structure. Levees and floodwalls are barriers that protect significant areas of residential, commercial, or industrial development; at a minimum, they protect a neighborhood or small community. Levee failure involves the overtopping, breach, or collapse of the levee. Levee failure is especially destructive to nearby development during flood and hurricane events.

The northern half of Louisiana is protected by levees on the Ouachita River, under the authority of the Vicksburg District of the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE). The Vicksburg District encompasses 68,000 mi² in the states of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. They manage seven drainage basins, including the Yazoo, Pearl, Big Black, Red, Ouachita, and Mississippi Rivers; 12 locks and dams on the Pearl, Red, and Ouachita Rivers; 1,808 miles of levees, including 468 miles along the Mississippi River; and multiple lakes with 1,709 miles of shoreline.

Coastal and southern Louisiana are protected by an extensive levee system under the authority of the New Orleans District of the USACE. This system includes 30,000 mi² of Louisiana south of Alexandria, including 961 miles of river levees in the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, 449 miles of river levees in the Atchafalaya Basin, and 340 miles of hurricane-protection levees. Other levees have been built along stretches of rivers throughout Louisiana by local levee districts and private citizens. The data regarding these non-federal levees are managed by the individual entity responsible for construction and subsequent maintenance and are not kept in a consistent format for comprehensive hazard analysis.

The effects of a levee failure on property is similar to that of a flood, as discussed in the flooding section. One major difference is that the velocity of the water is increased in the area of the breach, so the potential for property damage is higher in these areas.

A levee failure occurs during high water events, so the populace is normally alerted to the potential danger. Levees are normally monitored during these events and the population in danger is alerted to a possible levee failure. However, if people consider themselves safe once a levee has been breached and do not evacuate, the results could be deadly.

Location

East Feliciana Parish is awaiting a response from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on levee locations within the East Feliciana Parish Planning area. Currently, a data deficiency exists for levee failure in East Feliciana Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

There have been no reported levee failures in East Feliciana Parish from 1990 to 2015. Levee information including the extent of a levee failure has been requested from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. East Feliciana Parish is awaiting a response from the USACE, and will continue to update this information as new data is received.

Frequency / Probability

Based on the 25-year record, it is determined that a levee failure has less than a 1% annual chance of occurrence in the East Feliciana Parish planning area. East Feliciana Parish is awaiting a response from the USACE, and will continue to work to update this information as new data is received.

3. Capability Assessment

This section summarizes the results of the East Feliciana Parish jurisdictions and other agency efforts to develop policies, programs, and activities that directly or indirectly support hazard mitigation. It also provides information on resources and gaps in the parish's infrastructure, as well as relevant changes in its law since the last plan update, in order to suggest a mitigation strategy.

Through this assessment, East Feliciana Parish and the participating jurisdictions are able to identify strengths that could be used to reduce losses and reduce risk throughout the community. It also identifies areas where mitigation actions might be used to supplement current capabilities and create a more resilient community before, during, and after a hazard event.

Policies, Plans, and Programs

East Feliciana Parish capabilities are unique to the parish, including planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, financial, and education and outreach resources. There are a number of mitigation-specific acts, plans, executive orders, and policies that lay out specific goals, objectives, and policy statements which already support or could support pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation. Many of the ongoing plans and policies hold significant promise for hazard mitigation. They take an integrated and strategic look holistically at hazard mitigation in East Feliciana Parish to propose ways to continually improve it. These tools are valuable instruments in pre- and post-disaster mitigation as they facilitate the implementation of mitigation activities through the current legal and regulatory framework. Examples of existing documents in East Feliciana Parish and its jurisdictions are shown in the table on the following page.

Table 3-1: East Feliciana Parish Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and Regulatory							
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.							
	East Feliciana parish	Clinton	Jackson	Norwood	Slaughter	Wilson	
Plans	Yes / No						
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	None	No	No	No	No	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No						
Building Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Yes	No	No		No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No						
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Other	None	No	No	No	No	No	

Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances

The East Feliciana Parish Police Jury provides oversight for building permits and codes, land use planning, and all parish ordinances.

As of the 2017 update, East Feliciana Parish and its jurisdictions ensure that any adopted building codes are enforced and in compliance relating to the construction of any structure within the boundaries of the parish. Building permits are required prior to beginning any type of construction or renovation projects, installation of electrical wiring, plumbing or gas piping, moving manufactured/modular or portable buildings, and reroofing or demolitions.

The East Feliciana Parish Police Jury is also responsible for enforcing the Parish Ordinances relating to health and safety, property maintenance standards, condemnation of unsafe structures, and zoning compliance.

The East Feliciana Parish Police Jury meets regularly to consider any proposed ordinance changes, and to take final actions on proposed changes.

While local capabilities for mitigation can vary from community to community, East Feliciana Parish as a whole has a system in place to coordinate and share these capabilities through East Feliciana Parish Government and through this Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Some programs and policies, such as the above described, might use complementary tools to achieve a common end, but fail to coordinate with or support each other. Thus, coordination among local mitigation policies and programs is essential to hazard mitigation.

Administration, Technical, and Financial

As a community, East Feliciana Parish has administrative and technical capabilities in place that may be utilized in reducing hazard impacts or implementing hazard mitigation activities. Such capabilities include staff, skillset, and tools available in the community that may be accessed to implement mitigation activities and to effectively coordinate resources. The ability to access and coordinate these resources is also important. The table below shows examples of resources in place in East Feliciana Parish and its jurisdictions.

Table 3-2: East Feliciana Parish Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administration and Technical	East Feliciana Parish	Clinton	Jackson	Norwood	Slaughter	Wilson	Comments
Administration	Yes / No						
Planning Commission	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Staff	Yes / No; FT/PT; % Hazard Mitigation						
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Wilson and Norwood rely on Parish
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Community Planner	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
GIS Coordinator		No	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Other	None		No	No			
Technical	Yes / No						
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Other	None		No				

Financial capabilities are the resources that East Feliciana Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions have access to or are eligible to use in order to fund mitigation actions. Costs associated with implementing the actions identified by the jurisdictions may vary from little/no cost actions, such as outreach efforts, to substantial action costs such acquisition of flood prone properties.

The following resources are available to fund mitigation actions in East Feliciana Parish and its jurisdictions:

Table 3-3: East Feliciana Parish Financial Capabilities

Financial							
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.							
	East Feliciana Parish	Clinton	Jackson	Norwood	Slaughter	Wilson	
Funding Resource	Yes / No						
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	None	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	

Education and Outreach

A key element in hazard mitigation is promoting a safer, more disaster resilient community through education and outreach activities and/or programs. Successful outreach programs provide data and information that improves overall quality and accuracy of important information for citizens to feel better prepared and educated with mitigation activities. These programs enable the individual jurisdictions and parish as a whole to maximize opportunities for implementation of activities through greater acceptance and consensus of the community.

East Feliciana Parish and its jurisdictions have existing education and outreach programs to implement mitigation activities, as well as to communicate risk and hazard related information to its communities. The existing programs are as follows:

Table 3-4: East Feliciana Parish Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and Outreach							
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.							
	East Feliciana Parish	Clinton	Jackson	Norwood	Slaughter	Wilson	
Program / Organization	Yes / No						Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Firewise Communities certification	Not Sure	No	No	No	No	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Other	None	No	No	No	No	No	

In some cases, the jurisdictions rely on East Feliciana Parish OHSEP and/or East Feliciana Parish Government Agencies for the above listed planning and regulatory, administrative and technical, financial, and education and outreach capabilities. Comments regarding the jurisdictions utilization or intentions to utilize and leverage the capabilities of the parish government can be found in Appendix E in the jurisdictional specific worksheets.

As reflected in the aforementioned existing regulatory mechanisms, programs, and resources within each jurisdiction, East Feliciana Parish and its jurisdiction remains committed to expanding and improving on the existing capabilities within the parish. Every participating jurisdiction will work toward increased participation in funding opportunities and available mitigation programs. Should funding become available, the hiring of additional personnel to dedicate to hazard mitigation initiatives and programs, as well as increasing ordinances within the jurisdictions, will help to enhance and expand risk reduction measures within the parish.

With the sharing of these capabilities, the following municipalities and entities are recognized by the Parish of East Feliciana under the Hazard Mitigation Plan, allowing them to apply for available hazard mitigation funding for as long as these municipalities and entities notify the parish of their intentions and the parish concurs:

- Unincorporated East Feliciana Parish
- Town of Clinton
- Town of Jackson
- Village of Norwood
- Town of Slaughter
- Village of Wilson

Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

East Feliciana Parish is not a participant in the Community Rating System (CRS), nor are any of its jurisdictions. Obtaining the CRS rating for the parish and participating jurisdictions is recognized as an eventual goal by the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. Participation in the CRS strengthens local capabilities by lowering flood insurance premiums for jurisdictions that exceed NFIP minimum requirements.

Under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) administers the Community Rating System. Under the CRS, flood insurance premiums for properties in participating communities are reduced to reflect the flood protection activities that are being implemented. This program can have a major influence on the design and implementation of flood mitigation activities, so a brief summary is provided here.

A community receives a CRS classification based upon the credit points it receives for its activities. It can undertake any mix of activities that reduce flood losses through better mapping, regulations, public information, flood damage reduction and/or flood warning and preparedness programs.

There are ten CRS classes: class 1 requires the most credit points and gives the largest premium reduction; class 10 receives no premium reduction (see [Figure 3-1](#)). A community that does not apply for the CRS or that does not obtain the minimum number of credit points is a class 10 community.

During the last update, 38 Louisiana communities participated, including Lake Charles (class 8) and Calcasieu Parish (class 8). Mandeville, Shreveport, and Jefferson and East Baton Rouge Parishes had the best classifications in the state, class 7. As of the 2017 update, Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, and Terrebonne Parishes all lead the state with best classifications, class 6.

CLASS	DISCOUNT	CLASS	DISCOUNT
1	45%	6	20%
2	40%	7	15%
3	35%	8	10%
4	30%	9	5%
5	25%	10	—

SFHA (Zones A, AE, A1-A30, V, V1-V30, AO, and AH): Discount varies depending on class.
 SFHA (Zones A99, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1-A30, AR/AH, and AR/AO): 10% discount for Classes 1-6; 5% discount for Classes 7-9.*
 Non-SFHA (Zones B, C, X, D): 10% discount for Classes 1-6; 5% discount for Classes 7-9.

* In determining CRS Premium Discounts, all AR and A99 Zones are treated as non-SFHAs.

As of May 2012, 310 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's NFIP. Of these

*Figure 3-1: CRS Discounts by Class
(Source: FEMA)*

communities, 41 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Of the top fifty Louisiana communities, in terms of total flood insurance policies held by residents, 27 participate in the CRS. The remaining 23 communities present an outreach opportunity for encouraging participation in the CRS.

The CRS provides an incentive not just to start new mitigation programs, but to keep them going. There are two requirements that “encourage” a community to implement flood mitigation activities.

First, the parish will receive CRS credit for this plan when it is adopted. To retain that credit, though, the parish must submit an evaluation report on progress toward implementing this plan to FEMA by October 1st of each year. That report must be made available to the media and the public.

Second, the parish must annually recertify to FEMA that it is continuing to implement its CRS credited activities. Failure to maintain the same level of involvement in flood protection can result in a loss of CRS credit points and a resulting increase in flood insurance rates to residents.

In 2011¹, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) completed a comprehensive review of the Community Rating System that will result in the release of a new CRS Coordinator's Manual.

The changes to the 2013 CRS Coordinator's Manual are the result of a multi-year program evaluation that included input from a broad group of contributors in order to evaluate the CRS and refine the program to meet its stated goals.

The upcoming changes will drive new achievements in the following six core flood loss reduction areas important to the NFIP: (1) reduce liabilities to the NFIP Fund; (2) improve disaster resiliency and sustainability of communities; (3) integrate a whole community approach to addressing emergency management; (4) promote natural and beneficial functions of floodplains; (5) increase understanding of risk, and; (6) strengthen adoption and enforcement of disaster-resistant building codes.

The 2013 CRS Coordinator's Manual changes will impact each CRS community differently. Some communities will see an increase in the points they receive since points for certain activities have increased (e.g., Activity 420 Open Space Preservation). Other communities will receive fewer points for certain activities (e.g., Activity

¹ <https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system>

320 Map Information Service). It is likely that some communities with marginal CRS class 9 programs will have to identify new CRS credits in order to remain in the CRS.

Typically, CRS communities do not request credit for all the activities they are currently implementing unless it would earn enough credit to advance the community to a higher CRS class. A community that finds itself losing CRS credit with the 2013 manual could likely identify activities deserving credit they had not previously received.

Due to the changes in both activities and CRS points, community CRS coordinators should speak with their ISO/CRS Specialist to understand how and when the 2013 manual will impact their community.

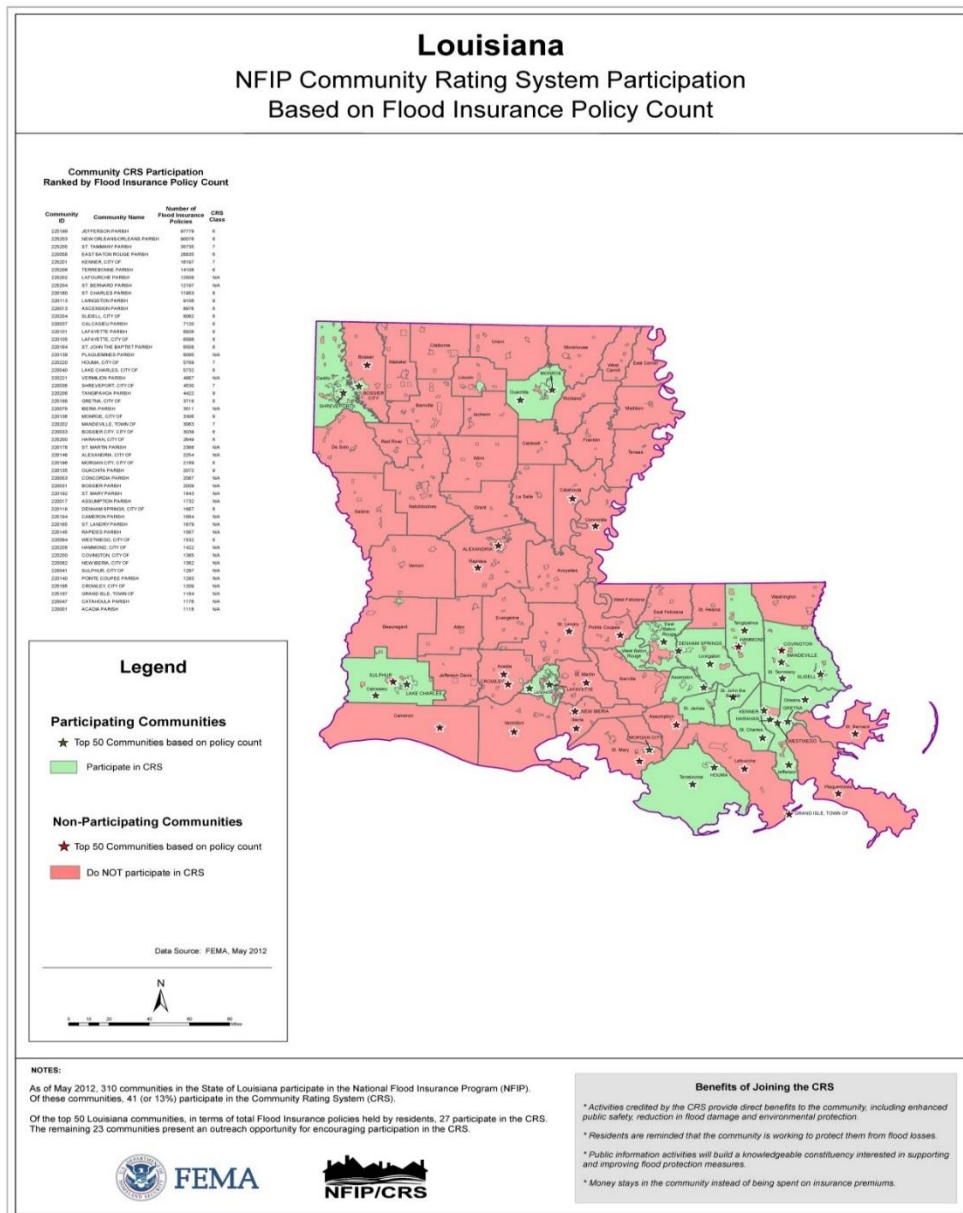


Figure 3-2: Louisiana CRS NFIP Participation
(Source: FEMA²)

² http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-2128-31471-9581/ks_ky_la_crs_may_2012_508.zip

In addition to the direct financial reward for participating in the Community Rating System, there are many other reasons to participate in the CRS. As FEMA staff often say, “If you are only interested in saving premium dollars, you’re in the CRS for the wrong reason.” The other benefits that are more difficult to measure in dollars include:

1. The activities credited by the CRS provide direct benefits to residents, including:
 - Enhanced public safety
 - A reduction in damage to property and public infrastructure
 - Avoidance of economic disruption and losses
 - Reduction of human suffering
 - Protection of the environment
2. A community’s flood programs will be better organized and more formal. Ad hoc activities, such as responding to drainage complaints rather than an inspection program, will be conducted on a sounder, more equitable basis.
3. A community can evaluate the effectiveness of its flood programs against a nationally recognized benchmark.
4. Technical assistance in designing and implementing a number of activities is available at no charge from the Insurance Services Office.
5. The public information activities will build a knowledgeable constituency interested in supporting and improving flood protection measures.
6. A community would have an added incentive to maintain its flood programs over the years. The fact that its CRS status could be affected by the elimination of a flood related activity or a weakening of the regulatory requirements for new developments would be taken into account by the governing board when considering such actions.
7. Every time residents pay their insurance premiums, they are reminded that the community is working to protect them from flood losses, even during dry years.

****More information on the Community Rating System can be found at www.fema.gov/nfip/crs.shtm****

NFIP Worksheets

Parish and participating jurisdiction NFIP worksheets can be found in Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

4. Mitigation Strategy

Introduction

East Feliciana Parish's Hazard Mitigation Strategy has a common guiding principle and is the demonstration of the parish's and participating jurisdictions' commitment to reduce risks from hazards. The strategy also serves as a guide for parish and local decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of hazards.

East Feliciana Parish confirmed the goals, objectives, actions, and projects over the period of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2017 update are a product of analysis and review of the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, under the coordination of the East Feliciana Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2011 plan, for review from October 2016 – August 2017.

An online public opinion survey was conducted of East Feliciana Parish residents between September 2016 and August 2017. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in East Feliciana Parish. In addition, the survey sought to collect information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards.

This activity was created in an effort to confirm that the goals and action items developed by the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee are representative of the outlook of the community at large. However, because there were no responses to the survey, this public feedback could not be incorporated into the plan. The full East Feliciana Parish survey can be found at the following link:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/EastFelicianaParish>

During the public meeting in June, the committee provided a status of the projects from 2011 and the proposed actions for the 2017 update. Committee members then agreed on the submission of each project based on feasibility for funding, ease of completion and other community specific factors. The actions were later prioritized.

Goals

The goals represent the guidelines that the parish and its communities want to achieve with this plan update. To help implement the strategy and adhere to the mission of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, the preceding section of the plan update was focused on identifying and quantifying the risks faced by the residents and property owners in East Feliciana Parish from natural and manmade hazards. By articulating goals and objectives based on the previous plans, the risk assessment results, and intending to address those results, this section sets the stage for identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing feasible, cost effective, and environmentally sound actions to be promoted at the parish and municipal level – and to be undertaken by the state for its own property and assets. By doing so, East Feliciana Parish and its jurisdictions can make progress toward reducing identified risks.

For the purposes of this plan update, goals and action items are defined as follows:

- **Goals** are general guidelines that explain what the parish wants to achieve. Goals are expressed as broad policy statements representing desired long-term results.

- **Action Items** are the specific steps (projects, policies, and programs) that advance a given goal. They are highly focused, specific, and measurable.

The current goals of the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee represent long-term commitments by the parish and its jurisdictions. After assessing these goals, the committee decided that the current four goals remain valid.

The goals are as follows:

- East Feliciana Parish and the participating municipalities will identify and implement preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
- East Feliciana Parish and the participating municipalities will increase public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
- East Feliciana Parish and participating municipalities will implement training and exercises to better prepare government officials to mitigate against, respond to, and recover from disasters
- East Feliciana Parish and the participating municipalities will facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards

The Mitigation Action Plan focuses on actions to be taken by East Feliciana Parish and its jurisdictions. All of the activities in the Mitigation Action Plan will be focused on helping the parish and its municipalities in developing and funding projects that are not only cost effective, but also meet the other DMA 2000 criteria of environmental compatibility and technical feasibility.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and each jurisdiction reviewed and evaluated the potential action and project lists in which consideration was given to a variety of factors. Such factors include determining a project's eligibility for federal mitigation grants, as well as its ability to be funded. This process required evaluation of each project's engineering feasibility, cost effectiveness, and environmental and cultural factors.

2017 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

The East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and participating jurisdictions each identified actions that would reduce and/or prevent future damage within East Feliciana Parish and their respective communities. In that effort, each jurisdiction focused on a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions. These actions were identified in thorough fashion by the consultant team, the committee, and the individual jurisdictions by way of frequent and open communications and meetings held throughout the planning process.

As outlined in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, the following are eligible types of mitigation actions:

- **Local Plans and Regulations** – These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.
- **Structure and Infrastructure Projects** – These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area, and also includes projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- **Natural System Protection** – These actions minimize the damage and losses and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- **Education and Awareness Programs** – These actions inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

The established and agreed upon parish and jurisdiction actions relative to the parish-wide goals are below. Additionally, action updates from the previous plan updates can be found in the first table below.

East Feliciana 2011 Hazard Mitigation Action Update

East Feliciana Parish- Unincorporated Areas						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
F1: Upgrade Generators	Upgrade the generators at the following locations: Norwood Well, Norwood Police Station, Jackson Oxidation Pond, Benefit: Provide a source of power during power outages to continue essential operations.	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	OHSEP Director	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms	Carried Over
F2: Pass a Code on New Development	Pass a code on all new development to include underground power lines and develop public service announcements in regards to individual preparedness. Benefits: Protect power lines during disasters, and educates citizens concerning disaster safety.	Parish Budget	1-5 Years	Parish Planning Commission and local Government	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms	Carried Over
F3: Master Drainage Plan	Develop a master drainage plan to evaluate drainage projects to determine the most efficient methods of increasing drainage capacity. Conduct drainage improvements based on H&H studies. Benefits: Reduction in the number of flooded structures and increases the volume of water the pumps can handle	Parish Budget	1-5 Years	Parish Engineer/ Public Works	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms	Carried Over
F4: Establish Firebreaks	Establish firebreaks around residential and nonresidential structures by installing fire-resistant items such as rock gardens and fire resistant plants. Benefits: Protects structures from the spread of fires.	Parish Budget/ Grants	1-5 Years	OHSEP Director/Fire Prevention Rep.	Wildfires	Carried Over
F5: Hardening of Critical Infrastructure	Hardening of the critical infrastructure in the Parish by reinforcing the building frame connections, upgrade the roof sheeting, storm shutters, protect exterior openings and add other storm protection features. Benefits: Creates a disaster resistant structure, allowing for continued use during disasters.	Parish Budget	1-5 Years	OHSEP Director	Floods/ Thunderstorms with lightning and high winds / Hurricanes/ Tornadoes/ Hailstorms	Carried Over
F6: Backup Generator	Fire Station Backup Generator Upgrade	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	President/ Parish Fire Board	Thunderstorms/ Hurricanes / Lightning	Carried Over
F7: Road	Clinton/Wilson Road, Dixon Bayou Road	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Parish Engineer	Thunderstorms/ Hurricanes / Lightning	Carried Over
F8: Sewage Plant Generator Upgrade	Jackson Sewage Plant Generator Upgrade	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Mayor's Office-Jackson	Thunderstorms/ Hurricanes/ Lightning	Carried Over
F9: Sewage Plant Generator Upgrade	Norwood Sewage Plant Generator Upgrade	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Mayor's Office-Clinton	Thunderstorms/ Hurricanes/ Lightning	Carried Over

F10: Road	Shady Grove Rd. (Norwood)	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Mayor's Office-Clinton	Hurricanes/Thunderstorms	Carried Over
F11: Water Tower Upgrade	Clinton Water Tower Upgrade	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Mayor's Office-Clinton	Hurricanes/Thunderstorms	Carried Over
F12: Town Hall Backup Generator	Clinton Town Hall Backup Generator	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Mayor's Office-Clinton	Thunderstorms/Hurricanes/ Lightning	Carried Over
F13: Generator Upgrade	Jackson Police and Maintenance Yard-Generator Upgrade	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Mayor's Office	Thunderstorms/Hurricanes/ Lightning	Carried Over
F14: Generator Upgrade	Jackson Lift #1 & Jackson Sewage Lift # 2 Generator Upgrade	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Mayor's Office	Hurricanes/Thunderstorms/ Lightning	Carried Over
F15: Lighting Rod Installation	Lightning Rod Installation	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Parish Engineer	Lightning	Carried Over
F16: Terrain Vehicles	Fire Fighting All Terrain vehicles	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	President/Parish Fire Board	Wildfires	Carried Over
F17: Backup Generator	Jackson Town Hall and Parish EOC Backup Generator	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Jackson-Mayor's Office	Hurricanes/Thunderstorms/ Lightning	Carried Over
F18: Road Elevation	Clinton/Wilson Road Elevation	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Parish Engineer	Floods/Hurricanes/Thunderstorms	Carried Over
F19: Backup Generator	Clinton Water Well # 1-Backup Generator	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Mayor's Office-Clinton	Thunderstorms/Hurricanes/ Lightning	Carried Over
F20: Safe Room Development	Develop Safe Rooms	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Parish Engineer	Thunderstorms	Carried Over
F21: Town Hall Backup Generators	Wilson/Slaughter Town Halls Backup Generators	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Mayor's Office	Hurricanes/ Lightning/ Thunderstorms	Carried Over
F22: Generator Upgrade	Jackson Wells # 2, # 3 and Jackson Sewage Lift # 3-Upgrade Generators	FEMA/Parish	1-5 Years	Jackson-Mayor's Office	Thunderstorms/Hurricanes/ Lightning	Carried Over
F23: Emergency Callout	Emergency Callout (reverse 911)	Parish, LA ODP	1-5 Years	Parish Sheriff	Flooding/Hurricanes/Thunderstorms/ Wildfires	Carried Over
F24: Public Awareness	Increase public awareness of hazards and hazardous areas. Distribute public awareness information regarding flood hazards, SFHA's, and potential mitigation measures using the local newspaper, utility bill inserts, phone book inserts, and parish hazards awareness literature. Provide and educational program for school aged children. Sponsor classes in retrofitting for local business owners. Benefits: An informed public is better able to respond and protect themselves during hazard events.	Parish and City Budgets, Business and Industry, Grants	1-5 Years	Parish School Board and Parish Emergency Manager	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/Tornadoes/ Hailstorms	Carried Over

F25: Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Benefits: Enables homeowners to financially recover from the devastating effects of flooding as quickly as possible.	Parish Floodplain Administrator	1-5 Years	Parish Budget	Floods/ Thunderstorms, Lightning and high winds/Hurricanes	Carried Over
F26: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week" to educate the public on hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, and hailstorms (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting, demolish rebuild and elevate new structures). Benefits: To reduce the loss of life and property by educating the community.	Mayors and Parish Emergency Manager	1-5 Years	Parish and City Budgets, Business and Industry/Pilot Reconst.	Floods/ Thunderstorms, Lightning and high winds/Hurricanes, Hailstorms/ Wildfires	Carried Over
F27: Emergency Planning	Enhance Emergency planning, response, training and equipment needs throughout East Feliciana Parish by sponsoring training and exercise development seminars and tabletops for local officials Benefits: Increase the knowledge base of response agencies and Emergency Management personnel to effectively and efficiently respond to disasters.	Local Emergency Planning Committee/ OHSEP Director	1-5 Years	Parish Budget	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes/ Hailstorms/ Wildfires	Carried Over
F28: Lightning Rod Survey	Lightning Rod Engineering Survey	Parish Engineer	1-5 Years	FEMA/Parish	Lightning	Carried Over
F29: Regulate New Development	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping. Require freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, to reduce the chances of power outages. Benefit: Reduce local flooding problems that would occur with new development. Reduce potential power outages.	Planning Director	1-5 Years	Parish Budget	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms/ Hailstorms	Carried Over
F30: International Building Code Enforcement	Ensure that the International Building Codes are maintained and enforced for new development, including fire resistant/fireproof designed buildings. Benefits: Results in additional techniques to harden structures and withstand the impacts of hazards.	Mayors, City Engineers	1-5 Years	Parish and City Budgets	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes/ Hailstorms/ Wildfires	Carried Over

Town of Clinton						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
C1: Wind Retrofit	Wind Retrofit the Clinton Town Hall to harden building doors and windows Benefit: Protect the Town Hall from wind related hazards	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms/ High Winds	Carried Over
C2: Improve Wastewater Facility	Improve the Clinton Wastewater facility against flooding at the Pretty Creek Zone A area. Benefits: Protect the area around Pretty Creek from floods	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms	Carried Over
C3: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Participate with the Parish in sponsoring a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week" to educate the public on flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, and flood insurance) hurricane and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), and thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness). Benefits: To reduce the loss of life and property by having an educated public.	Parish and City Budgets, Business and Industry	1-5 Years	Mayor, Emergency Management Personnel	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms/ Wildfires	Carried Over
C4: Training and Exercise Program	Develop and Implement a training and exercise program for local officials, offer seminars, tabletops and functional exercises to better prepare government officials for disasters. Benefits: Local officials will be better prepared to respond to disasters as they occur.	Parish Budget, Grants	1-5 Years	Mayor, Emergency Management Personnel	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms/ Wildfires	Carried Over
C5: Master Drainage Plan	Develop a master drainage plan by collecting data on existing drainage system and building an overall hydraulic model of the city to help analyze, design and improve drainage facilities and drainage basins. To determine existing capacity and limits for existing and future residential and commercial development. Implement projects based on the master drainage plan and the hydraulic/ hydrological analysis. Benefit: Reduce street and structure loading by improving drainage facilities and design.	Grants/ Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms	Carried Over
C6: Develop Additional Development Guidelines	Develop additional development guidelines that would help reduce flooding, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages during high winds and other severe storms. Benefits: Reduce the localized flooding problems that would occur with new development. Reduce potential of power	Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	Mayor, City Planning Director and Floodplain Manager	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms	Carried Over

Town of Jackson						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
J1: Wind Retrofit	Wind retrofit the doors and windows at the Jackson Fire Department. Benefit: Make the building resistant to the effects of the wind	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms/ High Winds	Carried Over
J2: Upgrade Backup Generators	Upgrade the backup generators at the Jackson Town Hall and Jackson Water Well 2 & 3. Benefits: Generators will be able to support all services needed, and the Jackson Water Well will be able to run both the pump and the chlorination pump	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms	Carried Over
J3: Multi-Hazard Awareness	Participate with the Parish in sponsoring a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week" to educate the public on flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, and flood insurance) hurricane and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), and thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness). Benefits: To reduce the loss of life and property by having an educated citizenry	Parish and City Budgets, Business and Industry	1-5 Years	Mayor, Emergency Management Personnel	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms/ Wildfires	Carried Over
J4: Training and Exercise Program	Develop and Implement a training and exercise program for local officials, offer seminars, tabletops and exercises to better prepare government officials for disasters. Benefits: Local officials will be better prepared to respond to disasters as they occur.	Parish Budget, Grants	1-5 Years	Mayor, Emergency Management Personnel	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms/ Wildfires	Carried Over
J5: Master Drainage Plan	Develop a master drainage plan by collecting data on existing drainage system and building an overall hydraulic model of the city to help analyze, design and improve drainage facilities and drainage basins. To determine existing capacity and limits for existing and future residential and commercial development. Implement projects based on the master drainage plan and the hydraulic/ hydrological analysis. Benefit: Reduce street and structure	Grants/ Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms	Carried Over
J6: Develop Additional Development Guidelines	Develop additional development guidelines that would help reduce flooding, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages during high winds and other severe storms. Benefits: Reduce the localized flooding problems	Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	Mayor, City Planning Director and Floodplain Manager	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms	Carried Over

Village of Norwood						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
N1: Wind Retrofit	Wind retrofit the Norwood Town Hall. Benefit: Eliminate restriction which causes flooding upstream on Hynson Bayou.	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms/ High Winds	Carried Over
N2: Wind Retrofit	Wind retrofit the Norwood Fire Department. Benefits: Construction of box culvert will help mitigate major flooding in the Cypress Gardens/Shirley Park Subdivision area and Prescott Road	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms	Carried Over
N3: Multi-Hazard Awareness	Participate with the Parish in sponsoring a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, and flood insurance) hurricane and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), and thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness). Benefits: To reduce the loss of life and property by having educated citizenry.	Parish and City Budgets, Business and Industry	1-5 Years	Mayors and City Emergency Manager	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms/ Wildfires	Carried Over
N4: Training and Exercise Program	Develop and Implement a training and exercise program for local officials, offer seminars, tabletops and exercises to better prepare government officials for disasters. Benefits: Local officials will be better prepared to respond to disasters as they occur.	Parish Budget, Grants	1-5 Years	Mayor, Emergency Management Personnel	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms/ Wildfires	Carried Over
N5: Master Drainage Plan	Develop a master drainage plan by collecting data on existing drainage system and building an overall hydraulic model of the city to help analyze, design and improve drainage facilities and drainage basins. To determine existing capacity and limits for existing and future residential and commercial development. Implement projects based on the master drainage plan and the hydraulic/ hydrological analysis. Benefit: Reduce street and structure flooding by improving drainage facilities and design.	Grants/ Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms	Carried Over
N6: Parish-Wide Drainage Plan	As a community be prepared to participate and facilitate the Parish-wide drainage plan. Benefits: Determine areas most likely to flood and solutions to the specific flooding problem.	Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	Public Works Director	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds	Carried Over
N7: Develop Additional Development Guidelines	Develop additional development guidelines that would help reduce flooding, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages during high winds and other severe storms. Benefits: Reduce the localized flooding problems that would occur with new development. Reduce potential of power outages.	Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	Mayor, City Planning Director and Floodplain Manager	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms	Carried Over

Town of Slaughter						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
S1: Backup Generator	Install a backup generator for the Slaughter Town Hall Benefit: Have sufficient power in the event of a power outage	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms	Carried Over
S2: Retrofit Fire Department	Retrofit the Slaughter Northside Fire Department against high winds Benefits: To ensure the building is safe and in compliance with IBC wind load requirements	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms/Hail storms	Carried Over
S3: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Participate with the Parish in sponsoring a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week" to educate the public on flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, and flood insurance) hurricane and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), and thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness). Benefits: To reduce the loss of life and property by having educated citizenry.	Parish and City Budgets, Business and Industry	1-5 Years	Mayors and City Emergency Manager	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms	Carried Over
S4: Training and Exercise Program	Develop and Implement a training and exercise program for local officials, offer seminars, tabletops and exercises to better prepare government officials for disasters. Benefits: Local officials will be better prepared to respond to disasters as they occur.	Parish Budget, Grants	1-5 Years	OHSEP Director, Mayor, Response Personnel	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds	Carried Over
S5: Master Drainage Plan	Develop a master drainage plan by collecting data on existing drainage system and building an overall hydraulic model of the city to help analyze, design and improve drainage facilities and drainage basins. To determine existing capacity and limits for existing and future residential and commercial development. Implement projects based master drainage plan and hydraulic and hydrological analysis. Benefit: Reduce street and structure flooding by improving drainage facilities and design.	Grants/ Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms	Carried Over
S6: Parish-Wide Drainage Plan	As a community be prepared to participate and facilitate the Parish-wide drainage plan. Benefits: Determine areas most likely to flood and solutions to the specific flooding problem.	Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	Public Works Director	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds	Carried Over
S7: Develop Additional Development Guidelines	Develop additional development guidelines that would help reduce flooding, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages during high winds and other severe storms. Benefits: Reduce the localized flooding problems that would occur with new development. Reduce potential of power	Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	Mayor, City Planning Director and Floodplain Manager	Floods / Hurricanes / Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms	Carried Over

Village of Wilson						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W1: Backup Generator	Install a backup generator in the Wilson Town Hall Benefit: To ensure ample power in the event of a power outage	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms	Carried Over
W2: Improve Drainage Facilities	Improve drainage facilities at Masonic Drive from Boyce Street to the Alexandria Mall. Benefits: Construction of box culvert will help mitigate major flooding in the Cypress Gardens/Shirley Park Subdivision area and Prescott Road	City Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms	Carried Over
W3: Multi-Hazard Awareness	Participate with the Parish in sponsoring a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week" to educate the public on flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, and flood insurance) hurricane and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), and thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness). Benefits: To reduce the loss of life and property by having educated citizenry.	Parish and City Budgets, Business and Industry	1-5 Years	Mayors and City Emergency Manager	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms	Carried Over
W4: Semi-Annual Training and Exercise Program	Develop semi-annual training and exercise for Wilson. Invite all key stakeholders to participate Benefits: Trained responders and Emergency Management personnel.	Parish Budget, Grants	1-5 Years	OHSEP Director, Mayor, Response Personnel	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds	Carried Over
W5: Master Drainage Plan	Develop a master drainage plan by collecting data on existing drainage system and building an overall hydraulic model of the city to help analyze, design and improve drainage facilities and drainage basins. To determine existing capacity and limits for existing and future residential and commercial development. Implement projects based on the master drainage plan and the hydraulic/ hydrological analysis. Benefit: Reduce street and structure flooding by improving drainage facilities and design.	Grants/ Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	City Engineer	Floods /Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms	Carried Over
W6: Parish-Wide Drainage Plan	As a community be prepared to participate and facilitate the Parish-wide drainage plan. Benefits: Determine areas most likely to flood and solutions to the specific flooding problem.	Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	Public Works Director	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds	Carried Over
W7: Develop Additional Development Guidelines	Develop additional development guidelines that would help reduce flooding, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages during high winds and other severe storms. Benefits: Reduce the localized flooding problems that would occur with new development. Reduce potential of power	Parish and City Budgets	1-5 Years	Mayor, City Planning Director and Floodplain Manager	Floods / Hurricanes/ Thunderstorms, Lightning, High Winds/ Tornadoes / Hailstorms	Carried Over

Unincorporated East Feliciana New Mitigation Actions

East Feliciana Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
E1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
E2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
E3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
E4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in East Feliciana Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	New
E5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, wildfires, thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), drought, dam failure, and winter storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

E6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
E7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
E8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout East Feliciana Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Flooding, Dam Failure	New
E9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	New
E10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
E11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

Town of Clinton New Mitigation Actions

Town of Clinton						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
C1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
C2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
C3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
C4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Clinton. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	New
C5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, wildfires, thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), drought, dam failure, and winter storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

C6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
C7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
C8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout East Feliciana Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Flooding, Dam Failure	New
C9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	New
C10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
C11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Clinton/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

Town of Jackson New Mitigation Actions

Town of Jackson						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
J1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
J2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
J3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
J4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Jackson. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	New
J5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, wildfires, thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), drought, dam failure, and winter storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

J6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
J7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
J8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout East Feliciana Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Flooding, Dam Failure	New
J9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	New
J10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
J11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Jackson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

Village of Norwood New Mitigation Actions

Village of Norwood						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
N1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
N2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
N3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
N4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Norwood. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	New
N5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, wildfires, thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), drought, dam failure, and winter storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

N6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
N7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
N8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout East Feliciana Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Flooding, Dam Failure	New
N9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	New
N10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
N11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Norwood/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

Town of Slaughter New Mitigation Actions

Town of Slaughter						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
S1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
S2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
S3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
S4 Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Slaughter. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	New
S5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, wildfires, thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), drought, dam failure, and winter storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

S6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
S7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
S8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout East Feliciana Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Flooding, Dam Failure	New
S9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	New
S10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
S11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Slaughter/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

Village of Wilson New Mitigation Actions

Village of Wilson						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
W2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
W3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
W4 Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Wilson. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	New
W5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, wildfires, thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), drought, dam failure, and winter storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

W6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
W7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
W8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout East Feliciana Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Flooding, Dam Failure	New
W9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	New
W10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
W11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Wilson/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New

Action Prioritization

During the prioritization process, each jurisdiction and the steering committee considered the costs and relative benefits of each new action. Costs can usually be listed in terms of dollars, although at times it involves staff time rather than the purchase of equipment or services that can be readily measured in dollars. In most cases, benefits, such as lives saved or future damage prevented, are hard to measure in dollars, many projects were prioritized with these factors in mind.

In all cases, the jurisdictions concluded that the benefits (in terms of reduced property damage, lives saved, health problems averted and/or economic harm prevented) outweighed the costs for the recommended action items.

The steering committee met internally for mitigation action meetings to review and approve East Feliciana Parish and the jurisdiction's mitigation actions. On-going actions, as well as actions which can be undertaken by existing parish or local staff without need for additional funding, were given high priority. The actions with high benefit and low cost, political support, and public support but require additional funding from parish or external sources were given medium priority. The actions that require substantial funding from external sources with relatively longer completion time were given low priority. There have been no changes in financial, legal and political priorities within the past 5 years, with the methodology and prioritization process remaining the same.

East Feliciana Parish and the participating jurisdictions will implement and administer the identified actions based off of the proposed timeframes and priorities for each reflected in the portions of this section where actions are summarized. The inclusion of any specific action item in this document does not commit the parish to implementation. Each action item will be subject to availability of staff and funding. Certain items may require regulatory changes or other decisions that must be implemented through standard processes, such as changing regulations. This plan is intended to offer priorities based on an examination of hazards.

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Appendix A: Planning Process

Purpose

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process prompts local jurisdictions to keep their hazard mitigation plan current and moving toward a more resilient community. The plan update builds on the research and planning efforts of previous plans while reviewing recent trends. The steering committee followed FEMA's hazard mitigation planning process per the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. This planning process assured public involvement and the participation of interested agencies and private organizations. Documentation of the planning process for the updated plan is addressed in this section.

The East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in June 2016 with a series of meetings and collaborations between the contractor (SDMI) and the participating jurisdictions. Update activities were intended to give each jurisdiction the opportunity to shape the plan to best fit their community's goals. Community stakeholders and the general public were invited to attend and contribute information to the planning process during specific time periods or meetings.

East Feliciana Parish includes the unincorporated areas of the parish, as well as five incorporated municipalities that participated in the plan update process – the Town of Clinton, Town of Jackson, Village of Norwood, Town of Slaughter, and Village of Watson. East Feliciana Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) invited communities' representatives to meetings, where they supplied critical infrastructure data and reviewed work-in-progress for the plan update.

Similar to the development of the original Hazard Mitigation Plan, the role of the steering committee members during the plan update was to attend the planning meetings and provide valuable information on the parish, develop parts of the plan update, and review the results of research conducted by SDMI. Tasks completed by the steering committee include:

- Reviewing and revising the list of potential hazards included in the plan update
- Assembling a list of critical facilities, such as hospitals, police stations, and shelters
- Updating mitigation goals and objectives
- Determining prudent mitigation measures
- Prioritization of identified mitigation measures

The table below details the meeting schedule and purpose for the planning process:

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
6/24/2016	Initial Coordination	Telephone/ Email	No	Discuss with Parish HM coordinator and any Steering Committee members expectations and requirements of the project.
10/3/2016	Kick-Off Meeting	Clinton, LA	No	Discuss with the plan steering committee expectations and requirements of the project. Assign plan worksheets to jurisdictions.
6/29/2017	Risk Assessment Overview	Clinton, LA	No	Discuss and review the risk assessment with the steering committee discuss and review expectations for public meeting.
6/29/2017	Public Meeting	Clinton, LA	Yes	The public meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Maps of the East Feliciana Parish communities were provide for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.
Ongoing	Public Survey Tool	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in East Feliciana Parish. In addition, we asked about the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards. Survey Results: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/EastFelicianaParish
2 Week Period	Public Plan Review (Digital)		Yes	Parish Website and East Feliciana Parish OHSEP

Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

Phase	Month 1-2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9
Plan Revision								
Data Collection								
Risk Assessment								
Public Input								
Mitigation Strategy and Actions								
Plan Review by GOHSEP and FEMA								
Plan Adoption								
Plan Approval								

Coordination

The East Feliciana Parish OHSEP oversaw the coordination of the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee during the update process. The East Feliciana Parish OHSEP and participating jurisdictions were responsible for identifying members for the committee.

The Parish Director and SDMI were jointly responsible for inviting the Steering Committee and key stakeholders to all planned meetings and activities by email invitations and calendar invites. SDMI assisted the Parish Director with meeting notices, website and social media statements for notification to the media and general public for public meetings and public outreach activities.

SDMI was responsible for facilitating meetings and outreach efforts during the update process.

Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement

From the outset of the planning process, the Hazard Mitigation Team encouraged participation from a broad range of jurisdictional entities. The involvement of representatives from the city, state, and regional agencies provided diverse perspectives and mitigation ideas.

Formal participation in this plan includes but is not limited to the following activities:

- Participation in Hazard Mitigation Team meetings at the local and parish level
- Sharing local data and information

- Local action item development
- Plan document draft review
- Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan document by each jurisdiction following provisional approval by The State of Louisiana and FEMA

The 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal, or community stakeholders:

- East Feliciana Parish Police Jury
- East Feliciana Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
- Town of Clinton
- Town of Jackson
- Village of Norwood
- Town of Slaughter
- Village of Wilson

The OEP Director for West Feliciana Parish was invited by the East Feliciana Parish OHSEP via email invitation to participate in all meetings and activities as well in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. In addition, the participation of the GOHSEP Region 2 Coordinator during the process also contributed to neighboring community representation.

As part of the coordination and planning process, each jurisdiction was provided the State Required Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet. Jurisdictions with the capability to complete and return these worksheets returned them to assist with the 2017 update. The completed worksheets can be found in Appendix E – State Required Plan Update Worksheets.

Below is a detailed list of the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee:

Name	Title	Agency	Address	Phone
Jody Moreau	Director	East Feliciana Parish OEP	12486 E. Feliciana Dr. Clinton, LA 70722	225-719-1962
Louis Kent	President	East Feliciana Parish Police Jury	12064 Marston St. Clinton, LA 70722	225-683-8577
Lori Ann Bell	Mayor	Town of Clinton	11209 Bank St. Clinton, LA 70722	225-683-5531
Charles Coleman	Mayor	Town of Jackson	1610 Charter St. Jackson, LA 70748	225-634-2637
Rebecca Bellue	Mayor	Village of Norwood	3814 Azalea St. Norwood, LA 70761	225-629-5347
Robbie Jackson	Mayor	Town of Slaughter	3337 Church St. Slaughter, LA 70777	225-654-4278
Marilyn Broadway	Mayor	Village of Wilson	6525 Sycamore St. Wilson, LA 70789	225-629-5415

Program Integration

Local governments are required to describe how their mitigation planning process is integrated with other ongoing local and area planning efforts. This subsection describes East Feliciana Parish programs and planning.

A measure of integration and coordination is achieved through the Hazard Mitigation Plan participation of steering committee members and community stakeholders, who administer programs such as floodplain management under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and parish planning and zoning and building code enforcement.

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this Hazard Mitigation Plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the parish and jurisdictions, and through the five-year review process described in the Plan Maintenance section. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update, and implementation of each jurisdiction's individual city/town plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

The members of the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in the parish. Existing plans, studies, and technical information were incorporated in the planning process. Examples include flood data from FEMA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE or Corps), and the U.S. Geological Survey. Much of this data was incorporated into the risk assessment component of the plan relative to plotting historical events and the magnitude of damages that occurred. The parish's 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan was also used in the planning process. Other existing parish and jurisdiction data and plans reviewed and/or incorporated into the planning process include those listed below:

- Emergency Operations Plan (Parish and Jurisdictions)
- State of Louisiana's Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps

Further information on other plans and capabilities reviewed can be found in the Capabilities Assessment, Section 3.

Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities

The following pages contain information from the meetings and public outreach activities conducted during this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for East Feliciana Parish.

Meeting #1: Coordination Discussion

Date: June 24, 2016

Location: Email

Purpose: Discuss with the Hazard Mitigation Lead for the parish (OHSEP Director) the expectations and requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process and to establish an initial project timeline.

Public Initiation: No

Invitees Included: East Feliciana Parish OHSEP, SDMI Staff

Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off

Date: October 3, 2016

Location: Clinton, Louisiana

Purpose: Discuss the expectations and requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process and to establish an initial project timeline with the parish's Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee. Assign each individual jurisdiction and the parish data collection for the plan update.

Public Initiation: No

Invitees Included:

Name	Title	Agency
Jody Moreau	Director	East Feliciana Parish OEP
Louis Kent	President	East Feliciana Parish Police Jury
Lori Ann Bell	Mayor	Town of Clinton
Charles Coleman	Mayor	Town of Jackson
Rebecca Bellue	Mayor	Village of Norwood
Robbie Jackson	Mayor	Town of Slaughter
Marilyn Broadway	Mayor	Village of Wilson

[Meeting #3: Risk Assessment Overview](#)**Date:** June 29, 2017**Location:** Clinton, LA

Purpose: Members of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee were invited and were presented the results of the most recent risk assessment and an overview of the public meeting presentation during this overview. The assessment was conducted based on hazards identified during previous plans.

Public Initiation: No**Invitees Included:**

Name	Title	Agency
Jody Moreau	Director	East Feliciana Parish OEP
Louis Kent	President	East Feliciana Parish Police Jury
Lori Ann Bell	Mayor	Town of Clinton
Charles Coleman	Mayor	Town of Jackson
Rebecca Bellue	Mayor	Village of Norwood
Robbie Jackson	Mayor	Town of Slaughter
Marilyn Broadway	Mayor	Village of Wilson

[Meeting #4: Public Meeting](#)**Date:** June 29, 2017**Location:** Clinton, LA

Purpose: The public meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Maps of the East Feliciana Parish communities were provided for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.

Public Initiation: Yes**Invitees Included:**

Name	Title	Agency
Jody Moreau	Director	East Feliciana Parish OEP
Louis Kent	President	East Feliciana Parish Police Jury
Lori Ann Bell	Mayor	Town of Clinton
Charles Coleman	Mayor	Town of Jackson
Rebecca Bellue	Mayor	Village of Norwood
Robbie Jackson	Mayor	Town of Slaughter
Marilyn Broadway	Mayor	Village of Wilson

****Subject Matter Experts from parish government were present to answer specific questions about proposed projects from any citizens****

Meeting Public Notice

EAST FELICIANA PARISH

OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

MEETING NOTICE**East Feliciana Parish to hold Public Meetings for Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

Clinton, LA – East Feliciana Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness is in the process of updating the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and are required to hold public meetings on the plan update. The Public meeting will be held on June 29, 2017 in the East Feliciana Emergency Operations Center Meeting Room located at 12486 E. Feliciana Dr. Clinton, LA from 1:30PM to 2:30PM.

Natural hazards have the potential to cause property loss, loss of life, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety. While an important aspect of emergency management deals with disaster recovery (the actions that a community takes to repair damages), an equally important aspect of emergency management involves hazard mitigation - sustained actions taken to reduce long-term risk to life and property. They are things we do today to be more protected in the future. For example, elevating buildings in flood hazard areas, installing hurricane clips and storm shutters, relocating critical facilities out of hazard areas, using fire-resistant construction materials in wildfire hazard areas, etc. Hazard mitigation actions are essential to breaking the typical disaster cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. With careful selection, they can be long-term, cost-effective means of reducing risk and helping to create a more sustainable and disaster-resilient community.

A hazard mitigation plan describes an area's vulnerability to the various natural hazards that are typically present, along with an array of actions and projects for reducing key risks. While natural disasters cannot be prevented from occurring, the continued implementation of mitigation strategies identified in the plan will gradually, but steadily, make our communities more sustainable and disaster-resilient.

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires all states and local governments to have a hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible to apply for certain types of federal hazard mitigation project grants. Hazard mitigation plans must be: (a) implemented on an ongoing basis, and (b) updated every five years to ensure that they remain applicable representations of local risk and locally-preferred risk reduction strategies.

East Feliciana Parish is in the beginning stages of updating its hazard mitigation plan. Public meeting will be held on June 29, 2017 for all citizens interested in learning about and participating in discussions concerning the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Residents of East Feliciana Parish are asked to participate in a survey about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the parish. The survey results will be used in the development of the plan. This short web-based survey can be found at: www.surveymonkey.com/r/EastFelicianaParish

For more information, please contact: Jody Moreau, Director, East Feliciana Parish OEP

Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

Date: Ongoing throughout planning process

Location: Web Survey

Public Initiation: Yes

No comments were collected through this activity.

Outreach Activity #2: Incident Questionnaire

Date: Public Meeting Activity

Location: Public Meeting

Public Initiation: Yes

The public was asked to provide information regarding which types of hazards concerned them the most. No public elected to participate in this activity, therefore no feedback was collected at this time.

Outreach Activity #3: Mapping Activities

Public meeting attendees were asked to identify areas on jurisdictional maps provided that were “problem areas”. They were also asked to indicate any areas of new development. This activity gave the public an opportunity to interact with SDMI’s GIS Mapping section, as well as provide valuable input on areas that may flood repeatedly during rain events that may not get reported to local emergency managers as significant events. However, because no members of the public attended, no comments were collected.

Public Plan Review Documentation

The East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Draft Plan was placed on the SDMI website to collect comments and feedback from the public. This outreach provided the public an opportunity to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval. No feedback or public comment was received during this time.

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Appendix B: Plan Maintenance

Purpose

The section of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) pertaining to Local Mitigation Plans lists five required components for each plan: a description of the planning process; risk assessments; mitigation strategies; a method and system for plan maintenance; and documentation of plan adoption. This section details the method and system for plan maintenance, following the CFR's guidelines that the Plan Update must include (1) "a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle," (2) "a process by which local governments incorporated the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans", and (3) "discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process."

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The East Feliciana Parish Planning Committee will be responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and documenting the plan's progress throughout the year. Part of the plan maintenance process should include a system by which local governing bodies incorporate the HMP into the parish's comprehensive or capital improvement plans. This process provides for continued public participation through the diverse resources of the parish to help in achieving the goals and objectives of the plan. Public participation will be achieved through availability of copies of HMP in parish public library and parish website. This section describes the whole update process which includes the following:

- Responsible parties
- Methods to be used
- Evaluation criteria to be applied
- Scheduling for monitoring and evaluating the plan

Responsible Parties

East Feliciana Parish has developed a method to ensure that a regular review and update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan occurs. This will be the responsibility of the steering committee, which consists of representatives from governmental organizations, local businesses, and private citizens, who will be involved in the process of monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan. All committee members in this plan will remain active in the steering committee.

Although the people filling the positions may change from year to year, the parish and its stakeholders will have representatives on the Steering Committee. The future Steering Committee will continue to be comprised of the same job functions as currently evident in the Steering Committee. However, the decision of specific job duties will be left to the Parish OHSEP Director to be assigned as deemed appropriate.

Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria

East Feliciana Parish has developed a method to ensure monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the HMP occurs during the five-year cycle of the plan. The planning committee will become a permanent body and will be responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the plan. The planning committee meeting will be held annually in order to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan. The East Carroll Parish OHSEP Director will be responsible for conducting the annual planning committee meetings.

The lead person of the agency responsible for the implementation of a specific mitigation action will submit a progress report to the Director at least thirty days prior to the planning committee meeting. The progress report will provide project status monitoring to include the following: whether the project has started; if not started, reason for not starting; if started, status of the project; if the project is completed, whether it has eliminated the problem; and any changes recommended to improve the implementation of the project etc. In addition, the progress report will provide status monitoring on the plan evaluation, changes to the hazard profile, changes to the risk assessment, and public input on the Hazard Mitigation Plan updates and reviews.

Progress on the mitigation action items and projects will be reviewed during the annual planning committee meeting. The criteria that would be utilized in the project review will include the following:

- 1) Whether the action was implemented and reasons, if the action was not implemented
- 2) What were the results of the implemented action
- 3) Were the outcomes as expected, and reasons if the outcomes were not as expected
- 4) Did the results achieve the stated goals and objectives
- 5) Was the action cost-effective
- 6) What were the losses avoided after completion of the project
- 7) In case of a structural project, did it change the hazard profile

In addition to monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation plan actions and projects, the mitigation plan is required to be maintained and monitored annually, and updated every five years. The annual maintenance, monitoring and evaluation of the plan will be conducted in the annual planning committee meeting. The planning committee will review each goal and objective to determine their relevance to changing situations in the parish, as well as changes to state or federal policy, and to ensure that they are addressing current and expected conditions. The planning committee will evaluate if any change in hazard profile and risk in the parish occurred during the past year. In addition, the evaluation will include the following criteria in respect of plan implementation:

- 1) Any local staffing changes that would warrant inviting different members to the planning committee
- 2) Any new organizations that would be valuable in the planning process or project implementation need to be included in the planning committee
- 3) Are there any procedures that can be done more efficiently
- 4) Are there more ways to gain more diverse and widespread cooperation
- 5) Are there any different or additional funding sources available for mitigation planning and implementation

The HMP will be updated every five years to remain eligible for continued HMGP funding. The planning committee will be responsible for updating the HMP. The OHSEP Director will be the lead person for the HMP update. The HMP update process will commence at least one year prior to the expiration of the plan. The HMP will be updated after a major disaster if an annual evaluation of the plan indicate a substantial change in hazard profile and risk assessment in the parish.

Additionally, the public will be canvassed to solicit public input to continue East Feliciana Parish's dedication to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Meetings will be scheduled as needed by the plan administrator to provide a forum for which the public can express their concerns, opinions, and/or ideas about the plan. The plan administrator will be responsible for using parish resources to publicize the annual public meetings and maintain public involvement through the newspapers, radio, and public access television channels. Copies of the plan will be catalogued and kept at all appropriate agencies in the city government, as well as at the Public Library.

The review by the steering committee and input from the public will determine whether a plan update is needed prior to the required five-year update.

Annual Reports on the progress of actions, plan maintenance, monitoring, evaluation, incorporation into existing planning programs, and continued public involvement will be documented at each annual meeting of the committee and kept by the Parish OHSEP Director. The Steering Committee will work together as a team, with each member sharing responsibility for completing the monitoring, evaluation and updates. It is the responsibility of the Parish OHSEP Director for contacting committee members, organizing the meeting and providing public noticing for the meeting to solicit public input.

2017 Plan Version Plan Method and Schedule Evaluation

For the current plan update, the previously approved plan's method and schedule were evaluated to determine if the elements and processes involved in the required 2017 update. Based on this analysis, the method and schedule were deemed to be acceptable, and nothing was changed for this update.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Programs

It is and has been the responsibility of the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and participating jurisdictions to determine additional implementation procedures when appropriate. This may include integrating the requirements of the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan into each jurisdiction's planning documents, processes, or mechanisms as follows:

- Ordinances, Resolutions, Regulations
- Comprehensive Master Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Emergency Operations Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Transportation Plan
- Floodplain Ordinances

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee and through the five-year review process described herein. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of each jurisdiction's individual plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.). The members of the steering committee will meet with Department Heads to discuss what should be included in the changes that are necessary before the changes are introduced to the city council or police jury meetings. Steering committee members will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the

East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability within the parish.

During the planning process for new and updated local planning documents at the parish and jurisdiction level, such as a risk assessment, comprehensive plan, capital improvements plan, or emergency operations plan, the jurisdictions will provide a copy of the Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan to the appropriate parties and recommend that all goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents are consistent with and support the goals of the Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and will not contribute to increased hazards.

Although it is recognized that there are many possible benefits to integrating components of this plan into other parish and jurisdiction planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the steering committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to ensure implementation of parish and local hazard mitigation actions.

On behalf of the jurisdictions of the Town of Clinton, Town of Jackson, Village of Norwood, Town of Slaughter, and Village of Wilson, East Feliciana Parish has the authority to incorporate the contents of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into the parish's existing regulatory mechanisms. Agreements are currently in place with jurisdictions to allow for the parish incorporation mechanisms to take place.

The following parish and local plans incorporate requirements of this HMP Update as follows through steering committee member and jurisdiction representation throughout the planning process as described above:

East Feliciana Unincorporated

Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish Police Jury
Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish Police Jury
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP
Continuity of Operations Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP
Transportation Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish Police Jury and Council on Aging
Community Wildfire Protection Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP

Town of Clinton

Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Clinton
Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Clinton
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Clinton
Continuity of Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ East Feliciana Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Clinton
Transportation Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Clinton

Town of Jackson

There are no additional plans within this jurisdiction for the Hazard Mitigation Plan to be integrated.

Village of Norwood

There are no additional plans within this jurisdiction for the Hazard Mitigation Plan to be integrated.

Town of Slaughter

Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Slaughter
Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Slaughter
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/East Feliciana Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Slaughter
Continuity of Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ East Feliciana Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Slaughter

Village of Wilson

There are no additional plans within this jurisdiction for the Hazard Mitigation Plan to be integrated.

Continued Public Participation

Public participation is an integral component of the mitigation planning process and will continue to be essential as this plan evolves over time. Significant changes or amendments to the plan require a public hearing prior to any adoption procedures. Other efforts to involve the public in the maintenance, evaluation, and revision process will be made as necessary. These efforts will include at least one of the following:

- Advertising meetings of the Mitigation Committee in the local newspaper, public bulletin boards, and/or city and county office buildings
- Designating willing and voluntary citizens and private sector representatives as official members of the Mitigation Committee
- Utilizing local media to update the public of any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place
- Utilizing city and parish web sites to advertise any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place
- Keeping copies of the plan in appropriate public locations

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Appendix C: Essential Facilities

East Feliciana Parish Essential Facilities – All Jurisdictions

East Feliciana Unincorporated Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Bluff Creek Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X		
	Ethel Fire Department Training Facility			X	X	X	X	X		
	Ethel Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X		
	Ethel Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Jackson Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Jackson Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Magnolia Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	McManus Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Pecan Grove Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Woodland Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Clinton DOTD		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	East Feliciana Parish Sheriff's Office			X	X	X	X	X		
	Precinct 11 and 12			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Precinct 3 and 4			X	X	X	X	X		
	Precinct 17		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Corrections	Dixon Correctional Institute PE Farm			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Public Health	AMG Specialty Hospital			X	X	X	X	X	X	

Clinton Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Government	Clinton Courthouse			X	X	X	X	X		
	Department of Public Safety			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	East Feliciana Department of Public Works			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	East Feliciana Parish School Board			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	East Feliciana Police Jury			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	East Feliciana District Probation and Parole Office			X	X	X	X	X		
	Mayor's Office			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	US Department of Ag Service Center			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Law Enforcement	East Feliciana Parish Sheriff's Office			X	X	X	X	X		
	Town of Clinton Police Department			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Corrections	East Feliciana Parish Jail			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Schools	Clinton Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	East Feliciana Middle School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Irene Pennington Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Silliman Institute		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Jackson Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Jackson Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	20th Judicial District Court Probation Office			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	East Feliciana Chamber of Commerce			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Jackson Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Law Enforcement	Jackson Marshal's Office			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Corrections	Dixon Correctional Institute			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Dixon Correctional Institute Compound IV			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Public Health	East Feliciana Primary Care Clinic			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Schools	East Feliciana High School			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Jackson Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X	X	

Norwood Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Norwood Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Government	Norwood Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Law Enforcement	Norwood Police Department			X	X	X	X	X		

Slaughter Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Slaughter Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Slaughter Municipal Building		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	Slaughter Police Station			X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Slaughter Community Charter School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Slaughter Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X	X	

Wilson Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Wilson Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Government	Wilson Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Law Enforcement	Wilson Police Department			X	X	X	X	X	X	

* There are no critical facilities vulnerable to the hazard.

Appendix D: Plan Adoption

Police Jury Parish of East Feliciana



H. Glen Kent
District 1-A

Chris Hall
District 1-B

Edward L. Brooks, Sr.
District 2

Jason McCray
District 3

Keith Mills
District 4-A

12064 Marston Street
Post Office Box 427
Clinton, LA 70722

Fax: (225) 683-3100
Phone: (225) 683-8577

Sonya Crowe
Parish Manager
Email: efparishmanager@gmail.com

G. Dwight Hill
District 4-B

Michael Cheatham
District 5

Sean Smith
Vice President
District 6

Louis J. Kent
President
District 7

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the **East Feliciana Parish Police Jury** has applied for funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan, and,

WHEREAS, the Parish of East Feliciana has participated in the process to update a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides; and,

WHEREAS, the Parish of East Feliciana wishes to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update prepared by the East Feliciana Parish governing authority under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives; and,

WHEREAS, East Feliciana Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process; and,

WHEREAS, Appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through press releases, open meetings and availability of draft documents; and,

WHEREAS, The updated Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee; and,

WHEREAS, Adoption of the updated Plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Grant Program
- Severe Repetitive Loss
- Repetitive Flood Claims

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by East Feliciana Parish Police Jury in regular session duly convened on this 4th day of December, 2017, does hereby adopt the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update pursuant to the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.


Yamesha L. Harris
East Feliciana Parish Police Jury Secretary


Louis Kent
East Feliciana Parish Police Jury President

Town of Clinton, LA**A resolution adopting the Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan**

Whereas, the Town of Clinton has reviewed the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through the Police Jury, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and,

Whereas, the Town of Clinton has participated in the process to update a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides and,

Whereas the Town of Clinton wishes to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update prepared by the East Feliciana Parish governing authority under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-Wide representatives and,

Whereas, the Town of Clinton and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process and,

Whereas, Appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through press releases, open meetings and availability of draft documents and,

Whereas, the updated Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee and,


Whereas, Adoption of the updated Plan is required prior to further consideration for the FEMA funding under the following programs

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Grant Program
- Severe Repetitive Loss
- Repetitive Flood Claims

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Board of Aldermen of the Town of Clinton in regular session duly convened on this 12th Day of December, 2017, does hereby adopt the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update pursuant to the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.



Secretary, Town of Clinton



Mayor, Town of Clinton

CHARLES E. COLEMAN
MAYOR

MRS. HOLLI E. GILMORE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

TOWN OF JACKSON

P.O. BOX 1150
1610 CHARTER STREET
JACKSON, LOUISIANA 70748
(225) 634-7777
FAX (225) 634-2233

A resolution adopting the Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan

Whereas, the Town of Jackson has reviewed the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through the Police Jury, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and,

Whereas, the Town of Jackson has participated in the process to update a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides and,

Whereas the Town of Jackson wished to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update prepared by the East Feliciana Parish governing authority under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-Wide representatives and,

Whereas, the Town of Jackson and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process and,

Whereas, Appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through press releases, open meetings and availability of draft documents and,

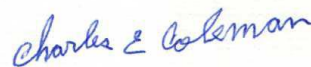
Whereas, the updated Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee and,

Whereas, Adoption of the updated Plan is required prior to further consideration for the FEMA funding under the following program

Pre-Disaster Mitigation
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Flood Mitigation Grant Program
Severe Repetitive Loss
Repetitive Flood Claims

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Jackson in regular session duly convened on this eleventh (11) Day of December, 2017, does hereby adopt the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update pursuant to the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.


Secretary, Town of Jackson


Mayor, Town of Jackson

"This institution is an equal opportunity provider."

VILLAGE OF NORWOOD
P.O. Box 249
NORWOOD, LA 70761
(225) 629-5347

MAYOR
REBECCA G. BELLUE

ALDERMEN
WILLIE R. DUNCAN
ANTHONY C. JELKS
KIMMI A. SELLERS

Resolution

A resolution adopting the Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan

Whereas, the Village of Norwood has reviewed the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through the Police Jury, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and,

Whereas, the Village of Norwood has participated in the process to update a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides and,

Whereas the Village of Norwood wishes to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update prepared by the East Feliciana Parish governing authority under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-Wide representatives and,

Whereas, the Village of Norwood and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process and,

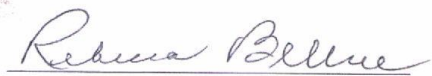
Whereas, Appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through press releases, open meetings and availability of draft documents and,

Whereas, the updated Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee and,

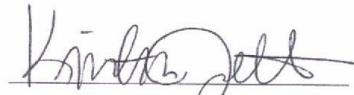
Whereas, Adoption of the updated Plan is required prior to further consideration for the FEMA funding under the following programs

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Grant Program
- Severe Repetitive Loss
- Repetitive Flood Claims

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Board of Aldermen of the Village of Norwood, in regular session duly convened on this ____ Day of December, 2017, does hereby adopt the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update pursuant to the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.



Rebecca Bellue, Mayor



Kristen Jett, Town Clerk

TOWN OF SLAUGHTER

3337 CHURCH STREET
SLAUGHTER, LA 70777
PHONE (225) 654-4278 - FAX (225) 654-1480

MAYOR
ROBBIE JACKSON

ALDERMEN
AIMEE BELLUE LIZ AARON
ROY CORCORAN KEITH DAY
JANIS LANDRY

CLERK
CASEY BARNETT

Whereas, the Town of Slaughter has reviewed the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through the Police Jury, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and,

Whereas, the Town of Slaughter has participated in the process to update a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides and,

Whereas the Town of Slaughter wishes to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update prepared by the East Feliciana Parish governing authority under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-Wide representatives and,

Whereas, the Town of Slaughter and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process and,

Whereas, Appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through press releases, open meetings and availability of draft documents and,

Whereas, the updated Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee and,

Whereas, Adoption of the updated Plan is required prior to further consideration for the FEMA funding under the following programs

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Grant Program
- Severe Repetitive Loss
- Repetitive Flood Claims

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Board of Aldermen of the Town of Slaughter in regular session duly convened on this 12th Day of December, 2017, does hereby adopt the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update pursuant to the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.



Municipal Clerk, Slaughter



Mayor, Slaughter

Town of Wilson, LA

Draft Resolution

A resolution adopting the Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan

Whereas, the Town of Wilson has reviewed the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through the Police Jury, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and,

Whereas, the Town of Wilson has participated in the process to update a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides and,

Whereas the Town of Wilson wishes to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update prepared by the East Feliciana Parish governing authority under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-Wide representatives and,

Whereas, the Town of Wilson and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process and,

Whereas, Appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through press releases, open meetings and availability of draft documents and,

Whereas, the updated Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee and,

Whereas, Adoption of the updated Plan is required prior to further consideration for the FEMA funding under the following programs

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Grant Program
- Severe Repetitive Loss
- Repetitive Flood Claims

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Board of Aldermen of the Town of Wilson in regular session duly convened on this 13 Day of December, 2017, does hereby adopt the East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update pursuant to the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Susan R. Lucey
Secretary, Town of Wilson

Markus Bradley
Mayor, Town of Wilson

Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

During the planning process (Appendix A) the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee was provided state-required plan update process worksheets to be filled out by each jurisdiction. The worksheets were presented at the Kickoff Meeting by the contractor as tools for assisting in the update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan update worksheets allowed for collection of information such as planning team members, community capabilities, critical infrastructure and vulnerable populations and NFIP information. The following pages contain documentation of the worksheets.

Mitigation Planning Team

Name	Title	Agency	Address	Phone
Jody Moreau	Director	East Feliciana Parish OEP	12486 E. Feliciana Dr. Clinton, LA 70722	225-719-1962
Louis Kent	President	East Feliciana Parish Police Jury	12064 Marston St. Clinton, LA 70722	225-683-8577
Lori Ann Bell	Mayor	Town of Clinton	11209 Bank St. Clinton, LA 70722	225-683-5531
Charles Coleman	Mayor	Town of Jackson	1610 Charter St. Jackson, LA 70748	225-634-2637
Rebecca Bellue	Mayor	Village of Norwood	3814 Azalea St. Norwood, LA 70761	225-629-5347
Robbie Jackson	Mayor	Town of Slaughter	3337 Church St. Slaughter, LA 70777	225-654-4278
Marilyn Broadway	Mayor	Village of Wilson	6525 Sycamore St. Wilson, LA 70789	225-629-5415

Capability Assessment

East Feliciana Unincorporated

Planning and Regulatory

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

East Feliciana Parish		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	Not implemented
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	Council on Aging provides
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	None	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	None	

Administration and Technical

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	On an as needed basis
GIS Coordinator		
Grant Writer	Yes	As Needed
Other	None	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Nixle System through 911
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	Yes	As Needed
Other	None	

Financial

Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	None	
Education and Outreach		

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	
Firewise Communities certification	Not Sure	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	
Other	None	

Town of Clinton

Planning and Regulatory

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Clinton		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	YES	
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	YES	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	
Continuity of Operations Plan	YES	
Transportation Plan	YES	
Stormwater Management Plan	NO	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	NO	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	NO	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	YES	UNDER THE POLICE JURY
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	NO	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	YES	
Site plan review requirements	YES	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	YES	
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	NO	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	YES	
Other		

Administration and Technical

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	YES	
Mitigation Planning Committee	NO	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	YES	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	YES	
Floodplain Administrator	YES	
Emergency Manager	YES	
Community Planner	YES	
Civil Engineer	YES	
GIS Coordinator	NO	
Grant Writer	YES	
Other		
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	YES	
Hazard Data & Information	NO	
Grant Writing	NO	
Hazus Analysis	NO	
Other		

Financial

Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	YES	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	YES	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	YES	
Impact fees for new development	NO	
Stormwater Utility Fee	NO	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	YES	
Other Funding Programs	YES	

Education and Outreach

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	NO	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	YES	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	NO	
Storm Ready certification	NO	
Firewise Communities certification	NO	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	YES	
Other		

Town of Jackson

Planning and Regulatory		
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Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Jackson		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	no	
Capital Improvements Plan	no	
Economic Development Plan	no	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	no	
Continuity of Operations Plan	no	
Transportation Plan	no	
Stormwater Management Plan	no	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	no	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	no	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	no	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	no	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	no	
Zoning Ordinance	no	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	no	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	no	
Other	no	

Administration and Technical

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	no	
Mitigation Planning Committee	no	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	Yes/No	
Chief Building Official	no	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	no	
Civil Engineer	no	
GIS Coordinator	no	
Grant Writer	no	
Other	no	
Technical	no	
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	no	
Hazard Data & Information	no	
Grant Writing	no	
Hazus Analysis	no	
Other	no	

Financial

Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	no	
Stormwater Utility Fee	no	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	

Education and Outreach

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	no	
Storm Ready certification	no	
Firewise Communities certification	no	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	no	
Other		

Village of Norwood

Planning and Regulatory		
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Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Norwood		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	Relies on Parish
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	Relies on Parish
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	Relies on Parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	Relies on Parish
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	Relies on Parish
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	No	Relies on Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	Relies on Parish
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements		
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other		

Administration and Technical

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other		
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	

Education and Outreach

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

Town of Slaughter

Planning and Regulatory		
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Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Slaughter		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	No	parish level
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	parish level
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	4.4
Site plan review requirements		
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other		

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	No	Parish Level
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other		
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other		

Financial

Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	
Education and Outreach		

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		

Village of Wilson

Planning and Regulatory		
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Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Wilson		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	NO	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	NO	
Continuity of Operations Plan	NO	
Transportation Plan	NO	
Stormwater Management Plan	NO	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	NO	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	NO	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	NO	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	NO	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	NO	
Site plan review requirements	NO	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	YES	
Subdivision Ordinance	NO	
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	NO	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	NO	
Other		

Administration and Technical

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	N	
Mitigation Planning Committee	N	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	NO	
Floodplain Administrator	NO	Relies on Parish
Emergency Manager	NO	
Community Planner	NO	
Civil Engineer	NO	
GIS Coordinator	NO	
Grant Writer	YES	
Other		
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	YES	
Hazard Data & Information	NO	
Grant Writing	YES	
Hazus Analysis	NO	
Other		

Financial

Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	YES	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	NO	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	YES	
Impact fees for new development	NO	
Stormwater Utility Fee	NO	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	YES	
Other Funding Programs	YES	

Education and Outreach

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	NO	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	NO	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	NO	
Storm Ready certification	NO	
Firewise Communities certification	NO	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	NO	
Other		

Building Inventory

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Assessed Value	Date Built	Const. Type
East Feliciana Unincorporated									
Yes	Police Jury Bldg.	Administration, Tax Collection, Meetings	Marston Street	Clinton					
Yes	East Feliciana Health Dept.	Provide health services to parish	Marston Street	Clinton					
Yes	Public Works	Maintenance of buildings and grounds	Bank Street	Clinton					
Yes	Register of Voters	Early voting and registrar of voters	Bank Street	Clinton					
Yes	Court House	handle all court cases in Parish	St. Helena Street	Clinton					
No	Marston House	Historical	Bank Street	Clinton					
Yes	Clerk of Court	Court and parish records	St. Helena Street	Clinton					
Yes	Parish Jail	House parish prisoners		Clinton					
Yes	DA Office and Annex	20th Judicial building	Bank Street	Clinton					
Yes	Various voter precincts	Voting		Around Parish					
Clinton									
	Clinton Courthouse	Government	12305 St Helena St	Clinton					
	Department of Public Safety	Government	11086 Bank St	Clinton					
	East Feliciana Department of Public Works	Government		Clinton					

	East Feliciana Parish School Board	Government	12732 Silliman St	Clinton					
	East Feliciana Police Jury	Government	12064 Marston St	Clinton					
	East Feliciana District Probation and Parole Office	Government	11312 Bank St	Clinton					
	Mayor's Office	Government	11209 Bank St.	Clinton					
	USDA Service Center	Government		Clinton					
	East Feliciana Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	11315 Bank St.	Clinton					
	Town of Clinton Police Department	Law Enforcement	11209 Bank St.	Clinton					
	East Feliciana Parish Jail	Corrections	12306 Haynes St.	Clinton					
	Clinton Elementary School	Schools	10701 Reiley St.	Clinton					
	East Feliciana Middle School	Schools	10410 Plank Rd	Clinton					
	Irene Pennington Elementary School	Schools		Clinton					
	Silliman Institute	Schools	10830 Bank St.	Clinton					
Jackson									
X	Jackson Town Hall	Town Hall	Charter Street	Jackson					

X	Jackson Fire Station	Fire House	Charter Street	Jackson					
Norwood									
X	Norwood Town Hall	Government	3814 Azalea St.	Norwood					
X	Norwood Fire Station	Fire and Rescue		Norwood					
X	Norwood Police Department	Law Enforcement	3814 Azalea St.	Norwood					
Slaughter									
X	MUNICIPAL BUILDING	UTILITY BILLING AND COURT RECORDS---SHELTER IN EVENT OF EMERGENCY	3337 CHURCH STREET	SLAUGHTER					
X	POLICE DEPARTMENT	POLICE PROTECTION	809 WEST RAILROAD	SLAUGHTER					
X	POLICE SQUAD ROOM	POLICE PROTECTION	816 WEST RAILROAD	SLAUGHTER					
X	FIRE DEPARTMENT	FIRE PROTECTION	806 WEST RAILROAD	SLAUGHTER					
X	MAINTENANCE BARN	WATER TOWER	1000 HWY 19	SLAUGHTER					
Wilson									
	Wilson Fire Station	Fire and Rescue		Wilson					
	Wilson Town Hall	Government	6528 Sycamore St.	Wilson					
	Wilson Police Department	Law Enforcement	6528 Sycamore St.	Wilson					

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet

East Feliciana Parish

Name	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
All Hospitals (Private or Public)					
RKM PRIMARY CARE CLINIC	Jackson	Clinton	70722		
RKM Medical	St. Helena St.	Clinton	70722	30.86544108	-91.02077239
East Louisiana Mental Health System		Jackson	70748		
Nursing Homes (Private or Public)					
Grace Nursing	Hwy 19	Slaughter	70777		
Ljac Rehab					
Mobile Home Parks					
BELL'S TRAILER PARK	Wilson	Clinton	70722		
Hopper Mobile Home	Plank Road	Slaughter			
Country Breeze	Hwy 67	Clinton	70777	30.72328214	-91.07554984
Bakers	Hwy 61	Jackson	70748	30.70454205	-91.26960435
McMorris Mobile Home Park	Highway 68	Jackson	70748		
Sensley Mobile Home Park	1130 Billy Goat Road	Wilson	70789	30.92092911	-91.11299243

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

East Feliciana Parish

ELEMENT F: STATE REQUIREMENT

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Jurisdiction: East Feliciana Parish

	East Feliciana Parish	Clinton	Jackson	Norwood	Slaughter	Wilson
Insurance Summary						
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	33; \$18,330; \$7,272,800;	11; \$15,302; \$2,007,400	4; \$2,637; \$617,800	0; \$0; \$0	5; \$1,934; \$1,335,000	0; \$0; \$0
How many claims have been paid in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims? How many of the claims were for substantial damage?	0; \$0	52; \$686,934	3; \$85,080	0; \$0	0; \$0	N/A
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Approx. 30 to 40	Unknown	0	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Pretty Creek Sub.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staff Resources						
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Yes	YES		N/A	NO	None
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Yes	YES	Yes		YES	None
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Yes	N/A	Permit Review	N/A	REVIEW SITE PLANS FROM PLANNING AND ZONING. REVIEW GIS. EDUCATE BUILDER	N/A

What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	None	NOT KNOWN	NONE	NONE	NONE	N/A
Compliance History						
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	Yes	YES	Yes	Yes	YES	N/A
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?	None	N/A	No	NONE	NONE	N/A
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	N/a	RECENTLY	Unknown	Unknown	NONE	N/A
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	None	NO		No	NO	N/A
Regulation						
When did the community enter the NFIP?	4/3/2012	12/4/1979	6/4/1980	1/21/2011	4/3/2012	1/13/2013
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Digital	BOTH	Both	Both	PAPER AND LSU WEBSITE	Both
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Yes	YES	Yes	Yes	MEET STATE REQUIREMENTS	Yes
Community Rating System (CRS)						
Does the community participate in CRS?	No	NO	NO	No	No	N/A
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	N/a	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	N/a	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A