



IBERIA PARISH

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE - 2015



MARCH 2015

Cover photo credits: Top Left: Shadows-on-the-Teche, courtesy of Shadows-on-the-Teche; Top Right: Bayou Teche Bridge at New Iberia, Hwy 87; Bottom Left: Shrimp fleet at Delcambre, courtesy of Louisiana Sea Grant Program; Bottom Right: Sugar cane harvesting.

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This 2015 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee, in collaboration with the participating jurisdictions, as well as, community stakeholders and the general public. The participating jurisdictions are made up of the following communities:

- Iberia Parish
- Town of Delcambre
- City of Jeanerette
- Village of Loreauville
- City of New Iberia.

Special thanks is directed to all of those who assisted in contributing feedback and expertise on this document, especially the Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. These combined efforts have made this project possible. The Iberia Parish Steering Committee consists of the following individuals, who are credited in the creation of this document:

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Section 1: Introduction

This plan will identify cost effective and environmentally sound mitigation strategies that will reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards. Implementation of this plan can reduce the enormous cost of disasters to property owners and all levels of government. Mitigation strategies often include protecting critical community facilities, reducing exposure to liability and minimizing community disruption. Land development planning, adoption of building codes, elevation of homes, and acquisition and relocation of homes away from floodplains are just a few examples of mitigation strategies.

In the past, federal legislation has provided funding for disaster relief, recovery, and some hazard mitigation planning. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 improved this planning process and became effective on October 10, 2000, when the President signed the Act (Public Law 106-390) into law. This legislation reinforced the importance of mitigation planning and emphasized planning for disasters before they occur. The Act established a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. More importantly, the Act increased the amount of funds available to states and local communities that have developed a comprehensive, enhanced mitigation plan prior to a disaster.

This hazard mitigation plan is a comprehensive plan for disaster resiliency in Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions. As required by federal regulations under the Act of 2000, the hazard profiles contained in this plan provide information on the natural and man-caused hazards that could affect the municipalities and rural areas of Iberia Parish.

Demography

Recent demographic data are shown in the following table (Table 1-1). The U.S. Census Bureau estimates parish population in 2013 to have been 73,878 which is a .9% increase from the 2010 census data. All incorporated areas except the Town of Delcambre show a population increase between 2010 and 2013 with City of New Iberia showing the highest increase at .6%.

Table 1-1: Demographic Statistics

	Iberia Parish	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
Total Population 2013 Estimate	73,878	1,863	5,548	893	30,787
Total Population 2010 Census	73,240	1,866	5,530	887	30,617
Percent Change (%)	.9%	-.2%	.3%	.7%	.6%

Economics

Business patterns for Iberia Parish as shown by the 2014 data collected¹ for Louisiana Economic Development (LED) are as follows:

Total number of employees: 37,608

¹ Data source: Synergos Technologies, Inc. (STI)

<http://www.louisianasiteselection.com/led/ProfileReportCustom.aspx?parish=Iberia>

Average earnings per job (annual): \$41,321

Employment was broken down into the following categories:

Table 1-2: Iberia Parish Business Patterns

Business Description	Number of Employees	Number of Establishments
Retail trade	7,736	307
Manufacturing	3,002	82
Health care, social assistance	5,828	278
Mining	1,149	19
Transportation / warehousing	2,188	32
Construction	3,582	125
Administration, support, waste management, remediation services	1,152	41
Real estate, rental, leasing	1,016	84
Wholesale trade	925	61
Other services, except public administration	2,273	209
Accommodation, food services	2,603	91
Financial and insurance	1,429	123
Professional, scientific, technical services	1,558	140
Information	448	21
Educational services	2,529	51
Utilities	188	7
Arts, entertainment, recreation	545	31
Management of companies and enterprises	102	3

The largest class of employers in Iberia Parish is retail trade and the second largest is health care. Construction and manufacturing industries also continue to play an important role in the economy parishwide.

Below is a listing of the major employers in Iberia Parish.

Table 1-3: Iberia Parish Major Employers

Major Employers ²	Product/Service	Number of Employees
Dynamic Industries	Oil & Gas	950
Bruce Foods	Canned Specialties	890
The ARC of Iberia, Inc.	Employment Agencies	550
Dauterive Hospital	Health	500
Hospital Service, District No. 1	Health	500
Hub Enterprises, Inc.	Detective and Armored Car	500
Omega Natchiq, Inc.	Oil and Gas	475
Viscardi Industrial Services, LLC.	Industrial Buildings/Warehouses	440
Mid-Fab, Inc.	Fabricated Structural Metal	400

² <http://www.louisianasiteselection.com/led/ProfileReport.aspx?rpt=LocalData&parish=Iberia>; Data from 2011 Hoover's, Inc.

Iberia Medical Center	Health	350
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Dynamic Industries New Iberia facility located at the Port of Iberia covers 95 acres and specializes in fabrication of large structures and process modules for the energy industry. This location has waterfront access to the Intracoastal Waterway and the Gulf of Mexico.

Bruce Foods, founded in 1928 in New Iberia, is one of America's largest privately-owned food manufacturers. One of Bruce's two principal U.S. manufacturing plants is located in New Iberia.

Climate

Iberia Parish falls within a semi-tropical climate that is exceptionally similar over large areas. This equable temperature is largely the effect of the many bodies of water in the parish. The climate is materially influenced by prevailing southerly winds from the Gulf of Mexico. Some daily variation in the temperature of adjoining localities is caused by a dark soil in one and a light soil in the other.

The average annual temperature is 67 degrees F. The mean temperature for July, usually the hottest month, is 81 degrees F; the mean for January, the coldest month, is 51 degrees F. Even in the coldest parts of the state, eight or nine months are completely frost free, and in the coastal parishes, including Iberia parish, frost occurs only a few days each year.

Rainfall is usually heavy and more falls in summer than any other season. Average annual rainfall is 82.62 inches. Snowfall only occurs every three to five years. Hailstorms are infrequent. Relative humidity monthly averages vary from 65 to 70 percent.

Location and Hazard Risk

Iberia Parish is located in southwest Louisiana at latitude 29.7936 degrees north, longitude 91.78493 west, between the cities of Lafayette and Baton Rouge. Bordering parishes include Vermilion Parish on the west, St. Martin Parish on the north, Assumption Parish on the east and St. Mary Parish on the south. Much of its eastern areas are water and cypress swamp. The 2010 U.S. Census reports there are 574 square miles of land area with 127.6³ persons per square mile. The parish is irregular in its geographical boundaries that extend from the Gulf in the south and cut through the Atchafalaya Basin in the east. Iberia is considered a coastal parish, though the parish proper lies some distance from the Gulf of Mexico. Marsh Island, a part of the parish; however, is located on the Gulf. The average elevation in the parish is twenty feet and the land area in square miles is 574.11⁴ miles or 367,430 acres. Water area in the parish is 456.4⁵ square miles or 292,096 acres.

³ Reflects a 0.9% decrease in population from the 2000 U.S. Census.

⁴ Reflects a 1.49 square mile decrease from 575.2 square miles of land from the 2000 U.S. Census.

⁵ Reflects a 0.6 square mile increase from the 458.8 square miles of water area from the 2000 U.S. Census.

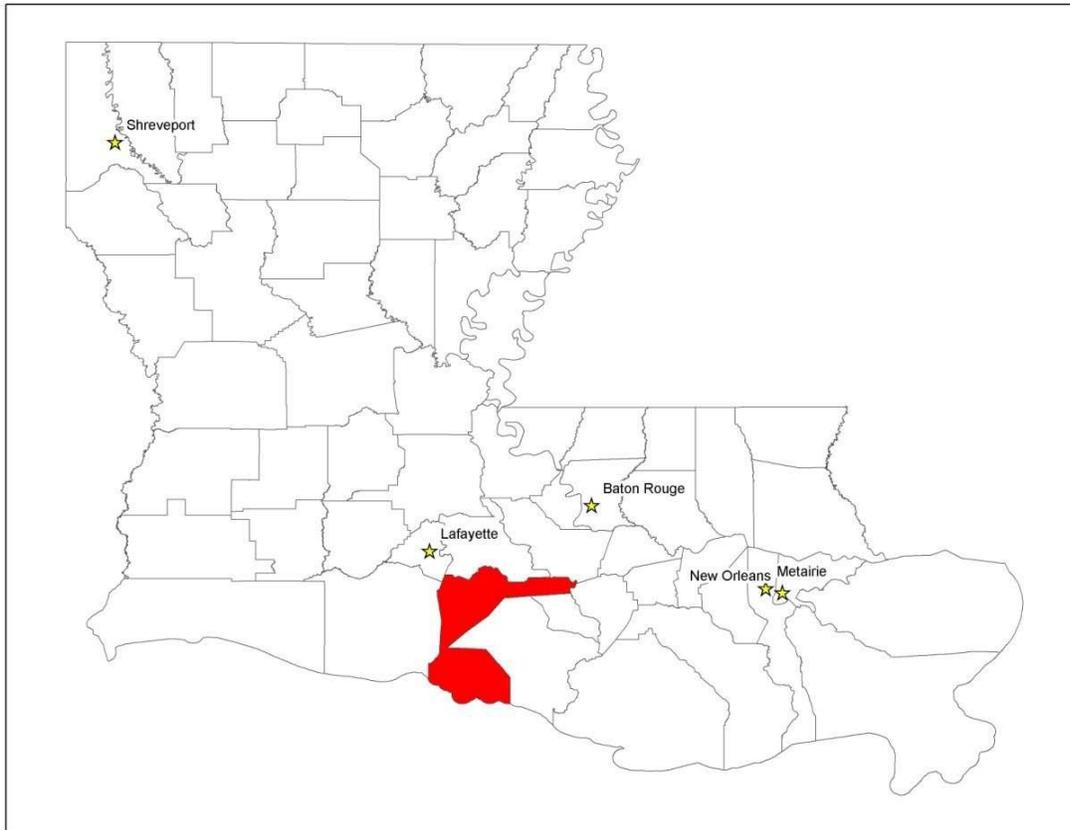


Figure 1-1: Iberia Parish Location Map

Bayou Teche, on which the cities of New Iberia, Loreauville and Jeanerette sit, is lined with plantations nearly its entire length through the parish. The parish contains dense cypress swamps, gum, ash, oak and other timber and tillable land. The banks of Bayou Teche are generally about eighteen feet above the water and they slope to it at an angle of less than thirty degrees. In low water season, the bayou is about ninety feet wide and has a depth on its shallow bars of 3.5 feet. Trees and water willows line both banks most of the distance. There are live oaks, pecan and other trees growing on both banks of the bayou.

Iberia Parish is within the Deltaic Plain, which includes more than 9,000 years of deltaic morphology, exemplified by a highly irregular shoreline with natural levees, marshes, swamps, bays, lakes and barrier islands. This region consists of a series of shifting, prograding sedimentary lobes deposited by the Mississippi River. The Deltaic Plain extends for almost 200 miles along the coast and more than sixty miles inland. Topographic relief is generally less than thirteen feet. There is less than thirteen feet difference in height between the marsh habitats and the natural levees, cheniers and beaches. Relief is often less than 0.3 meters per kilometer over hundreds of square kilometers. A one-meter shift in elevation is enough to shift from soft wet soils of wetland marshes to firm habitable land. The Five Island region of south Louisiana, named for a linear arrangement of five salt domes, is an example of how varied the types of habitats are in the area. These salt domes are located on Avery, Belle Isle, Cote Blanche, Jefferson and Weeks Islands. These dome structures are punched up by shallow, cylindrical salt intrusions. The salt pillars have transverse cross-sectional areas that vary from six acres to 7,360 acres. Most are deep beneath the surface of the earth, but some that have risen near the surface have pushed up conspicuously rounded hills, the salt domes that can rise more than 130 feet above the surrounding marshes. They are the region's most conspicuous features.

Broad, gently sloping natural levees, marshes and swamps as well as the exposed salt domes characterize the coastal areas of Iberia Parish. Flanking the natural waterways on both sides are natural levees. A levee's height and width are directly proportional to the size of the water body that created them. During a flood, a stream's velocity decreases away from the main channel, permitting the heavy and coarse sediments to be deposited on the bank near the river. Through recurring floods, the river or bayou's banks are elevated higher and higher, producing an easily defined system of natural levees that serves the region's agricultural, transportation and settlement needs. Frequent flooding diverted sediments into the surrounding lowlands, often through crevasses, elevating the surface at a rate that counteracted subsidence and sea level rise.

There are four incorporated cities in Iberia Parish: Delcambre, Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia. Delcambre is situated in two parishes and only the portion of the Town of Delcambre that is in Iberia Parish is covered in this plan. The portion which is in Vermillion Parish is covered in the Vermillion Parish HMP.

Unincorporated areas of interest in the parish include Avery Island, Bob Acres, Boudreaux, Brannon, Bryant, Burke, Charlotte, Daspit, Emma, Davids, Gajan, Gondron, Jefferson Island, Lefenite, Lelieux, Loisel, Lozes, Lydia⁶, McIlhenny, Morbihas, Olivier, Olivier Station, Oubre, Patoutville, Pesson, Poufette, Power House Spur, Ulysses, Vida, Walet, and Weeks.

Located within the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency (GOHSEP) Planning Region 4, Iberia parish which is easily accessible by state and parish highways is well positioned to support neighboring parishes during an event.

Town of Delcambre

Delcambre is a small seaport, which harvests an abundance of seafood. It is the home of the annual Shrimp Festival, making it a popular tourist attraction. The Delcambre Canal (Bayou Carlin) links this community with the bounty of the deep found in the Gulf of Mexico and has helped make Delcambre famous for its bountiful shrimp harvests.

When the King of Spain made Louisiana a gift to his brother-in-law, the King of France, settlers of French heritage began to occupy the area. Brothers Charles and Louis Delcambre came from Belgium to settle in the area between the two towns now known as Delcambre and New Iberia. Louis' son, Poufette Delcambre, settled further to the west in what is now known as Pouffette Station. Pouffette's son, Desire Delcambre, was the founder of the town of Delcambre. The first post office was opened on May 17, 1877 and the town was incorporated on November 27, 1907.

Historically, the area that became known as Delcambre was first settled by Acadians who were expelled from Nova Scotia in the mid-18th century.

City of Jeanerette

Its nickname is "Sugar City," but Jeanerette derived its real name from John W. Jeanerette, a Carolina gentleman who came to Teche country in 1830 and purchased nearby Pine Grove Plantation. He offered a portion of his house to be used as an official mail depository for local inhabitants, and people sent mail to locals in care of John W. Jeanerette. When the "John W." was later dropped, the name Jeanerette stuck.

Situated in Iberia Parish on the banks of beautiful Bayou Teche, Jeanerette was chartered as a town in 1878. Today, antebellum homes in and around the city stand as reminders of the boom years when the cypress lumber industry was a mainstay.

⁶ Lydia is recognized as a census-designated place (CDP).

Sugar cane was key in the community's economic growth during the past 200 years, and two sugar mills operate in the area. The manufacture of farm equipment for the cane industry also is important. Livestock, fish farming (hybrid striped bass), truck crops, rice, pecans, and fruits are among other local agricultural activities.

Jeanerette has a municipal airport accommodating one of the world's largest aerial agriculture dusting and seeding operations.

Village of Loreauville

Iberia Parish became a haven for exiled Acadians from Nova Scotia beginning in 1788, but not until after the Battle of New Orleans would a substantial number of Americans begin settling on its rich soil. Eventually, some of them came together in what is now Loreauville.

In its early life, Loreauville was known as Picouville, named for a family called Picou. In 1871, the town changed its name to honor Ozaire Loreau, a community supporter who had contributed property for a Catholic church and cemetery. Industrial growth took off with the completion in 1899 of a bridge across Bayou Teche. A few years later, the first locally owned automobile is said to have arrived. Loreauville was incorporated in 1910, when its population stood at 291. Early town fathers included Adrien Gonsoulin and his son-in-law, John Walet. Gonsoulin built the area's first railroad to provide transportation for his sugar cane from the plantation to the mill. Walet owned a store, a cotton gin and considerable property.

Once called "Prairie au Large" for its gentle hills nurtured by Bayou Teche, the area around Loreauville remains a fertile growing place for sugar cane. People here have lived off the rich earth but at times have had to be wary of Mother Nature. In 1927, as Loreauville stood in the path of a heavy ice- and snow-melt from the north, the town had to be evacuated. Water found its way into the Old Red River channel, overflowed the lakes and completely inundated Iberia Parish, later becoming known as the Great Flood of 1927. When the waters receded, people cleaned up and returned to their way of life. Gradually, new industries such as oil, lumber and boat-building buoyed the economy. Today, Loreauville is home to three large boat-builders.

City of New Iberia

Founded by Spaniards in 1779 on the banks of Bayou Teche, New Iberia eventually became home to French settlers known as Acadians, who had been driven from Nova Scotia by British troops. The Acadians, who in their new home came to be known as Cajuns, imbued the region with their unique cultural traditions and cuisine. Today the area—which is home to world-famous Tabasco® hot pepper sauce—is renowned for its food, music and festivals, which draw from the melting pot of Spanish, French, African-American and Creole heritage.

New Iberia's dedication to preserving its history has helped the community win accolades for its restored Main Street and historic downtown area. A walking tour of the East Main Street National Register Residential District reveals the stomping grounds of famed Detective Dave Robicheaux, the main character in novels by New Iberia native and Pulitzer Prize-winning author James Lee Burke. History is on display in the Bayou Teche Museum and at Shadows-on-the-Teche, an antebellum home was once occupied by Union soldiers during the Civil War. New Iberia also is home to the South's largest source of quality religious articles, the Rosary House, which draws visitors from far and near to buy hand-made rosaries, devotional candles, statues and medals.

In anticipation of the solemn Lenten season each year, New Iberia throws a festive Mardi Gras celebration, with parades, balls and much revelry. September brings the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair, and October holds the World Championship Gumbo Cook-off. Whether dancing to a fiddle and accordion at a

fais-do-do, or perfecting their culinary talents at year-round festivals, people in this area are dedicated to their signature slogan: *Laissez les bons temps rouler!* Let the good times roll!⁷

Hazard Mitigation

To fully understand hazard mitigation efforts in Iberia 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., floodproofing 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 in advance of 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 1-2 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.

⁷ Jurisdictional descriptions retrieved from www.louisianatravel.com. 2/19/2015.



Figure 1-2: The four phases of emergency management and their relation to future hazard mitigation

As Figure 1-2. 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.

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 it’s 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.

This plan will address the naturally occurring hazards of Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions including Tropical Cyclones, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Sinkholes, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms, and Drought. The man-caused hazards addressed in this plan are Dam and Levee Failure. Hazard Profiles are included for each of these hazards and contain 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.

General Strategy

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 2015 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) maintains much of the information from the 2006 and 2010 plan versions, but it now reflects the order and methodologies of the 2014 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The sections in the 2010 Iberia HMP were as follows:

- Section One Introduction
- Section Two Parish Profile
- Section Three Hazard Mitigation Planning Process
- Section Four Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
- Section Five Mitigation Strategies
- Section Six Hazard Mitigation Plan Action Plan
- Section Seven Plan Maintenance Procedures
- Appendices Appendices A through L

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 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning 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.

2015 Plan Update

This 2015 Plan Update proceeds with the five previous mitigation goals of the Iberia Parish hazard mitigation plan.

Goal 1: Increase public awareness of hazard mitigation opportunities within the community and what individuals and the public and private sectors can do.

Goal 2: Ensure that there is safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.

Goal 3: Reduce Losses from Flooding.

Goal 4: Reduce Impacts from Drought.

Goal 5: Reduce Impacts of Hurricanes, Storm Surge, and Coastal Erosion.

This Plan Update makes a number of textual changes throughout. But the most obvious changes are data related and structural. 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 seven sections and twelve appendices, the present Plan Update has four sections and five appendices (see Table 1-4: Plan Change Crosswalk). The most significant changes are the newly developed hazard profiles and risk assessments, the removal of much

repetition between sections from the previous Plan Updates. The 2015 Plan Update is organized generally as follows:

- Section One Introduction
- Section Two Hazard Identification and Parishwide Risk Assessment
- Section Three Capability Assessment
- Section Four Mitigation Strategy

- Appendix A Planning Process
- Appendix B Plan Maintenance
- Appendix C Mapping Methodology
- Appendix D Plan Adoption
- Appendix E State Required Worksheets

The Hazard Identification and Profile was moved from Section Four to Section Two in the present Update. It was also synthesized with the Risk Assessments for parishwide and parish- and municipally-owned assets for each hazard. Additionally, Saltwater Intrusion and Sea Level Rise were added under the Coastal Erosion category. Lightning, Hail, and High Wind were all profiled under Thunderstorms, and Hurricanes and Tropical Storms are now classified as Tropical Cyclones. Furthermore, Storm Surge was profiled as a subcategory of Tropical Cyclones.

The Risk Assessment (previously comprising Section Four) and the Risk Assessment for Parish- and local-Owned Assets (previously comprising Section Four) were consolidated within Section Two of the present Update. In addition, this Update changes the methodology used in the Risk Assessment for parish-and local-Owned Assets to reflect current data on damage.

The Capability Assessment of the previous plan's Section Three (Hazard Mitigation Planning Process) remained in Section Three (Capability Assessment) of the present Update.

Section Five Mitigation Strategies was moved to Section Four of the present update. The Mitigation Action Plan that made up Section Six of the old plan was incorporated into Section Four in this Plan Update. It was revised to reflect the process used in this Plan Update, as well as the results from the Iberia Parish evaluation and ranking of hazards. New actions were added.

Lastly, Section Seven (Plan Maintenance) was moved to Appendix B (See page 1) in this document.

Table 1-4: Plan Change Crosswalk

2010 Plan	Revised Plan (2015)
Section 1: Introduction	Section 1: Introduction
Section 2: Parish Profile	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parishwide Risk Assessment
Section 3: Hazard Mitigation Planning Process	Appendix A: Planning Process
Section 3.3: Capability Assessment	Section 3: Capability Assessment
Section 4: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parishwide Risk Assessment
Section 5: Mitigation Strategies	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy
Section 6: Hazard Mitigation Plan Action Plan	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy

Section 7: Plan Maintenance Procedures
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Appendix B: Plan Maintenance

Despite numerous changes in this Plan Update, the Plan remains consistent in its emphasis on the types of hazards that pose the most risk to loss of life, injury, and property in Iberia Parish and its municipalities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by the parish's geographic location. Most significantly, Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions remain at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including storm surge caused by tropical storms and hurricanes; backwater flooding; and failure of dams/levees and forced drainage systems. All 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. Although funding for relief from major disasters has been available and ample, funds are not always directed effectively to the appropriate areas due to relatively poor communication between federal, state, parish and local authorities. 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.

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Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parishwide Risk Assessment

This section assesses the various hazard risks Iberia 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 provided an overview of the hazards that had been previously profiled in the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation plan published in 2010, 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. The state assessed sinkholes in Iberia risk to be a high risk, so the potential hazard of a sinkhole has been added to this risk assessment.

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 2015 Update
Coastal Land Loss	X	X	X
Dams	X	X	X
Drought	X	X	X
Earthquakes			
Expansive Soils			
Fog			
Floods	X	X	X
Sinkhole		X	X
Levee Failure	X	X	
Tropical Cyclones	X	X	X
Winter Storm			
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning & Wind)	X	X	X
Tornado	X	X	X
Wildfires			

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 along with sinkholes. The following hazards have been selected to be included in this risk assessment:

- a) Dams
- b) Flooding (backwater, storm surge, riverine, localized stormwater event)
- c) Tropical Cyclones (flooding and high winds)
- d) Sinkhole

- e) **Coastal Land Loss**
- f) **Levee Failure (also a flooding threat)**
- g) **Tornadoes**
- h) **Thunderstorms**
- i) **Drought.**

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

- Flooding from rivers and waterways, rain storms, tropical storms, and hurricanes in the following forms:
 - a) Riverine
 - b) Stormwater
 - c) Surge
 - d) Back water flooding (as the result of river flooding and surge)
- High wind damage most commonly resulting from hurricanes, thunderstorms and tornadoes
- Levee failure (The Atchafalaya River as a function of riverine flooding and surge barriers as a function of backwater flooding in the easternmost areas of the parish).
- Land loss as a result of land subsidence and coastal erosion which have been combined into a single hazard since they both result in increased potential for flooding and the potential formation of sinkholes.
- Droughts and potential dam failures have also been selected for an initial review since they both have a potential to impact the parish.

The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones was determined to be the most prevalent and the most frequent hazard to the parish. Nine of the twelve presidential declarations Iberia parish has received resulted from tropical cyclones which validates this as the most significant hazard. Therefore, the issue of hurricanes will 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 potential destructive potential, the risk assessment will also assess non-storm surge flooding as well.

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.

Because Iberia parish is a coastal parish it is also susceptible to land loss through coastal erosion and land subsidence. The coastal wetlands serve as an important natural barrier to potential storm surge from tropical cyclones and their loss through erosion and subsidence has the potential to significantly increase the risk to Iberia parish. Sinkholes also have the ability to negatively alter the landscape in Iberia parish. Iberia parish has previously experienced the formation of a major sinkhole in 1980.

Levee failure was also identified as a potential threat to the parish. The USACE is responsible for the construction and engineering of the levee system along the Atchafalaya River. There are two levee systems in Iberia parish, the Atchafalaya River Levee system and a levee system that provides flood

protection to Avery Island. Iberia parish also has two dams located within or just outside of the parish boundaries although these are considered to be low potential hazard dams by the USACE. Finally, because of historical occurrences, Iberia also placed drought as a hazard that should be reviewed as part of the overall risk assessment.

Previous Occurrences

Table 2-2 summarizes federal disaster declarations for Iberia Parish in the last fifty years. Information includes names, dates, types of disaster, and assistance provided by FEMA.

Table 2-2: Iberia Parish Major Disaster Declarations.

Disaster Declaration Number	Date	Type of Disaster	Assistance Provided
3031	2/22/1977	Drought and Freezing	Public and Individual Assistance
622	5/21/1980	Flood	Public and Individual Assistance
835	7/17/1989	Tropical Storm – TS Allison	Individual Assistance
1380	6/11/2001	Tropical Storm – TS Allison	Public and Individual Assistance
1435	9/27/2002	Tropical Storm – TS Isidore	Public and Individual Assistance
1437	10/3/2002	Hurricane – Hurricane Lili	Public and Individual Assistance
1603	8/29/2005	Hurricane – Hurricane Katrina	Public and Individual Assistance
1607	9/24/2005	Hurricane – Hurricane Rita	Public and Individual Assistance
1786	9/2/2008	Hurricane – Hurricane Gustav	Public and Individual Assistance
1792	9/13/2008	Hurricane – Hurricane Ike	Public and Individual Assistance
3322	8/17/2011	Flood – Mississippi River Floods	Public Assistance (CAT B Only)
4080	8/29/2012	Hurricane – Hurricane Isaac	Public Assistance (CAT A & B Only)

Probability of Future Hazard Events

The probability of a hazard event occurring in Iberia Parish is estimated below. 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 access 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 twenty five year record used by the State was adopted for the purpose of determining the overall probability, to assist with determining estimated losses, the full 54 year record was used when HAZUS-HM 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 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 as it contains specific data for cities, whereas SHELUS is limited to parishes.

Non-geographical or wide-ranging events such as drought, thunderstorms, tropical cyclones, and tornadoes were considered to have the same occurrence probability across the parish. Floods, levee and dam failures were assessed for each jurisdiction. Sinkholes and subsidence were determined to potentially impact some municipalities and are thus focused exclusively on those areas in which they pose a risk. 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				
	Iberia Parish (unincorporated)	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
Coastal Land Loss	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dam Failure	0.01%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Drought	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Floods	44%	4%	4%	16%	60%
Levee Failure	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Sinkhole	2.5%	2.5%	0%	0%	0%
Thunderstorm - Hail	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Thunderstorm -Lightning	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Thunderstorm - Winds	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornado	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%
Tropical Cyclones	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%

As shown in the table 2-3, thunderstorms winds and coastal erosion have the highest chance of occurrence in the parish (100%), with coastal erosion limited to the unincorporated areas of the parish. This is followed by flooding in New Iberia at 60%, followed by tornadoes (48%) in the in the entire Iberia planning area and flooding in the unincorporated area (44%). The annual chances of a tropical cyclone occurring based on the last twenty five years of data is 33%, which is also the same for a significant lightning strike. The less likely events to occur are hail (4%), sinkholes, (2.5%), and levee failures (1%).

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 on critical infrastructure from a previous hazard mitigation project.

Within the entire planning area there are an estimated value of \$6,785,524,000 in structures throughout the parish. The table below provides the total estimated value for each structure by occupancy.

Table 2-4: Total Potential Losses in Iberia Parish

Occupancy	Iberia Parish	Unincorporated				
		Iberia	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
Residential	\$5,118,002,000	\$2,635,748,000	\$29,731,000	\$274,431,000	\$73,272,000	\$2,104,820,000
Commercial	\$974,543,000	\$506,357,000	\$4,271,000	\$28,932,000	\$159,000	\$434,824,000
Industrial	\$480,870,000	\$320,729,000	\$4,759,000	\$41,352,000	\$5,222,000	\$108,808,000
Agricultural	\$22,812,000	\$17,781,000	\$71,000	\$538,000	\$1,502,000	\$2,920,000
Religion	\$77,947,000	\$45,894,000	\$0	\$1,211,000	\$0	\$30,842,000
Government	\$37,867,000	\$22,483,000	\$0	\$208,000	\$446,000	\$14,730,000
Education	\$73,483,000	\$44,464,000	\$0	\$1,884,000	\$1,611,000	\$25,524,000
Total	\$6,785,524,000	\$3,593,456,000	\$38,832,000	\$353,782,000	\$2,938,000	\$2,722,668,000

Essential Facilities of the Parish.

Below are the locations and names of the essential facilities within the parish.

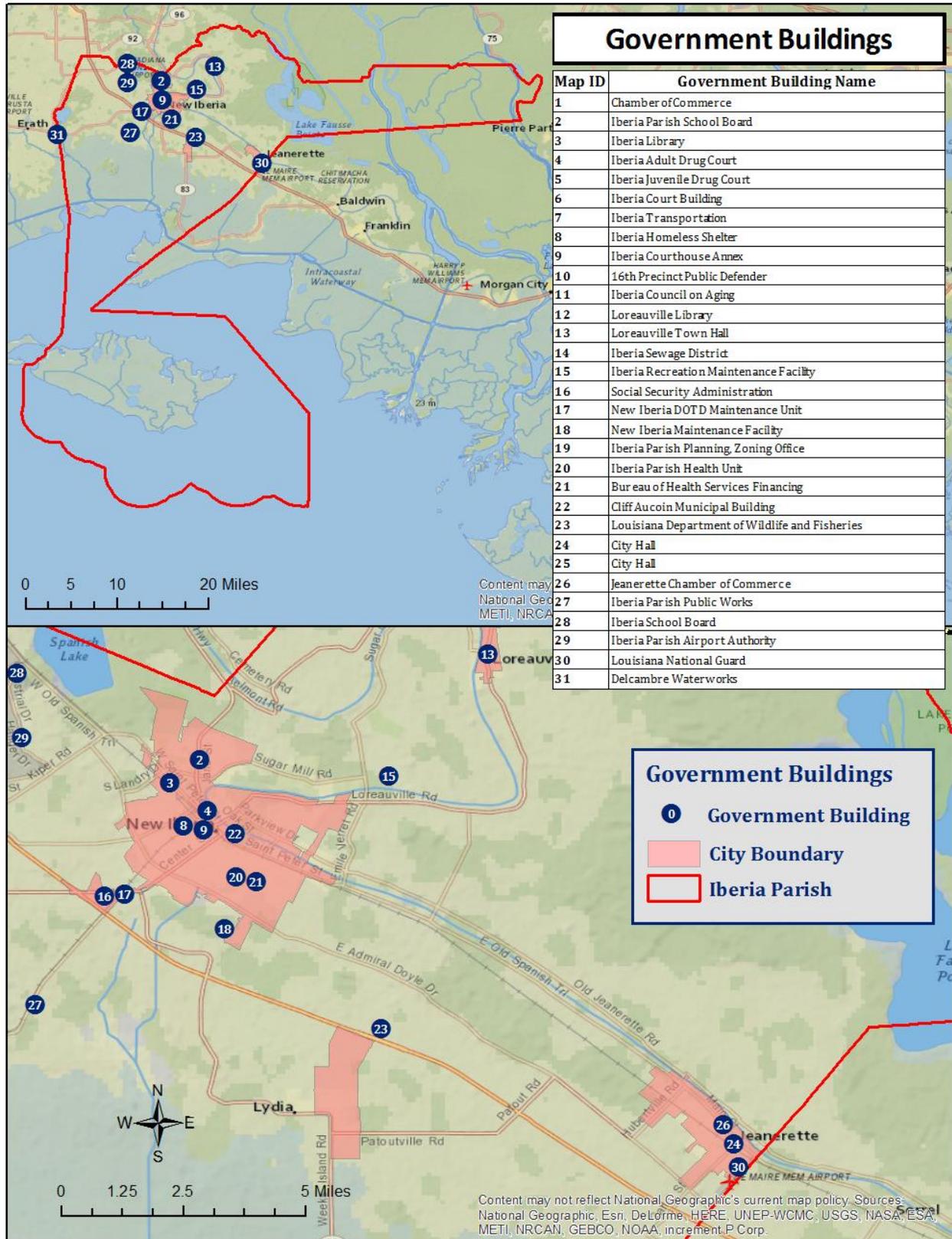


Figure 2-1: Government Essential Facilities throughout Iberia Parish Planning Area.

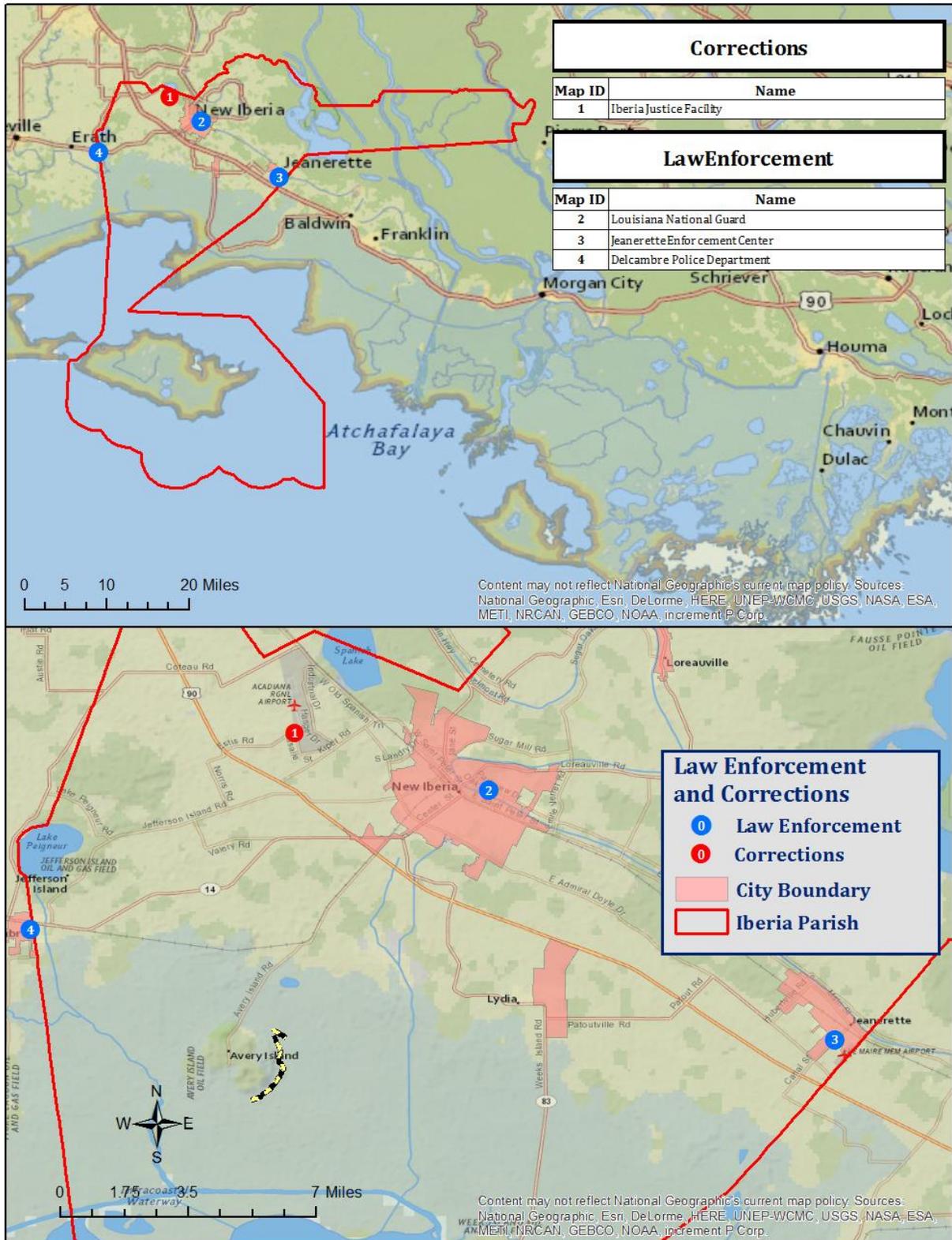


Figure 2-2: Law Enforcement Essential Facilities in Iberia Parish Planning Area

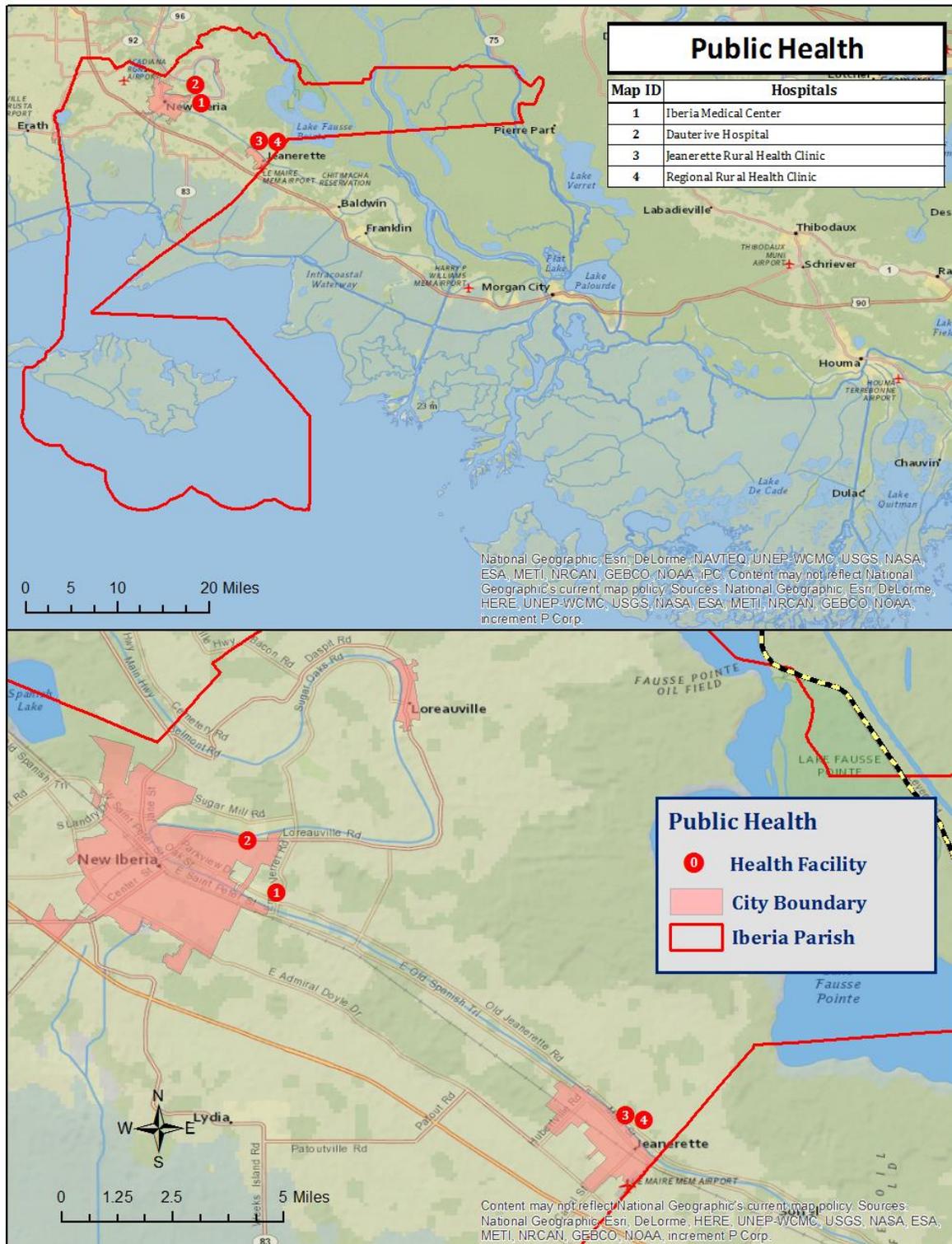


Figure 2-3: Public Health Essential Facilities in Iberia Parish Planning Area

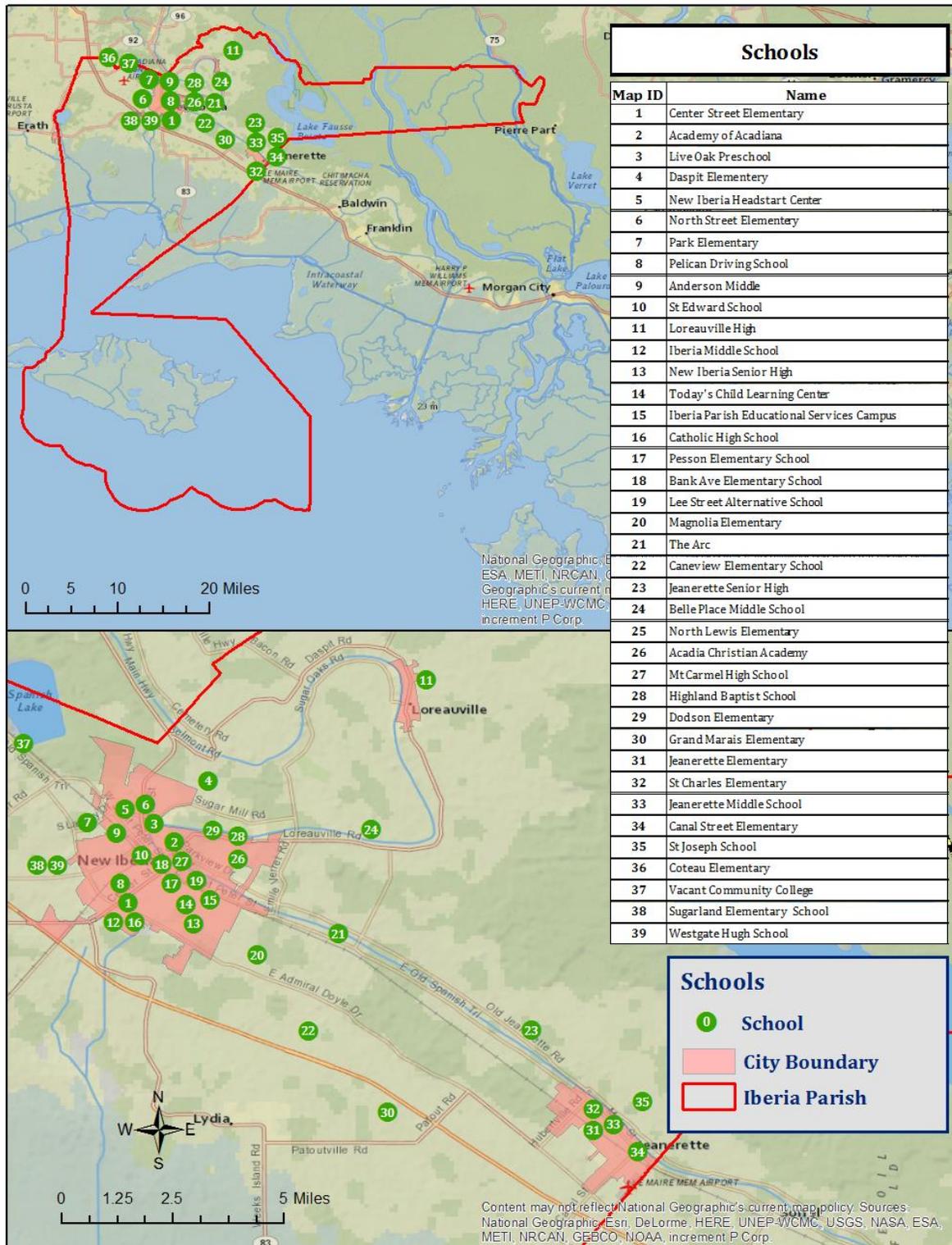


Figure 2-4: School Essential Facilities in Iberia Parish Planning Area

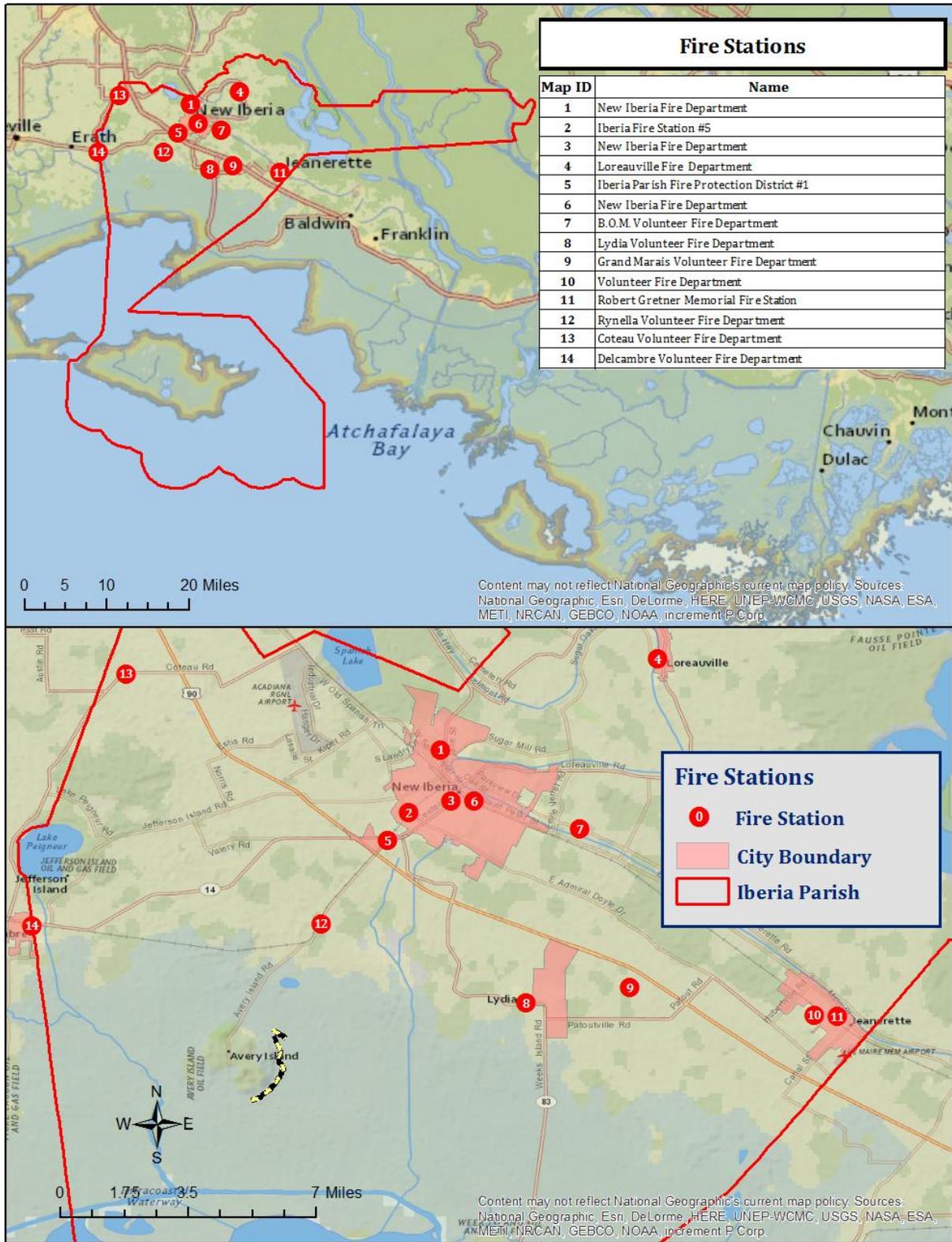


Figure 2-5: Fire and Rescue Essential Facilities in Iberia Parish Planning Area

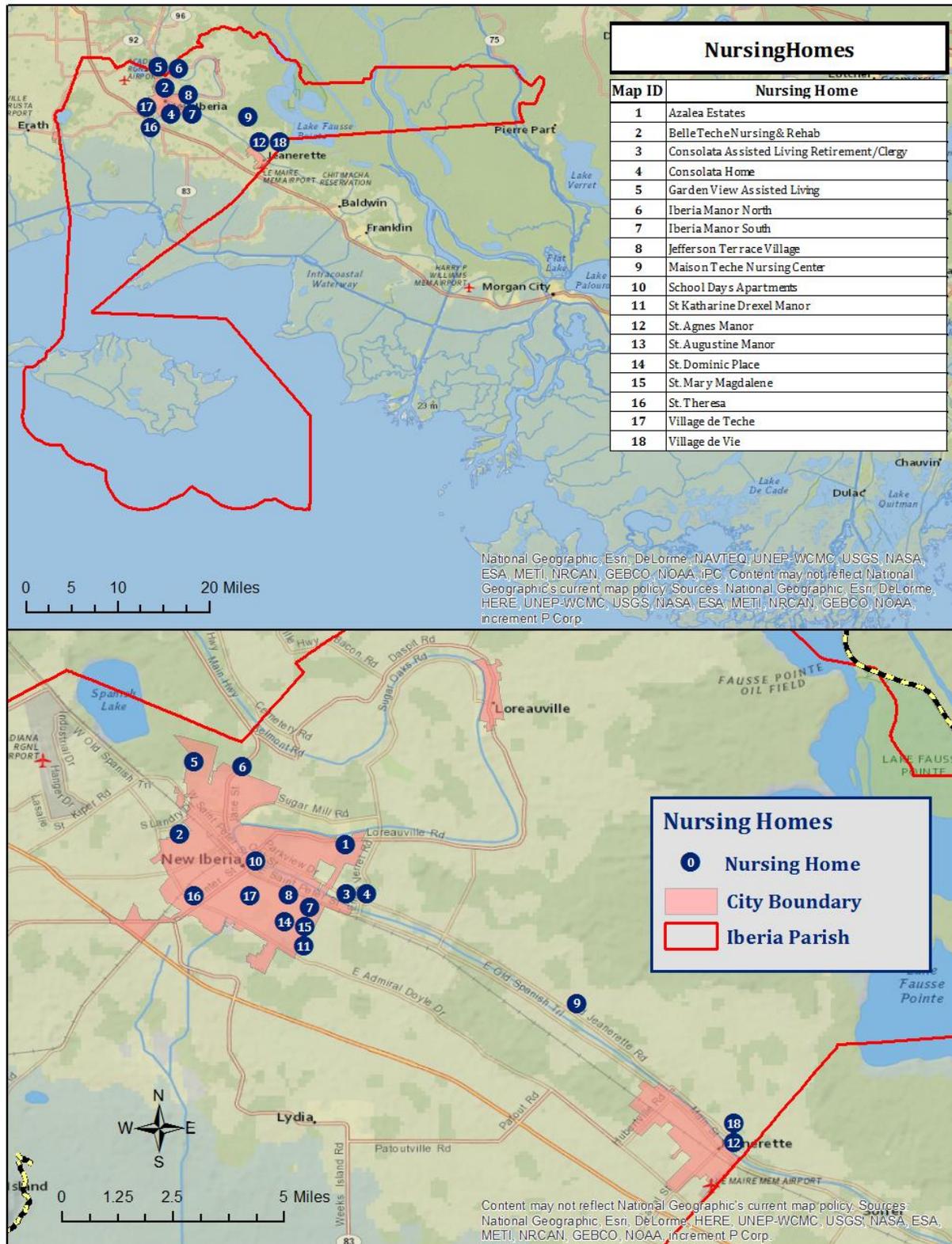


Figure 2-6: Nursing Homes Essential Facilities in Iberia Parish Planning Area

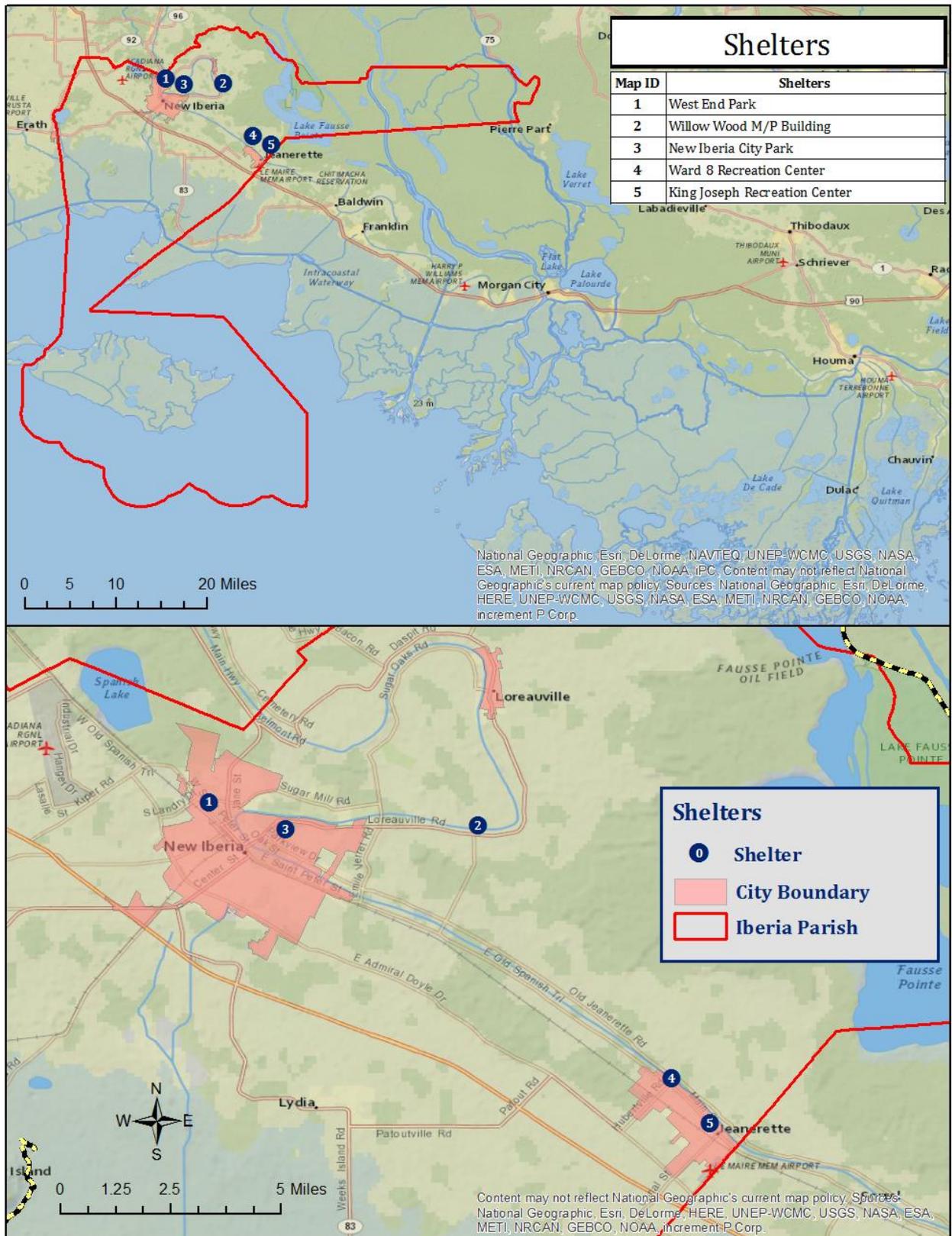


Figure 2-7: Shelter Essential Facilities in Iberia Parish Planning Area.

Hazard Impact – Summary

The overall hazard summary for Iberia parish and its jurisdictions can be seen in Table 2-4. The assignment of Low, Medium and High are based on the planning committee’s perception of the risk and not based on actual occurrences or potential to cause significant losses to property and people. Each member of the planning committee was given an opportunity to express their opinion on the severity of each hazard for people and property. At the Iberia Parish public meetings, members of the community were also granted an opportunity to participate in this exercise. Table 2-5 below summarizes the general perception of the committee of what hazards they believe pose the greatest risks.

Table 2-5: Iberia Parish Hazard Summary.

Hazard	Unincorporated Iberia Parish		Delcambre		Jeanerette		Loreauville		New Iberia	
	People	Property	People	Property	People	Property	People	Property	People	Property
Coastal Land Loss	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dam Failure	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Floods	Medium	High	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Levee Failure	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Sinkhole	Low	Low	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thunderstorm - Hail	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Thunderstorm -Lightning	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Thunderstorm - Winds	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Tornado	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Tropical Cyclones	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	High

Future Development Trends

The majority of parish growth is expected to take place near Loreauville in the northern part of the parish and New Iberia. There also tends to be some growth along Highway 90. The remainder of the parish is not expected to undergo development pressure and the parish does not anticipate any significant changes in land use. Iberia Parish’s population grew by 13% between 1980 and 2000, from 63,752 to 68,254 persons, which was an average growth rate of 0.7% annually. The parish only added another six people in the following ten year period with a 2010 population of 73,240. The reduced growth rate was most certainly the result of Hurricane Rita which destroyed a significant number of houses in

Iberia Parish. Since the 2010 census, the 2013 population for Iberia parish is estimated to be at 73,878 people.

Although the exact number of future buildings and structures is unknown at this time, construction of any new proposed buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities, must be built to code and take into consideration the different types of hazards that will impact the community. The Iberia Parish Government adopted an ordinance establishing building regulation in the parish. In November 2005, Louisiana enacted legislation requiring that all new construction adhere to the International Building Code (IBC), which Iberia Parish has subsequently adopted (IBC 2006 version). See the table and chart below for residential and commercial building permits issued over the past five years.

Table 2-6: Iberia Parish Building Permits.

Year	Residential Building Permits Issued	Commercial Building Permits Issued
2010	59	30
2011	70	33
2012	73	36
2013	62	42
2014	69	35

The future population and number of buildings can be estimated using U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The tables below show population and housing unit estimates from 2000 to 2013.

Table 2-7: Population Growth Rate for Iberia Parish.

Total Population	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia	Iberia Parish
April 1, 2000	2,194	6,040	939	32,556	73,234
April 1, 2010	1,886	5,530	887	30,617	73,240
July 1, 2013	1,863	5,548	893	30,797	73,878
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	-14.4%	-9%	-5.5%	-6%	0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-1.4%	-0.9%	-0.55%	-0.6%	0%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2013	-1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2013	-0.4%	0.1%	0.23%	0.2%	0.3%

Table 2-8: Housing Growth Rate for Iberia Parish.

Total Housing Units	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia	Iberia Parish
1-Apr-00	903	2,272	361	12,880	27,844
1-Apr-10	823	2,262	394	13,059	29,698
1-Jul-13	804	2,269	327	13,316	29,747
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	-8.86%	-0.44%	9.14%	1.39%	6.66%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-0.89%	-0.04%	0.91%	0.14%	0.67%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2013	-2.31%	0.31%	-17.01%	1.97%	0.16%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2013	-1%	0%	-6%	1%	0%

As shown in the tables 2-6 and 2-7, Iberia Parish population and housing have been either stagnant or declining over the last 13 years. Population grew at a rate of 0% between 2000 – 2010 and 0.3% 2010 – 2013, while housing grew at a little slower, at a rate of 0.9%. From 2000 – 2013, only the unincorporated areas of the parish have experienced any real growth. However, Loreauville has begun experiencing some growth in the last three years with an actual annual rate 0.23. The slight growth in Loreauville since 2010 is also in line where growth is taking place in the parish. Current growth is occurring north of Bayou Teche in the Coteau areas, which is also north of Loreauville.

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, tropical cyclones, and levee failures. Commercial structures were estimated to increase by 35 structures a year which has been a consistent average of growth over the past five years. Average growth rates were estimated at 67 new structures for housing and 0.03% for population based on recent growth rates in the parish. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table below.

*Table 2-9: Estimated Future Hazard Impacts, 2019-2024.
(Source: Iberia Parish Tax Assessor, HAZUS, US Census Bureau)*

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2014)	Hazard Area (2014)	Hazard Area (2019)	Hazard Area (2024)
Flood Damage				
Structures	31,622	14,862	15,086	15,314
Value of Structures	\$6,785,524,000	3,189,196,280	\$3,524,989,778	\$3,981,322,742
# of People	73,878	34,722	35,246	35,778
Tropical Cyclone				
Structures	31,622	32,915	36,889	41,100
Values of Structures	\$6,785,524,000	6,785,524,000	\$7,609,477,165	\$8,715,403,332
# of People	73,878	73,878	74,993	76,125
Levee Failure				
Structures	31,622	29,408	29,852	30,302
Value of Structures	\$6,785,524,000	6,310,537,320	7,236,256,730	8,071,637,897
# of People	73,878	68,706	69,743	70,795

Zoning and Land Use

As a further step in providing for the proper development of the Parish and the protection of individual property rights, Iberia Parish adopted a Zoning Ordinance which became effective on April 29, 2009. The Zoning Ordinance was specifically designed and written for Iberia Parish and is intended to promote quality development and stabilize property values by separating conflicting land uses and protecting residential developments.

The Zoning Ordinance not only protects property values but it also regulates the density of development to protect existing and future land uses, establishes buffers, regulates open space, and parking requirements. The Zoning Ordinance is a dynamic Ordinance which must be reviewed and amended as development technologies and trends evolve.

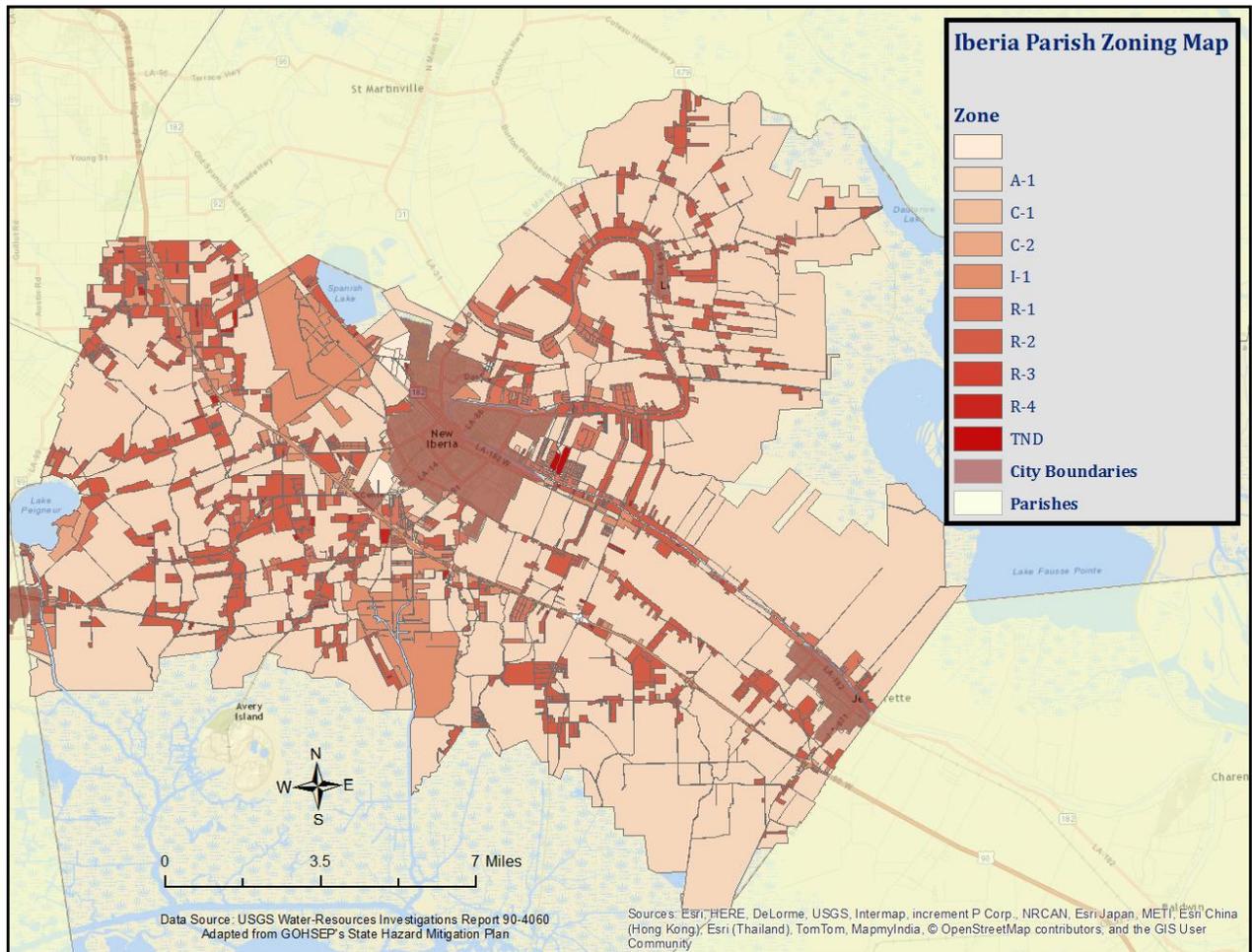


Figure 2-8: Iberia Parish Zoning.

As evident from the Iberia Parish Land Use table below, residential, commercial and industrial areas account for only 8% of the parish’s land use. Wetlands are by far the largest category with over 223,000 acres (56%), followed by agriculture (26%), and water (8%).

Table 2-10: Iberia Parish Land Use.
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	102,961	26%
Wetlands	223,334	56%
Forest land (not including forested wetlands)	3,815	1%
Urban/Development	31,446	8%
Water	37,220	9%

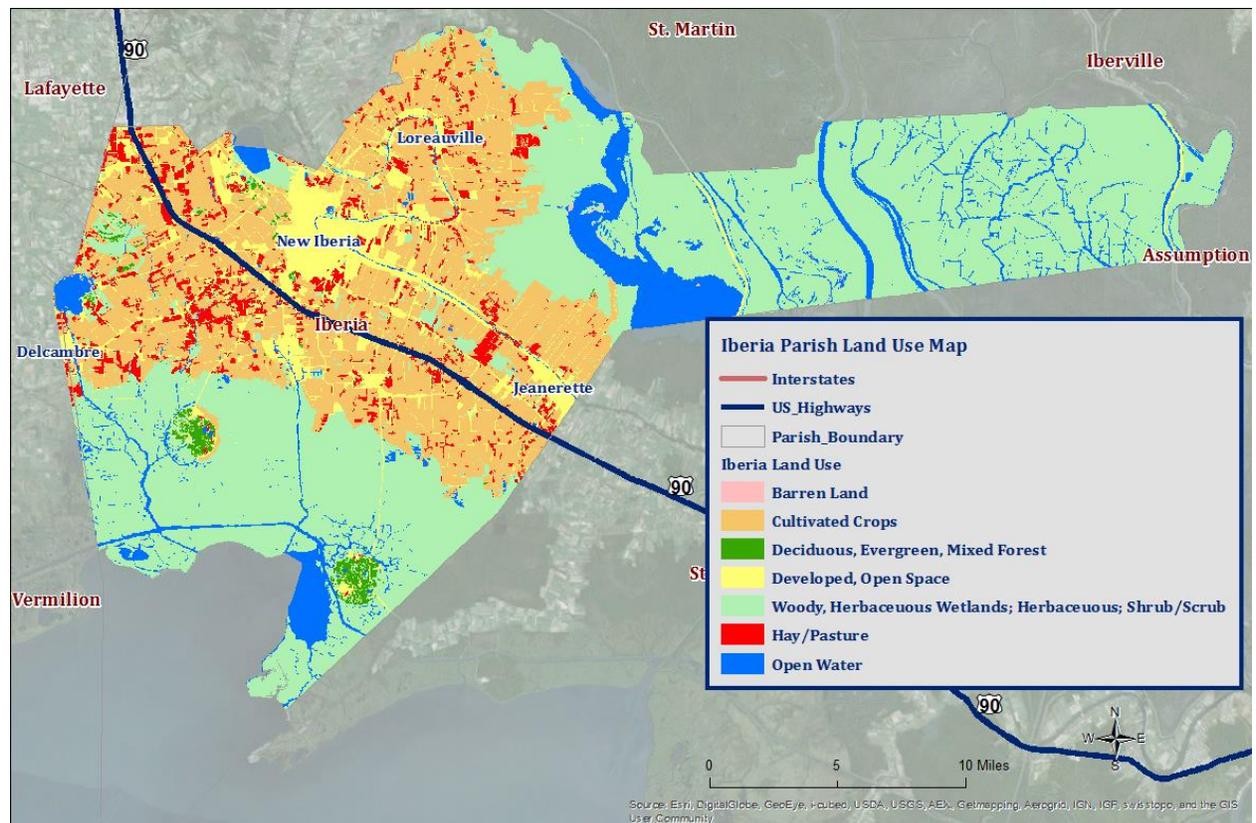


Figure 2-9: IBERIA Parish Land Use Map.
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Hazard Identification

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; and
- Earthquakes, which typically cause longitudinal cracks at the tops of the embankments that can weaken entire structures.

The USACE National Inventory of Dams classifies dams as a "high hazard potential," "significant hazard potential," and "low hazard potential." These categories are defined below.

- *High hazard potential* dams are dams where failure or improper operation will probably cause loss of human life.
- *Significant hazard potential* dams are those where failure or improper operation results in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or other impacts. Dams classified as having “significant hazard potential” are often located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure.
- *Low hazard potential* dams are those where failure or improper operation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the owner’s property.

In Louisiana there are 513 dams included in the Army Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams. Of these, 41 are considered high hazard, 63 are significant hazard and 409 are low hazard potential dams.

Location

According to the National Inventory of Dams, there are no high or significant hazard dams in the planning area. There are two low hazard potential dams.

The first dam controls a sediment pond owned by the Iberia Sugar Co-op. The dam is rated as an earthen dam with rock fill. It is located on an off stream of Bayou Teche near New Iberia. Built in 1942, it is 11,520 feet long. Structural height is thirteen feet; hydrological height is eight feet. It can discharge, at maximum, 25 cubic feet per second. It normally holds 75 acre-feet of water and can store up to 125 acre-feet maximum. It has a surface area of 40 acres. If the dam were to fail, its drainage area of inundation is one square mile.

The second dam is located at Spanish Lake and is owned by the Spanish Lake Game and Fishing Preserve Commission. The dam is rated as an earthen dam with rock fill. It is located on an off stream of Bayou Teche near New Iberia and was built in 1958. It is 21,000 feet long. Structural height is eighteen feet; hydrological height is eight feet. It can discharge, at maximum, 47 cubic feet per second. It normally holds 7700 acre-feet of water and can store up to 9100 acre-feet. It has a surface area of 1,172 acres. If the dam were to fail, its drainage area of inundation is limited to approximately one mile from the dam, which would mainly impact the unincorporated areas to the southwest of the dam.

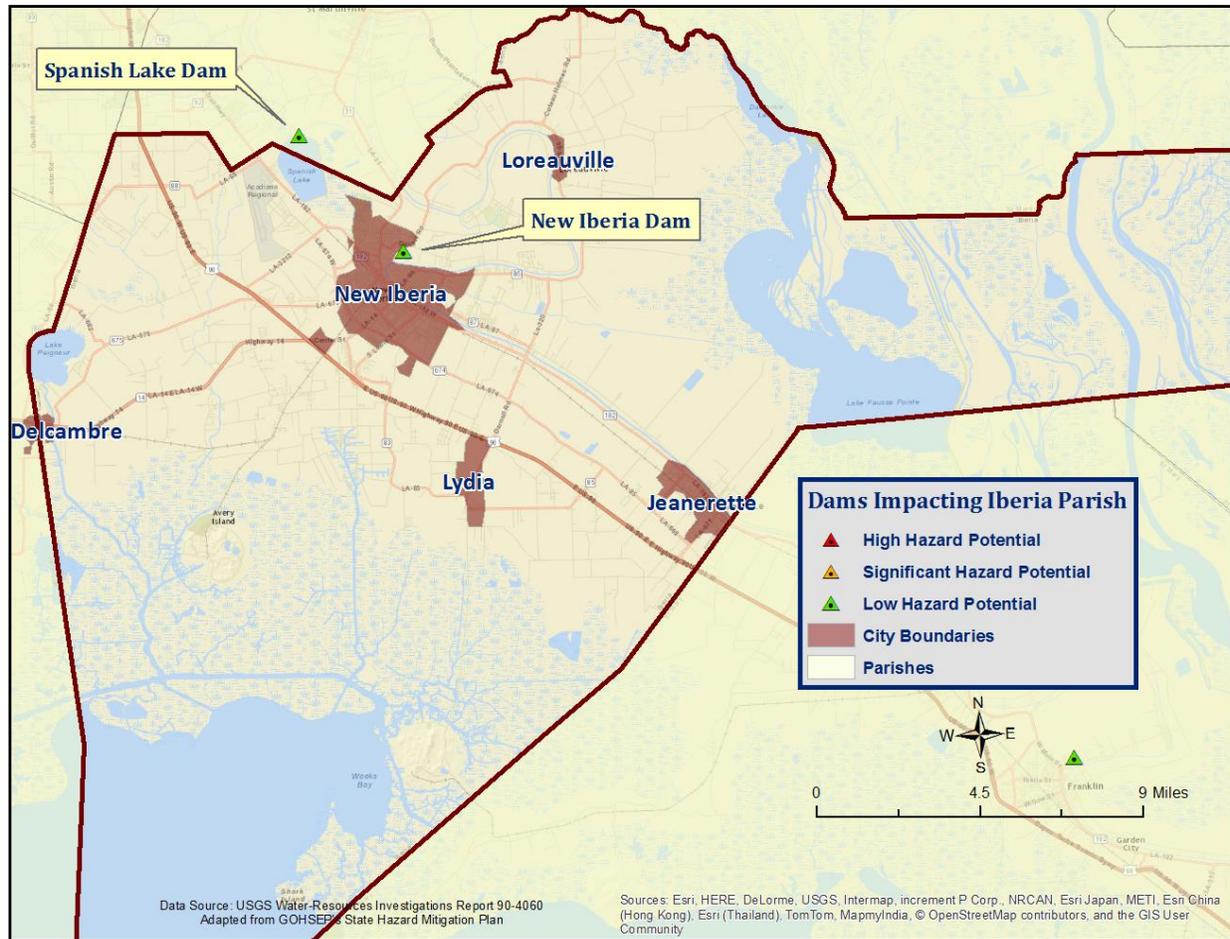


Figure 2-10: Dam locations in Louisiana with respect to hazard potential

Previous Occurrences / Extent

There have not been any previous reports of dam incidents in the planning area.

Frequency / Probability

Guidance from the Bureau of Reclamation, among others, suggests an average probability of failure for dams to be 10^{-4} , or 0.1% annual probability, to be appropriate. The probability of a dam failure affecting the planning area is therefore assessed at 0.1%.

Because dams located in and near Iberia Parish are low hazard dams, dam failure is not carried forward into risk assessment.

Levees

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.

The Atchafalaya River Levee system is constantly monitored during high water events by federal, state and parish officials. Any potential failure of the Atchafalaya River would be observed long before a failure took place. Once observed, it would be mitigated to prevent any failure in the levee. As a slowly developing hazard, there is significant lead time to warn and evacuate the population in the event of a potential failure.

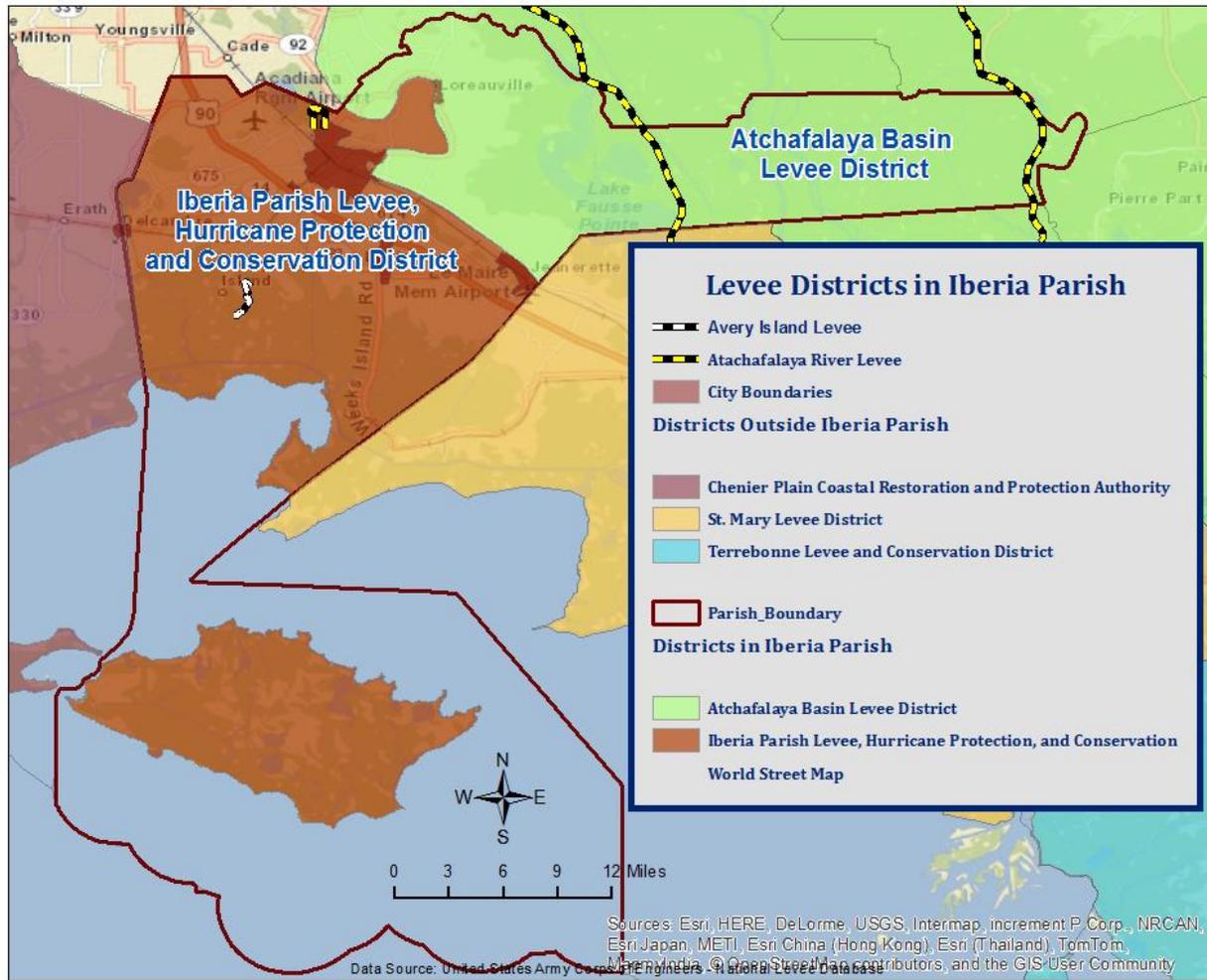


Figure 2-11: State of Louisiana Levee Districts.



Figure 2-12: Iberia levee locations.



Figure 2-13: Location of the Atchafalaya River Basin Levee Protection System in eastern Iberia Parish.



Figure 2-14: Location of Levee System protecting Avery Island.



Figure 2-15: Location of Levee System protecting Avery Island.

Location

The eastern portion of Iberia Parish is protected by a levee system. There are currently three levee alignments that exist within the parish:

- Atchafalaya River Levee (east and west banks)
- Avery Island Levee
- Squirrel Run Levee.

The locations of the Atchafalaya River and Avery Island Levees in Iberia Parish are shown in Figure 2-12. Because of the limited size of the Squirrel Run Levee, it is shown separately in Figure 2-15. The longest and most important levee system is located along the western and eastern side of the Atchafalaya River Basin in the eastern part of Iberia Parish. The west bank of the Atchafalaya River Basin spans for 6.2 miles in Iberia Parish, while the east bank covers 6.7 miles. At its widest part, there are over eighteen miles that separate the two levees, and the design flood flowrate of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway in Iberia Parish is 1,500,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). The jurisdiction of the levees along the basin falls under the

Atchafalaya River Basin District, which maintains responsibility of the full levee system along the river basin. In addition to the levee system along the Atchafalaya basin, a second levee system was built in the parish on Avery Island. Following significant flooding caused by Hurricane Rita of Avery Island, which disrupted one of the parish's most known industries, the McIlhenny Company which manufactures Tabasco Pepper Sauce, a new levee system was built. The McIlhenny Company built a seventeen foot, 2.2 mile levee system along the eastern part of Avery Island to prevent future storm surge from disrupting the company. Along with the levee, pump systems and backup generation power were added to Avery Island.

The most significant challenge to the Atchafalaya River Basin Levee system is the opening of the Old River Locks north of Baton Rouge. The U.S. Corps of Engineers built the Old River Locks to ensure the Mississippi River did not naturally redirect itself through the Atchafalaya River. The locks today keep 70% of the water flowing down the Mississippi River and divert 30% to the Atchafalaya River. However, during high water events along the Mississippi River, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may elect to open the Morganza Spillway and purposefully divert the Mississippi River down the Atchafalaya River basin. The Old River Locks were originally built to serve this purpose. This actually occurred in 2011 when high waters along the Mississippi River were threatening major populated areas and industries South of Baton Rouge. In order to relieve some of the pressure, the Corps opened up several of the bays along the Morganza Spillway to divert some of the Mississippi River waters down the Atchafalaya basin. The Federal and Parish levees located in Iberia parish are shown in Figure 2-13 and Figure 2-14.

The third levee system is located within the city limits of New Iberia and is located surrounding the Squirrel Run Subdivision. The levee itself is a perimeter levee that protects the subdivision from external flood waters. The subdivision is drained by water flowing through a series of ditches and canals that lead to one of three pump systems in the area. One pump is an 18" Lo-Lift Pump and two are 24" Lo-Lift Pumps. The levee was built to a height of sixteen feet above mean sea level and is six feet wide. The north portion of the levee is the New Iberia Dump Road and Landfill. The south portion of the levee is Darby Lane. The eastern and western portions of the levee were constructed during subdivision development. A sketch of the Squirrel Run Levee System can be found in Figure 2-15. The height of the levee system varies but ranges from 15'1" to 27'5" on the west side; 16'0" to 24'0" on the north side; and 16'1" to 21'6" on the east side.

The inundation area is confined to the structures within the levee system itself, due to a failure of the Squirrel Run Levee System. Because the Squirrel Run Subdivision and Squirrel Run Golf Course sit at lower elevations than those areas outside of the levee system, should the levee fail during a rain event, water from the surrounding areas would flow into this lower lying area. Should there be a failure of the pump system, water from rain events would not be drained out of this subdivision and would ultimately cause flooding.

It is noted that the perimeter levee surrounding the Squirrel Run subdivision is privately owned, operated, and maintained by Squirrel Run Investment Group, Inc. and Squirrel Run Golf, Inc. In the event of a failure of the levee system, pump station or system or any appurtenance thereof, either structurally, electrically or by any other intervening cause, it is acknowledged and recognized that the City of New Iberia or the Iberia Parish government has no liability or responsibility for any claim, cause of action or damage of any nature whatsoever for the levee, pump station or system or appurtenance or any part of that system. Because this is a privately owned levee, it is not being carried forward with the remainder of the risk assessment.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Since 2010, there have not been any recorded levee failures in the Iberia parish planning area. However, there have been some historical events that give indication to the magnitude of flooding that may be expected from a levee failure. In addition, future flooding resulting from a major levee failure of the Atchafalaya Levee could expect a result of flooding in all of the jurisdictions in Iberia parish, except Delcambre. Flooding would be expected to encompass the entirety of the eastern portion of the parish and reach beyond Louisiana Highway 90. A levee failure would cause up to eight to ten feet of flooding in the Iberia Parish wetlands located in the eastern parts of the parish, with lesser flooding experienced in the populated areas consisting of primarily two to four feet. Flooding beyond Highway 90 would be primarily limited to one to two feet.

Mississippi River Flood of 1927

Although there is no recent or historical data indicating levee failures in the parish itself, the flood of 1927 caused disaster in Iberia Parish. This information was taken from the Lafayette, Louisiana, Daily Advertiser, November 25, 1997, by Jim Bradshaw.

When the Atchafalaya River levee broke at McCrea on May 17, 1927, millions of gallons of floodwater began spilling out of the Mississippi River, heading down the Atchafalaya and eventually spilling into Bayou Teche. Acadiana would have been spared had the Louisiana levees held - but they did not.

St. Landry Parish communities were the first to feel the effects of the flood which kept pushing toward Loreauville, New Iberia and other communities in Iberia Parish. The parish was aware of the danger as early as April. Some parts of the parish were already soaked and underwater from heavy rains by then. MW Fisher, editor of the New Iberia Enterprise, wrote "the next 30 days are going to try men's souls in the desperate struggle to hold the levees intact and confine the flood waters to their natural course." On Monday, May 16, the Atchafalaya levees began to crumble, first at Cecilia, followed by a 300-foot section at Henderson. The deluge began its descent on Teche country.

Iberia Parish immediately began moving people from the Loreauville area, which was in the path of the flood. Farmers to the west and southwest of New Iberia worked to fill culverts and build levees to keep Spanish Lake from filling and overflowing. It did not help.

On May 24, floodwater inundated St. Martinville and covered the road to New Iberia, now Highway 31. By morning on May 25, the area between Bayou Teche and Spanish Lake was under water. Water from the lake began to rush toward New Iberia with a roar that could be heard thirty minutes ahead of the flood wave. Practically all of New Iberia was soon inundated. There was a rise of more than twenty feet in Bayou Teche at New Iberia when the flood wave pushed through before rising another 7.5 feet.

Mississippi River Flood of 2011

The spring of 2011 saw unusually high amounts of precipitation in the Ohio Valley, where rainfall almost exceeded 300% its normal precipitation for that time. In addition to the heavy rainfall, a large volume of snow was melting at the same time as the precipitation occurred. This caused significant flooding along the Mississippi River, resulting in flooding along the river from Illinois to Louisiana.

The flooding caused such concern for areas along the Mississippi River south of Baton Rouge that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers opened up the Morganza spillway on May 14, 2011 to divert some of the Mississippi River waters flowing from the north into the Atchafalaya River spillway. This was only the second time it had been opened, with the first occurrence in 1973. The USACE reached its decision point when 1.5 million cubic feet per second were flowing past the Red River Landing. While Iberia did not suffer any flooding as a result of the Morganza spillway, many communities South of Iberia Parish in neighboring St. Mary parish did suffer extensive flooding.

Frequency

Levee failures are a rare occurrence within Iberia Parish with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 1% for Iberia Parish unincorporated, Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia. Delcambre is not impacted by the existing levee systems in Iberia parish and thus faces no risk from levee failures. The natural berm barriers of the Atchafalaya River were easily overtopped during the Great Flood in 1927; however, the levee system that is now build along the river is much less likely to experience an overtopping or failure especially since water coming down the river has a full basin to handle overflowing waters and is less likely to exert heavy pressure on the levee system.

Estimated Potential Losses

To estimate the potential losses for an overtopping or breach of the Atchafalaya levee, the 1927 inundation extent was utilized and losses were assumed to be 30% of the total value within the flood area. The extents of the 1927 flood can be seen in Figure 2-16. For Avery Island the same estimate for losses was used and assumes flooding would encompass most of the Island. A depth of 20.5 feet was used to estimate the extents of the flooding which was based on the amount of storm surge that was received on the island during Hurricane Rita. Using data from the HAZUS-MH model, the levee failure scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. Table 2-11 shows the economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

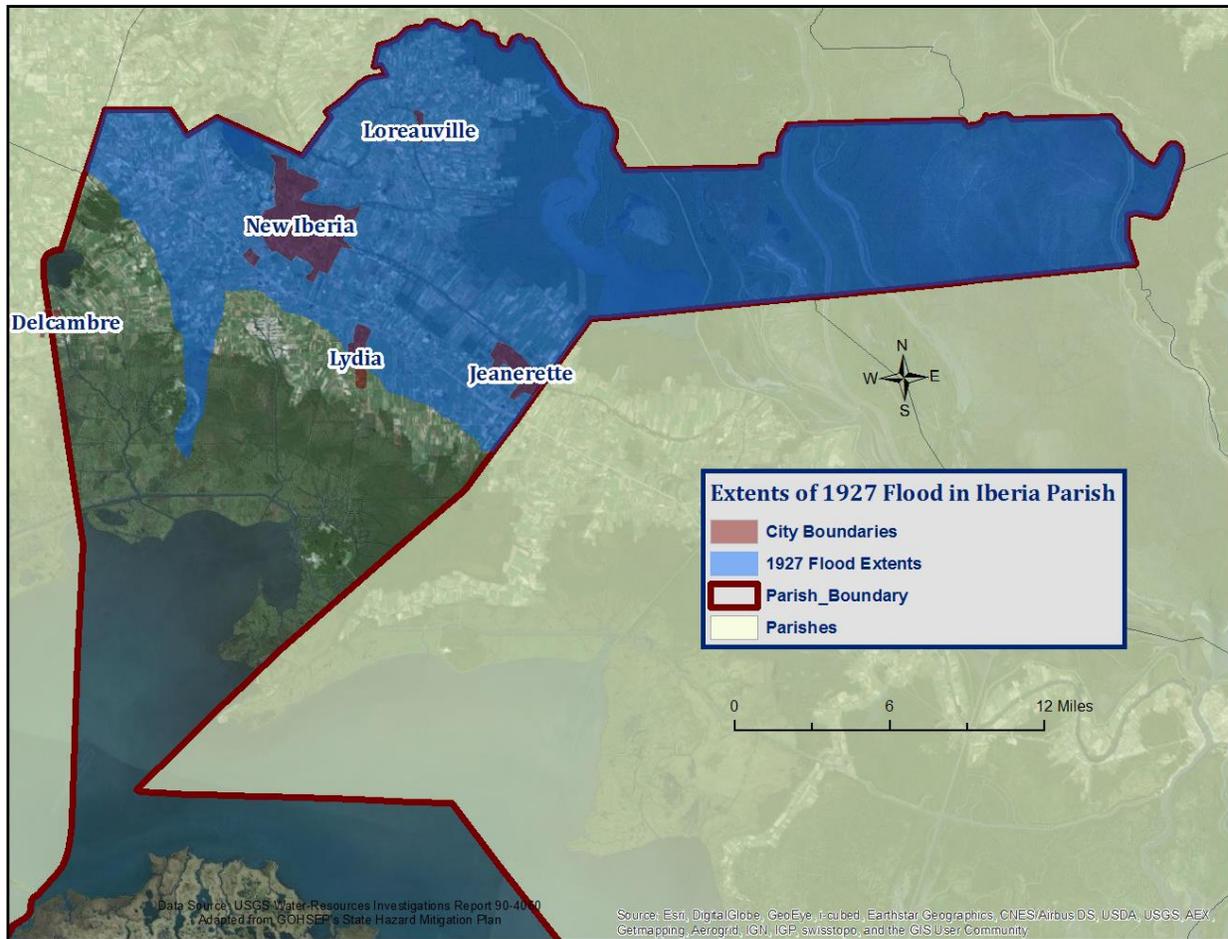


Figure 2-16: Extents of 1927 Iberia Flood

Table 2-11: Total estimated losses from worst-case scenario levee failures from the Atchafalaya River Basin Levee.

(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Jurisdiction	Estimated total Losses from Worst-Case Scenario Levee Failure
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	\$736,712,700
Delcambre	N/A
Jeanerette	\$104,566,800
Loreauville	\$24,663,600
New Iberia	\$7,657,200
Iberia Parish Total	\$1,684,887,600

The HAZUS-MH 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 below.

Table 2-12: Total estimated losses for unincorporated Iberia Parish in worst-case scenario levee failures from the Atchafalaya River Basin Levee.

(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated Areas)	Estimated total Losses from Worst-Case Scenario Levee Failure
Agricultural	\$2,823,600
Commercial	\$57,029,700
Government	\$3,094,800
Industrial	\$32,462,100
Religious / Non-Profit	\$7,950,900
Residential	\$631,422,900
Schools	\$1,928,700
Totals	\$736,712,700

Table 2-13: Total estimated losses for Jeanerette in worst-case scenario levee failures Avery Island Levee.

(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Jeanerette	Estimated total Losses from Worst-Case Scenario Levee Failure
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$62,000
Government	\$40,000
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$601,000
Residential	\$2,499,000
Schools	\$0
Totals	\$3,202,000

Table 2-14: Total estimated losses for Loreauville in worst-case scenario levee failures from the Atchafalaya River Basin Levee.

(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Loreauville	Estimated total Losses from Worst-Case Scenario Levee Failure
Agricultural	\$450,600
Commercial	\$47,700
Government	\$133,800
Industrial	\$1,566,600
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$21,981,600
Schools	\$483,300
Totals	\$24,663,600

Table 2-15: Total estimated losses for New Iberia in worst-case scenario levee failures from the Atchafalaya River Basin Levee.

(Source: HAZUS-MH)

New Iberia	Estimated total Losses from Worst-Case Scenario Levee Failure
Agricultural	\$876,000
Commercial	\$130,447,200
Government	\$4,419,000
Industrial	\$32,642,400
Religious / Non-Profit	\$9,252,600
Residential	\$631,446,000
Schools	\$7,657,200
Totals	\$816,740,400

Threat to People

The total population within the parish susceptible to a levee failure is shown in the table below.

Table 2-16: Number of people in Iberia parish exposed to a worst-case scenario levee failure.

(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Number of People Exposed to Worst-Case Scenario Levee Failure			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	34,320	31,032	90%
Delcambre	1,886	0	0%
Jeanerette	5,530	5,530	100%
Loreauville	887	887	100%
New Iberia	30,617	30,617	100%
Iberia Parish Total	73,240	68,066	93%

The HAZUS-MH worst-case scenario levee failure was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions in the tables below:

Table 2-17: Vulnerable populations in a worst-case scenario levee failure in unincorporated Iberia parish.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	31,032	100%
Persons Under 5 years	2,203	7.10%
Persons Under 18 years	8,255	26.60%
Persons 65 Years and Over	4,065	13.10%
White	19,519	62.90%
Minority	11,513	37.10%

Table 2-18: Vulnerable populations in a worst-case scenario levee failure in Jeanerette.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Jeanerette		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	5,530	100%
Persons Under 5 years	487	8.80%
Persons Under 18 years	1,615	29.20%
Persons 65 Years and Over	758	13.70%
White	4,192	75.80%
Minority	1,338	24.20%

Table 2-19: Vulnerable populations in a worst-case scenario levee failure in Loreauville.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Loreauville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	887	100%
Persons Under 5 years	63	7.10%
Persons Under 18 years	236	26.60%
Persons 65 Years and Over	116	13.10%
White	660	74.40%
Minority	227	25.60%

Table 2-20: Vulnerable populations in a worst-case scenario levee failure in New Iberia.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

New Iberia		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	30,617	100%
Persons Under 5 years	2,419	7.90%
Persons Under 18 years	8,328	27.20%
Persons 65 Years and Over	4,195	13.70%
White	16,074	52.50%
Minority	14,543	47.50%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-3 for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to levee failures.

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. And 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 tend to be associated with other hazards such as wildfires and/or heat waves as well. 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 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 2-21 displays the range and Palmer classifications of the PDSI index. Due to the varying types and severities of drought that rely on different indicators, great caution should be exercised in interpreting and inferring from the results of PDSI maps.

Table 2-21: Palmer Drought Severity Index classifications and range.
(Source: SHEL DUS)

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

Results from the PDSI indicate that the drought risk across Iberia Parish increased, although not significantly from a statistical perspective, between 1958 and 2007. 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 plus the effects of cumulative patterns of previous months—or longer. Although weather patterns can change almost literally 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 near normal conditions (i.e., neither drought nor moist conditions) exist in Iberia Parish at the time this Plan went to publication.

Location

Drought typically impacts a region and not one specific parish or jurisdiction. While the entire planning area can experience drought, cities themselves are unaffected as drought events in the planning area primarily affect crops, and there are no crops grown in city limits.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The previous update to the Iberia Parish plan reported a total of four droughts occurring within the boundaries of Iberia Parish between the years of 1950 - 2007. The SHEL DUS database does not report any drought events occurring after 2007 within the boundaries of Iberia Parish. Table 2-22 identifies the date of occurrence and estimated crop damage for the droughts that have occurred in Iberia Parish. Based on previous events, droughts up to Severe Drought on the Palmer Classification can be expected in the planning area.

*Table 2-22: Drought events with crop damage totals for Iberia Parish.
(Source: SHELDUS)*

Date	Crop Damage	Palmer Classification
May 1996	\$92,796	Moderate Drought
August 1998	\$15,160,344	Severe Drought
January 2000, December 2000	\$14,339,977	Moderate Drought

Frequency / Probability

Based on previous occurrences of four droughts in 54 years, the probability of drought occurrence in in the planning area in any given year is 7%.

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, there have been three droughts that have caused some level of crop damage. The total agricultural damage from these events is \$29,593,117 with an average cost of \$9,864,372 per drought event. When annualizing the total cost over the 54 year record, total annual losses based on drought is estimated to be \$548,021. Table 2-23 presents an analysis of agricultural exposure that is susceptible to droughts by major crop type for Iberia Parish.

*Table 2-23: Agricultural exposure by Crop Type for Droughts in Iberia Parish.
(Source: LSU Ag Center 2013 Parish Totals)*

Agricultural Exposure by Crop Type for Drought				
Sugar Cane	Rice	Soybeans	Pecans	Total
\$57,093,903	\$472,755	\$2,396,452	\$131,400	\$60,094,510

There have been no reported injuries or deaths as a direct result of drought in Iberia 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 (e.g., 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, and low-lying, poorly drained areas are particularly prone to flooding during these months.

In Louisiana, six specific types of floods 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 and the shape and land cover of its drainage basin. The smaller the river, the faster 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, 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, tsunami, and gradual sea level rise.

In Iberia parish, all six types of flooding have historically been observed. 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 floods:

- **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-yr 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-yr flood event is larger in magnitude, but it has a smaller chance of recurrence (1%). A 500-yr flood is significantly larger than both a 100-yr event and a 10-yr 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-yr flood event does not mean an event of that magnitude occurs only once in x years. Instead, it just 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 lay 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-yr flood event has having a 25% chance of occurring over the life of a 30-yr mortgage.

It is essential to understand that the magnitude of an x-yr 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-yr flood events can have very different impacts. The 100-yr flood events in two separate locations have the same likelihood to occur, but they do not necessarily have the same magnitude. For example, a 100-yr event for the Mississippi River means something completely different in terms of discharge values (ft³/s) than, for example, for the Amite River. Not only are the magnitudes of 100-yr events different between rivers, they can be different along any given river. A 100-yr event upstream is different from one downstream since river characteristics (volume, discharge, and topography) change. As a result, the definition of what constitutes a 100-yr flood event is specific to each location, river, and time, since floodplain and river characteristics change over time. 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-yr 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 (NFIP) Rate Maps. The NFIP and FEMA suggest insurance rates based on special flood hazard areas (SFHAs), as diagrammed in Figure 2-17.

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 usually are 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 is 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. Has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the 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. Is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP; and
- b. 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.

Iberia Parish has 398 structures that have experienced repetitive losses from floods. These structures consist of residential, commercial and government buildings. A breakdown by jurisdiction can be seen in Table 2-24.

Repetitive loss properties for Iberia Parish are provided below:

Table 2-214: Repetitive Loss Structures for Iberia Parish.

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Iberia Parish (Not Incorporated)	281	264	14	3	614	\$23,350,635	\$38,030
Delcambre	73	62	11	0	149	\$6,526,332	\$43,800
Jeanerette	4	3	1	0	9	\$321,512	\$35,723
Loreauville	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
New Iberia	40	33	7	0	122	\$1,834,360	\$15,035
Iberia Parish Total	398	362	33	3	894	\$32,032,839	\$35,830

Of the 398 repetitive loss structures, 346 were able to be geocoded to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures are located throughout the parish. Figure 2-18 shows the approximate location of the 398 structures, while Figure 2-19 shows where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures are located. Through the density map, it is clear that the primary concentrated area of repetitive loss structures are focused around Delcambre and extend out to and through New Iberia.

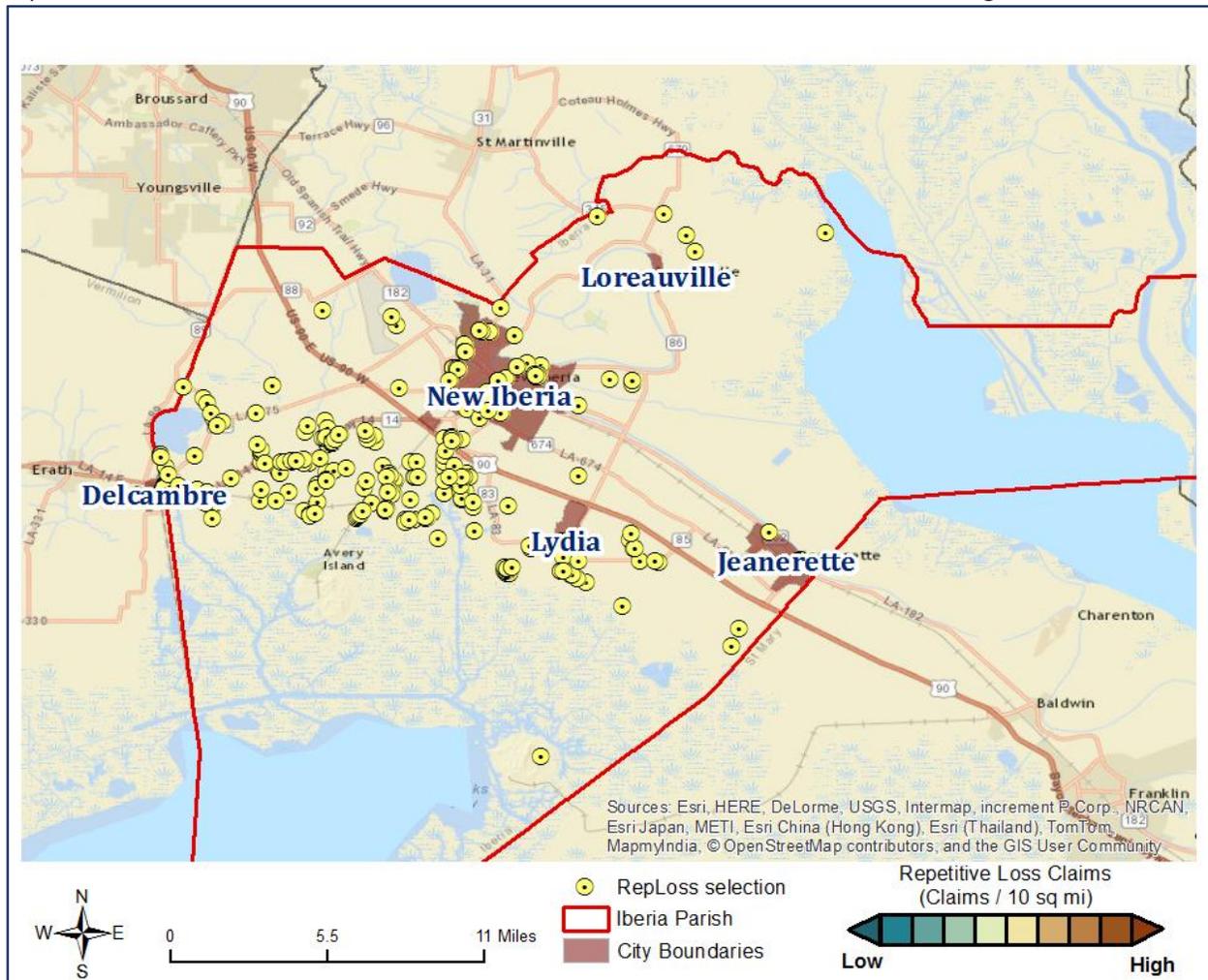


Figure 2-18: Repetitive Loss Properties in Iberia Parish.

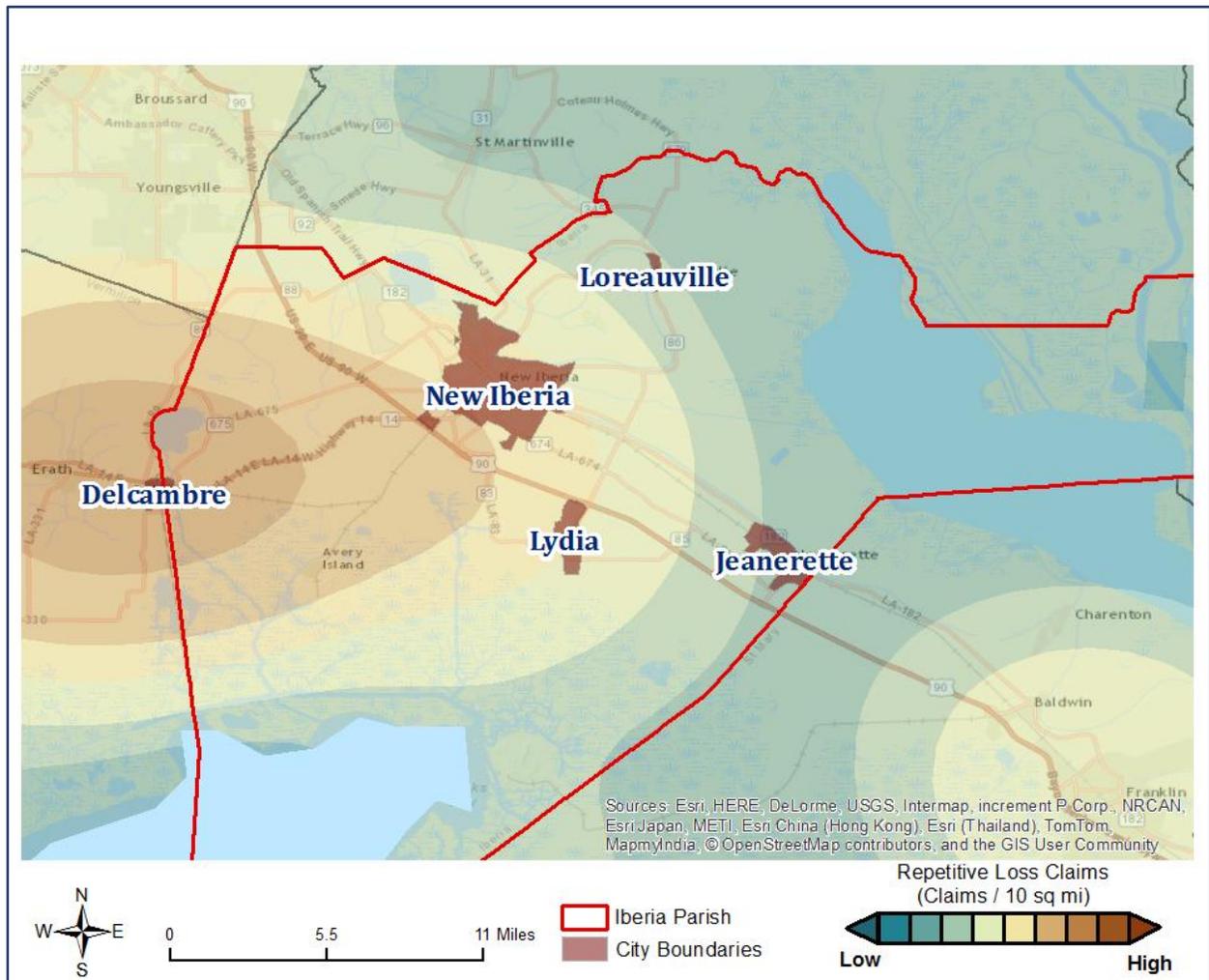


Figure 2-19: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in Iberia Parish.

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Iberia Parish has over 5,390 flood insurance policies with the NFIP with total annual premiums in excess of \$78,754,131 million. Iberia Parish, Delcambre, Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia are all participants in the NFIP. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for the unincorporated part of Iberia Parish and incorporated municipalities are provided in the tables to follow.

Table 2-225: Summary of NFIP Policies for Iberia Parish.

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Iberia (unincorporated)	3,391	\$769,146,800	\$2,571,349	1,434	\$52,147,909
Delcambre	425	\$56,024,200	\$380,051	501	\$18,297,841
Jeanerette	102	\$20,121,500	\$50,808	346	\$3,651,006
Loreauville	16	\$3,784,000	\$6,317	4	\$21,833
New Iberia	1,457	\$372,399,000	\$764,174	466	\$4,635,542
Total	5,391	1,221,475,500	3,772,699	2,751	78,754,131

Table 2-26: Summary of Community Flood Maps for Iberia Parish.

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220078	Iberia Parish	6/28/1977	7/3/1978	12/2/2011	7/3/1978	No
220223	Delcambre	4/5/1974	4/4/1983	12/2/2011	4/4/1983	No
220080	Jeanerette	9/7/1973	6/30/1976	12/2/2011 (M)	6/30/1976	No
220081	Loreauville	10/24/1975	12/2/2011	12/2/2011 (M)	5/25/1978	No
220082	New Iberia	5/17/1974	8/22/1978	12/2/2011	8/22/1978	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities dated October 1, 2014, there are no communities in Iberia Parish that are participating in the CRS System. Iberia Parish intends to participate in the program in the future.

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 the passengers within the vehicle. Victims of floods have often put themselves in perilous situations by entering flood waters they believe are safe or by ignoring travel advisories.

Major health concerns are also associated with floods. Floodwaters 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. Floodwaters 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 Iberia Parish

Iberia parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Areas near Lake Peigneur are the most susceptible to flooding within Iberia Parish. Areas in the eastern part of the parish near Lake Fausse Point are also susceptible to flooding. Minor flooding is virtually a yearly occurrence for a number of rivers and tributaries, and major flooding can be considered a regular occurrence.

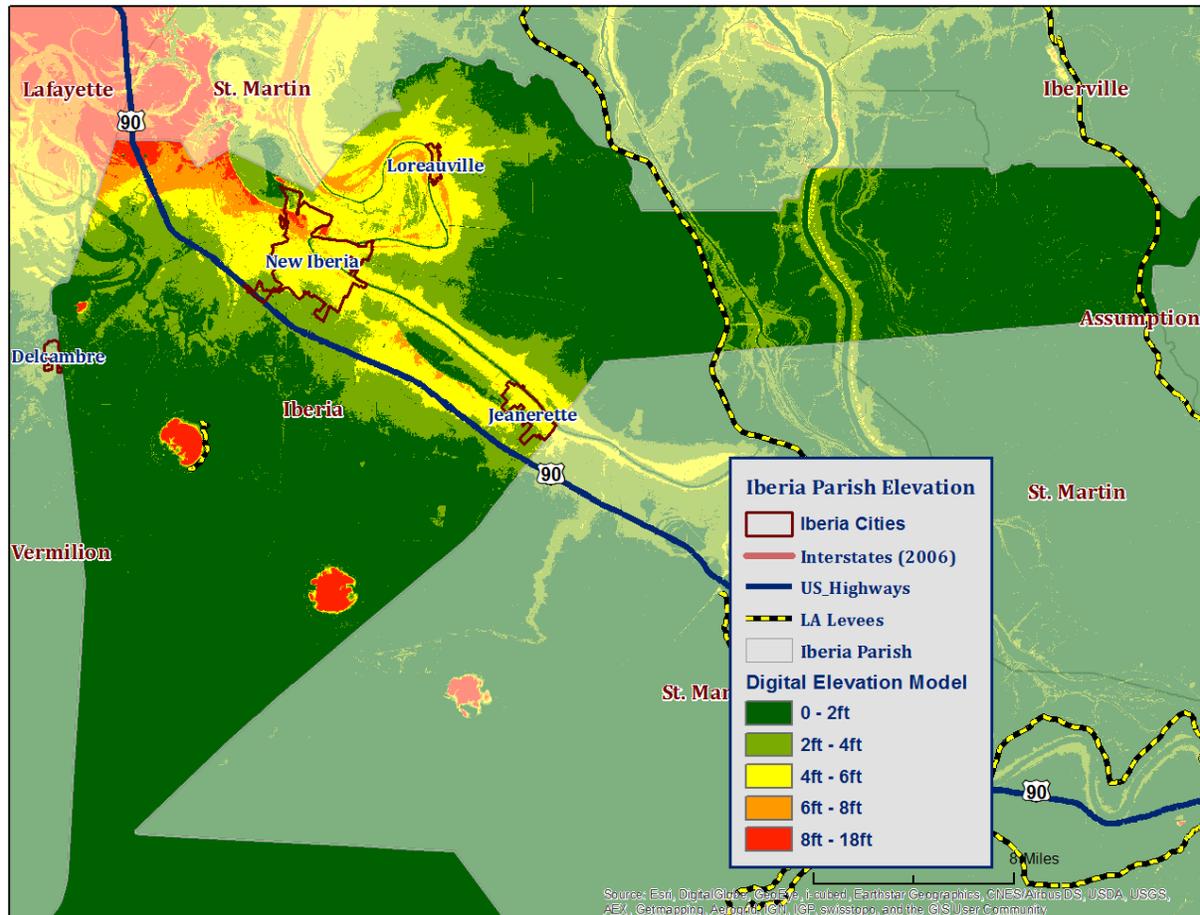


Figure 2-20: Elevation throughout Iberia Parish.

Looking at the digital elevation model (DEM) in Figure 2-20 for Iberia is instructive in visualizing where the low lying and risk areas are for the parish. The Iberia DEM, which is based on LIDAR captured by FEMA as part of a hazard mitigation project, shows that the elevations in the east and southwest portion of the parish at or near sea level. The highest elevations in the parish are located on Avery and Weeks Island as well in the very northern part of the parish along Highway 90 and parts of New Iberia. Most of Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia have elevations of at least 4 feet. Delcambre is much closer to sea level and nearly all of Delcambre has an elevation of less than two feet.

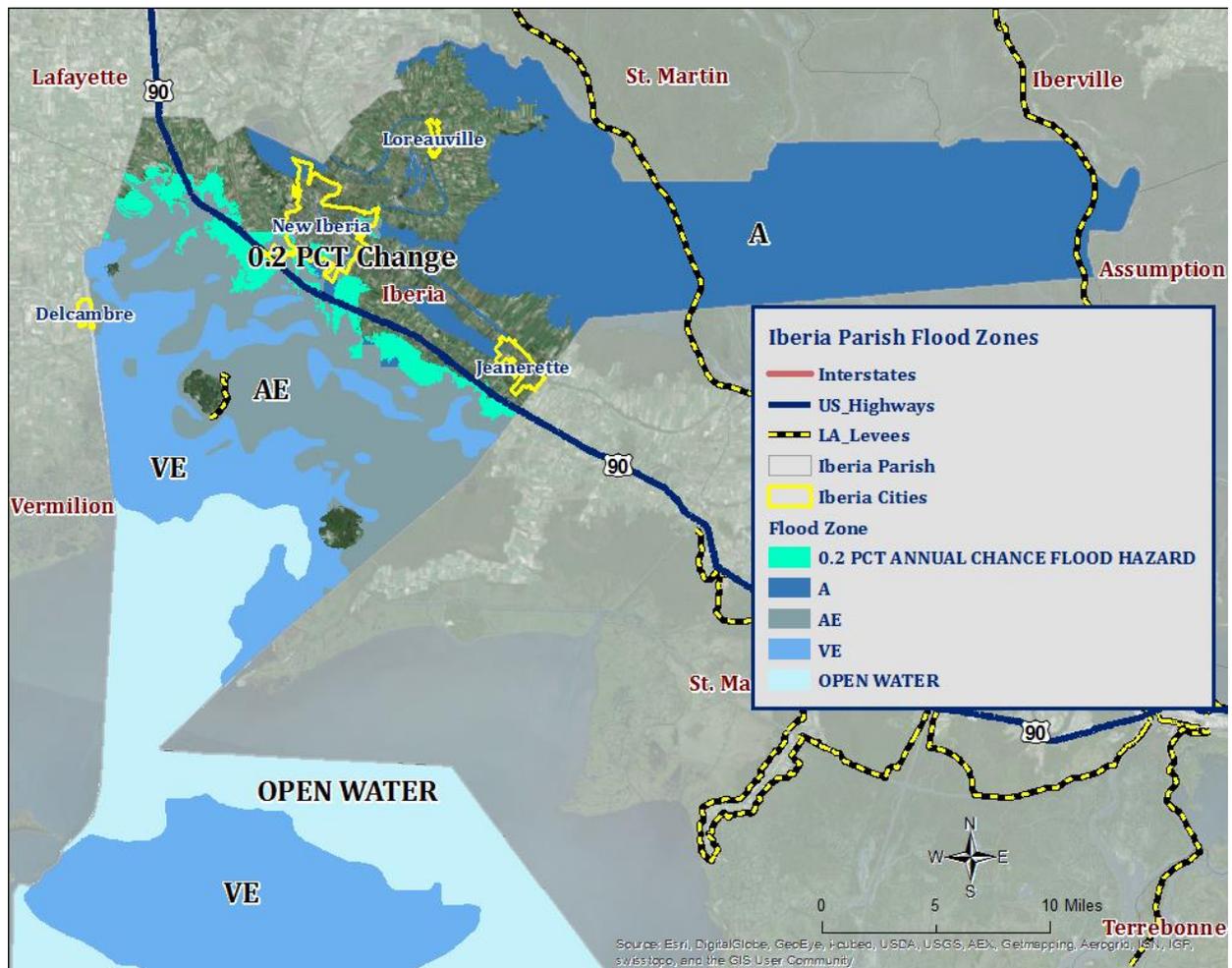


Figure 2-21: The 100 Year Floodplain for Iberia Parish with Levee Systems.

Communities that are fully located in the 100-year floodplain include Delcambre and Lydia. Those that are partially located in the floodplain are Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia.

Location

Iberia parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Areas in the low lying part of the parish between Delcambre and New Iberia tend to be most susceptible to flooding. The best indication of areas that are at risk of flooding can be found in the 100 year flood plain map for Iberia parish seen in Figure 2-21. Below are enlarged maps of the four incorporated areas showing the areas within each jurisdiction that are at risk to flooding.

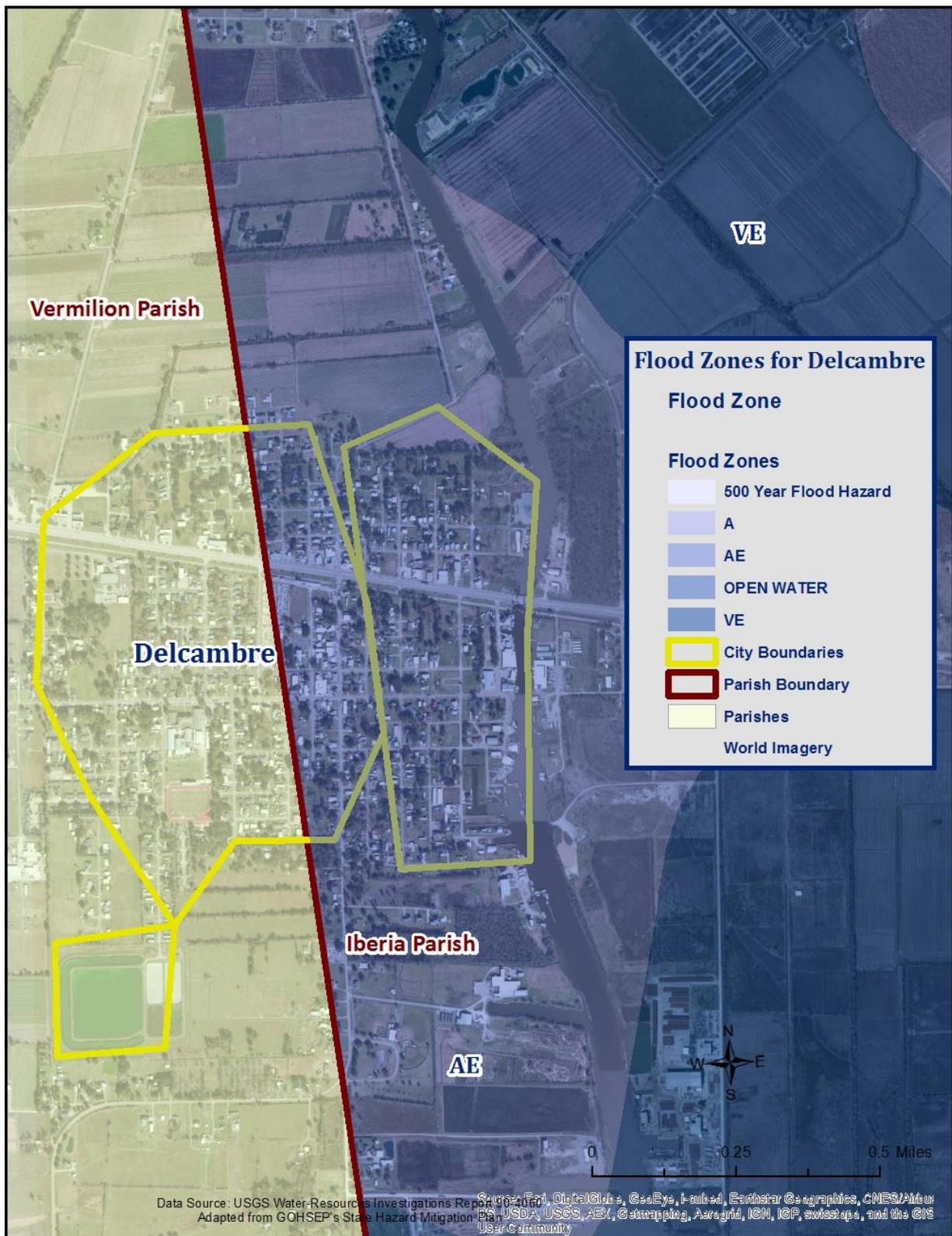


Figure 2-22: Delcambre areas within the 100 Year Flood Plain.

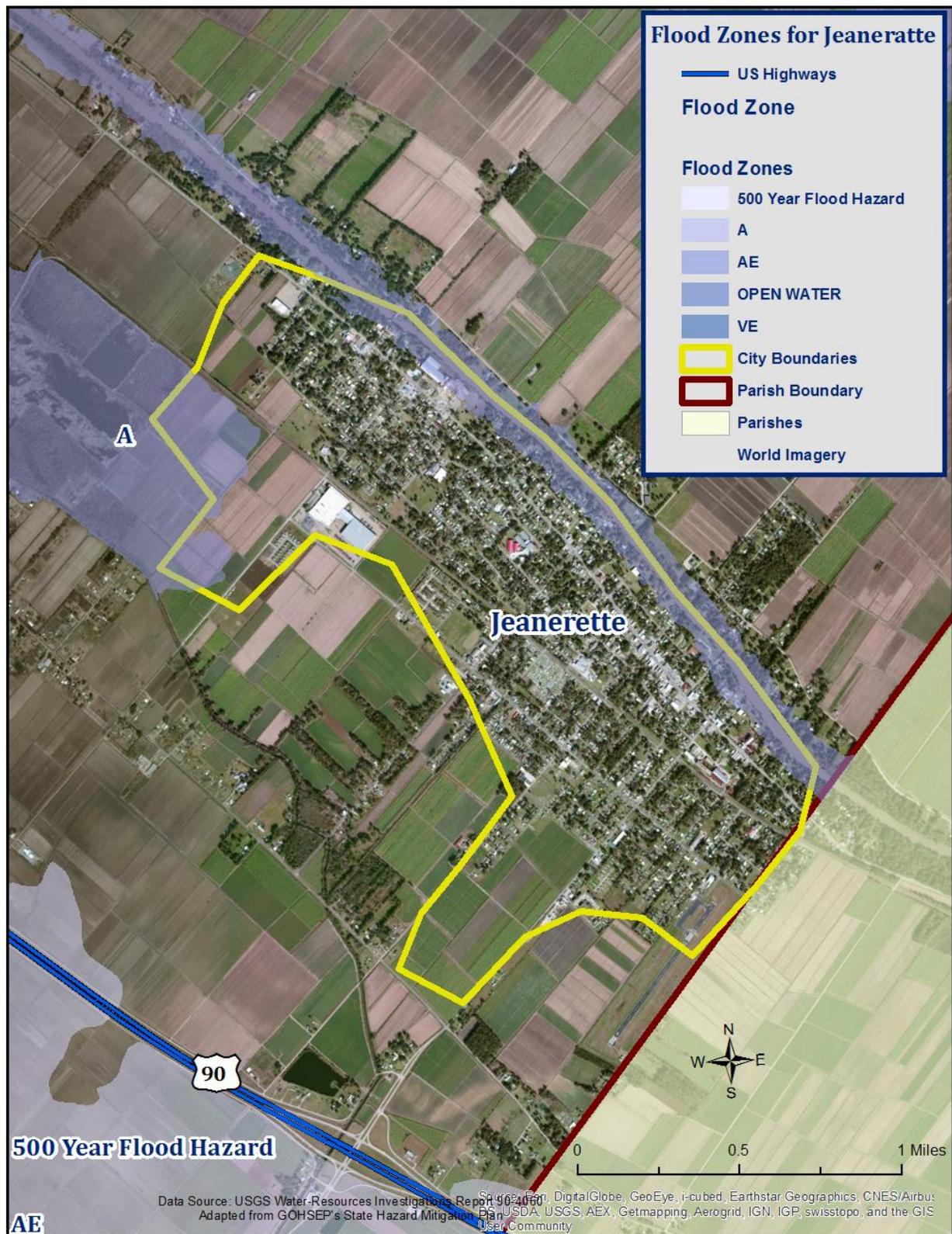


Figure 2-23: Jeanerette areas within the 100 Year Flood Plain.

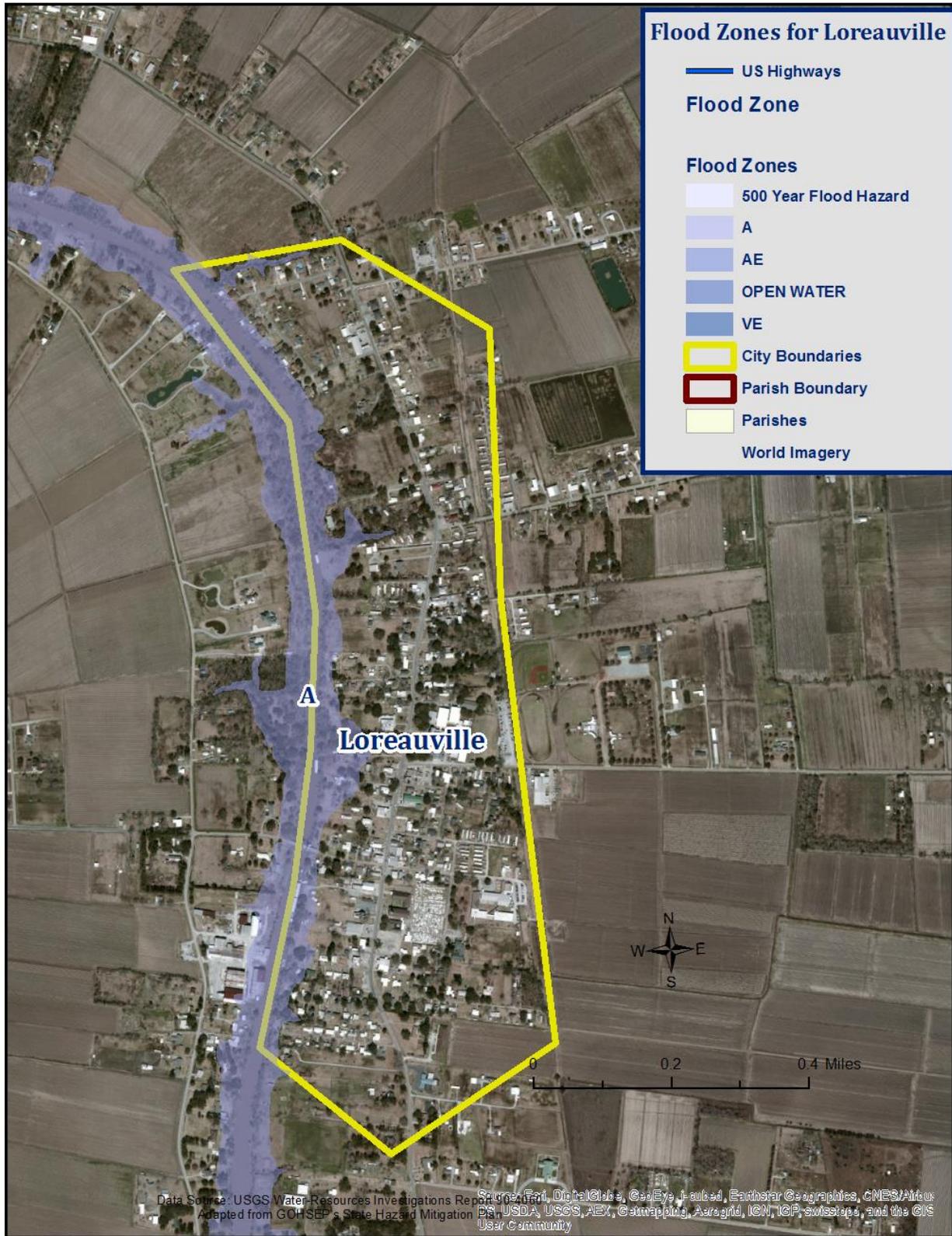


Figure 2-24: Loreauville areas within the 100 Year Flood Plain.

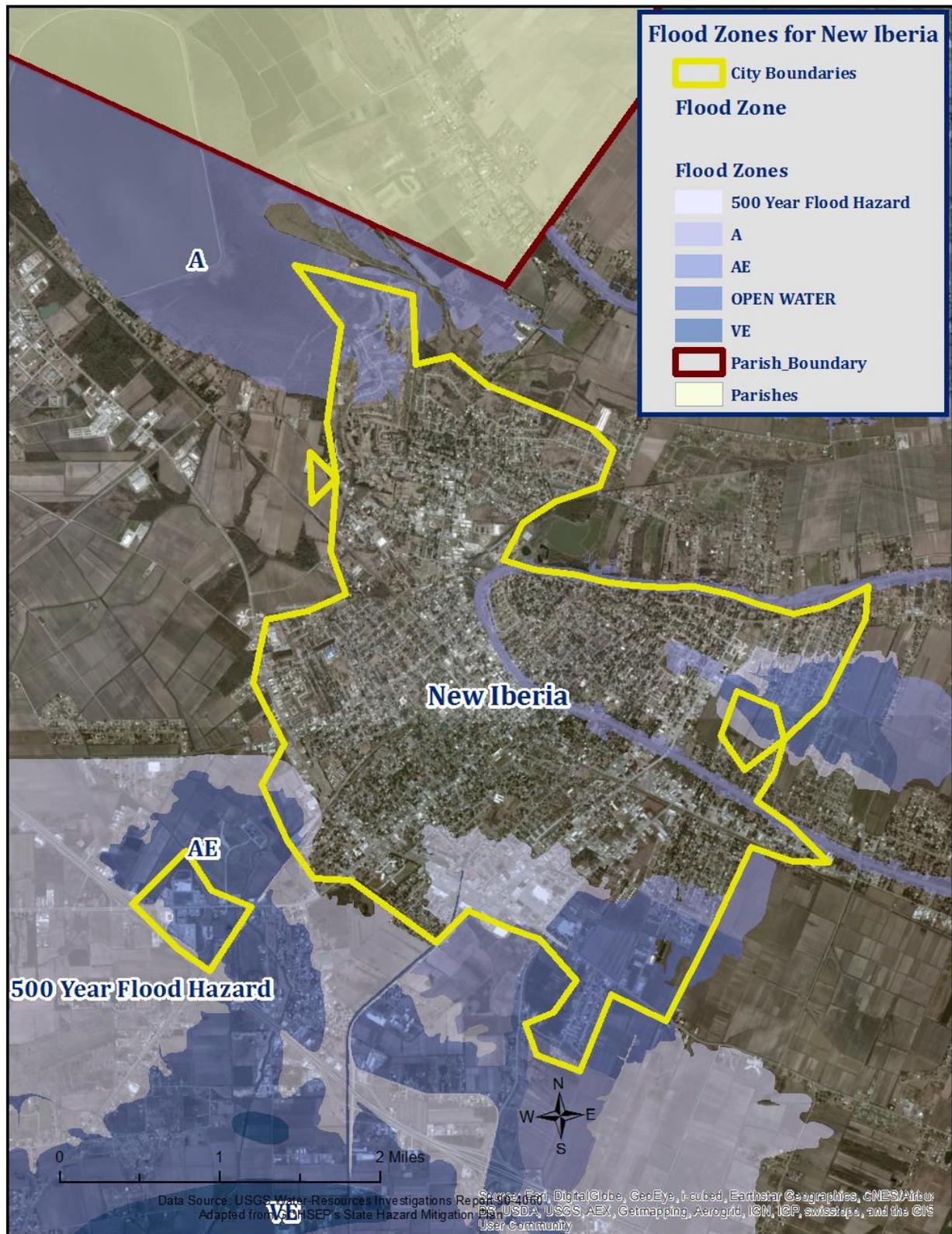


Figure 2-25: New Iberia areas within the 100 Year Flood Plain

Previous Occurrences and Extents

Historically, there have been 25 flood events that have created significant flooding in Iberia Parish between 1989 – 2014. Below is a brief synopsis of the 25 flooding events over the last 25 years, including each flooding event that has occurred since the parish’s last planning update. There have not been any significant flooding events within the city limits of Loreauville since the last plan update in 2010. According to the storm surge models included in the U.S. Corps of Engineers, the maximum of maximum (MOMs) indicate that the unincorporated areas of Iberia parish can expect to see up to ten – fourteen feet of flooding from storm surge in the southern areas of the parish. The four municipalities within Iberia parish could expect to see up to six feet of flooding as a worst case scenario.

Table 2-27: Historical floods in Iberia Parish with locations from 1989 - 2014.

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
December 1995	No Data	No Data	\$7,642	Unincorporated Iberia Parish
October 25, 1996	10" in New Iberia. Jefferson Terrace, Spencer Loop and Front Street were closed due to flooding	Flash Flood	\$14,847	New Iberia
April 27, 1997	4" of rain over 2 hours. Street flooding and homes flooded	Flash Flood	\$43,543	New Iberia
May 25, 1997	4" to 6" estimated rainfall. Flooding in streets and homes.	Flash Flood	\$21,771	New Iberia
June 17, 1997	6" of Rain. Several homes had 3" of rain inside.	Flood	\$21,771	Loreauville
July 13, 1997	2" to 3" rain. Minor street flooding.	Flood	\$14,514	New Iberia
January 6, 1998	4" Inches of Rain resulting in some street closures.	Flash Flood	\$28,583	New Iberia
June 26, 1999	6" to 8" of rain. Shot St., Spencer Loop, and West End Park were closed due to flooding.	Flash Flood	\$6,991	Loreauville
July 17, 1999	4" to 6" of rain. Minor flooding on city streets.	Flash Flood	\$9,788	New Iberia

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
July 24, 1999	Highway 90 and 182 experienced minor flooding.	Flash Flood		Loreauville Unincorporated Iberia Parish
May 31, 2001	5" of rain on Dale St and South Lewis St would	Flood	\$6,576	New Iberia
June 6, 2001	TS Allison – 10" of rain fell causing significant flooding in rural sections in Western Iberia. Section 90 was closed.	Flash Flood	\$1,973,097	Jefferson Island (Unincorporated Iberia Parish)
April 8, 2002	3" of rain caused several streets to close throughout Iberia parish.	Flash Flood	\$32,373	Unincorporated Iberia Parish
October 29, 2002	5" of rain closed several streets in New Iberia	Flash Flood	\$32,373	New Iberia
June 11, 2003	8" of rain fall and caused a dirt bridge to be wiped out and 34 homes to flood in Loreauville and the surrounding area.	Flash Flood	\$126,607	New Iberia Loreauville Unincorporated Iberia Parish
April 29, 2006	Heavy rains caused 2 to 3 feet of flooding on several streets in New Iberia	Flash Flood	\$11,555	New Iberia
December 30, 2006	Heavy rains caused several streets to be closed in New Iberia	Flash Flood	\$0	New Iberia
September 2, 2008	10" of rain caused by Hurricane Gustave caused widespread flooding in streets and several homes in New Iberia. Significant flooding took place on West End, Shelton, Spencer Loop, Anderson, Lombard and Elizabeth Streets	Flash Flood	\$108,199	New Iberia

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
September 12, 2008	Hurricane Ike resulted in a 7 to 8 foot storm surge. Homes and Businesses south of Hwy 14 and 90 flooded. The Port of Iberia flooded. 1000 homes were flooded. A bridge was damaged near Weeks Island when struck by a barge.	Storm Surge	\$75,000	Unincorporated Iberia Parish
July 7, 2009	Widespread flooding took place in New Iberia due to heavy rains.	Flood	\$0	New Iberia
December 8, 2009	Heavy flooding took place in New Iberia, Jeanerette and throughout the Parish. In New Iberia 38 homes and 6 businesses were flooded, while in Jeanerette 24 homes and 1 business received flooding. Many streets throughout the parish were flooded.	Flash Flood & Flood	\$1,628,788	New Iberia Jeanerette Unincorporated Iberia Parish
July 6, 2010	Heavy rains caused up to two feet of flooding in New Iberia that damaged homes and flooded several roads. Cypress Land and Pecan Lane in Jeanerette also received several inches of flooding. A	Flash Flood	\$534,167	Jeanerette New Iberia Unincorporated Iberia Parish

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
	church in Lydia was also flooded			
September 3, 2011	Tropical Storm Lee caused 3 to 5 feet of storm surge which flooded streets in Delcambre, Avery Island, and the Port of Iberia	Storm Surge	\$0	Delcambre Unincorporated Iberia Parish
January 8, 2013	7 Inches of rain caused several approximately 3" to 18" of flooding on roads north of Avery Island to flood. Over 40 homes also received flood damage. Flooding in the parish was extensive enough to cause schools to close for two days.	Flash Flood	\$534,167	Avery Island (Unincorporated Iberia Parish)
July 18, 2014	Rainfall of 1" to 3" on the 17 th , followed by 3" to 6" on the 18 th across Iberia Parish resulted in many roadways being flooded and closed with up to 12" of flooding. Many of the road closures took place just outside of New Iberia and included Hwy 90	Flash Flood	\$0	Independent (Unincorporated Iberia Parish)

No significant flooding has been recorded in Loreauville in the last five years, and there has only been flooding resulting from storm surge in Delcambre during the same time period.

Localized Flooding

In addition to the 25 historically significant flooding events (see Table 2-27), Iberia parish also experiences routine localized flooding during heavy precipitation events. Through meetings with the planning

committee members and the public, the following roads were identified as routinely flooding during heavy rain events in Jeanerette and New Iberia.

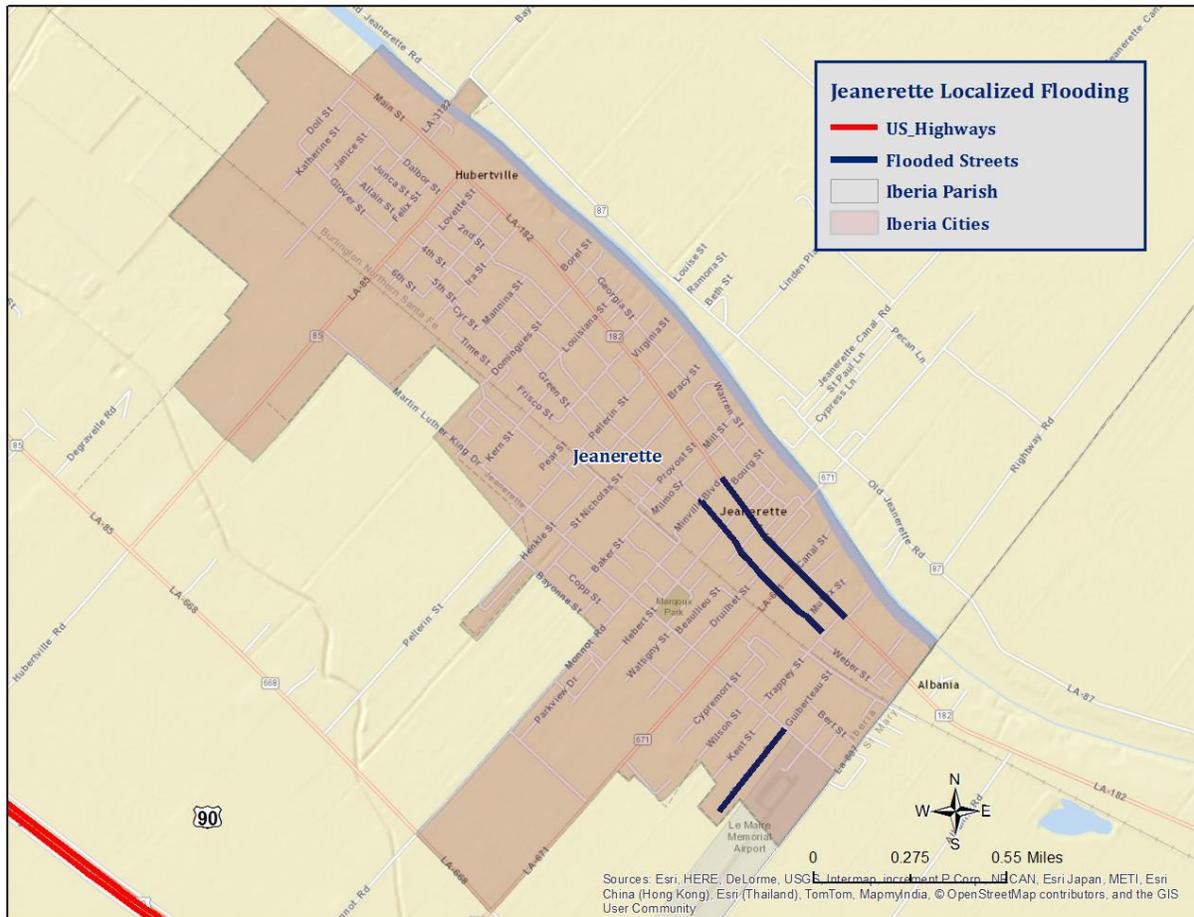


Figure 2-26: Streets susceptible to flooding in the City of Jeanerette.

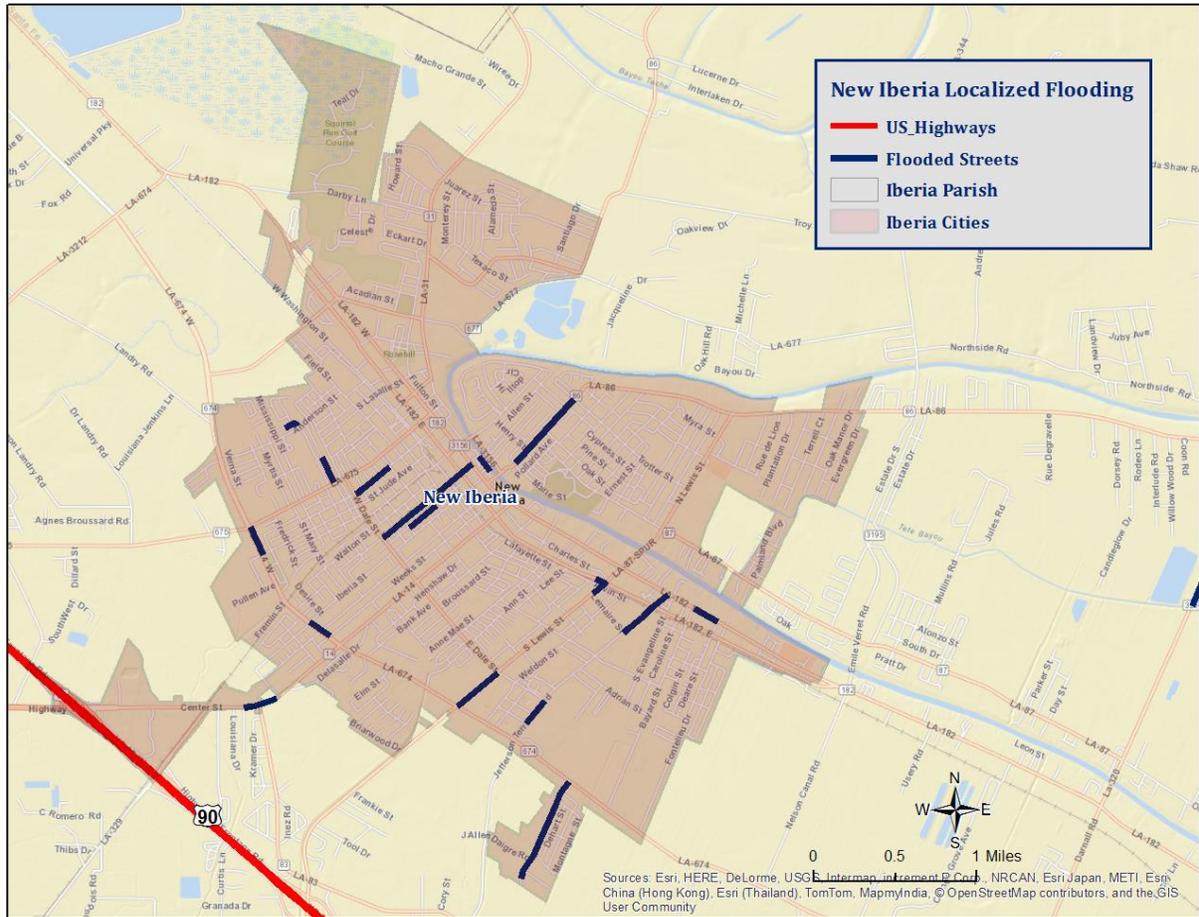


Figure 2-27: Streets susceptible to flooding in New Iberia.

Frequency / Probability

While other parts of this plan, along with the State's Hazard Mitigation Plan have relied on the SHELUS database to provide the annual probability, because Iberia parish has multiple jurisdictions, it was necessary to assess the historical data found in the National Climatic Data Center's for Iberia 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 2-28: Flood annual probabilities for Iberia Parish

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	44%	2 – 3 Years
Delcambre	4%	25 Years
Jeanerette	4%	25 Years
Loreauville	16%	6 Years
New Iberia	60%	1 – 2 Years

Estimated Potential Losses

Using HAZUS-MH Flood Model, the 100 year flood scenario along with the Parish DFIRM was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. Table 2-29 shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

Table 2-29: Estimated losses in Iberia Parish from a 100 year flood event.

Jurisdiction	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	\$1,286,971,000
Delcambre	\$33,189,000
Jeanerette	\$13,680,000
Loreauville	\$2,938,000
New Iberia	\$256,189,000
Total for the Parish	\$1,592,967,000

The HAZUS-MD 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 tables below.

Table 2-30: Estimated 100 year flood losses for unincorporated Iberia Parish by sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated Areas)	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$12,531,000
Commercial	\$247,809,000
Government	\$16,958,000
Industrial	\$269,911,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$20,588,000
Residential	\$702,419,000
Schools	\$16,755,000
Totals	\$1,286,971,000

Table 2-31: Estimated 100 year flood losses for Delcambre by sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Delcambre	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$79,000
Commercial	\$4,360,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$6,831,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$21,919,000
Schools	\$0
Totals	\$33,189,000

Table 2-32: Estimated 100 year flood losses for Jeanerette by sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Jeanerette	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$192,000
Commercial	\$1,775,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$6,811,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$67,000
Residential	\$4,835,000
Schools	\$0
Totals	\$13,680,000

Table 2-33: Estimated 100 year flood losses for Loreauville by sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Loreauville	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$159,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$115,000
Residential	\$2,664,000
Schools	\$0
Totals	\$2,938,000

Table 2-34: Estimated 100 year flood losses for New Iberia by sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

New Iberia	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$582,000
Commercial	\$70,729,000
Government	\$1,832,000
Industrial	\$10,916,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$5,731,000
Residential	\$165,638,000
Schools	\$761,000
Totals	\$256,189,000

Threat to People

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

Table 2-35: Number of people potentially exposed to a 100 year flood event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	34,133	25,695	75%
Delcambre	1,863	381	20%
Jeanerette	5,548	547	10%
Loreauville	893	278	31%
New Iberia	30,797	7,798	25%
Total	73,234	34,699	47%

The HAZUS-MH flood model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions in the tables below:

Table 2-36: Vulnerable populations susceptible to a 100 year flood event in unincorporated Iberia parish.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	25,695	100%
Persons Under 5 years	1,824	7.10%
Persons Under 18 years	6,835	26.60%
Persons 65 Years and Over	3,366	13.10%
White	16,162	62.90%
Minority	9,533	37.10%

Table 2-37: Vulnerable populations susceptible to a 100 year flood event in Delcambre.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Delcambre		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	381	100%
Persons Under 5 years	34	8.80%
Persons Under 18 years	111	29.20%
Persons 65 Years and Over	52	13.70%
White	289	75.80%
Minority	92	24.20%

Table 2-38: Vulnerable populations susceptible to a 100 year flood event in Jeanerette.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Jeanerette		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	381	100%
Persons Under 5 years	34	8.80%
Persons Under 18 years	111	29.20%
Persons 65 Years and Over	52	13.70%
White	119	31.20%
Minority	254	66.70%

Table 2-39: Vulnerable populations susceptible to a 100 year flood event in Loreauville.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Loreauville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	887	100%
Persons Under 5 years	63	7.10%
Persons Under 18 years	236	26.60%
Persons 65 Years and Over	116	13.10%
White	660	74.40%
Minority	227	25.60%

Table 2-40: Vulnerable populations susceptible to a 100 year flood event in New Iberia.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

New Iberia		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	30,617	100%
Persons Under 5 years	2,419	7.90%
Persons Under 18 years	8,328	27.20%
Persons 65 Years and Over	4,195	13.70%
White	16,074	52.50%
Minority	14,543	47.50%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-3 for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to flooding due to proximity within the 100 year flood plain.

Sinkholes

Sinkholes are areas of ground—varying in size from a few square feet to hundreds of acres, and reaching in depth from one to more than 100 ft.—with no natural external surface drainage. Sinkholes are usually found in karst terrain—that is, areas where limestone, carbonate rock, salt beds, and other water-soluble rocks lie below the Earth’s surface. Karst terrain is marked by the presence of other uncommon geologic features such as springs, caves, and dry streambeds that lose water into the ground. In general, sinkholes form gradually (in the case of cover subsidence sinkholes), but they can also occur suddenly (in the case of cover-collapse sinkholes).

Sinkhole formation is a very simple process. Whenever water is absorbed through soil, encounters water-soluble bedrock, and then begins to dissolve it, sinkholes start to form. The karst rock dissolves along cracks; as the fissures grow, soil and other particles fill the gaps, loosening the soil above the bedrock. The increase of water and soil in the rock pushes open the cracks, again drawing more soil and water into it. This positive feedback loop continues, unless clay plugs into the cracks in the bedrock, at which time a pond may form. A sudden cover-collapse sinkhole occurs when the top soil above dissolving bedrock does not sink, but forms a bridge over the soil that is sinking beneath it.

Both kinds of sinkholes can occur naturally or through human influence. While sinkholes tend to form naturally in karst areas, sinkholes can form in other geological areas that have been altered by humans such as mining, sewers, hydraulic fracture drilling, groundwater pumping, irrigation, or storage ponds. In all of these cases, and others, the cause for the sinkhole is that support for surface soil has been weakened or substantially removed.

In the United States, 20% of land in the United States is susceptible to sinkholes. Most of this area lies in Florida, Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. In Louisiana, most of the sinkholes are precipitated by the human-influenced collapse of salt dome caverns. The collapse of a salt dome is usually a slow process; however, it may occur suddenly and without any advance warning.

Location

Currently, there are ten identifiable salt dome locations in Iberia Parish. In addition, there is one salt dome in which its two mile buffer extends into Iberia Parish. Figure 2-29 displays the locations of these salt domes with their relative location to the nearest jurisdiction. As depicted in Figure 2-29, the salt domes are dispersed throughout Iberia Parish. While the majority of salt domes are located in unincorporated areas of the parish, the Jefferson Island salt dome completely encloses the City of Delcambre within its two mile buffer zone.

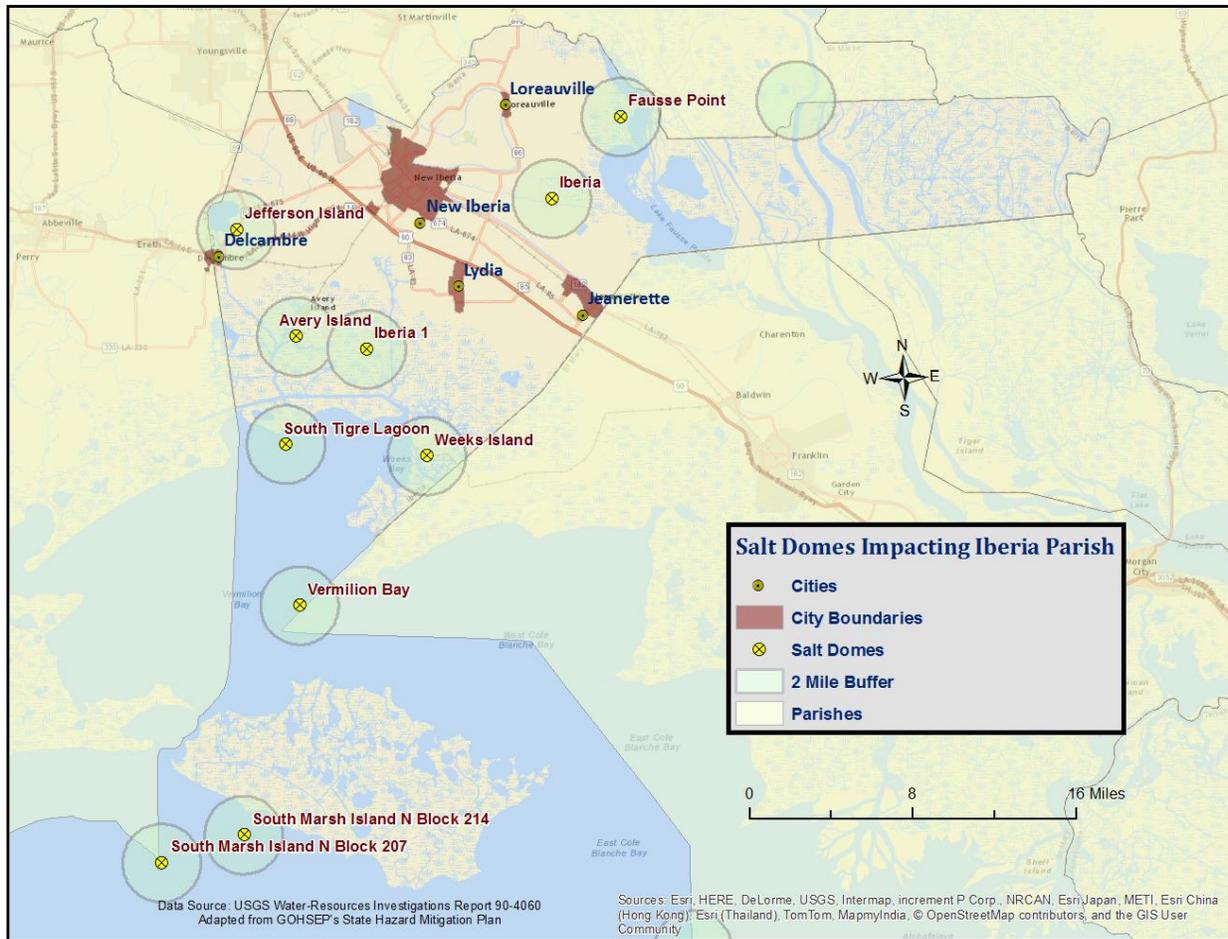


Figure 2-29: Salt dome locations in Iberia Parish relative to jurisdictions.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

There has been one recorded incident of sinkholes or salt dome collapses in Iberia Parish to date. Based on the State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan, sinkholes in the planning area would be anticipated to reach up to two square miles in size.

1980 Jefferson Island Sinkhole

On November 20, 1980, a Texaco drilling rig pierced one of the giant caverns of the Diamond Crystal Salt Company, which resulted in the flooding of the entire mine. When the cavern, located beneath the lake, was punctured, the cavern managed to consume the entirety of Lake Peigneur along with 65 acres of native wood land. The puncture created a giant vortex which also managed to consume nine barges loaded with trucks, rock salt, boats, and equipment along with the actual drilling rig. Eventually, nine of the barges were coughed up from the deep recesses of the lake after it was refilled by the Gulf of Mexico through the Delcambre Canal. Prior to the rupture, the Lake was a ten feet deep freshwater lake. Today it is a 1,003 ft. deep lake that has converted into salt water. Amazingly, no lives were lost during the formation of the sinkhole. It eventually took four years for the island to recover and rebuild.

Frequency

Because only one sinkhole has been reported in the last fifty year in Iberia Parish, the annual probability for a sinkhole is assessed at 2.5% for both Delcambre and the unincorporated areas of the parish. The remaining jurisdictions are not at risk as none of the sinkholes two mile buffer are within the jurisdictions.

Estimated Potential Losses

Each of the eleven salt domes that influence Iberia parish were analyzed to determine the number of people and houses that are potentially susceptible to losses from a sinkhole materializing from one of the salt domes. The following tables are based on conducting a two mile buffer around the center of the salt dome. The values were determined by querying the 2010 U.S. Census block data to determine the number of houses and people were located within two miles of each salt dome. The average value of a home in Iberia parish is \$101,200 according to the Census. This value was used to determine the potential estimated losses for residential structures. Critical facilities were also analyzed to determine if they fell within the \$2 mile buffer of the salt dome. Average value for occupancy group from HAZUS was used to estimate a total loss for any facilities that were within two miles of the salt dome.

The salt dome that poses the greatest risk is the Jefferson Island Salt Dome which has a buffer that extends into the city of Delcambre. The Jefferson Salt Dome is also the cavern that was punctured during the 1980 sinkhole formation. The Jefferson Island Salt Dome contained a total of 936 homes and 2,247 people within its two mile buffer. The Lake Chicot Salt Dome, located in St. Martin Parish, affects Iberia Parish but has no structures or people within a two mile buffer and has been discounted.

Table 2-41: Estimated Potential Losses from a Sinkhole formation.

Name	Number of Homes	Estimated Residential Losses	Critical Facilities	Estimated Critical Facilities Losses	Number of People
Fausse Salt Dome	14	\$1,416,800	0	\$0	35
Iberia Salt Dome	11	\$1,113,200	0	\$0	28
Iberia1 Salt Dome	1	\$101,200	0	\$0	1
Weeks Island	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
South Tiger Lagoon	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Avery Island	77	\$7,792,400	0	\$0	206
Jefferson Island	936	\$94,723,200	1	\$4,000,000	2,247
Vermillion Bay	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
South Marsh Island 214	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
South Marsh Island 207	0	\$0	0	\$0	0

Due to isolated locations of the sinkholes there is little to no risk to people with the exception being the residents within two miles of the Jefferson Island and Avery Island salt domes. The Avery Island, Fausse and Iberia salt domes also pose some risk but not nearly to the same degree as the Jefferson Island salt dome.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-3 for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to sinkholes due to proximity within two miles of a salt dome.

Coastal Land Loss

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 concentrated 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 – twelve inches per century, while future sea level rise could be within the range of one – 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 2-30) and subsidence rates (Figure 2-31) have been quantified for Iberia 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 three mi² for a net loss of 32 mi² per year. Land loss is primarily currently occurring in unincorporated Iberia Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Coastal land loss is an ongoing process, including discrete (hurricanes) and continuous (subsidence, sea level rise) processes. While historic flood loss data undoubtedly includes the effects of coastal land loss, specific previous occurrences have not been identified as a source of direct disaster damage in Louisiana. Rather, the effects of the underlying flood or hurricane storm surge hazard are recorded. Land loss is a significant hazard and the assessment of the added flood impacts caused by land loss is quantified in the following sections.

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.).

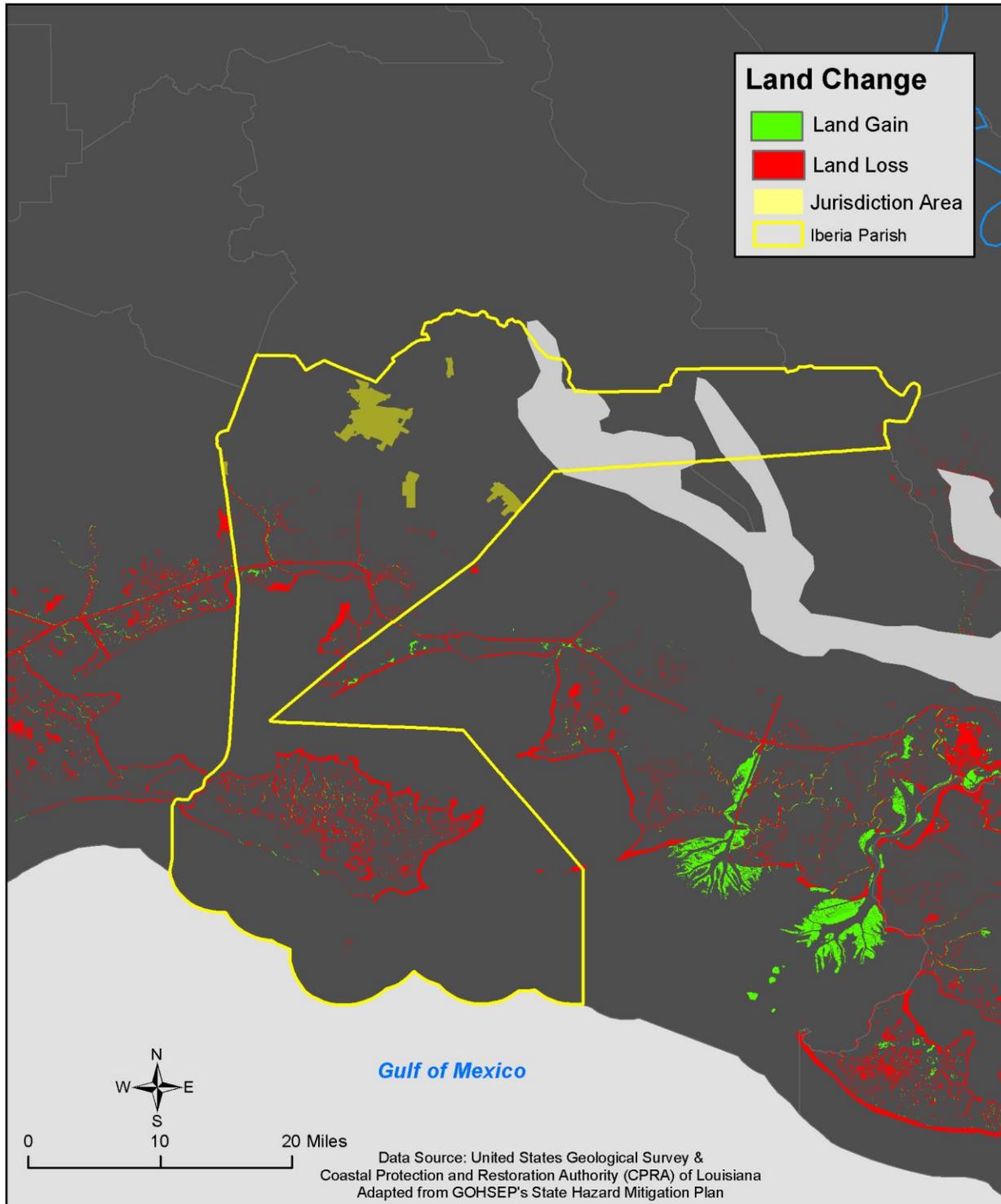


Figure 2-30: Historical areas of land loss and gain between 1932 and 2010.
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

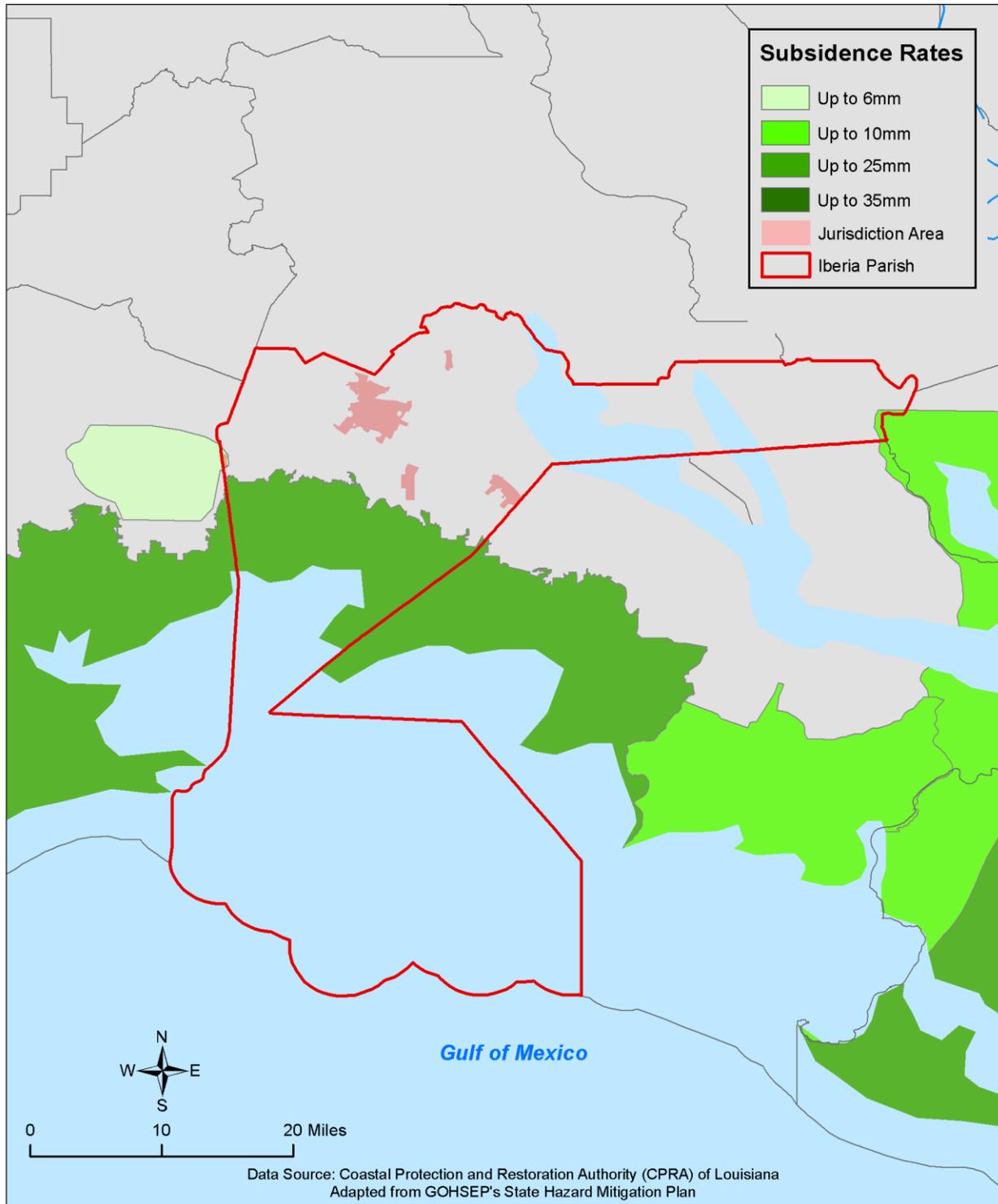


Figure 2-31: Maximum annual subsidence rates based on subsidence zones in coastal Louisiana.
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

Estimated Potential Losses

To determine the estimated potential losses, the methodology implemented in the 2014 Louisiana State Plan Update was used. In the state plan, two parameters were considered to estimate the projected increase in coastal flood losses from storm surge scenarios – global sea level rise and subsidence. A timeframe of ten years was used for evaluation of future effects of sea level rise and subsidence for comparison with current conditions. The NOAA Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model was used to estimate the maximum of maximum (MOM) storm surge elevations for a Category 1 hurricane at mean tide along the coast of Louisiana. The MOM scenario is not designed to describe the storm surge that would result from a particular event, but rather evaluates the impacts of multiple hurricane scenarios with varying forward speeds and storm track trajectories to create the maximum storm surge elevation surface that would occur given the simultaneous occurrence of all hurricane events for a given category.

There are many global sea level rise scenarios from which to select; however, within a ten-year timeframe, methods that predict accelerating sea level rise rates do not deviate significantly from straight line methods. Therefore, a linear sea level rise projection for the sea level rise occurring in ten years (SLR₂₀₂₄) using a linear global sea level rise rate of 3.1 mm/year was used (IPCC, 2007), which is also in accordance with the CPRA Coastal Master Plan. This resulted in an increase of 0.1 feet, which was applied to the NOAA MOM storm surge elevation results over the model output domain.

$$SLR_{2024} = 0.0031 \frac{m}{year} \times 10 \text{ years}$$

$$SLR_{2024} = 0.031 \text{ meters} = 0.10 \text{ ft in 2024}$$

To estimate the effects of subsidence, the elevation profile for southern Louisiana was separated into sections based on subsidence zones. The 20th percentile values for subsidence were used, in accordance with the CPRA Master Plan, and subtracted from the digital elevation model (DEM) for each zone and re-joined to create a final subsided ground elevation layer.

To perform the economic loss assessment, depth grids were created for current conditions (SLOSH MOM Results – Current Land Elevation) and for projected 2024 conditions ([SLOSH MOM Results + 0.1 ft sea level rise] – [Current Land Elevation – Subsidence]). HAZUS-MH was used to calculate economic loss for the current and future depth grids.

Figure 2-32 shows the projected increase in total flood loss resulting from a SLOSH Category 1 MOM in the year 2014, with many areas, primarily in unincorporated Iberia Parish, expecting increase in losses. Some areas that would be currently unaffected by a SLOSH Category 1 MOM would be impacted in ten years based on subsidence and sea level rise projections (Figure 2-33).

To determine annual potential loss estimates for coastal land loss, increased exposure estimates over the next ten years calculated using HAZUS-MH were annualized at the parish level (Figure 2-34). To provide an annual estimated potential loss per jurisdiction, the total loss for the census block groups within each jurisdiction were calculated. Based on hazard exposure, Table 2-41 provides an estimate of annual potential losses for Iberia Parish.

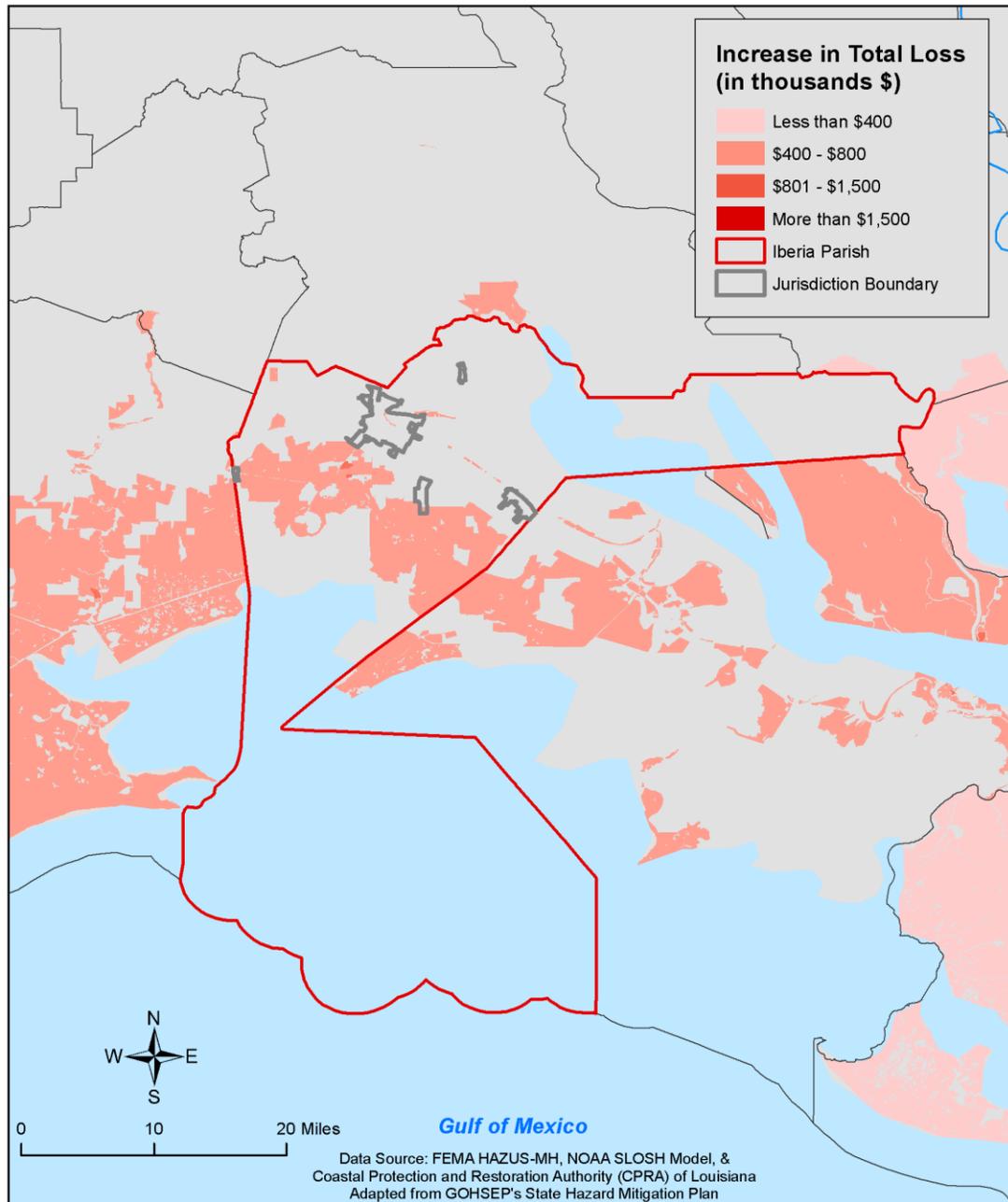


Figure 2-32: Increase in total loss estimates in 2024 by census block group based on the HAZUS-MH flood model and NOAA SLOSH model.
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

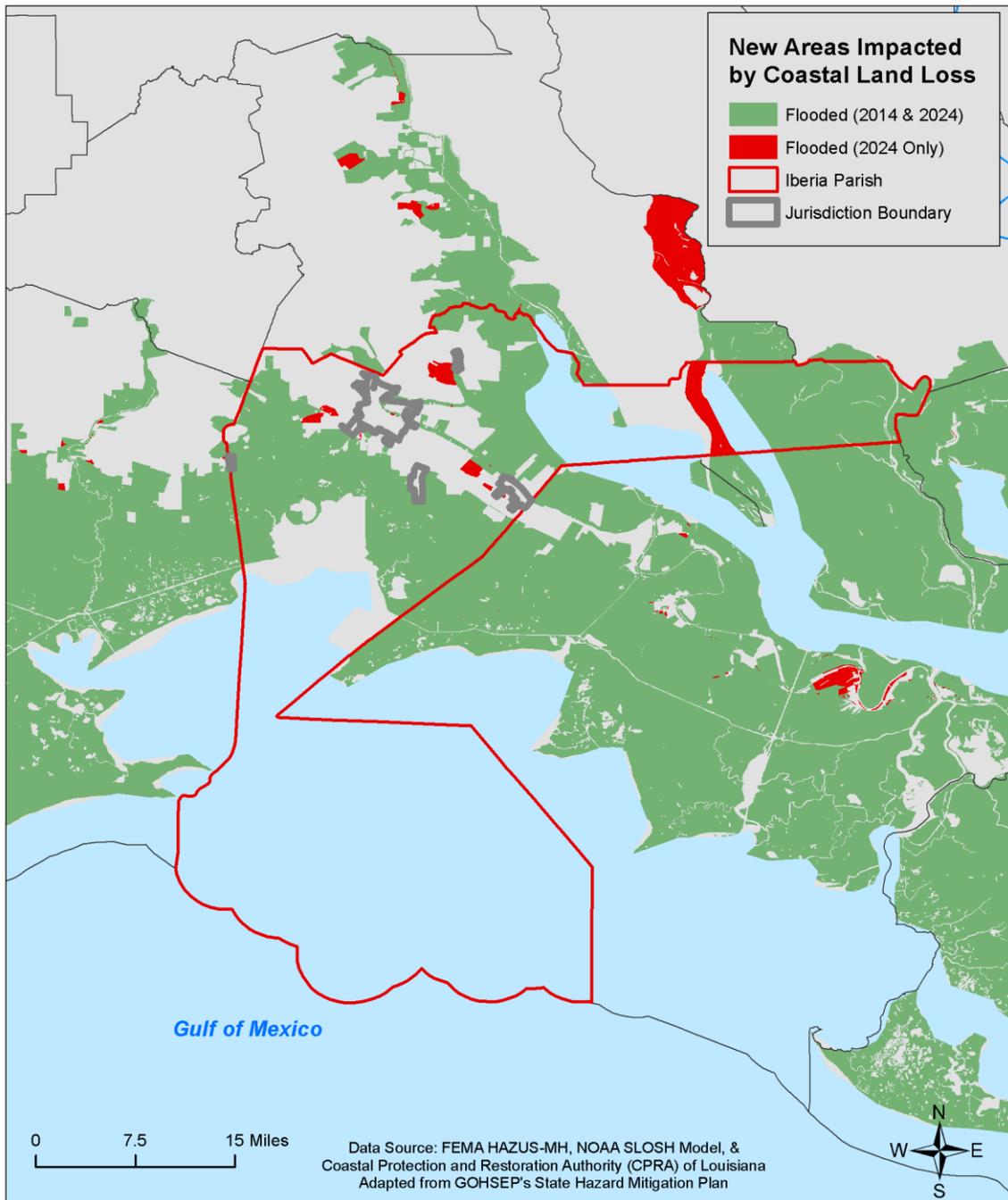


Figure 2-33: Census block groups not currently impacted by Category 1 hurricane storm surge but expected to be impacted in 2024 are shown in red. (Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

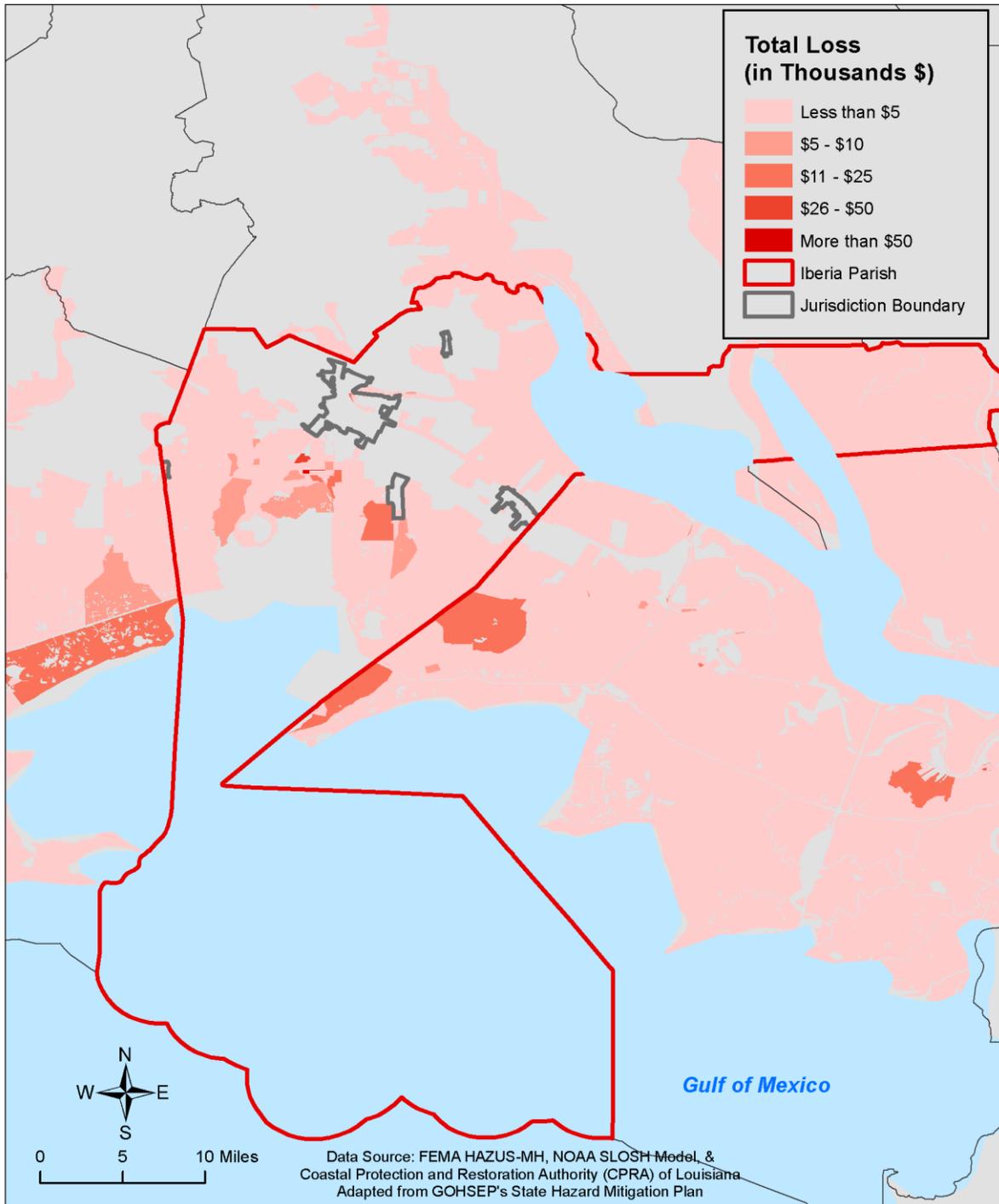


Figure 2-34: Estimated annual losses for coastal land loss by parish.

*Table 2-42: Estimated annual losses for coastal land loss in Iberia Parish.
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)*

Coastal Land Loss Estimated Annual Potential Losses for Iberia Parish				
Unincorporated Iberia Parish	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
\$652,572	\$3,333	\$3,320	\$0	\$875

Table 2-42 shows the current and future exposure potential based on the HAZUS-MH 2.1 inventory database.

Threat to People

Coastal land loss can impact all demographics and age groups. Buildings located within highly vulnerable coastal land loss areas could be eventually permanently shut down and forced to re-locate. Long-term sheltering and permanent relocation could be a concern for communities that are at the highest risk for future coastal land loss. The total population within the parish that is susceptible to the effects of coastal land loss is shown in Table 2-43.

*Table 2-43: Number of people susceptible to coastal land loss in Iberia Parish.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Parish (Unincorporated)	34,340	25,438	74.1%
Delcambre	1,866	1,866	100%
Jeanerette	5,530	497	8.9%
Loreauville	887	0	0%
New Iberia	30,617	678	2.2%

The HAZUS-MH hurricane model was used to identify populations vulnerable to coastal land loss throughout the jurisdictions in the tables below:

Table 2-44: Population vulnerable to coastal land loss in unincorporated Iberia Parish.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	25,438	100%
Persons Under 5 years	1,806	7.1%
Persons Under 18 years	6,764	26.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	3,332	13.1%
White	16,001	62.9%
Minority	9,437	37.1%

Table 2-45: Population vulnerable to coastal land loss in Delcambre.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Delcambre		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,866	100%
Persons Under 5 years	487	7.7%
Persons Under 18 years	520	27.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	243	13%
White	1,493	80%
Minority	373	20%

Table 2-46: Population vulnerable to coastal land loss in Jeanerette.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Jeanerette		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	497	100%
Persons Under 5 years	43	8.7%
Persons Under 18 years	145	29.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	68	13.7%
White	155	31.2%
Minority	342	68.8%

*Table 2-47: Population vulnerable to coastal land loss in New Iberia.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

New Iberia		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	678	100%
Persons Under 5 years	54	7.9%
Persons Under 18 years	185	27.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	93	13.7%
White	356	52.5%
Minority	322	47.5%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-3 for parish and municipality agricultural exposure to coastal land loss hazards.

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 and therefore 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, multicell, 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 multicell 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, and warming 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) have the ability to issue advisory messages based on forecasts and observations. The following are the advisory messages that may be issued 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 counties (parishes).

A variety of hazards might be produced by thunderstorms, including lightning, hail, tornadoes or waterspouts, flash floods, and high-speed winds called downbursts. Nevertheless, given all of these 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 develops in the upper atmosphere initially as ice crystals that are bounced about by high-velocity updraft winds. The ice crystals grow through deposition of water vapor onto their surface, fall partially to a level in the cloud where the temperature exceeds the freezing point, melt partially, get caught in another updraft whereupon re-freezing and deposition grows another concentric layer of ice, and fall after developing enough weight, sometimes after several trips up and down the cloud. The size of hailstones varies depending on the severity and size of the thunderstorm. Higher surface temperatures generally mean stronger updrafts, which allows more massive hailstones to be supported by updrafts, leaving them suspended longer. This longer time means larger hailstone sizes. The following tables display the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale along with a spectrum of hailstone diameters and their everyday equivalents.

Table 2-48: 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 2-239: 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 homes and other 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 Table 2-50.

*Table 2-50: 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
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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 mountainous 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.

Table 2-51 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 2-51: 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	
12	74+	Hurricane	

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 2-52: 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 a hailstorm is a climatological based hazard and has the same probability of occurring in Iberia parish as all of the adjacent parishes, the entire planning area for Iberia Parish is equally at risk for hailstorms to occur.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of one significant hailstorm occurring within the boundaries of Iberia Parish between the years of 1988-2014. The hailstorm diameters experienced in the Iberia Parish planning area have ranged from .75 inches to 4.25 inches according to the National Climatic Data Center. Figure 2-35 displays the density of hailstorms in the Iberia parish planning area. Hail events that have occurred since the plan was last updated are provided in the Table 2-53: Density of hailstorms by diameter from 1950-2014.. These occurrences were located using the NCDC database and searches on the internet. Thunderstorms that produce hail are a relatively common occurrence in the planning area and routinely go undocumented or do not cause significant damages. The recorded observations in the last five years did not result in significant damage. It is expected that the Iberia Parish planning area will continue to experience hail storms with hail up to 2.25" in diameter.

Table 2-53: Density of hailstorms by diameter from 1950-2014.
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

Date	Recorded Hail Size	Location
April 10, 2010	0.75"	Coteau (Unincorporated Iberia Parish)
April 2, 2012	1"	Delcambre New Iberia Unincorporated Iberia Parish
May 22, 2012	0.88"	Jeanerette
June 6, 2012	0.75"	Lydia (Unincorporated Iberia Parish)
July 20, 2012	0.88"	Lydia (Unincorporated Iberia Parish)
April 14, 2013	2"	New Iberia
May 22, 2013	2.25"	Loreauville
April 6, 2014	1"	New Iberia

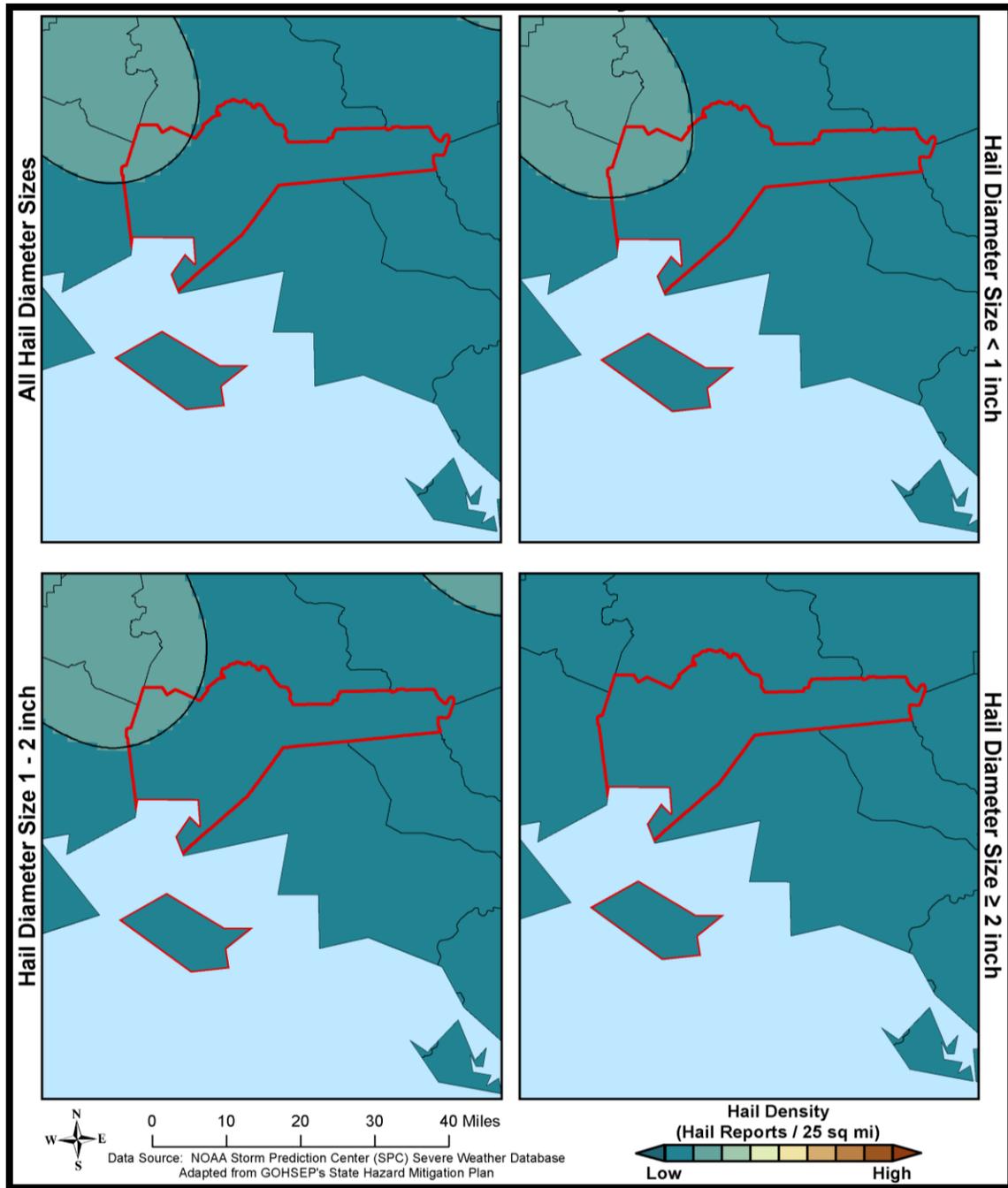


Figure 2-35: Hail Density Reports for Iberia Parish

Frequency

The State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation plan estimated the probability of occurrence of significant hail events at approximately 4%, with a return frequency of eight or more years, the lowest probability that was assessed in the State plan for the hailstorm hazard. The probability was determined based on a review of significant hail data that has caused damages in the last twenty five years, in which Iberia parish has had one recorded event (Figure 2-36).

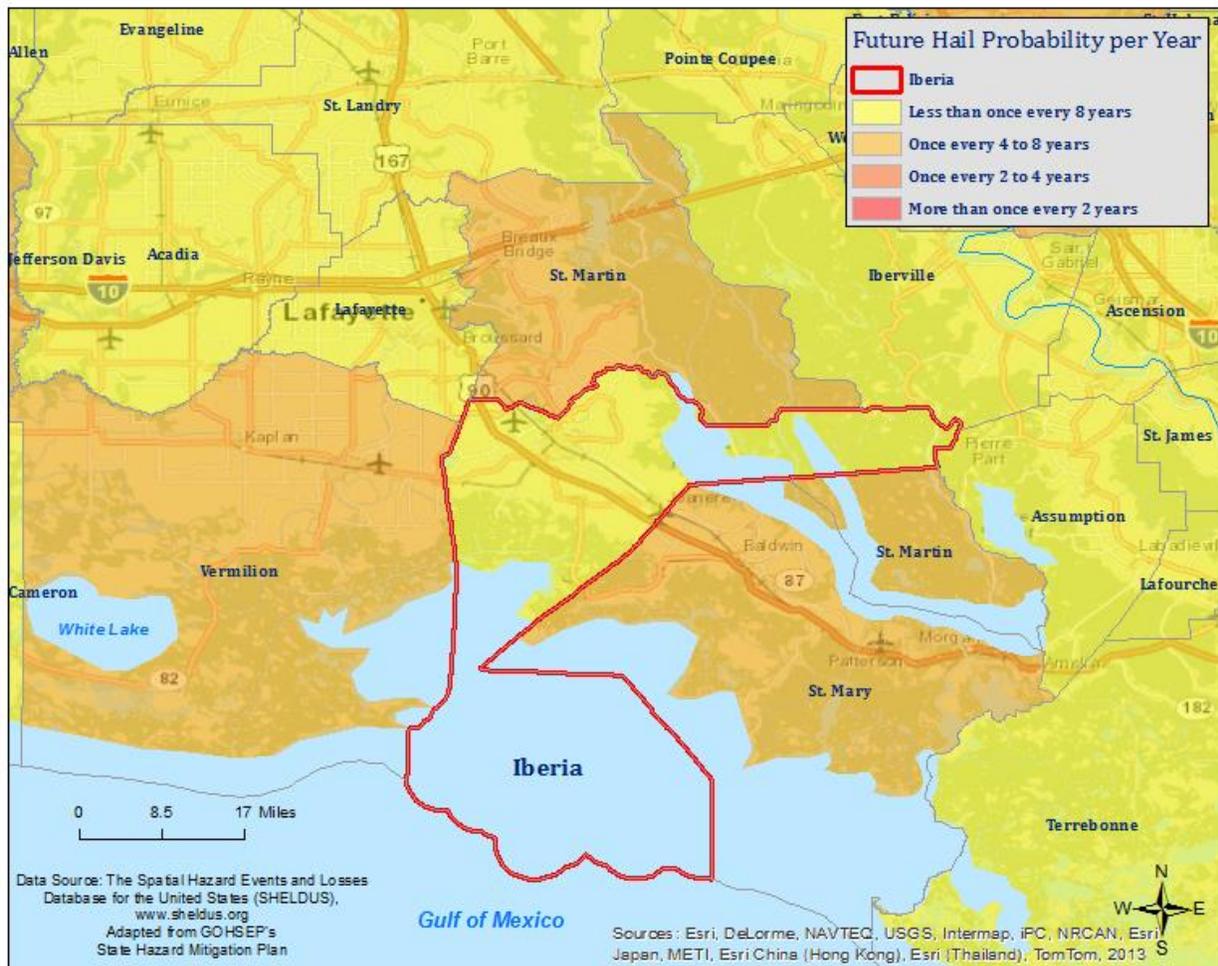


Figure 2-36: Probability of hailstorm events in Iberia Parish from 1987-2012. (Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, property damage due to hailstorms in Iberia Parish has totaled approximately \$67,655 since 1960. A list of total damages by event can be found in Table 2-52. To estimate the potential losses of a severe weather event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for hailstorms were divided by the total number of years of available hailstorm data in SHELDUS (1960 –

2014). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$1,253. To access potential losses to the participating jurisdictions, 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 estimate of potential property losses for Iberia Parish:

*Table 2-54: Property damage caused by hailstorms in Iberia Parish.
(Source: SHEL DUS)*

Date	Property Damage
April 1962	\$3,013
July 1963	\$1,982
April 1964	\$14,677
June 1967	\$1,816
July 1967	\$1,362
May 1968	\$17
July 1970	\$833
March 1971	\$11,234
February 1972	\$13,932
March 1972	\$3,496
November 1972	\$1,088
May 1974	\$315
May 1975	\$11,276
June 1981	\$213
May 1985	\$1,546
April 1991	\$855

Table 2-55: Estimated annual property losses in Iberia Parish from hailstorms.

Hailstorm Estimated Annual Potential Losses for Iberia Parish				
Unincorporated Iberia Parish (47% of Population)	Delcambre (2% of Population)	Jeanerette (8% of Population)	Loreauville (1% of Population)	New Iberia (42% of Population)
\$589	\$25	\$100	\$13	\$526

The Parish has suffered no deaths or injuries due to hailstorms from 1960 – 2014.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-3 for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to hailstorms.

High Winds

Location

Because high winds are a climatological based hazard and have the same probability of occurring in Iberia parish as all of the municipalities, the entire planning area for Iberia Parish is equally at risk for high winds.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

For purposes of determining whether or not a wind event is significant, a baseline of 39 mph was established which equates to Gale force winds according to the Beaufort Wind. Since the previous update there have been many occasions in the last five years in which sustained wind speeds reached at least 39 mph in Iberia parish. It is expected that the Iberia Parish planning area will continue to experience wind speeds at the 64 mph level and below.

In the last five years, the National Climatic for Data Center has seven events that impacted the Iberia Parish planning area. Winds experienced throughout the Iberia parish planning area caused property and crop damages. Table 2-56 provides a full listed of all recorded significant wind events in the last five years.

Table 2-56: Previous High Wind Events in Iberia Parish.

Location	Date	Recorded Wind Speeds	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Delcambre	5/25/2009	60 mph	\$10,000	\$0
Unincorporated Iberia Parish	1/18/2011	64 mph	\$10,000	\$0
New Iberia	4/4/2011	64 mph	\$3,000	\$0
Jeanerette	4/4/2011	64 mph	\$1,000	\$0
Jeanerette	6/6/2011	60 mph	\$10,000	\$0
Unincorporated Iberia Parish	7/3/2011	60 mph	\$20,000	\$0
New Iberia	7/3/2012	60 mph	\$0	\$0
Loreauville	01/10/2013	45 mph	\$0	\$0
New Iberia	4/6/2014	60 mph	\$2,000	\$0

Frequency

High winds are a fairly common occurrence within Iberia Parish with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 100%. According to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Iberia parish planning area has a future probability of experiencing one to wind wind events annually as seen in Figure 2-37.

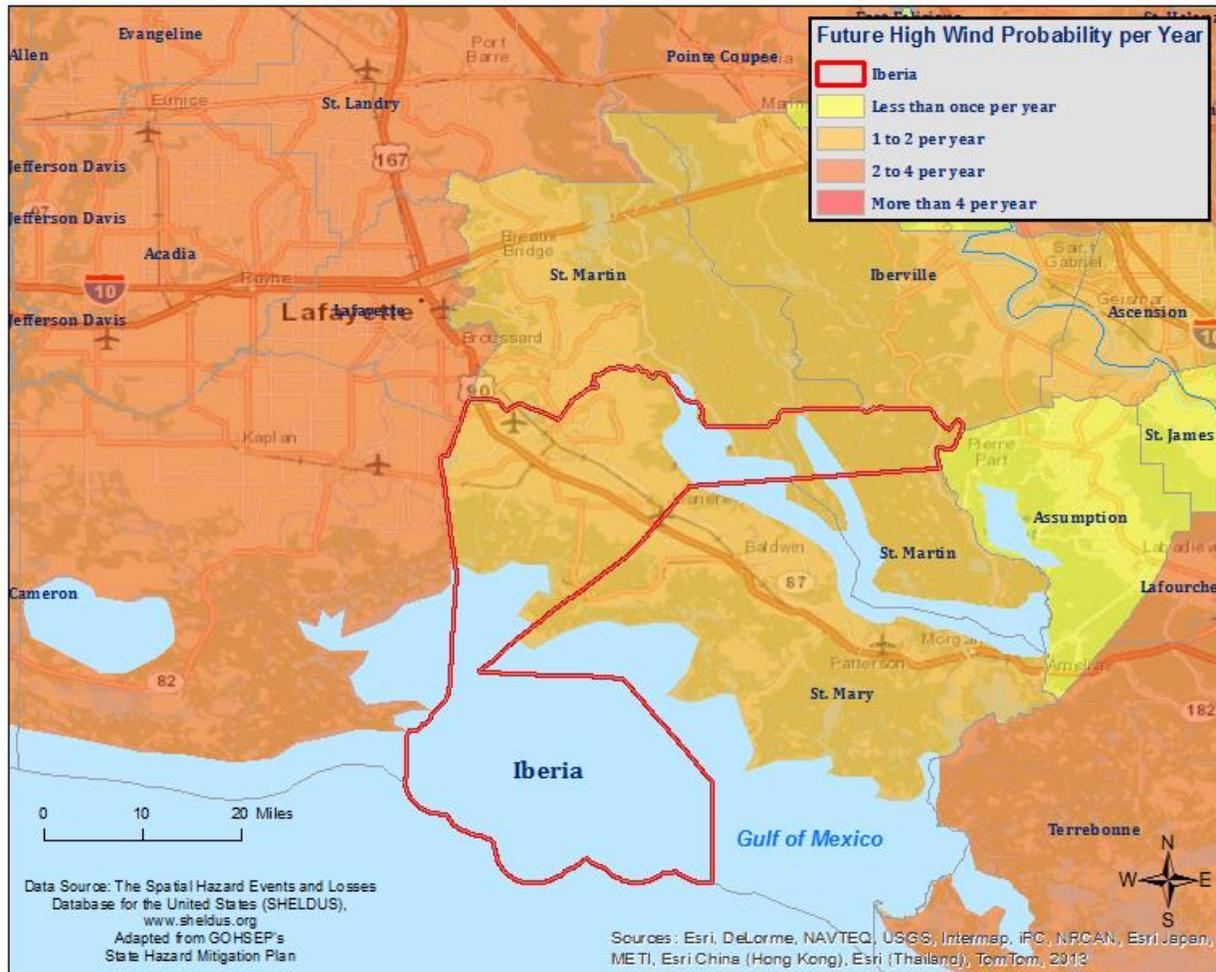


Figure 2-37: Probability of high wind events in Iberia and adjacent parishes.
(Source: State of Louisiana 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan)

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1960, there have been 79 significant wind events that have resulted in property damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled \$733,129. To estimate the potential losses of a wind event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events were divided by the total number of years of available wind data in SHELDUS (1960 – 2014). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$13,576. To access potential losses to the participating jurisdictions, 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 estimate of potential property losses for Iberia Parish:

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-3 for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to high winds.

Table 2-57: Estimated annual property losses in Iberia parish resulting from wind damage.

Wind Estimated Annual Potential Losses for Iberia Parish				
Unincorporated Iberia Parish (47% of Population)	Delcambre (2% of Population)	Jeanerette (8% of Population)	Loreauville (1% of Population)	New Iberia (42% of Population)
\$6,380	\$272	\$1,086	\$136	\$5702

There have been two reported injuries and one death as a result of a wind event over the 54 year record.

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 Iberia Parish, making all jurisdictions equally at risk for lightning.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

The SHELDUS database reports a total of eleven lightning events occurring within the boundaries of Iberia Parish between the years of 1989-2014. The SHELDUS 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 Iberia Parish which occur on a nearly monthly basis but are rarely reported. Since the last update of this Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, there have been two significant lightning events which can be seen below.

Table 2-58: Previous Occurrences of Significant Lightning Strikes in Iberia Parish

Location	Date	Summary	Property Damage
Unincorporated Iberia Parish	7/10/2010	Lightning struck a house near New Iberia. The house was a complete loss due to a fire ignited by the lightning strike	\$213,367
Unincorporated Iberia Parish (Near Hwy 90)	8/6/2010	Lightning struck a house which burned to the ground.	\$213,667

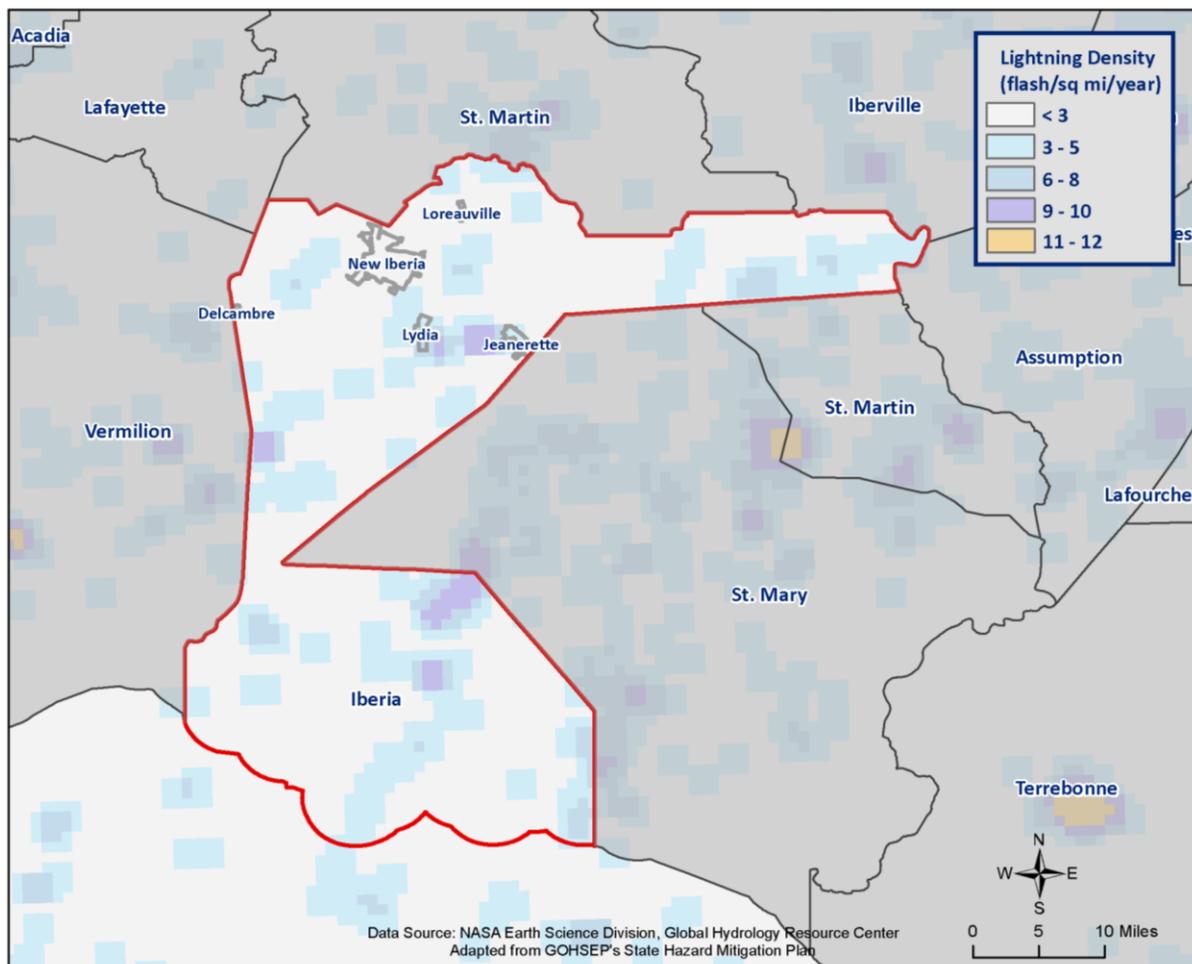


Figure 2-38: Lightning Density Reports for Iberia Parish

Frequency

Lightning can strike anywhere and is produced by every thunderstorm, so the chance of lightning occurring in the Iberia Parish planning area is high. However, lightning that meets the definition that is used by SHELDUS and the NCDP that actually results in damages to property and injury or death to people is a less likely event. The SHELDUS database indicates that there have been eleven significant lightning events over the last 25 years (1989-2014), establishing an annual probability of 44%.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1989, there have been eleven significant lightning events that have resulted in property damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with those events have totaled \$1,061,186. To estimate the potential losses of a lightning event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for lightning events was divided by the total number of years of available major lightning strike data in SHELDUS (1960 – 2014). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$42,447. To assess potential losses to the participating jurisdictions, 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 estimate of potential property losses for Iberia Parish:

Table 2-59: Estimated annual property losses in Iberia Parish from lightning.

Lightning Estimated Annual Potential Losses for Iberia Parish				
Unincorporated Iberia Parish (47% of Population)	Delcambre (2% of Population)	Jeanerette (8% of Population)	Loreauville (1% of Population)	New Iberia (42% of Population)
\$19,950	\$849	\$3,396	\$200	\$17,828

There have been eight reported injuries as a result of a lightning strike over the 54 year record. There have also been two deaths for Iberia Parish relating to lightning events.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-3 for parish and municipality building exposure to lightning hazards.

Tornadoes

Tornadoes (also called twisters and 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, which usually occurs in a counterclockwise direction 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 2-60 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 2-60: 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 2-61: 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 of 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.

Scale	Typical Damage
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.

Table 2-62: 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
Wind speed (mph)	Fujita Scale					
	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
	<73	73-112	113-157	158-206	207-260	>261

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 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 Doppler 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 on 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 missiles 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 Iberia parish with actual locations, tornadoes in general are a climatological based hazard and have the same approximate probability of occurring in Iberia parish as any of the jurisdictions within the parish. Because a tornado has a similar probability of striking anywhere within the planning area for Iberia parish, all jurisdictions are equally at risk for tornadoes.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Iberia Parish has not experienced any federally declared disasters due to a tornado alone. SHELUDS reports a total of twelve tornadoes or waterspouts occurring within the boundaries of Iberia Parish between the years of 1989-2014 (Table 2-58). The tornadoes experienced in Iberia Parish have ranged from EF0 to EF1 on the EF scale and ranged from F0 to F2 on the F scale. Based on previous occurrences, the Iberia Parish planning area is most likely to experience a tornado of the EF1 magnitude; however, as a worse-case scenario, the planning area should prepare for a tornado of the EF2 magnitude.

The tornado that caused the most damage to property was an F1 that occurred on March 2, 1999. The tornado passed through the center of Jeanerette destroying over twenty buildings and damaging an additional 75 buildings. The tornado that resulted in the most injuries in Iberia parish was an F1 that occurred on January 4, 2007 near the town of Lydia. Three mobile homes near the area of Neco Town Road and US 90 were flipped due to high winds injuring seven people, and one mobile home was destroyed once the tornado passed over US 90 fatally injuring two people and injuring an additional three people. In total, the tornado accounted for fifteen injuries and two deaths.

Table 2-63: Historical tornadoes in Iberia Parish with locations from 1989-2014.

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
May 18, 1989	.3 mile path with a width of 30 yards.	\$9,393	Unincorporated Area	F1
August 21, 1990	.3 mile path with a width of 13 yards. Significant damage to a fence and storage building.	\$89	New Iberia	F0
November 21, 1992	2 mile path with a width of 73 yards.	\$41,510	Unincorporated Area	F2
November 10, 1998	1 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Roof partially blown off a mobile home.	\$28,582	New Iberia	F0

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
January 2, 1999	4 mile path with a width of 200 yards. 3 schools and 20 buildings and homes damaged.	\$2,097,451	New Iberia	F1
March 2, 1999	2 mile path with a width of 50 yards. A third of the town of Jeanerette was damaged.	\$2,796,602	Jeanerette	F1
September 21, 2006	2 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Significant tree damage.	\$5,777	Unincorporated Area	F0
January 4, 2007	15.07 mile path with a width of 100 yards. Major damage to brick homes and mobile homes.	\$1,685,309	Lydia	F1
February 13, 2007	0.46 mile path with a width of 25 yards. Minor damage homes and a vehicle.	\$33,706	Oliver	EF0
February 12, 2008	0.17 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Minor damage to Teche Oil Company and vehicles.	\$21,639	New Iberia	EF0
August 8, 2008	0.57 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Significant damage to vehicles and a funeral home roof.	\$216,399	New Iberia	EF0
January 10, 2013	5.53 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Damaged the roofs and sidings of mobile homes and buildings.	\$100,000	Lydia	EF1

Since 2010, the year the last update to this hazard mitigation plan was written, Iberia parish has had one tornado touch down. The following is a brief synopsis of this event:

January 10, 2013– EF1 Tornado in Lydia

A stalled frontal boundary produced an extended duration of rain, thunderstorms, and tornadoes. A tornado touched down near Mecco Town Road peeling roofs and siding off of 6 mobile homes and pushing 3 single-wide mobile homes off their pilings. The tornado touch down again on Orange Grove Avenue ripping a section of a roof off of a barn and destroying several buildings. The tornado's final damage location was Cajun Drive where it damaged several buildings including a mobile home that was blown off its pilings.

Frequency / Probability

Tornadoes are a sporadic occurrence within Iberia Parish with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at approximately 48%. Figure 2-40 displays the density of tornado touchdowns in Iberia Parish and neighboring parishes. Based on the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the overall probability of a tornado touching down in Iberia Parish is medium, with one likely to occur once every two to four years as indicated in Figure 2-41.

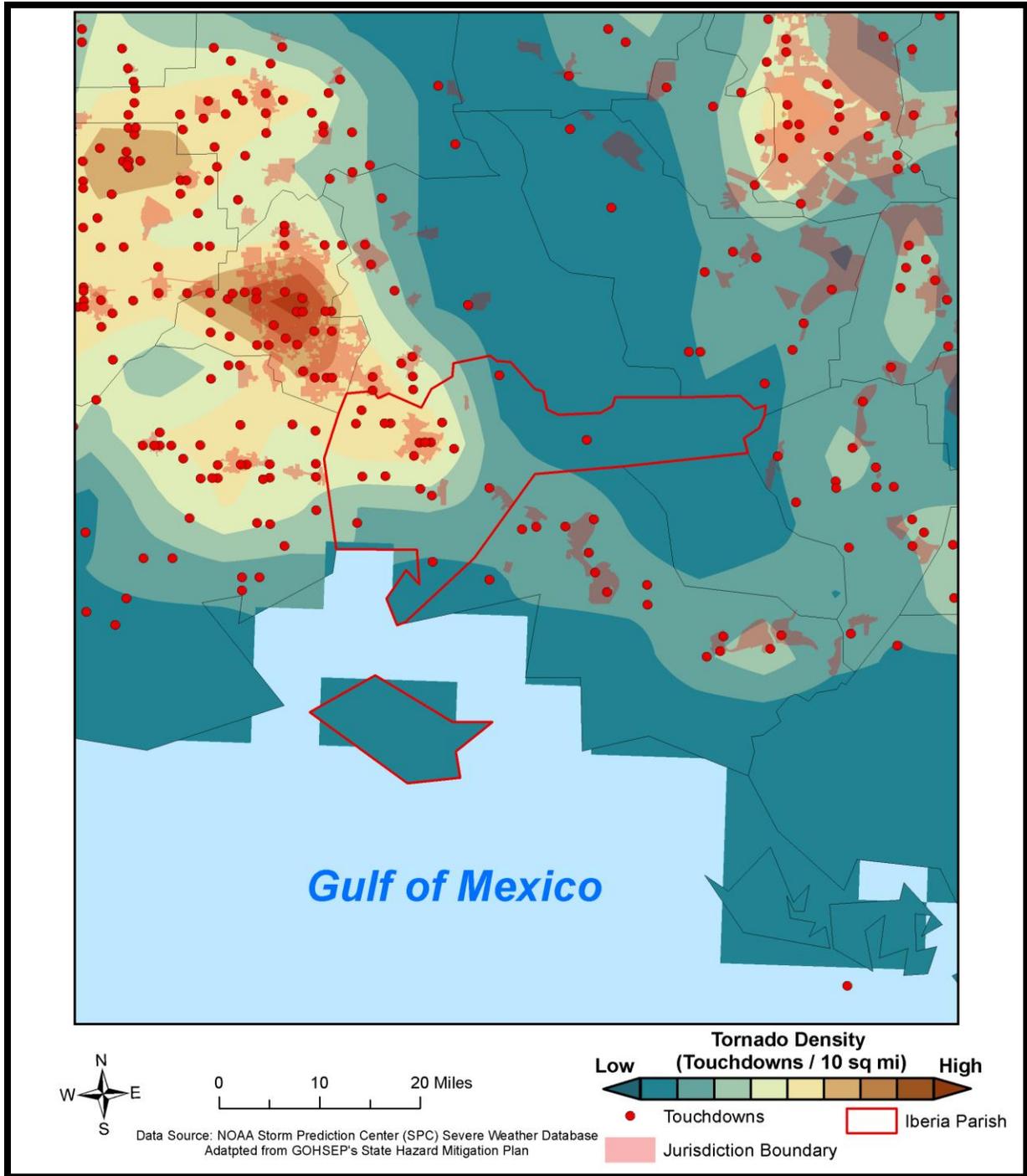


Figure 2-39: Location and density of tornadoes to touchdown in GOHSEP Region 2.
(Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

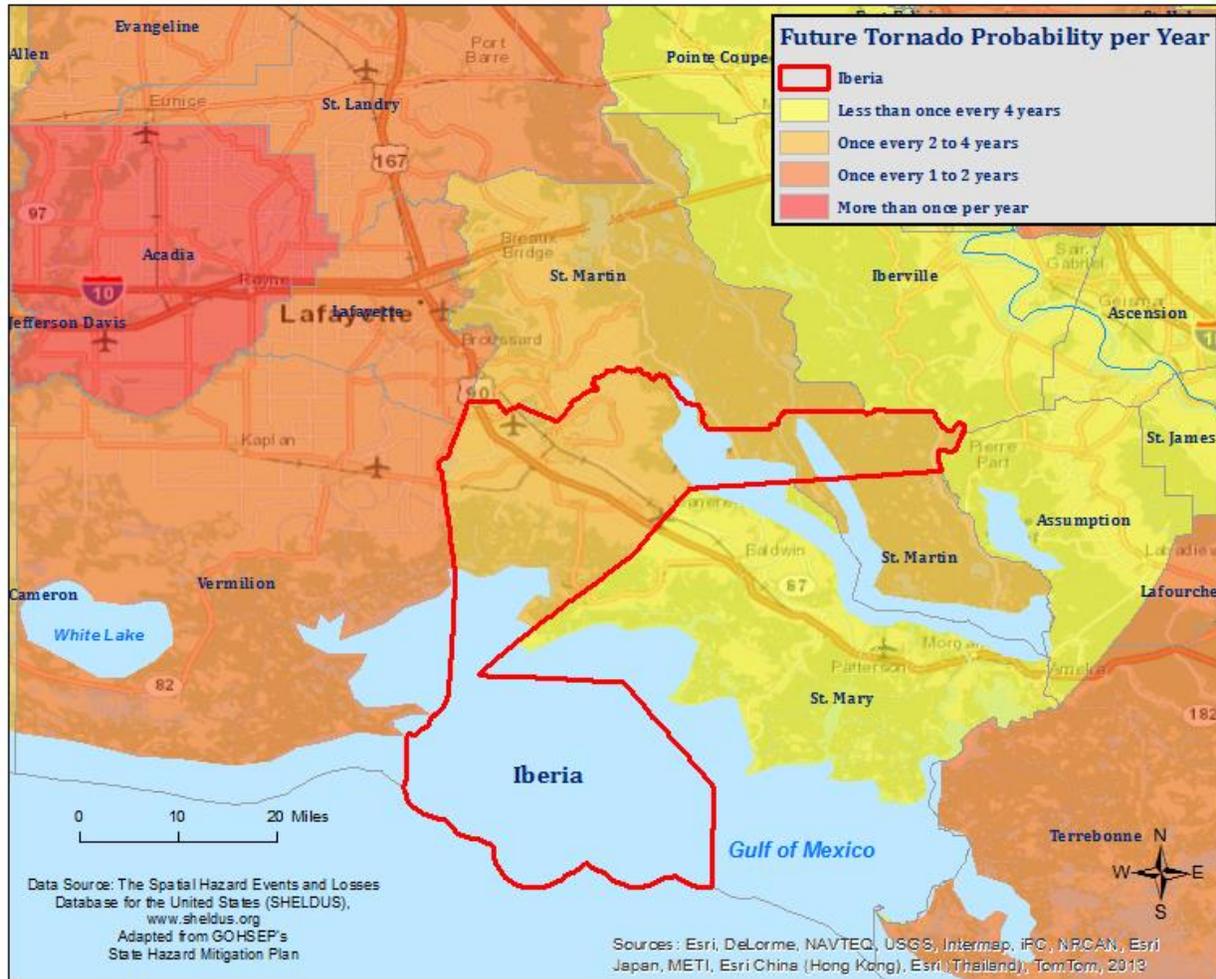


Figure 2-40: Probability of tornado events in Iberia and adjacent parishes based on data from 1987-2012. (Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, there have been 24 tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage between 1989 to 2014. The total damage from the actual claims for property is \$7,036,458 with an average cost of \$586,372 per tornado strike. When annualizing the total cost over the 25 year record, total annual losses based on tornadoes are estimated to be \$281,458. 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, Table 2-64 provides an annual estimate of potential losses for Iberia parish.

Table 2-64: Estimated annual losses for tornadoes in Iberia Parish.

Tornado Estimated Annual Potential Losses for Iberia Parish				
Unincorporated Iberia Parish (47% of Population)	Delcambre (2% of Population)	Jeanerette (8% of Population)	Loreauville (1% of Population)	New Iberia (42% of Population)
\$132,285	\$5,629	\$22,517	\$2,815	\$118,212

Table 2-65 presents an analysis of building exposure that are susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for Iberia Parish along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

Table 2-65: Building exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in Iberia Parish.
(Source: FEMA's HAZUS-MH 2.2)

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes Exposure Types (\$1,000)							
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education	Mobile Homes (%)
8,815,128	840,795	343,181	14,197	123,368	26,610	44,339	21.5%

The Parish has suffered through a total of twelve days in which tornadoes or waterspouts have accounted for two deaths and twenty injuries during this 25 year period (Table 2-66). The majority of injuries (18) occurred in unincorporated areas and the remaining two injuries occurred in Jeanerette during the March 2, 1999 tornado. The two deaths reported in Iberia Parish were the result of the January 4, 2007 tornado that touched down in the unincorporated area of Lydia. The average injury per event for Iberia parish is 1.7 per tornado with an average of 0.8 per year for the 25 year period. The average death per event is 0.17 with an average of 0.08 per year for the 25 year period.

Table 2-66: Tornadoes in Iberia Parish by magnitude that caused injuries or deaths.

Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries
May 18, 1989	F1	0	1
November 21, 1992	F2	0	2
March 2, 1999	F1	0	2
January 4, 2007	F1	2	15

In accessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 22% of all housing in Iberia parish consists of manufactured housing. Based on location data collected by the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute, there are 31 known locations where manufactured housing and recreational vehicle parks are concentrated. The location of these parks can be seen in Figure 2-42.

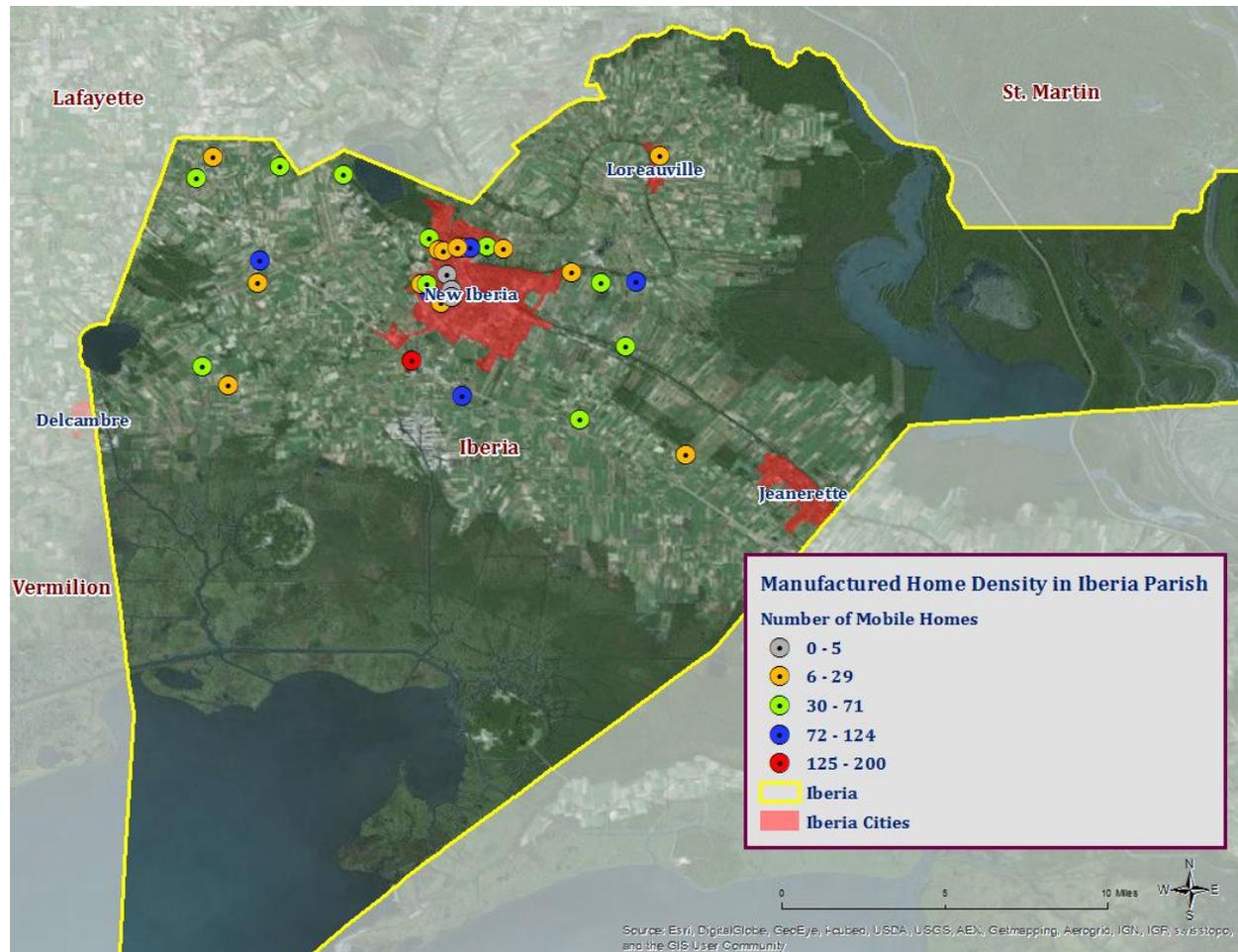


Figure 2-41: Location of manufactured house and R.V. parks throughout Iberia Parish.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-3 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, forming a tropical depression (defined when the maximum sustained surface wind speed is 38 mph or less), then a tropical storm (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). Table 2-67 presents the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, which categorizes tropical cyclones based on sustained winds.

Table 2-67: 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	
Tropical Storm	39-73 mph	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 likely will 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 will 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.
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Many associated hazards can occur during a hurricane, including heavy rain, 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 twenty 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 high numbers 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 in St. Bernard Parish, near Alluvial City.

Property can be damaged by the various forces that accompany a tropical storm. 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 pressures 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). Buildings needing maintenance and mobile homes are most subject to wind damage. High winds mean bigger waves. Extended pounding by waves can demolish any structure not properly designed. The waves also erode sand beaches, roads, and foundations. When foundations are undermined, 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 to all of south Louisiana. With any single hurricane having the potential to devastate multiple parishes during a single event, the risk of a tropical cyclone has the

probability of impacting anywhere within the planning area for Iberia parish. As such, all jurisdictions are equally at risk for tropical cyclones.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

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 SHELDUS database reports a total of five tropical cyclone events occurring within the boundaries of Iberia Parish between the years 2002-2013 (Table 2-68). The previous update to the hazard mitigation plan included five significant tropical cyclone events that impacted the parish. The tropical cyclone events experienced in Iberia Parish include depressions, storms, and hurricanes.

*Table 2-68: Historical tropical cyclone events in Iberia Parish from 1960 - 2013.
(Source: SHELDUS)*

Date	Name	Storm Type While Impacting Parish Name Parish
September , 1961	Carla	Tropical Storm
September, 1963	Cindy	Tropical Storm
September 10, 1965	Betsy	Hurricane – Cat 2
August, 1969	Camille	Hurricane – Cat 3
August , 1978	Debra	Tropical Storm
July, 1979	Bob	Tropical Storm
September, 1980	Danielle	Tropical Storm
August 15, 1985	Danny	Hurricane-Cat 1
October 29, 1985	Juan	Tropical Storm
August 10, 1988	Beryl	Tropical Depression
June, 1989	Allison	Tropical Storm
July, 1989	Chantal	Tropical Storm
October, 1989	Jerry	Tropical Storm
August 26, 1992	Andrew	Hurricane – Cat 3
September 30, 1998	Georges	Tropical Storm
September 25, 2002	Isidore	Tropical Storm
October 3, 2002	Lili	Hurricane – Cat 1
September 23, 2005	Rita	Tropical Storm
September 1, 2008	Gustav	Hurricane – Cat 2
September 12, 2008	Ike	Tropical Storm
August 29, 2012	Isaac	Tropical Storm

Hurricane Betsy (1965)

Hurricane Betsy made landfall in September 1965 as a Category 3 hurricane and caused extensive damage in Iberia Parish. Winds were measured at up to 92 mph, and an estimated \$7,812,500 dollars of damage occurred. Many injuries resulted with 74 fatalities occurring statewide.

Hurricane Andrew (1992)

Hurricane Andrew came ashore in Louisiana August 26, 1992, as a Category 3 storm. As it traveled through Iberia Parish, it brought heavy rains and hurricane force winds. In Jeanerette, an anemometer measured sustained winds at 80 mph. Many houses, mobile homes, and businesses suffered extensive damage, and two high schools in Jeanerette and New Iberia had significant roof damage. The heavy winds downed trees and power lines and caused extensive damage to crops. Before Hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit in 2005, Andrew was considered the most costly storm in U.S. history with damage totals nearing \$25 billion.

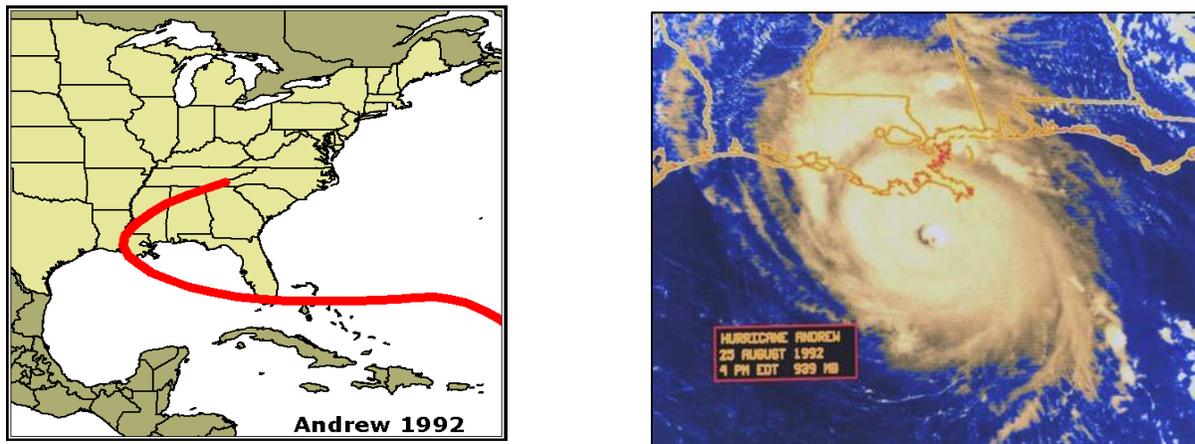


Figure 2-42: Hurricane Andrew Path and satellite image taken on 25 August 1992.

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 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 and Mississippi border. Hurricane Katrina caused minimal damage to Iberia Parish but presented many challenges for housing more than 2,000 evacuees from the eastern part of the state in motels, shelters, and private residences. Volunteers coordinated and supported more than 1,200 meals per day, created shelters and services centers, and responded to evacuee needs.

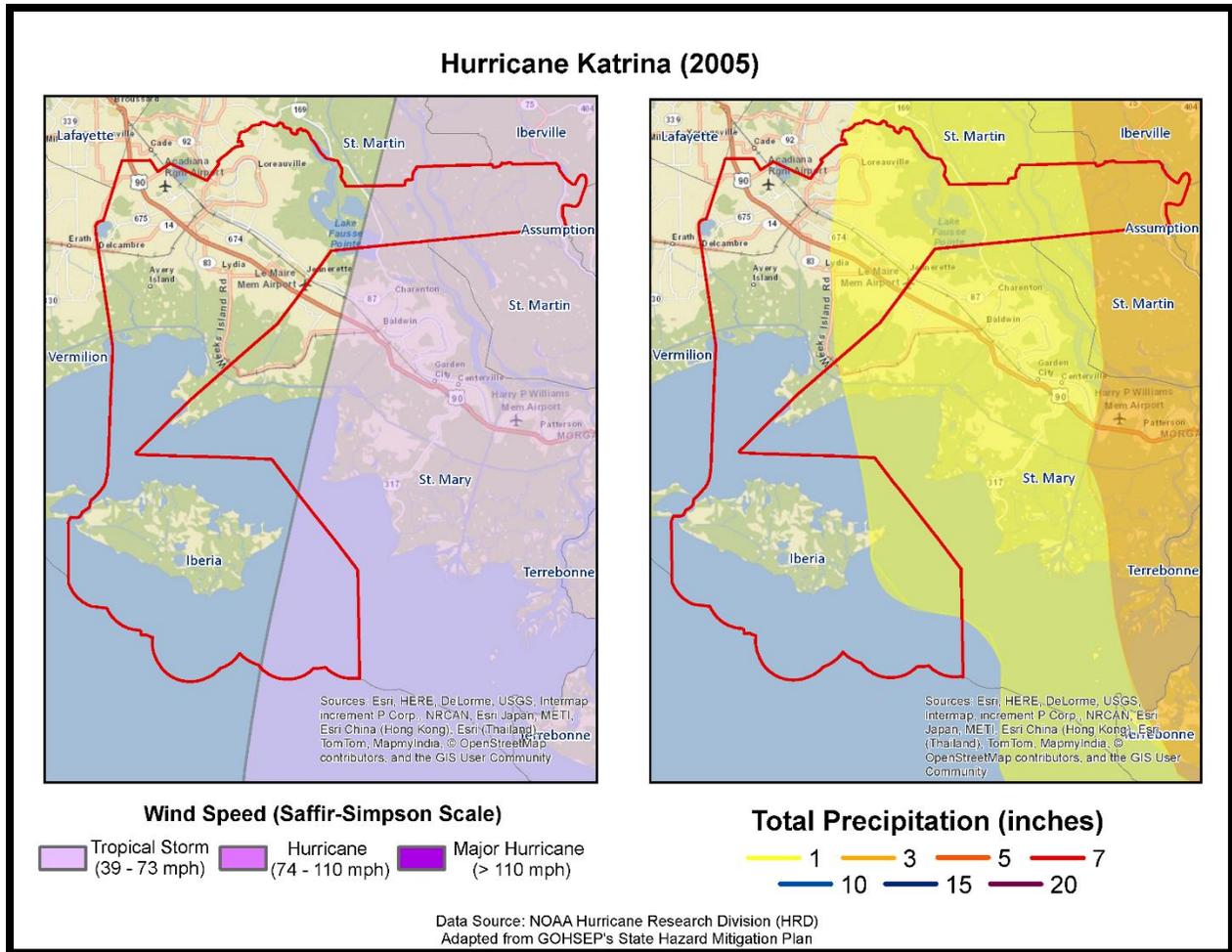


Figure 2-43: Hurricane Katrina impacts on Iberia Parish.

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 but impacted Iberia Parish as a tropical storm. Because of the size and extent of Hurricane Rita, many inland parishes such as Iberia were affected. Storm surge was a significant problem for Iberia Parish and the neighboring parish of Vermilion, which saw locations ten feet above sea level flooded including all of Pecan Island, Intracoastal City, and Delcambre. The storm surge extended further east, into Iberia and St. Mary Parishes, where an estimated five to ten feet storm surge damaged homes along and south of Louisiana Highway 90.

The Iberia Parish Airport Authority reported damage to a hangar leased by Air Logistics during Hurricane Rita. The largest losses in Iberia Parish due to Hurricane Rita were in the agriculture and natural resource

sectors of the economy. Unemployment rose from 5.9% in August 2005 to 9.9% in November 2005. The rate dropped in December to 4.9% due to contraction in the overall labor force. According to Louisiana Speaks, the impact to agriculture and natural resources included the following:

- More than 80% of the 3,750 acres in crawfish and rice was lost to salt water flooding
- Shrimping industry storage and processing facilities were destroyed, the majority of which were in Delcambre
- Salinization damage to sugar cane fields due to flooding
- Total agricultural crop damage in Iberia Parish, as reported in the Delta Farm Press in January 2006 was \$12.7 million
- Damage to the Port of Iberia and the Twin Parish Ports facilities are mostly due to flooding while siltation caused extensive loss of income and production
- Wind and water damage to offshore oil production facilities

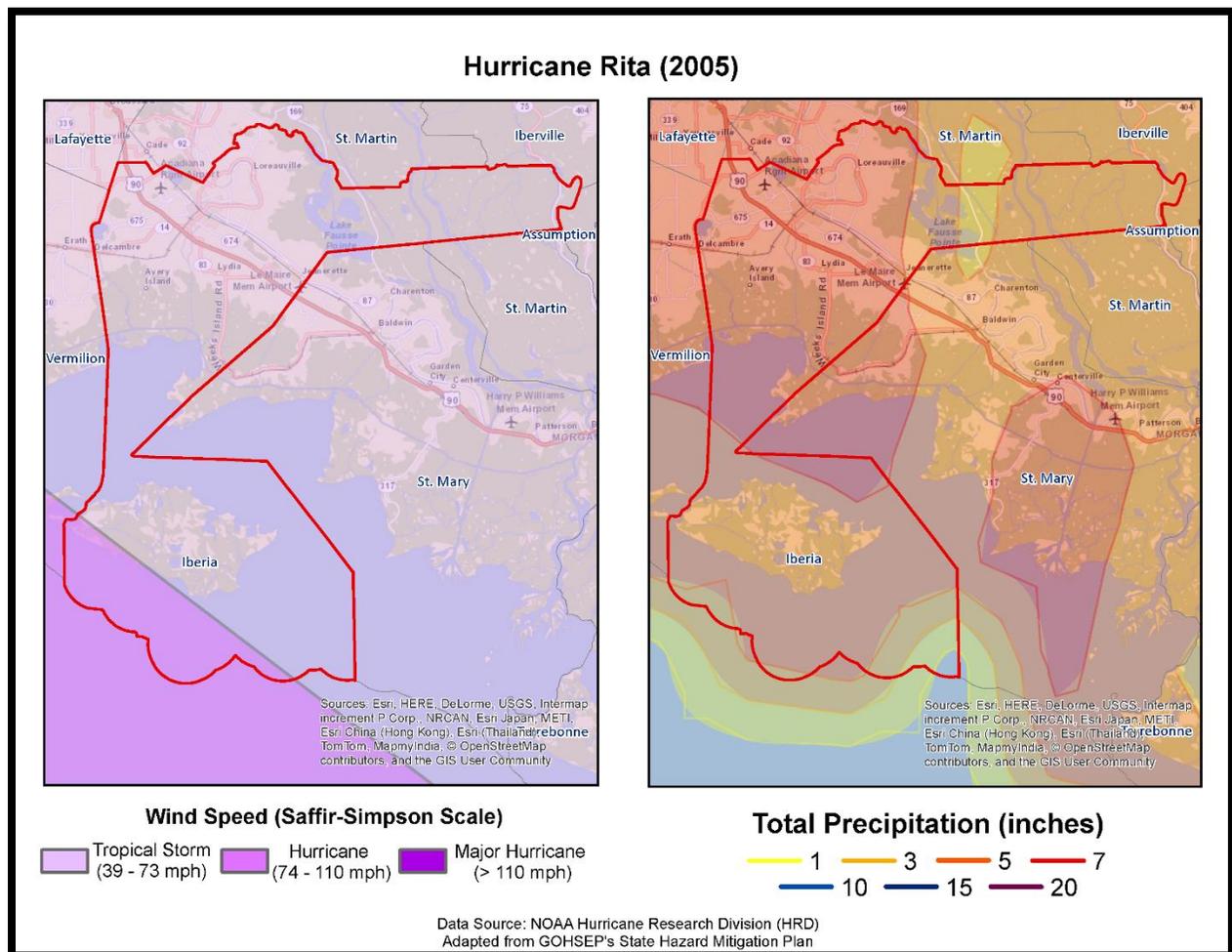


Figure 2-44: Hurricane Rita impacts on Iberia Parish.

In addition, the impacts of Katrina and Rita on the coastal Louisiana landscape were extensive, widespread, and devastating. Rips to the root mass of intermediate and fresh marshes were documented in Barataria, Terrebonne Basins, and in eastern Terrebonne and Cote Blanche Bay by the National Wetlands Research Center in 2005. Storm water held on the landmass by dikes and control structures has caused salt and sulfide impacts on vegetation. Accelerated erosion of wetlands and shoreline by the hurricane are documented at GPS points in Vermilion Bay. Land loss averaged more than six feet, up to a maximum of 21.47 feet according to Vermilion Bay Shoreline Monitoring Stations.

Hurricane Gustav (2008)

Hurricane Gustav emerged into the southeast Gulf of Mexico as a major category 3 hurricane on August 31st after developing in the Caribbean Sea and moving across western Cuba. Gustav tracked northwestward across the Gulf toward Louisiana and made landfall as a Category 2 hurricane near Cocodrie, Louisiana during the morning of September 1st. Gustav continued to move northwest across south Louisiana and weakened to a Category 1 storm over south central Louisiana later that day. The storm diminished to a tropical depression over northwestern Louisiana on September 2nd.

The highest wind gust recorded was 102 knots or 117 mph at a USGS site at the Houma Navigational Canal and at the Pilot Station East C-MAN at near the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River. The highest sustained wind of 91 mph was recorded at the Pilot's Station East C-MAN site. However, due to the failure of equipment at some observation sites during the storm higher winds may have occurred. The minimum sea level pressure measured was 951.6 millibars at a USGS site at Caillou Lake southwest of Dulac and 954.5 millibars at the LUMCON facility near Dulac. Rainfall varied considerably across southeast Louisiana ranging from around four inches to just over eleven inches.

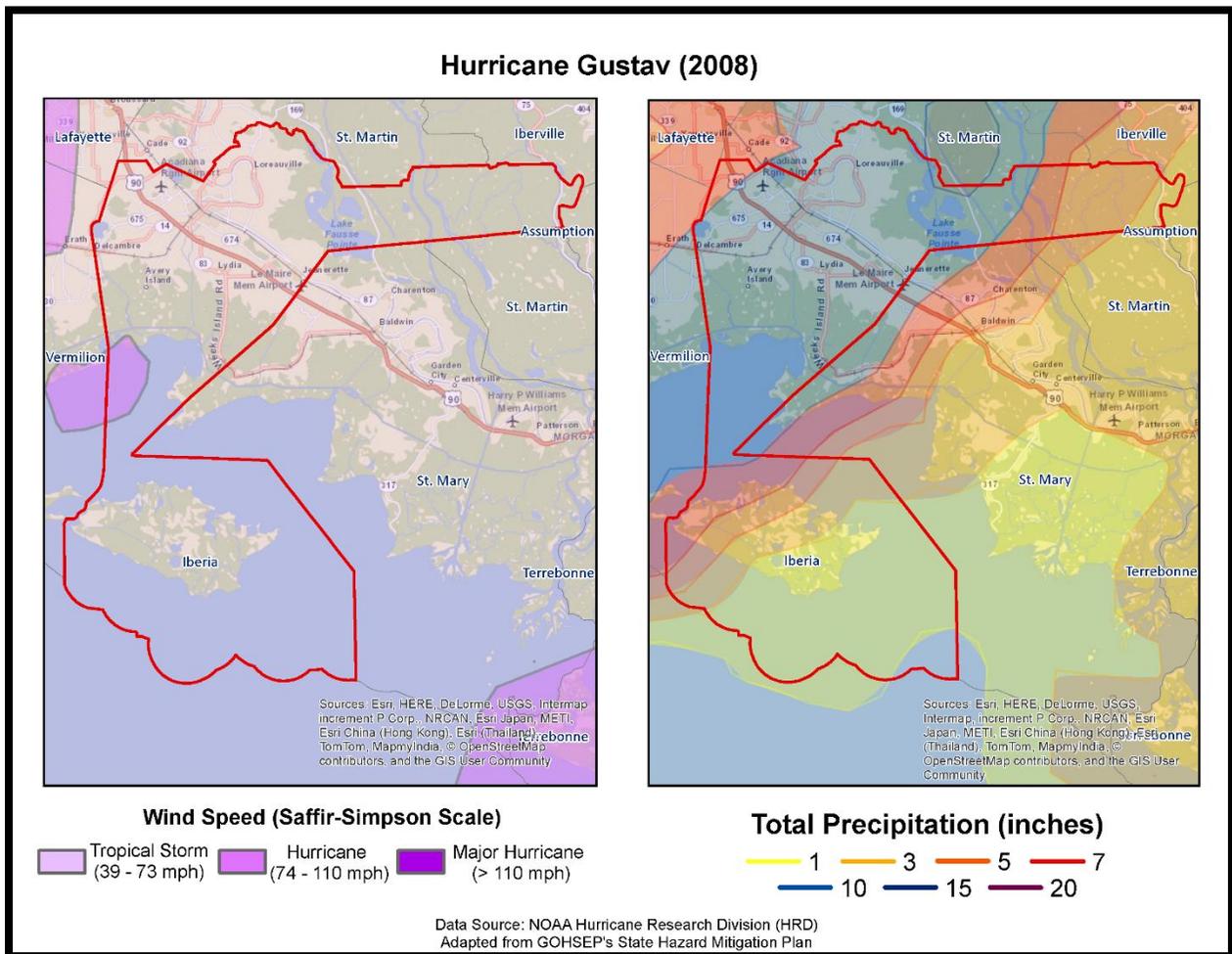


Figure 2-45: Hurricane Gustav impacts on Iberia Parish

Gustav produced widespread wind damage across southeast Louisiana, especially in the area from Houma and Thibodaux through the greater Baton Rouge area including Iberia Parish. Hurricane force wind gusts occurred across the inland areas through the Baton Rouge area and surrounding parishes. A peak wind gust of 91 mph was recorded at the Baton Rouge (Ryan Field) Airport at 112 PM CST. This was only one mph less than the highest wind gust recorded during Hurricane Betsy in 1965. The electric utility serving most of southeast Louisiana reported 75 to 100 percent of utility customers were without power after the storm from Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes northwest through the Baton Rouge area to southwest Mississippi and central Louisiana. Considerable damage occurred to many houses and structures as large tree limbs and trees were toppled by the hurricane force winds. Preliminary estimates from the American Red Cross indicated that around 13,000 single family dwellings were damaged by the hurricane in southeast Louisiana, and several thousand more apartments and mobile homes. Early estimates from Louisiana Economic Development indicated that Gustav caused at least \$4.5 billion in property damage in Louisiana, including insured and uninsured losses.

Significant flooding occurred in New Iberia, where over ten inches of rain fell, resulting in widespread flooding in and around New Iberia.

Hurricane Ike (2008)

Hurricane Ike caused tropical storm wind gusts of 50 to 60 mph, resulting in minor wind damage across Acadia Parish. Hurricane Ike caused wind damage, storm surge flooding, and tornadoes across southwest Louisiana. Ike made landfall near Galveston, TX early in the morning on September 13th as a strong category 2 hurricane. Sustained hurricane force winds were confined to extreme western Cameron Parish. The highest recorded winds in southwest Louisiana were at Lake Charles Regional Airport with sustained winds of 46 kts. (53 mph) and gusts of 67 kts. (77 mph). The lowest pressure reading occurred at Southland Field near Sulphur, LA, with a low of 994.6 mb. Several tornadoes were reported across southwest Louisiana. The most significant one was near Mamou, where a home lost its roof, and another ten to fifteen homes were damaged. Storm surge was a significant event. Water levels ranged from fourteen feet in western Cameron Parish, to eight feet in St. Mary Parish. This resulted in widespread flooding of the same areas that flooded in Hurricane Rita in 2005. Most of Cameron Parish was under water. Over 3000 homes were flooded. This extended north into Calcasieu Parish, where another 1000 homes flooded in Lake Charles, Westlake, and Sulphur. In Vermilion Parish, at least 1000 homes flooded in Pecan Island, Forked Island, Intracoastal City, and Henry. This extended east into Iberia Parish, where another 1000 homes flooded south of Highway 14 and Highway 90. In St. Mary Parish, some of the worst flooding occurred in Franklin, where a man-made levee failed, flooding over 450 homes. Maximum storm total rainfall ranged from six to eight inches across Cameron, Calcasieu, and Beauregard Parishes. No fatalities were reported in southwest Louisiana. Total property damages, however, were high. Losses are estimated to be almost 420 million dollars across southwest Louisiana. Agricultural losses were over 225 million dollars.

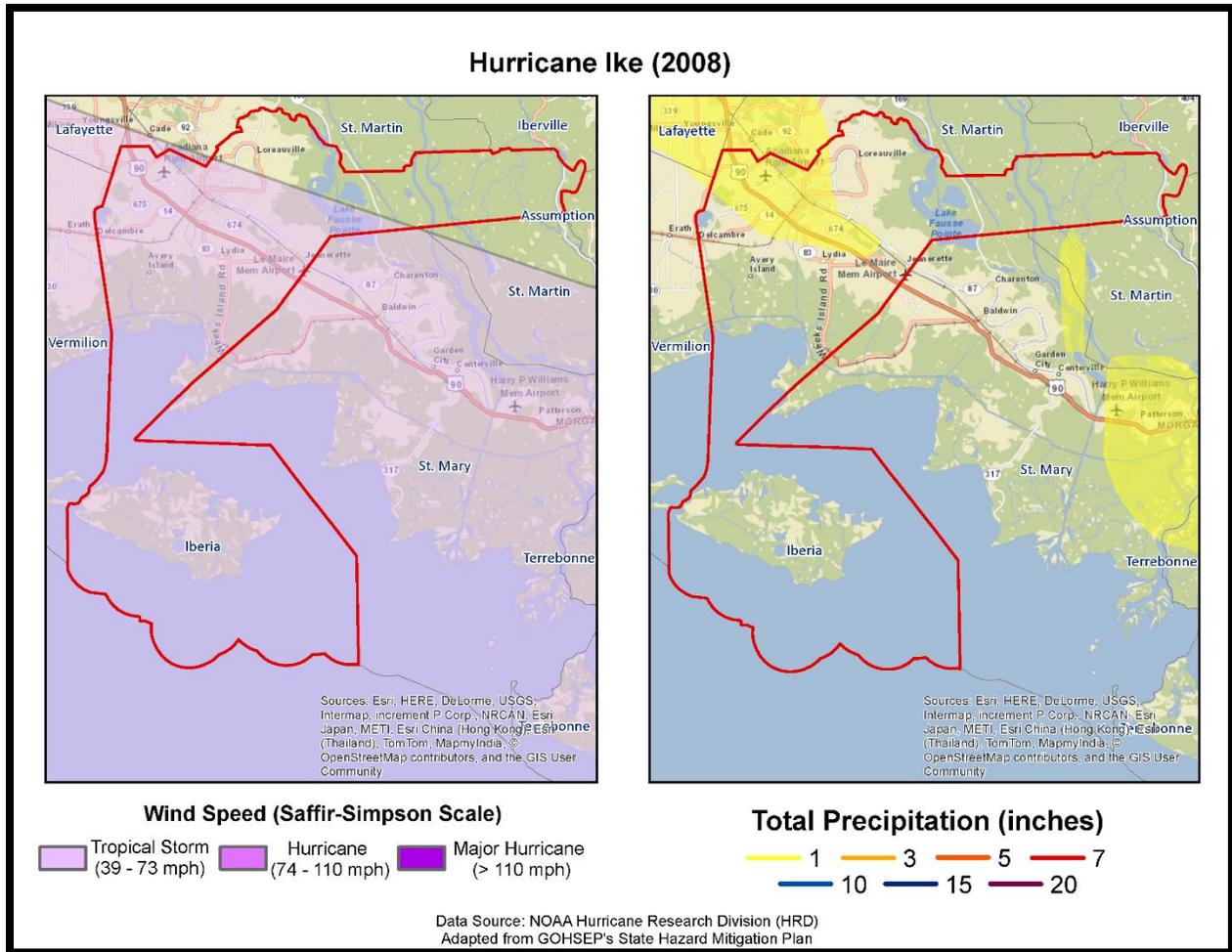


Figure 2-46: Hurricane Ike impacts on Iberia Parish

The Louisiana Environmental Action Network conducted damage assessments following both Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. According to these damage assessments homes along the Bayou Teche and coastal areas in Iberia Parish were inundated by storm surge waters following Hurricane Ike. The storm surge flooded agriculture fields, overtopped levee systems, and flooded all coastal communities south of Highway 90 and Highway 14 in Iberia Parish. Brackish waters from Vermilion and Weeks Bay was pushed through the Delcambre Canal causing a six foot storm surge along the shores of Lake Peigneur. Businesses along the Delcambre Canal were submerged in water and the Town of Delcambre suffered major flooding. The port facilities, homes, and businesses in the low lying coastal areas in Iberia Parish were inundated as waters moved up the port channels. Homes, trailer parks, businesses, and agriculture fields on both the north and south sides of Highway 14 were covered with flood waters.

In Delcambre, water marks on homes indicated four feet of flooding above ground level as a result of Hurricane Ike. Homes elevated to approximately thirteen feet above sea level after Hurricane Rita were not damaged and stood above the flood waters from Ike. Individual testimonies obtained during the damage assessment indicated a difference of twelve to eighteen inches of flooding between Hurricanes Rita and Ike. Hurricane Rita generally caused flooding twelve to eighteen inches higher flooding than Hurricane Ike. New businesses constructed after Hurricane Rita were constructed on top of soil pads which

elevated the building slabs six feet above ground level. These businesses were not impacted by Hurricanes Gustav and Ike.

Tropical Storm Lee (2011)

Tropical Storm Lee initially developed as Tropical Depression Thirteen in the middle of the Gulf of Mexico on Thursday evening September 1st, 2011. The depression moved slowly north and gradually strengthened, eventually reaching tropical storm strength just south of the Louisiana coast on Friday afternoon September 2nd, 2011. Tropical Storm Lee made only slow and haltingly northward progress over the next 24 hours, eventually moving onshore the Louisiana coast Saturday night, September 3rd, 2011, with a maximum sustained wind estimated around 60 mph. Lee moved slowly inland to the north of Baton Rouge late Sunday September 4th, 2011, and eventually weakened to a tropical depression Sunday evening.

Tropical Depression Lee then moved steadily northeast throughout Monday, September 5th, 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 wind observed in Louisiana was a southerly wind of 40 kts (46 mph) sustained, 50 kts (58 mph) gust at New Orleans Lakefront Airport on September 4th, 2012 at 0528CST. The lowest minimum central pressure was 993.2 mb at Baton Rouge Ryan Field at Sept 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 storm. No fatalities or injuries were associated with any Tropical Storm Lee hazards.

The main impacts associated with Tropical Storm Lee were associated with storm surge and rainfall. Both of these impacts were related to its slow forward 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, causing lowland flooding. Additional detailed information about Tropical Storm Lee's storm surge is contained in the separate storm surge report. Four day total rainfall ranged between seven and fifteen 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 storm strength winds being recorded, resulting in tree limbs being blown down, and weak trees toppling, causing power outages.

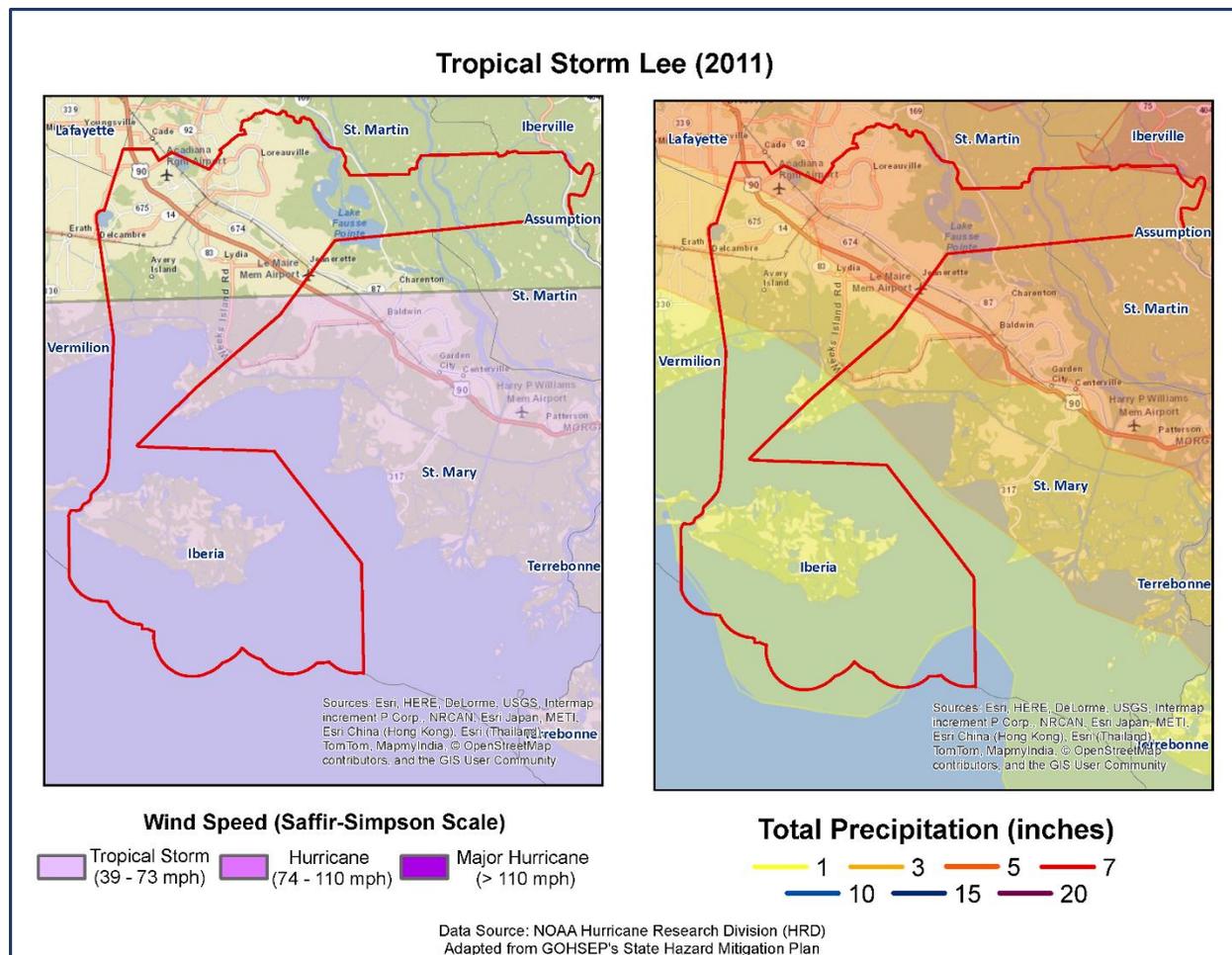


Figure 2-47: Tropical Storm Lee impacts on Iberia Parish

Effects from the landfall of Tropical Storm Lee were felt in different areas throughout Iberia Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions. The parish as a whole was included in the overall Tornado Watch area as well as the Flash Flood Watch as the storm approached and made landfall. According to the National Weather Service, the following statistics were recorded in association with Tropical Storm Lee:

- **Rainfall totals:** New Iberia – 6.16 inches
- **Overall synopsis:** Zero deaths or injuries; storm surge flooding of three to five feet in Delcambre, Avery Island, and the Port of Iberia; several roads in low-lying areas in unincorporated areas of Iberia parish were flooded, along with several roads in Delcambre.

Source: National Weather Service Post Tropical Cyclone Report and National Climatic Data Center

In Iberia Parish, overall there were no reports of damage to residences or infrastructure. Several residences and businesses throughout the parish experienced power outages because of high winds. Most of the outages in the parish were along Loreauville Road south of Loreauville. Minor flooding occurred throughout Iberia Parish resulting in several road closures in the Delcambre area and low-lying

areas in unincorporated Iberia Parish. Railroad Road, Hayes Road, and Clark Road were closed due to flooding in Delcambre, and Louisiana 83, also known as Patoutville Road, was closed near the St. Mary Parish Line. New Iberia, Jeanerette, and Loreauville experienced localized street flooding with upwards of six inches of rainfall total in Iberia Parish.

[Hurricane Isaac \(2012\)](#)

Isaac entered the Gulf of Mexico as a tropical storm on August 26, moving northwest after crossing Haiti, Cuba and the Florida Straits. Isaac strengthened into a hurricane on the morning of the 28th when it was 75 miles south-southeast of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Isaac made landfall in Plaquemines Parish as a Category 1 Hurricane near Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River on the evening of the 28th. A second landfall occurred near Port Fourchon the following morning. The storm weakened to a tropical storm on the afternoon of the 29th about fifty miles west southwest of New Orleans, and weakened further to a tropical depression on the afternoon of the 30th near Monroe, Louisiana.

The highest wind gust recorded on land in Louisiana was 75 knots, or 86 mph, measured by a portable weather station (Texas Tech University) near Buras on the evening at August 28. The maximum sustained wind in Louisiana was 65 knots, or 75 mph, at the same portable weather station near Buras on the evening of August 28. There were several marine observations near the coast that had slightly higher wind readings, but their observation heights were generally 80 feet or higher.

Due to Isaac's very large size, and slow forward speed, tropical storm force winds lasted in excess of 48 hours in many areas of coastal southeast Louisiana. Occasional hurricane gusts of 70 to 85 mph were recorded across southeast Louisiana during the night of the Aug 28th and early on the 29th, especially south of Lake Pontchartrain. Interior areas of southeast Louisiana such as around Baton Rouge and northward experienced tropical storm force winds. Widespread power outages occurred across the area. Local utility companies reported over 700,000 customers were without power at the peak of the storm in southeast Louisiana. Generally, most of the wind damage was limited to downed trees and power lines, and roof damage caused by wind and falling trees and tree limbs.

Significant impact also occurred around Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas with a storm tide of five to nine feet. Five to ten thousand homes were flooded in low lying areas of that border these lakes of the following parishes: St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Livingston, Ascension, St James and St John the Baptist. Laplace in St. John the Baptist was especially hard hit with over 5,000 homes flooded by storm surge. An additional storm surge fatality occurred in St. Tammany Parish on the morning of the 30th when a 75 year old man drove his car into a storm surge filled ditch. Storm surge flooding also affected areas south and southwest of New Orleans with a storm tide of four to seven feet. Roadways and low lying property were flooded. Local levees around Lafitte and Myrtle Grove were overtopped and/or breached resulting flooding of numerous houses and property in this area.

Many areas of southeast Louisiana received eight to twelve inches of rain with a few locations having fifteen inches of rain or more. Maximum storm total rainfall was 20.66 inches at the New Orleans Carrollton gauge on the Mississippi River. Rainfall run-off produced moderate to major flooding on the Tangipahoa, Tchefuncte, Tickfaw, Amite, Pearl, Bogue Chitto and Bogue Falaya Rivers. Storm surge and high tides restricted outflow of the rivers near the coast and lakes exacerbating flooding in those areas.

Overall impacts of Isaac resulted in at least \$600 million in damages in southeast Louisiana, 3 direct fatalities, and 2 indirect fatalities. Storm surge flooding accounted for the bulk of damage, estimated around \$500 million and the three direct storm surge fatalities in Louisiana. Winds accounted for a much lesser amount of slightly more than a \$100 million.

In Iberia Parish, Isaac caused significant tree damage and power outages throughout the parish. A reported 6,900 customers were without power and a few homes had trees fall on them resulting in minor damage. Acadiana Regional Airport reported sustained winds of 40 mph with a peak wind gust of 53 mph.

Figure 2-48 displays the wind zones that affect Iberia Parish in relation to critical facilities throughout the Parish.

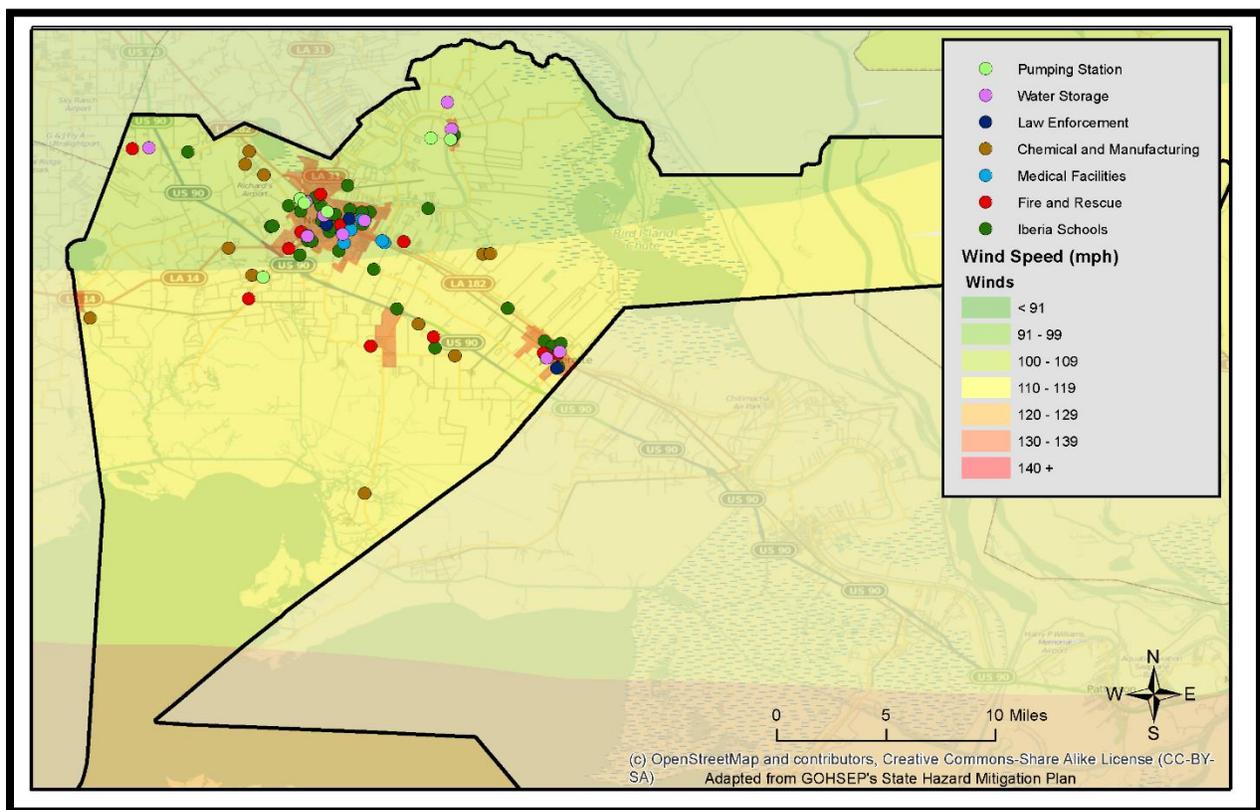


Figure 2-48: Winds zones for Iberia Parish in relation to critical facilities. Marsh Island excluded due to no facilities located on the island.

Frequency / Probability

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that occur regularly within Iberia Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone occurrence is estimated at 33% for Iberia parish and its municipalities.

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, Iberia 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-MH 100 year hurricane model, the 100 year hurricane scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. Table 2-69 shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

*Table 2-69: Total estimated losses for a 100 Year Hurricane Event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
<i>Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)</i>	<i>\$204,843,738</i>
<i>Delcambre</i>	<i>\$8,716,755</i>
<i>Jeanerette</i>	<i>\$34,867,019</i>
<i>Loreauville</i>	<i>\$4,358,377</i>
<i>New Iberia</i>	<i>\$183,051,851</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$435,837,740</i>

The HAZUS-MH 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 below.

*Table 2-70: Estimated losses in unincorporated Iberia Parish for a 100 year hurricane event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated Areas)	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$614,531
Commercial	\$22,205,620
Government	\$819,375
Industrial	\$14,377,324
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,992,096
Residential	\$162,581,512
Schools	\$2,253,281
Totals	\$204,843,737

*Table 2-71: Estimated losses in Delcambre for a 100 year hurricane event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Delcambre	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$26,151
Commercial	\$944,920
Government	\$34,867

Industrial	\$611,801
Religious / Non-Profit	\$84,770
Residential	\$6,918,362
Schools	\$95,884
Totals	\$8,716,754

Table 2-72: Estimated losses in Jeanerette for a 100 year hurricane event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Jeanerette	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$104,601
Commercial	\$3,779,680
Government	\$139,468
Industrial	\$2,447,204
Religious / Non-Profit	\$339,080
Residential	\$2,7673,449
Schools	\$383,537
Totals	\$34,867,019

Table 2-73: Estimated losses for Loreauville for a 100 year hurricane event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Loreauville	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$13,075
Commercial	\$472,460
Government	\$17,433
Industrial	\$305,900
Religious / Non-Profit	\$42,385
Residential	\$3,459,181
Schools	\$47,942
Totals	\$4,358,377

Table 2-74: Estimated losses for New Iberia for a 100 year hurricane event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

New Iberia	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$549,155
Commercial	\$19,843,320
Government	\$732,207
Industrial	\$12,847,821
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,780,171
Residential	\$145,285,606
Schools	\$2,013,570
Totals	\$18,3051,851

Threat to People

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

*Table 2-75: Number of people susceptible to a 100 year hurricane event in Iberia Parish.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

<i>Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards</i>			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Parish (Unincorporated)	34,340	34,340	100%
Delcambre	1,866	1,866	100%
Jeanerette	5,530	5,530	100%
Loreauville	887	887	100%
New Iberia	30,617	30,617	100%

The HAZUS-MH hurricane model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions in the tables below:

*Table 2-76: Vulnerable populations in unincorporated Iberia Parish for a 100 year hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	34,340	100%
Persons Under 5 years	2,009	5.9%
Persons Under 18 years	9,124	26.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	3,574	10.4%
White	25,565	74.5%
Minority	8,775	25.5%

*Table 2-77: Vulnerable populations in Delcambre for a 100 year hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Delcambre		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,866	100%
Persons Under 5 years	487	7.7%
Persons Under 18 years	520	27.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	243	13%
White	1,493	80%
Minority	373	20%

Table 2-78: Vulnerable populations in Jeanerette for a 100 year hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Jeanerette		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	5,530	100%
Persons Under 5 years	487	8.8%
Persons Under 18 years	1,616	29.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	758	13.7%
White	1,726	31.2%
Minority	3,804	68.8%

Table 2-79: Vulnerable populations in Loreauville for a 100 year hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Loreauville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	887	100%
Persons Under 5 years	78	8.8%
Persons Under 18 years	240	30.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	142	16%
White	682	76.9%
Minority	205	23.1%

Table 2-80: Vulnerable populations in New Iberia for a 100 year hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

New Iberia		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	30,617	100%
Persons Under 5 years	2,423	7.9%
Persons Under 18 years	8,342	27.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	4,197	13.7%
White	16,085	52.5%
Minority	14,532	47.5%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-3 for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to hurricanes.

Section 3: Capability Assessment

This section summarizes the results of the Parish of Iberia Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee and other parish and local efforts to develop policies, programs and activities that support hazard mitigation and community resiliency. It also provides information on resources and gaps in the parish infrastructure.

Planning and Regulatory

Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions has a number of mitigation-specific ordinances, plans, executive orders, and policies that lay out 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, and take an integrated and strategic look at hazard mitigation in Iberia Parish to continually propose ways to improve it. Examples of existing documents in for the parish and its incorporated jurisdictions are listed below.

As of the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan update, Iberia Parish ensures that all building codes adopted are enforced and in compliance, relating to the construction of any within the boundaries of the parish. Building code, permitting, and inspections capabilities in place within the parish and its incorporated jurisdictions.

Iberia Parish with its jurisdictions has extensive zoning regulations, which address use and height of buildings, density of populations, open space limitation, and lot and occupancy requirements. The zoning ordinances are consistent with the parish comprehensive plan. Before the Parish Council enacts or amends development regulations or takes any land use action, and before the Zoning Board may make any recommendation to the Parish Council regarding a proposed development regulation or land use action, the Planning Department, or other department responsible for providing findings, recommendations, papers, correspondence, and records related to the regulation, amendment, or action shall provide a written recommendation to the Council and Zoning Board regarding the consistency with the plan. Land use, zoning, and ordinance requirements address many different types of districts in the parish and its incorporated jurisdictions, ranging from suburban, conservation, and mixed-use to industrial.

Table 3-1: Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet						
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.						
Planning and Regulatory						
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.						
	Iberia Parish	Delcambre	Loureauxville	Jeanerette	New Iberia	Comments
Plans	Yes / No					
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Y	N	N	Y	N	
Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	Y	
Economic Development Plan	N	Y	N	N	Y	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
Continuity of Operations Plan	N	N	N	N	Y	
Transportation Plan	N	N	N	N	N	
Stormwater Management Plan	N	N	N	N	Y	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N	N	N	N	N	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N	Y	N	N	Y	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No					
Building Code	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	L=Local; P=Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	N	N	N	N	N	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Y/Rate-5	Y/Rate-4		Y/Rate-5	Y/Rate-2	PIAL Ratings
Site plan review requirements	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No					
Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	P	N	Y	L=Local; P=Parish
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	Y	P	N	Y	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Y	N	P	N	Y	Stormwater Ordinance
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Y	Y	P	N	Y	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	N	N	N	N	Y	
Other					Y	

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Status Iberia Parish and Jurisdictions

Nearly 20,000 communities across the United States participate in the National Flood Protection Insurance Program (NFIP) by adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce future floodplain damage. In exchange, the NFIP makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, residents and business owners in these communities. The Parish of Iberia and its incorporated jurisdictions are in good standing with the NFIP.

Table 3-2: NFIP Community Status

CID	Community	Initial FHBM	Initial FIRM	Curr Eff Map	Reg-Emer	Tribal
220078	Iberia Parish	06/28/77	07/03/78	12/02/11	07/03/78	No
220223	Delcambre, Town of	04/05/74	04/04/83	12/02/11	04.04/83	No
220080	Jeanerette, City of	09/07/73	06/30/76	12/02/11 (M)	06/30/76	No
220081	Loreauville, Village of	10/24/75	12/02/11	12/02/11 (M)	05/25/78	No
220082	New Iberia, City of	05/17/74	08/22/78	12/02/11	08/22/78	No
NFIP 7/21/2014		http://www.fema.gov/cis/LA.html				
Legend:						
(E) Indicates Entry In Emergency Program						
NSFHA- No Special Flood Hazard Area - All Zone C						
(>) Date of Current Effective Map is after the Date of this Report						
N/A- Not Applicable At This Time						
(S) Suspended Community						
(W) Withdrawn Community						
(M) No Elevation Determined- All Zone A, C and X						
(L) Original FIRM by Letter, All Zone A, C and X						

The Parish of Iberia and its incorporated jurisdictions received updated Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (D-FIRMS) from FEMA in December 2011.

The total parishwide planning area has a history of flooding; as expected the number of flood insurance policies are high. FEMA NFIP statistics, as of 31 October 2014, show that there are a total of 5,375 NFIP flood policies in-force insuring over \$1.2 billion in property in Iberia Parish (Table 3-3).

Table 3-3: Total Number of Flood Insurance Policies in Place, Insurance Coverage in Iberia Parish

Community	Policies In-force	Insurance In-force
Iberia Parish	3,384	\$767,418,000
Delcambre	422	\$55,209,200
Jeanerette	101	\$19,771,500
Loreauville	16	\$3,784,000
New Iberia	1,452	\$371,605,200
Total	5,375	\$1,217,787,900

http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/data_definitions.html

Table 3-4 below shows that as of 31 October 2014, there have been a total of 2,620 loss claims against NFIP polices totaling over \$75.5 million parishwide.

Table 3-4: Total Number of Flood Insurance Claims and Total Payments

Community	Total Losses	Total Payments
Iberia Parish	1,611	\$52,132,909.14
Delcambre	501	\$18,297,841.40
Jeanerette	38	\$442,104.72
Loreauville	4	\$21,833.80
New Iberia	466	\$4,635,541.69
Total	2,620	\$75,530,230.75

http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/data_definitions.html

Administration and Technical

As a community, Iberia 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 following resources are in place in Iberia Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions:

Table 3-5: Administration and Technical Capabilities

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.						
	Iberia Parish	Delcambre	Loreauville	Jeanerette	New Iberia	Comments
Administration	Yes / No					
Planning Commission	Y	P	P	P	L	L=Local; P=Parish
Mitigation Planning Committee	Y	P	P	P	L	L=Local; P=Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Y	L	L/P	L/P	L	L=Local; P=Parish
Staff	Yes / No; FT/PT; % Hazard Mitigation					
Chief Building Official	Y/FT/10%	Y/FT/15%	P	N	Y/FT/?%	
Floodplain Administrator	Y/FT/50%	Y/FT/?%	P	N	Y	
Emergency Manager	Y/FT/15%	Y/FT/50%	P	P	P	L=Local; P=Parish
Community Planner	Y/FT/10%	N	P	N	Y/FT/?%	
Civil Engineer	N	N	N	C	Y	C=Contractor
GIS Coordinator	Y/FT/0%	P	P	P	Y	
Grant Writer	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Other						
Technical	Yes / No					
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Y	P	P	P	Y	Reverse 911; warning sirens
Hazard Data & Information	N	Y	N	N	N	
Grant Writing	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
Hazus Analysis	State	State	State	State	State	
Other						

The following municipalities and entities are recognized by the Parish of Iberia 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.

Municipalities:

- Delcambre
- Loreauville
- Jeanerette
- New Iberia

Specialized Parish Districts:

- Iberia Parish Communications District
- Iberia Parish Sewerage District #1
- Iberia Parish Fire District #1
- Iberia Parish Mosquito District
- Iberia Parish Waterworks Districts
- Iberia Parish Hospital Service District #1
- Iberia Parish Levee District
- Iberia Parish Airport Authority

Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources that Iberia Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions have access to or are eligible to use in order to fund mitigation actions. The follow resources are available to fund mitigation actions in Iberia Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions:

Table 3-6: Financial Capabilities

Financial						
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.						
	Iberia Parish	Delcambre	Loreauville	Jeanerette	New Iberia	Comments
Funding Resource	Yes / No					
Capital Improvements project funding	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
Impact fees for new development	N	Y	N	N	Y	
Stormwater Utility Fee	N	N	N	N	N	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Other Funding Programs	N	N	N	N	Y	

Educational and Outreach

Iberia Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions have existing programs to implement mitigation activities as well as communicate risk. The existing programs are as follows:

Table 3-7: Educational 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.						
		Iberia Parish	Delcambre	Louresville	Jeanerette	New Iberia
						Comments
Program / Organization	Yes / No					
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	N	Y	N	N	N	
Storm Ready certification	N	N	N	N	N	
Firewise Communities certification	N	N	N	N	N	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Y	N	N	N	Y	
Other						

Programs, Plans and Regulations

Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan

The purpose of the Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan is to minimize suffering, loss of life, or property damage from the effects of a natural, technological, or national security disaster. The plan provides positive actions to deal with the resultant effects of a disaster. The plan assumes that the warning systems and prediction mechanisms are established and allows the disaster to be anticipated. Once a disaster occurs, the plan assumes that actions will be immediately incorporated by the lowest political subdivision. Only then will state assistance be allowed to complement and supplement local actions.

Iberia Parish adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidance because the Federal Government and the State of Louisiana have already adopted the NIMS to manage emergency incidents and disasters from the first responder level to the highest levels of the Federal Government. It is based on the Incident Command System (ICS) and the Unified Command System (UCS) and is flexible and appropriate to all types of incidents. The Parish of Iberia Incident Management System (IPIMS) will use the same flexible structure to manage all types of incidents, particularly those that require the establishment of Incident Command Posts at or near an incident site.

The Emergency Operation plan has emphasis on mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The plan gives authority to the Iberia Parish Emergency Management Director to prepare a detailed emergency operations plan. The plan allows the Parish President to request material and manpower resources from all other departments of the Iberia Parish government to supplement disaster response. The Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness will maintain and update this plan as required, every two years.

[Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government Plan \(COOP/COG\)](#)

Iberia Parish Government is in the process of revising its plan which ensures that a government can continue performance of its essential functions during a disaster. This plan is better known as a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) or Continuity of Government (COG).

This plan which uses a similar process of Risk Assessment and Hazard Analysis as the HMP, outlines such departmental functions as critical activities, orders of succession, delegations of authority, continuity facilities and communications, vital records management and human capital. The Parish COOP plan currently resides within the Parish EOP, which is updated every two years.

[International Building Codes](#)

Iberia Parish has adopted the International Building Codes and is in the process of revising them to meet the needs of the Parish. As of the 2015 Update the Iberia Parish Permitting and Zoning Department Permitting Office ensures that all building codes adopted by the Iberia Parish Council are enforced and in compliance, relating to the construction of any structure outside the city limits of New Iberia and within the boundaries of Iberia Parish.

Inspections are performed in a timely manner according to the International Building Code, the International Existing Building Code 2006, the International Residential Code, the International Electrical Code NEC 2005, the International Mechanical Code 2006, the International Fuel Gas Code 2006, the Louisiana State Sanitary Code and in compliance with all existing Iberia Parish ordinances.

[Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast](#)

The 2012 Coastal Master Plan provides the information Louisiana's coastal citizens need as they seek to take care of take care of their families and businesses and plan for the future. The plan looks to provide immediate relief for areas hard hit by disasters as well provide the groundwork for large scale projects to protect coastal communities and sustain the landscape. (Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, 2012)

[Iberia Parish Master Plan](#)

The Iberia Parish Master Plan was designed to explore possibilities for future improvements, explore ways to unify the Parish, identify assets and opportunities, create an inviting place to attract more visitors, maximize limited resources, identify locations through the Parish for improvement projects, present stimulating ideas and concepts for further investigations and to seek funding for further investigations and construction. The master plan identifies assets to the Parish such as being in close proximity to the City of Lafayette and abundance of agriculture, seafood, oil and gas industries. These assets provide Iberia Parish with opportunities to increase regional exposure. This plan is updated every ten years.

Coastal Impact Assistance Program

The Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) provides federal grant funds derived from federal offshore lease revenues to oil producing states for conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas including wetland; mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, or natural resources; planning assistance and the administrative costs of complying with these objectives; implementation of a federally-approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan; and mitigation of the impact of outer Continental Shelf activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2014). Funding through this program is received annually.

Four Iberia Parish projects have been funded through the CIAP in recent years. These projects include⁸:

- Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal Marsh Creation and Shoreline Projection feasibility study;
- Replacement of the Port of Iberia bridge
- Lake Sand and Lake Tom terracing;
- Vermillion Bay Shoreline restoration south of Tigre Lagoon.

⁸ <http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Appendix-E-a.pdf>, retrieved 12/22/2014.

Section 4: Mitigation Strategy

Introduction

The Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Strategy validates the parish and the incorporated jurisdictions' commitment to reduce risks from hazards, and serves as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of the hazards identified during the risk assessment phase of this project.

An online public opinion survey was conducted of Iberia Parish residents between August and November 2014. The 25 question survey was completed by 40 parish residents over the age of 18.

The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Iberia Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions. In addition, the survey collected information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards.

When asked to gauge from a list which categories were more susceptible to impacts caused by natural hazards, the top three categories selected were:

1. Human (Loss of life and/or injuries)
2. Infrastructure (Damage or loss of bridges, utilities, schools, etc.)
3. Economic (Business closures and/or job losses)

Respondents to the public opinion survey ranked their top five types of community assets to be the following:

1. Hospitals
2. Fire and Police Stations
3. Major Bridges
4. Nursing Homes and Assisted Living Facilities
5. Major Employers

This activity qualifies that the goals and action items developed on behalf of the participating jurisdictions by the Iberia Parish HMPU Steering Committee are representative of the outlook of the community at large.

The goals represent the guidelines 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 throughout the parish from natural hazards. By articulating goals and objectives based on 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, Iberia Parish and each jurisdiction can make progress toward reducing identified risks. The actions and projects (further explained in Section 4: Section 3: Capability Assessment

This section summarizes the results of the Parish of Iberia Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee and other parish and local efforts to develop policies, programs and activities that support hazard mitigation and community resiliency. It also provides information on resources and gaps in the parish infrastructure.

Planning and Regulatory

Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions has a number of mitigation-specific ordinances, plans, executive orders, and policies that lay out 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, and take an integrated and strategic look at hazard mitigation in Iberia Parish to continually propose ways to improve it. Examples of existing documents in for the parish and its incorporated jurisdictions are listed below.

As of the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan update, Iberia Parish ensures that all building codes adopted are enforced and in compliance, relating to the construction of any within the boundaries of the parish. Building code, permitting, and inspections capabilities in place within the parish and its incorporated jurisdictions.

Iberia Parish with its jurisdictions has extensive zoning regulations, which address use and height of buildings, density of populations, open space limitation, and lot and occupancy requirements. The zoning ordinances are consistent with the parish comprehensive plan. Before the Parish Council enacts or amends development regulations or takes any land use action, and before the Zoning Board may make any recommendation to the Parish Council regarding a proposed development regulation or land use action, the Planning Department, or other department responsible for providing findings, recommendations, papers, correspondence, and records related to the regulation, amendment, or action shall provide a written recommendation to the Council and Zoning Board regarding the consistency with the plan. Land use, zoning, and ordinance requirements address many different types of districts in the parish and its incorporated jurisdictions, ranging from suburban, conservation, and mixed-use to industrial.

Table 3-1: Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet						
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.						
Planning and Regulatory						
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.						
	Iberia Parish	Delcambre	Loureauxville	Jeanerette	New Iberia	Comments
Plans	Yes / No					
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Y	N	N	Y	N	
Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	Y	
Economic Development Plan	N	Y	N	N	Y	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
Continuity of Operations Plan	N	N	N	N	Y	
Transportation Plan	N	N	N	N	N	
Stormwater Management Plan	N	N	N	N	Y	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N	N	N	N	N	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N	Y	N	N	Y	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No					
Building Code	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	L=Local; P=Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	N	N	N	N	N	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Y/Rate-5	Y/Rate-4		Y/Rate-5	Y/Rate-2	PIAL Ratings
Site plan review requirements	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No					
Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	P	N	Y	L=Local; P=Parish
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	Y	P	N	Y	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Y	N	P	N	Y	Stormwater Ordinance
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Y	Y	P	N	Y	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	N	N	N	N	Y	
Other					Y	

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Status Iberia Parish and Jurisdictions

Nearly 20,000 communities across the United States participate in the National Flood Protection Insurance Program (NFIP) by adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce future floodplain damage. In exchange, the NFIP makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, residents and business owners in these communities. The Parish of Iberia and its incorporated jurisdictions are in good standing with the NFIP.

Table 3-2: NFIP Community Status

CID	Community	Initial FHBM	Initial FIRM	Curr Eff Map	Reg-Emer	Tribal
220078	Iberia Parish	06/28/77	07/03/78	12/02/11	07/03/78	No
220223	Delcambre, Town of	04/05/74	04/04/83	12/02/11	04.04/83	No
220080	Jeanerette, City of	09/07/73	06/30/76	12/02/11 (M)	06/30/76	No
220081	Loreauville, Village of	10/24/75	12/02/11	12/02/11 (M)	05/25/78	No
220082	New Iberia, City of	05/17/74	08/22/78	12/02/11	08/22/78	No
NFIP 7/21/2014		http://www.fema.gov/cis/LA.html				
Legend:						
(E) Indicates Entry In Emergency Program						
NSFHA- No Special Flood Hazard Area - All Zone C						
(>) Date of Current Effective Map is after the Date of this Report						
N/A- Not Applicable At This Time						
(S) Suspended Community						
(W) Withdrawn Community						
(M) No Elevation Determined- All Zone A, C and X						
(L) Original FIRM by Letter, All Zone A, C and X						

The Parish of Iberia and its incorporated jurisdictions received updated Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (D-FIRMS) from FEMA in December 2011.

The total parishwide planning area has a history of flooding; as expected the number of flood insurance policies are high. FEMA NFIP statistics, as of 31 October 2014, show that there are a total of 5,375 NFIP flood policies in-force insuring over \$1.2 billion in property in Iberia Parish (Table 3-3).

Table 3-3: Total Number of Flood Insurance Policies in Place, Insurance Coverage in Iberia Parish

Community	Policies In-force	Insurance In-force
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Table 3-4 below shows that as of 31 October 2014, there have been a total of 2,620 loss claims against NFIP polices totaling over \$75.5 million parishwide.

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Mitigation Planning Committee	Y	P	P	P	L	L=Local; P=Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Y	L	L/P	L/P	L	L=Local; P=Parish
Staff		Yes / No; FT/PT; % Hazard Mitigation				
Chief Building Official	Y/FT/10%	Y/FT/15%	P	N	Y/FT/?%	
Floodplain Administrator	Y/FT/50%	Y/FT/?%	P	N	Y	
Emergency Manager	Y/FT/15%	Y/FT/50%	P	P	P	L=Local; P=Parish
Community Planner	Y/FT/10%	N	P	N	Y/FT/?%	
Civil Engineer	N	N	N	C	Y	C=Contractor
GIS Coordinator	Y/FT/0%	P	P	P	Y	
Grant Writer	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Other						
Technical		Yes / No				
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Y	P	P	P	Y	Reverse 911; warning sirens
Hazard Data & Information	N	Y	N	N	N	
Grant Writing	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
Hazus Analysis	State	State	State	State	State	
Other						

The following municipalities and entities are recognized by the Parish of Iberia 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.

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Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
Impact fees for new development	N	Y	N	N	Y	
Stormwater Utility Fee	N	N	N	N	N	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Other Funding Programs	N	N	N	N	Y	

Educational and Outreach

Iberia Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions have existing programs to implement mitigation activities as well as communicate risk. The existing programs are as follows:

Table 3-7: Educational 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.						
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Program / Organization	Yes / No					
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	N	Y	N	N	N	
Storm Ready certification	N	N	N	N	N	
Firewise Communities certification	N	N	N	N	N	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Y	N	N	N	Y	
Other						

Programs, Plans and Regulations

Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan

The purpose of the Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan is to minimize suffering, loss of life, or property damage from the effects of a natural, technological, or national security disaster. The plan provides positive actions to deal with the resultant effects of a disaster. The plan assumes that the warning systems and prediction mechanisms are established and allows the disaster to be anticipated. Once a disaster occurs, the plan assumes that actions will be immediately incorporated by the lowest political subdivision. Only then will state assistance be allowed to complement and supplement local actions.

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The Emergency Operation plan has emphasis on mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The plan gives authority to the Iberia Parish Emergency Management Director to prepare a detailed emergency operations plan. The plan allows the Parish President to request material and manpower resources from all other departments of the Iberia Parish government to supplement disaster response. The Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness will maintain and update this plan as required, every two years.

[Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government Plan \(COOP/COG\)](#)

Iberia Parish Government is in the process of revising its plan which ensures that a government can continue performance of its essential functions during a disaster. This plan is better known as a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) or Continuity of Government (COG).

This plan which uses a similar process of Risk Assessment and Hazard Analysis as the HMP, outlines such departmental functions as critical activities, orders of succession, delegations of authority, continuity facilities and communications, vital records management and human capital. The Parish COOP plan currently resides within the Parish EOP, which is updated every two years.

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Iberia Parish has adopted the International Building Codes and is in the process of revising them to meet the needs of the Parish. As of the 2015 Update the Iberia Parish Permitting and Zoning Department Permitting Office ensures that all building codes adopted by the Iberia Parish Council are enforced and in compliance, relating to the construction of any structure outside the city limits of New Iberia and within the boundaries of Iberia Parish.

Inspections are performed in a timely manner according to the International Building Code, the International Existing Building Code 2006, the International Residential Code, the International Electrical Code NEC 2005, the International Mechanical Code 2006, the International Fuel Gas Code 2006, the Louisiana State Sanitary Code and in compliance with all existing Iberia Parish ordinances.

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Four Iberia Parish projects have been funded through the CIAP in recent years. These projects include:

- Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal Marsh Creation and Shoreline Projection feasibility study;
- Replacement of the Port of Iberia bridge
- Lake Sand and Lake Tom terracing;
- Vermillion Bay Shoreline restoration south of Tigre Lagoon.

Section 4: Mitigation Strategy) are specific steps each jurisdiction will take to reduce the risk of hazards.

For the purposes of this Plan Update, goal 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.
- **Actions Items** are the specific steps (projects, policies, and programs) that advance a given Goal. They are highly focused, specific and measurable.

Goals

The 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update steering committee reviewed the existing mitigation goals and opted to carry them over. These goals represent a long-term commitment of the parish and each participating jurisdiction to improve its disaster resiliency.

The goals are as follows:

- Goal 1:** *Increase public awareness of hazard mitigation opportunities within the community and what individuals and the public and private sectors can do.*
- Goal 2:** *Ensure that there is safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.*
- Goal 3:** *Reduce Losses from Flooding.*
- Goal 4:** *Reduce Impacts from Drought.*
- Goal 5:** *Reduce Impacts of Hurricanes, Storm Surge, and Coastal Erosion.*

After vigorous review of each goal, the committee established a consensus on the validity of the goals because of their coverage of all the committee's action items and priorities. Action Items from the original Hazard Mitigation Plan have been identified as being completed, ongoing, carried over, projects ranked, and projects scoped. The projects from the previous Plan Update have been marked complete, ongoing, carried over, or removed have multiple locations where some of the locations have been completed and others have not.

Mitigation Actions

A crucial component of successful mitigation is analysis of previous actions. The success or failure of mitigation actions implemented before an event should be evaluated. Self-analysis should take place during the recovery and mitigation phases of emergency management when the community can take stock of how well it prepared for an event and to what degree it needed to responded.

Iberia Parish and the participating jurisdiction revised the goals, objectives, actions and projects over the period of the hazard mitigation plan update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2015 HMP update are a product of analysis and review of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering

Committee under the coordination of the Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The Steering Committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2009 plan, for review in August 2014 and in January 2015.

During the August 2014 meeting the committee reviewed the unfinished and/or unfunded projects from 2009 and the proposed projects for the update. Committee members suggested slight revisions to the projects based on feasibility for funding, ease of completion and other community specific factors. The Steering committee then prioritized the actions and projects.

Mitigation Action Categories

The following are eligible types of Mitigation Actions as outlined in the *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook* (FEMA, March 2013):

1. **Local Plans and Regulations** which include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence local land use planning and building codes.
2. **Structure and Infrastructure Projects** involve the modification of existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or to remove them from hazard area. This category includes the construction of manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
3. **Natural Systems Protection** minimize the damage and losses and may also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
4. **Education and Awareness Programs** inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

Mitigation Action Plan

Action items relative to each goal above were filtered to only include those that were eligible under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and those of the highest local priority. The established and agreed upon actions relative to the established goals are as follows:

Table 4-1: Mitigation Actions-Unincorporated Iberia Parish

Unincorporated Iberia Parish							
Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goals	Existing or New Action
I1: Elevation of Electrical Components of Lift Stations	The sewerage lift stations at the Port of Iberia are inundated by storm or tidal surge causing Unincorporated areas flooding. To prevent system damage and lift station shut-downs Iberia Parish government would like to raise 104 lift station electrical panels above base-flood elevation (BFE).	Iberia Parish Government; HMPG	As soon as possible	Port of Iberia, Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	New

<p>I2: Installation of Flood Gates</p>	<p>The purchase and installation of flood gates on the Delcambre/Avery Canal south of the Town of Delcambre would reduce the effects of storm or tidal surge in the lower parish planning area.</p>	<p>CIAP; HMGP</p>	<p>3-5 years</p>	<p>Iberia Parish Government</p>	<p>Flooding, Tropical Cyclones</p>	<p>3, 5</p>	<p>Existing</p>
<p>I3: Levee System</p>	<p>Conduct a feasibility study and the construction of a levee system across the lower parish planning area to protect the area for storm or tidal surge. This system will be part of a larger regional levee system proposed to cover Iberia, Vermillion and St. Mary parishes.</p>	<p>HMPG; Iberia Parish Government</p>	<p>3-5 years</p>	<p>Iberia Parish Levee District; Iberia Parish Government</p>	<p>Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure</p>	<p>3, 5</p>	<p>New</p>

<p>I4: Back-up Power for Parish Sewerage Lift Stations</p>	<p>Permanently install a 500 KW back-up generator with a 1700 gallon diesel storage tank and automatic transfer switch to the sewerage lift station at the airport and four 25-40 KW generators with automatic transfer switches at the Port of Iberia (water) to provide continuous water and sewerage service to the parish.</p>	<p>Iberia Parish Government; HMPG</p>	<p>1-2 years</p>	<p>Iberia Parish Government</p>	<p>Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones</p>	<p>2,5</p>	<p>New</p>
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15: Iberia Parish Courthouse Hardening	Take protective measures for the Parish Courthouse to improve continuity of government.	HMGP; Parish funds	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing
16: Reconstruct/Elevate Hayes Road (Parish Road 914)	Provide all weather access and reduce storm surge on Hayes Road which provides east-west access between the Port of Iberia and Delcambre and crossing over the Petite Anse Canal.	LaDOTD; Iberia Parish Government	Ongoing	Port of Iberia, Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
17: Resize Drainage Pipes	Improve Unincorporated areas drainage by resizing drainage pipes.	LaDOTD, Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
18: Repair or Replace Bridges	Improve bridges along evacuation routes in Unincorporated areas; stabilization of infrastructure	LaDOTD; Iberia Parish Government; CDBG; CIAP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government: LaDOTD	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
19: Acquisition/Reconstruction of Repetitive Loss Properties	Reduce repetitive loss of properties by acquisition or reconstruction Unincorporated areas.	HMGP; La Land Trust Co.	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding	3, 5	Existing

I10: Elevation of Repetitive Loss Structures	Reduce repetitive loss of Unincorporated areas properties by raising structures above the base flood elevation (BFE).	HMGP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
I11: GIS Inventory of At Risk Properties	Continue development of an ongoing GIS Inventory of Unincorporated areas at-risk properties.	Iberia Parish Government	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,5	Existing
I12: Relocation of the 911 Communications Center -to a location in the northern part of the parish.	Construct the facility to withstand 170+ mph winds and be self-sustaining for a minimum of 24 hours. This facility will include a saferoom. This site will shelter first responders.	Iberia Parish Government; Communications District; Federal; HMPG	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Communications District	Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	2,5	New

I13: Commercial Fishing Fleet Harbor of Refuge	The construction of harbors of refuge with land moorings and water pilings tall enough to accommodate a 10'-15' surge would immensely reduce the potential of water-born debris.	Unknown	2-3 years	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms	5	New
I14: Marsh Creation and Shore Protection/Commercial Canal Freshwater Redirection	Protect the lower planning area of the Parish from coastal erosion by creating marsh and shore protection at Weeks Bay.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government; CIAP	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government	Coastal Erosion	5	Existing
I15: East Marsh Island Creation	This project is designed to re-create brackish marsh habitat in open water areas of The interior marsh primarily caused by hurricane damage.	CIAP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Tropical Cyclones	5	Existing
I16: Vermilion Bay Shoreline Restoration	Protect the lower planning area of Iberia Parish from coastal erosion.	CIAP	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government	Coastal Erosion, Tropical Cyclones	5	Existing

<p>I17: Tides and Sea Level Monitoring (Buoys)</p>	<p>Form a storm surge network with NOAA to monitor water level issues such as storm surge and sea level rise. Through this partnership with NOAA, The IPG will gain vital information for use in developing further mitigation strategies for coastal hazards and will have real-time data for decision-making and public awareness campaigns.</p>	<p>Iberia Parish Government; NOAA; LSU Ag Center</p>	<p>1-2 years</p>	<p>Iberia Parish Government</p>	<p>Coastal Erosion, Tropical Cyclones</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>New</p>
<p>I18: Levee and Coastal Erosion Study</p>	<p>Conduct and study and collect GPS data including levee and coastal elevations to better understand and mitigate for The parish's risk for riverine flooding and storm and tidal surge.</p>	<p>Iberia Parish Government</p>	<p>1-3 years</p>	<p>Iberia Parish Government</p>	<p>Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Tropical Cyclones</p>	<p>1,5</p>	<p>New</p>

I19: Comprehensive Campaign of Community Education on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Community education campaign to increase community awareness and action for disaster preparedness and mitigation.	Iberia Parish Government; Private Sector	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,5	Existing
I20: Water Conservation Strategy (formerly Water Rationing Strategy)	Community education campaign to improve parish water quality and conservation which includes issues of drought and the Chicot aquifer system.	Iberia Parish Government	6 mos-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Drought	4	Existing
I21: Harden Structures	Take protective measures to improve continuity of government.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	New
I22: Safe Room Construction	Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe weather events	FEMA; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones Tropical Cyclones	5	New

I23: Lightning Rod Installation	Installation of lightning rods on all critical facilities.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Thunderstorms	3,5	New
I24: Conduct study on effects of sinkholes to surrounding areas.	n/a	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	n/a	Iberia Parish Government	Sinkholes	n/a	New
I25: Installation of permanent generators and communications equipment	Purchase and installation of permanent generators and communications equipment for maintaining critical facilities	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	New

Table 4-2: Mitigation Actions-Town of Delcambre

Town of Delcambre							
Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goals	Existing or New Action
D1: Installation of Flood Gates	The purchase and installation of flood gates on the Delcambre/Avery Canal south of the Town of Delcambre would reduce the effects of storm or tidal surge in the lower Parish planning area.	CIAP; HMGP	3-5 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
D2: Levee System	Conduct a feasibility study and The construction of a levee system across The lower Parish planning area to Protect The area for storm or tidal surge. This system will be part of a larger regional levee system proposed to cover Iberia, Vermillion and St. Mary parishes.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	3-5 years	Iberia Parish Levee District; Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	New

D3: Resize Drainage Pipes	Improve drainage by resizing drainage pipes.	LaDOTD, Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
D4: Repair or Replace Bridges	Improve bridges along evacuation routes.	LaDOTD; Iberia Parish Government; CDBG; CIAP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government; LaDOTD; Town of Delcambre	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
D5: Acquisition/Reconstruction of Repetitive Loss Properties	Reduce repetitive loss of properties by acquisition or reconstruction in Delcambre.	HMGP; La Land Trust Co.	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
D6: Elevation of Repetitive Loss Structures	Reduce repetitive loss of Delcambre properties by raising structures above the base flood elevation (BFE).	HMGP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
D7: GIS Inventory of At Risk Properties	Development of an ongoing GIS Inventory of Delcambre at-risk properties	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes,	5-Jan	Existing

					Tropical Cyclones		
D8: Relocation of the 911 Communications Center	Construct the facility to withstand 170+ mph winds and be self-sustaining for a minimum of 24 hours. This facility will include a saferoom. This site will shelter first responders.	Iberia Parish Government; Communications District; Federal; HMPG	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Communications District; Town of Delcambre	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5-Feb	New
D9: Relocation of Town of Delcambre Fire Department	Relocation of Town of Delcambre Fire Department out of flood prone area due to repetitive loss and inaccessibility during a flooding event.	HMGP	Application Pending	Town of Delcambre	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	2,3,5	Existing

<p>D10: Comprehensive Campaign of Community Education on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation</p>	<p>Develop a community education campaign to increase community awareness and action for disaster preparedness and mitigation.</p>	<p>Town of Delcambre; Iberia Parish Government; Private Sector</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre</p>	<p>Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones</p>	<p>5-Jan</p>	<p>Existing</p>
<p>D11: Water Conservation Strategy (formerly Water Rationing Strategy)</p>	<p>Develop a community education campaign to improve Parish water quality and conservation which includes issues of drought and The Chicot aquifer system.</p>	<p>Town of Delcambre: Iberia Parish Government</p>	<p>6 mos.-2 years</p>	<p>Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre</p>	<p>Drought</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Existing</p>
<p>D12: Harden Structures</p>	<p>Take protective measures to improve continuity of government.</p>	<p>HMPG; Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre</p>	<p>1-2 years</p>	<p>Town of Delcambre</p>	<p>Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones</p>	<p>3,5</p>	<p>New</p>
<p>D13: Safe Room Construction</p>	<p>Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe weather events</p>	<p>FEMA; Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre</p>	<p>1-2 years</p>	<p>Town of Delcambre</p>	<p>Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>New</p>

D14: Lightning Rod Installation	Installation of lightning rods on all critical facilities.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Town of Delcambre	Thunderstorms	3,5	New
D15: Conduct study on effects of sinkholes to surrounding areas.	n/a	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	n/a	Iberia Parish Government, Town of Delcambre	Sinkholes	n/a	New
D16: Installation of permanent generators and communications equipment	Purchase and installation of permanent generators and communications equipment for maintaining critical facilities	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Town of Delcambre	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	New

Table 4-3: Mitigation Actions-City of Jeanerette

City of Jeanerette							
Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goals	Existing or New Action
J1: Resize Drainage Pipes	Improve drainage by resizing drainage pipes.	LaDOTD, Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
J2: Acquisition/Reconstruction of Repetitive Loss Properties	Reduce repetitive loss of properties by acquisition or reconstruction in Jeanerette.	HMGP; La Land Trust Co.	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
J3: Elevation of Repetitive Loss Structures	Reduce repetitive loss of Jeanerette properties by raising structures above the base flood elevation (BFE).	HMGP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
J4: GIS Inventory of At Risk Properties	Development of an ongoing GIS Inventory of Jeanerette at-risk properties	Iberia Parish Government	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5-Jan	Existing

J5: Comprehensive Campaign of Community Education on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Develop a community education campaign to increase community awareness and action for disaster preparedness and mitigation.	Iberia Parish Government; Private Sector	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5-Jan	Existing
J6: Water Conservation Strategy (formerly Water Rationing Strategy)	Develop a community education campaign to improve Parish water quality and conservation which includes issues of drought and The Chicot aquifer system.	Iberia Parish Government	6 mos.-2 years	Jeanerette; Iberia Parish Government	Drought	4	Existing
J7: Harden Structures	Take protective measures to improve continuity of government.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government; Jeanerette	1-2 years	City of Jeanerette	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	New
J8: Safe Room Construction	Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe weather events	FEMA; Iberia Parish Government; Jeanerette	1-2 years	City of Jeanerette	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5	New

J9: Lightning Rod Installation	Installation of lightning rods on all critical facilities.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette	Thunderstorms	3,5	New
J10: Conduct study on effects of sinkholes to surrounding areas.	n/a	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	n/a	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette	Sinkholes	n/a	New
J11: Installation of permanent generators and communications equipment	Purchase and installation of permanent generators and communications equipment for maintaining critical facilities	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	New

Table 4-4: Mitigation Actions-Village of Loreauville

Village of Loreauville							
Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goals	Existing or New Action
L1: Resize Drainage Pipes	Improve drainage by resizing drainage pipes.	LaDOTD, Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
L2: Acquisition/Reconstruction of Repetitive Loss Properties	Reduce repetitive loss of properties by acquisition or reconstruction in Loreauville.	HMGP; La Land Trust Co.	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Coastal Erosion, Levee/Dam Failure	3, 5	Existing
L3: Elevation of Repetitive Loss Structures	Reduce repetitive loss of Loreauville properties by raising structures above the base flood elevation (BFE).	HMGP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Coastal Erosion, Levee/Dam Failure	3, 5	Existing

L4: GIS Inventory of At Risk Properties	Development of an ongoing GIS Inventory of Loreauville at-risk properties	Iberia Parish Government	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee/Dam Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5	Existing
L5: Comprehensive Campaign of Community Education on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Develop a community education campaign to increase community awareness and action for disaster preparedness and mitigation.	Loreauville; Iberia Parish Government; Private Sector	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5	Existing
L6: Harden Structures	Take protective measures to improve continuity of government.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government; Loreauville	1-2 years	Village of Loreauville	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	New
L7: Safe Room Construction	Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe	FEMA; Iberia Parish Government; Loreauville	1-2 years	Village of Loreauville	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5	New

	weather events						
L8: Lightning Rod Installation	Installation of lightning rods on all critical facilities.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville	Thunderstorms	3,5	New
L9: Conduct study on effects of sinkholes to surrounding areas.	n/a	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	n/a	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville	Sinkholes	n/a	New
L10: Installation of permanent generators and communications equipment	Purchase and installation of permanent generators and communications equipment for maintaining critical facilities	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	New
L11: Water conservation requirements	Require installation of low flow plumbing fixtures in city-owned buildings as well as enforce building code law for future	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	n/a	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville	Drought	n/a	New

	development (including commercial and residential properties)						
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Table 4-5: Mitigation Actions-City of New Iberia

City of New Iberia							
Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goals	Existing or New Action
N1: Resize Drainage Pipes	Improve drainage by resizing drainage pipes.	LaDOTD, Iberia Parish Govmt; New Iberia	1-2 years	City of New Iberia; Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee/Dam Failure, Tropical Cyclones,	3, 5	Existing
N2: Acquisition/Reconstruction of Repetitive Loss Properties	Reduce repetitive loss of properties by acquisition or reconstruction in New Iberia.	HMGP; La Land Trust Co.	Ongoing	City of New Iberia; Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee/Dam Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing
N3: Elevation of Repetitive Loss Structures	Reduce repetitive loss of New Iberia properties by raising structures above the base flood elevation (BFE).	HMGP	Ongoing	City of New Iberia; Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	3, 5	Existing

N4: GIS Inventory of At Risk Properties	Development of an ongoing GIS Inventory of New Iberia at-risk properties	New Iberia; Iberia Parish Govmt	Ongoing	City of New Iberia; Iberia Parish Government	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee/Dam Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5	Existing
N5: Levee and Coastal Elevation Study	Conduct a study and Collect New Iberia GPS data including levee and coastal elevations to better understand and mitigate for the area's risk for riverine flooding and storm and tidal surge.	Iberia Parish Govmt; Loreauville	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	5	New
N6: Comprehensive Campaign of Community Education on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Develop a community education campaign to increase community awareness and action for disaster preparedness	Iberia Parish Govmt; Private Sector	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5	Existing

	and mitigation.						
N7: Harden Structures	Take protective measures to improve continuity of government.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Govmt; New Iberia	1-2 years	City of New Iberia	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	New
N8: Safe Room Construction	Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe weather events	FEMA; Iberia Parish Government ; New Iberia	1-2 years	City of New Iberia	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5	New
N9: Lightning Rod Installation	Installation of lightning rods on all critical facilities.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Thunderstorms	3,5	New
N10: Conduct study on effects of sinkholes to surrounding areas.	n/a	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	n/a	Iberia Parish Government	Sinkholes	n/a	New

The City of New Iberia had a set of mitigation actions from the City's stand-alone hazard mitigation plan that it requested to remain separate from the Parish/Jurisdiction strategies for the 2015 plan. Below are those actions:

Table 4-6: Mitigation Actions-City of New Iberia City Only Projects)

City of New Iberia (City Only Projects)							
Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goals	Existing or New Action
NI-1.1: Green Laws	Enact and enforce the City of New Iberia's "Green Laws" in order to reduce the impact of drought and improve drainage	Local budgets	6-12 months	City of New Iberia	Drought, Flooding	3,4	Existing
NI-1.2: Major Storm Water Drainage Analysis and Master Plan Development	Fund a drainage analysis of major storm water outfalls and prepare a master plan to address deficiencies.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	6-18 months	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing
NI-1.3: Develop a Continuous Program of New Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Adopt New flood Insurance Rate Maps or FIRMS and continue to Adopt any future updates to The Parish and City FIRMS.	Local budgets	1 year	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,3,5	Existing

NI-1.4: Floodplain Ordinances and Building Codes	Regularly update and enforce floodplain ordinances and building codes.	Local budgets	2-5 years	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,3,5	Existing
NI-1.5: Building Codes to Address Land Subsidence	Mitigate damage to structures due to land subsidence by developing building code ordinances that Provide standards for pier foundations and depths of slabs to avoid cracking of The slab and potential of flooding due to decreased elevation.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	Annual	City of New Iberia; Waste Water Department; Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Coastal Erosion	3,5	Existing
NI-1.6: Community Rating System	Obtain initial rating from The community rating system and capitalize on efforts to prevent future flood damage Through local ordinances and mitigation efforts.	HMPG; PDM; local budgets	Annual	City of New Iberia	Flooding	1,3,5	Existing
NI-2.1: Storm harden/retrofit City facilities-	Improve continuity of services by mitigating against facility shut-downs due to storm damage.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	6-12 months	City of New Iberia; Iberia Parish Government	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing
NI-2.2: Drainage Improvements (General)	Installation of culvert and headwall upgrades and expansion of canals and ditches.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	1-3 years	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing

NI-2.3: Drainage Improvement (Armenco Canal)	Pursue funding to complete drainage improvements encompassed in The project titled "Armenco Canal drainage Project." this project is to relieve drainage issues in The west End area of The City of New Iberia.	HMPG	1-2 years	City of New Iberia; Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing
NI-2.4: Back-up Power Systems for Critical Facilities	Provide generators/back-up power systems for critical facilities (including but not limited to lift stations, water plants, and first responder facilities.	HMPG	6-12 months	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	2,5	Existing
NI-2.5: Tete Bayou Drainage Improvement Project	Coordinated with Iberia Parish to Pursue funding for a flood mitigation improvement project for The Tete Bayou.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	2-3 years	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing
NI-2.6: Mitigate Damage to Utilities	Mitigate against damage to utilities to maintain function during and after a hazard event.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets; private sector funding	1-2 years	City of New Iberia; Local Utility Companies	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	2,3,5	Existing
NI-2.7: Drainage Improvements (street specific)	Expand and deepen storm water ditches to increase conveyance along several City streets.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	1-3 years	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing

NI-2.8: Back-up Power for Sanitary Sewer Pump Stations	Improve continuity of services by mitigating against systems shut-downs due to power outage.	HMPG, FMA, PDM, local budgets	1-3years	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	2,3,5	Existing
NI-2.9: Evacuation Shelter Retrofit or Construction-	Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as evacuation shelters during tropical storms and hurricanes. These shelters will be constructed to meet FEMA ICC-500 and American Red Cross guidelines.	HMPG, PDM, CDBG	1-3 years	City of New Iberia; Iberia Parish Government; Red Cross; GOHSEP; FEMA	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	2	Existing
NI-2.10: Evacuation Shelter for Cry-Gate Community Center	Retrofit existing structure of Cry-Gate Community Center to act as an evacuation shelter during tropical storms and hurricanes. This shelter will be retrofitted to meet FEMA ICC-500 and American Red Cross guidelines.	HMPG, PDM, CDBG	1-3 years	City of New Iberia; Iberia Parish Government; Red Cross; GOHSEP; FEMA	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	2	Existing
NI-2.11: Roadway Elevation (General)	Elevate roadways that are prone to flooding	HMPG, PDM, FMA, local budgets	1-3 years	City of New Iberia; LaDOTD	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing

NI-2.12: Roadway Elevation (Admiral Doyle and Julia Street)	Elevate a portion of The roadway at Admiral Doyle Dr. and Julia Street	HMPG, PDM, FMA, local budgets	2-3 years	City of New Iberia; LaDOTD	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing
NI-2.13: Use of Permeable Concrete on Roadways	Use permeable concrete when repairing or constructing New roadways in order to prevent damage to roadways due to drought	Local budgets	Annual	City of New Iberia	Drought	3,4,5	Existing
NI-2.14: Use of Specialized Roadway Sealants	Purchase and apply Craft Co. Road Saver 222 sealant to roadways throughout the City of New Iberia in order to protect the roadway from buckling or other damages due to drought.	HMPG, PDM, local budgets	Annual	City of New Iberia	Drought	4	Existing
NI-2.15: Elevation of Flood	Prone structures-Elevate future and existing structures in flood-prone areas of The City	HMPG, PDM, FMA, RFC, SRL, local budgets	1-3 years	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing
NI-2.16: Replace and Upgrade Bridges and Crossings	Replace and upgrade bridges and crossings throughout The City	HMPG, PDM, FMA, local budgets	2-5 years	City of New Iberia; LaDOTD	Drought, Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	3,4,5	Existing
NI-2.17: Safe Room Construction	Retrofit existing structures or construct New structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe weather events.	HMPG, PDM, local budgets	6 months-2 years	City of New Iberia	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	2,5	Existing

NI-2.18: Acquisition of Repetitive Loss Structures	Acquire existing flood-prone structures throughout The city.	HMPG, PDM, FMA, RFC, SRL, local budgets	1-2 years	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	3,5	Existing
NI-2.19: Installation of Hazardous Weather Warning Systems	Install warning sirens throughout The City to include outside warning sirens and indoor warning systems.	HMPG, HSGP, EMPG, local budgets	8-12 months	City of New Iberia; Iberia Parish Sheriff's Department; Fire Departments and Hospitals	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	2,3,5	Existing
NI-4.1: Educational Programs	Provide educational programs and information to The public regarding The hazards identified in The Hazard mitigation Plan.	Local Budget; HMGP; PDM	Annual	City of New Iberia	Flooding, Coastal Erosion, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	5	Existing
NI-4.2: Study Local Land Subsidence and the Inundation of Sugar Co. Op. Dam	Coordinate with appropriate agencies and resources to determine and describe past occurrences of land subsidence and The inundation area of The Sugar Co. Op. Dam.	Local Budget	Annual	City of New Iberia	Coastal Erosion	1,5	Existing
NI-4.3: Conduct study on effects of sinkholes to surrounding areas.	n/a	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	n/a	Iberia Parish Government	Sinkholes	n/a	New



Figure 4-1: Continued Elevation of Homes in Delcambre

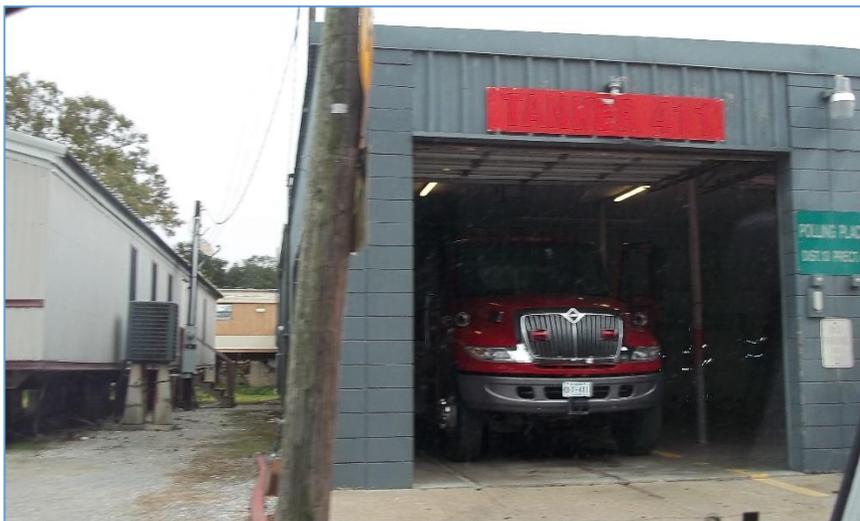


Figure 4-2: Delcambre Fire Station (Note elevated structures to the left)

Project prioritization

During the prioritization process, each Jurisdiction and the Steering Committee as a whole 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 Committee 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 Committee and individual jurisdictions prioritized the possible activities that could be pursued. The result were items that address the major hazards, are appropriate for those hazards, are cost-effective, and are affordable. Iberia Parish and the jurisdictions will implement and administer the identified actions based off of the proposed timeframes for each reflected in the portions of this section where actions are summarized. Each mitigation action was prioritized and can be found in the action prioritization tables in this section.

Projects to Be Removed from Strategies

The projects listed below (Table 4-7) from the 2010 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan are to be removed due to lack of feasibility or available funding sources.

Table 4-7: Projects to be removed from the Iberia HMP

Action	Benefits	Estimated Cost	Schedule	Project Manager	Reason
Conference/ Emergency & Business Resource Center	Continued operations of all agencies	\$30M	Remove from 2015 Update	New Iberia	Does not have a sufficient BCA
Establish Water Monitoring Program	Water Conservation	\$100,000	Remove from 2015 Update	Parish of Iberia	Does not have a sufficient BCA
Adoption of Iberia Parish Drainage Plan	Reduce Future Damage due to Flooding	\$1.3M	Remove from 2015 Update	Parish of Iberia	Does not have a sufficient BCA
Raise emergency generators above base flood levels.	Continue operations of all agencies	Unknown	Remove from 2015 Update	Office of Homeland Security, Iberia Parish Council	Iberia OHSEP not aware of any generators that are below BFE

Action	Benefits	Estimated Cost	Schedule	Project Manager	Reason
Shelter of last resort-Jeanerette	To give citizens in the Jeanerette area a local place to evacuate to if they are unable to move out of harm's way.	Unknown	Remove from 2015 Update	Jeanerette	Project not feasible
Drainage Improvements from Main St. to 10 th St. off Daspit and Sugar Mill Road	Reduce future damage due to flooding	Unknown	Remove from 2015 Update	New Iberia	Inaccurate information from previous plan
Drainage improvements to Lateral-1-C-4 (off of Henkle)	Reduce future damage due to flooding	Unknown	Remove from 2015 Update	Jeanerette	Does not have a sufficient BCA
Drainage improvements to Lateral-1-C-2 (off of Kent)	Reduce future damage due to flooding	Unknown	Remove from 2015 Update	Jeanerette	Does not have a sufficient BCA
Drainage improvements to Lateral-1-C-5 (off of M.L.K.)	Reduce future damage due to flooding	Unknown	Remove from 2015 Update	Jeanerette	Does not have a sufficient BCA
Drainage improvements to Lateral-1-C-11	Reduce future damage due to flooding	Unknown	Remove from 2015 Update	Jeanerette	Does not have a sufficient BCA
Drainage improvements to Lateral-20-B (off Fernand Crochet)	Reduce future damage due to flooding	Unknown	Remove from 2015 Update	Loreauville	Does not have a sufficient BCA
Drainage improvements/Catch basins for ½ mile of sidewalks near the Post Office	Reduce future damage due to flooding	Unknown	Remove from 2015 Update	Loreauville	Does not have a sufficient BCA

2010 Iberia Parish HMP Project Updates

A crucial component of successful mitigation is analysis of previous actions. The success or failure of mitigation actions implemented before an event should be evaluated. Self-analysis should take place during the recovery and mitigation phases of emergency management when the community can take stock of how well it prepared for an event and to what degree it needed to responded.

Iberia Parish revised the goals, objectives, actions and projects over the period of the hazard mitigation plan update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2015 HMP update are a product of analysis and review of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan steering committee under the coordination of the Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The

Steering Committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2009 plan, for review in August 2014 and in December 2014.

During the August 2014 meeting the committee reviewed the unfinished and/or unfunded projects from 2009 and the proposed projects for the update. Committee members suggested slight revisions to the projects based on feasibility for funding, ease of completion and other community specific factors. The Steering committee then prioritized the actions and projects.

Funding was available which enabled Iberia Parish and its communities to complete the following projects identified in the 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan (Table 4-8: 2011 Iberia Parish HMP Projects Completed).

Table 4-8: 2011 Iberia Parish HMP Projects Completed

Action	Benefits	Cost	Schedule	Project Manager
New Iberia City Hall Hardening	Mitigate damages/ loss of life	\$279,020	Complete	Office of Homeland Security, Iberia Parish Council, City of New Iberia
Iberia Medical Center Hospital Hardening	Mitigate damages/ loss of life	\$1,259,131	Complete	Office of Homeland Security, Iberia Parish Council
Iberia Medical Center Medical Office Building	Mitigate damages// loss of life	\$995,000 - \$1.8M	Complete	Office of Homeland Security, Iberia Parish Council
Raise the physical plant at the Iberia Medical Center	Mitigate damages and continued operations	Unknown	Complete	Iberia Parish Council
Purchase generators	Mitigate damages/continued operations	\$479,000	Complete	Iberia Parish Council
Reconstruct Highway 675	Provide all weather access; reduce storm surge	Unknown	Complete	Iberia Parish
Water System Tie-in to Iberia Parish Water System	Provide continuous water service to the Loreauville	\$1.0M	Complete	Village of Loreauville
Hardening of Parish Fire Stations	Hardening of all parish fire stations	Unknown	Complete	Iberia Parish
Hardening of Jeanerette Police Department	Hardening of Jeanerette Police Department	Unknown	Complete	Jeanerette

2012 City of New Iberia HMP Project Updates

Table 4-9 catalogs the actions from the 2012 City of New Iberia HMP that were completed between 2012 and the integration of New Iberia mitigation actions into the 2015 Iberia Parish HMP.

Table 4-9: 2012 City of New Iberia HMP Completed Projects

Action	Benefits	Cost	Schedule	Project Manager
Storm harden/retrofit City Hall and Fire Department facilities throughout the City of New Iberia.	Improve city-wide continuity of operations by mitigating against storm damages.	<\$100,000	Complete	City of New Iberia
Coordinate with Iberia Parish and pursue funding for a flood mitigation titled "Tete Bayou Drainage Improvement Project". Remove existing obstructions, clean channels, enlarge Pharr Canal at intersection with Tete Bayou, and remove existing spoil banks in the downstream portions of Tete Bayou.	Improved drainage to prevent flooding during thunderstorms, tropical systems and other flooding events.	\$5,000,000-\$6,000,000	Complete	City of New Iberia
Sanitary Sewer Investigation and Rehabilitation to prevent inflow and infiltrations of floodwater.	Prevent floodwater damage and infiltration.	\$80,000-\$300,000	Complete	City of New Iberia
Adopt recently published and updated Flood Insurance Rate Maps or DFIRMS.	NFIP Compliance	\$1,000	Complete	City of New Iberia
Regularly update and enforce Floodplain Ordinances and Building Codes	NFIP Compliance	\$1,000	Complete	City of New Iberia



Figure 4-3: New Iberia City Hall hardened with functional hurricane shutters



Figure 4-4: Cliff Aucoin Memorial Building-Iberia Parish Communications Center was hardened during a previous planning cycle.

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 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in June 2014 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.

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
6/2/2014	Coordination Conference Call	Telephone	No	Discuss with Parish HM coordinator (OHSEP Director) expectations and requirements of the project.
7/9/2014	Kick-Off Meeting	Council Chambers, New Iberia	No	Discuss with the plan steering committee expectations and requirements of the project. Assign plan worksheets to jurisdictions.
8/13/2014	Public Meeting	Council Chambers, New Iberia	Yes	The public meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Maps of the Iberia parish communities were provide for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.
8-11/2014	Public Survey Tool	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Iberia 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/results/SM-7HCW3TJV/
10/7/2014	Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies	Council Chambers, New Iberia	Yes	The steering committee was presented an updated risk assessment and hazard analysis conducted by the planning team. The steering committee also reviewed the current mitigation strategies and proposed projects for the 2015 plan update.

3/6/15 – 3/17/15	Public Plan Review (Digital)	OHSEP Office, New Iberia	Yes	Provide a draft copy of the plan on the Iberia Parish OHSEP website, for public review.
3/6/15 – 3/17/15	Public Plan Review (Hardcopy)	OHSEP Office, New Iberia	Yes	Provide a draft copy of the plan on the Iberia Parish OHSEP website, for public review.

Planning

The 8-month plan update process consisted of several phases. The table below illustrates those phases.

Planning Phase	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8
Plan review and revision								
Data collection								
Risk assessment								
Public outreach and input			Public meetings and survey			Draft Review		
Mitigation strategy and actions								
GOHSEP plan updates review								
Plan updates review by FEMA								
Plan adoption								
Plan approval								Final

Coordination

The Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) and participating jurisdictions oversaw the coordination of the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee during the update process.

The OHSEP Director and SDMI were jointly responsible for inviting the steering committees and key stakeholders to planned meetings and activities. The HMPU contractor assisted the OHSEP Director with press releases and social media statements for notification to the media and general public for public meetings and public outreach activities.

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 city, state, and regional agencies provided diverse prospective and mitigation ideas.

The 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal or community stakeholders:

- Parish of Iberia
- Town of Delcambre
- City of Jeanerette
- Village of Loreauville
- City of New Iberia
- Iberia Parish Fire Protection Districts
- Iberia Parish Communications District
- Iberia Parish Sewerage Districts
- Iberia Medical Center
- Dauterive Hospital
- Acadiana Regional Airport

The HMPU contractor was responsible for facilitating meetings and outreach efforts during the update process. The OHSEP Director and Steering Committee had opportunity to invite local and area stakeholders to provide input into the plan. The OHSEP Director from the neighboring parish (Vermillion) was invited to attend the kick-off and public meeting. Representatives from NOAA, the LSU AgCenter/Louisiana Sea Grant and the Iberia Parish Levee, Hurricane & Conservation District were asked to provide information on specific projects that they wanted included during this HMPU period (See Meeting #3 Roster).

Below is a detailed list of the 2015 HMPU Steering Committee:

Member/Title	Jurisdiction/Entity	Address	Phone/Email
Errol Romero, Parish President	Parish of Iberia	300 Iberia St., Ste. 400 New Iberia, LA 70560	337-365-8246 eromero@iberiagov.net
Albert Broussard, Mayor	Village of Loreauville	P.O. Box 336 Loreauville, LA 70552	337-229-8306 al@loreauville.us
James Landry, Building Official	City of New Iberia	457 E. Main St., Ste. 412, New Iberia, LA 70560	337-369-2354 jlandry@cityofnewiberia.com
Herman Broussard, Director, Public Works	Parish of Iberia	5601 Avery Island Rd. New Iberia, LA 70560	337-364-8474 hbroussard@iberiagov.net
Leroy Landry, Director, DPW	City of New Iberia	1303 J. Allen Daigre Rd. New Iberia, LA 70560	337-364-8474 llandry@cityofnewiberia.com

Carroll Broussard, Mayor	City of Delcambre	107 N. Railroad Delcambre, LA 70528	337-685-4462 delcam@delcambre.net
Tony Miguez, Director, Parks and Recreation	City of New Iberia	300 Parkview Drive New Iberia, LA 70560	337-369-2337 tmiguez@cityofnewiberia.com
Guy Bonin, Fire Chief	Iberia Parish Fire Protection District	2309 Avery Island Rd. New Iberia, LA 70560	337-365-5872 gonin@iberiapfd.com
April Foulcard, Mayor	City of Jeanerette	P.O. Box 209 Jeanerette, LA	337-276-4164 mayor@jeanerette.com
Prescott Marshall Director, Iberia OHSEP and 911	Parish of Iberia; Iberia Parish Communications District	300 Iberia St., Ste. B-130 New Iberia, LA 70560	337-369-4427 pmarshall@iberiagov.net
Buddy Smith, Interim Fire Chief	City of New Iberia	224 Prairie St. New Iberia, LA 70560	337-369-2370 bsmith@cityofnewiberia.com
Trent Hebert, Director of Plant Operations	Iberia Medical Center	2315 E. Main St. New Iberia, LA 70560	337-375-7197 mthebert@iberiamedicalcenter.com
Kevin Romero, Director of Therapy/Rehab Services	Dauterive Hospital	600 N. Lewis Ave. New Iberia, LA 70560	337-374-4309 Kevin.romero@progressiveacute.com
F. Jason Devillier, Airport Director	Acadiana Regional Airport	1404 Hangar Dr. New Iberia, LA 70560	337-65-7202 jdevillier@iberiagov.net
Joseph Gonzales, Executive Director	Iberia Parish Sewerage District No. 1	2617 Northside Rd. New Iberia, LA 70563	337-369-4413 jgonzales@iberiagov.net
Katie Landry Director, Recreation Department	Parish of Iberia	113 Willow Wood Dr. New Iberia, LA 70563	337-365-6197 klandry@iberiagov.net

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 Iberia Parish programs and planning.

A measure of integration and coordination is achieved through the HMPU participation of steering committee members and community stakeholders who administer programs such as: floodplain

management under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), coastal protection and restoration, parish planning and zoning and building code enforcement.

The Iberia Parish Regional Planning Commission is an appointed body, representing the unincorporated areas of the parish and municipalities of Iberia Parish as prescribed by law with a purpose of promoting an improved quality of life for all citizens of Iberia Parish. The parish contracts with the towns of Jeanerette, Loreauville and Delcambre to provide permitting services. With the advent of zoning regulations and land use studies, the parish is compiling a comprehensive plan. This Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and subsequent annual updates are intended to be incorporated into the parish comprehensive plan and any municipal comprehensive plans.

Iberia Parish provides technical assistance and capital improvements for drainage projects to the towns of Jeanerette, Loreauville and Delcambre. Parish officials will continue to work with local officials to implement projects to reduce damages from flooding and other natural disasters and include these projects in the 5 year capital improvement program.

Members of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, inclusive of fire departments, law enforcement agencies, administrative units of local government, health care providers, and utility providers etc., already have the responsibility of protecting the community in all phases of impending disaster- planning, response, recovery and mitigation. It is logical, then, that as these organizations endeavor to maximize resources for disaster response. It is the intention of this plan that representatives from agencies will incorporate the work done in the Hazard Mitigation Planning process into the short and long term work plans of their respective organizations, including the Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan, the Iberia Sheriff's Office telecommunications plan, training plans of the New Iberia Fire Department and Fire District. Tasks and budget items indicated in the hazard mitigation plan will be considered for inclusion in annual planning, operation and maintenance budgets, and capital outlay budgets of appropriate organizations and agencies.

There are several initiatives that have fostered further coordination and integration of the parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, such as the Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which was developed to address the roles and responsibilities of local governments and non-governmental (NGO) partners in responding to all threats and hazards, especially those outlined in the Iberia HMP. Planners have ensured that coordination efforts between the two plans range from seeking consistency in the way the hazards are identified to identifying opportunities to integrate mitigation practices in response and recovery operations.

As for future incorporation into other planning mechanisms the goals, action items and findings from this Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered and incorporated, as appropriate for Iberia Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions including the Town of Delcambre, the City of Jeanerette, the Village of Loreauville, and the City of New Iberia. This Hazard Mitigation Plan will be cited as a technical reference and data source for updating existing and newly developed planning documents. Updates of existing plans will include the review of this Hazard Mitigation Plan in addition to technical reports, analyses, and studies for consideration and incorporation into the plan document. Most importantly, the process by which the integration of the goals and action items of this plan will be ensured by the invitation and the participation of Hazard Mitigation Team members on plan update and development teams of the plans checklist.

Documentation (Meetings and Public Outreach)

The following pages contain documentation of the agendas, attendees, and presentations, as well as any other related documents, for the meetings and public outreach activities conducted during this hazard mitigation plan update for Iberia parish.

Meeting #1: Coordination Conference Call

Date: June 2, 2014

Location: Teleconference

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 and initial project timeline.

Public Initiation: No

Invitees Included:

Attendees of this meeting were invited via email.

Member/Title	Jurisdiction/Entity
Errol Romero, Parish President	Parish of Iberia
Albert Broussard, Mayor	Village of Loreauville
James Landry, Building Official	City of New Iberia
Herman Broussard, Director Public Works	Parish of Iberia
Leroy Landry, Director Public Works	City of New Iberia
Carroll Broussard, Mayor	City of Delcambre
Tony Miguez, Director Parks and Recreation	City of New Iberia
Guy Bonin, Fire Chief	Parish of Iberia
April Foulcard, Mayor	City of Jeanerette
Prescott Marshall, Director OHSEP and 911	Parish of Iberia
Buddy Smith, Fire Chief	City of New Iberia
Trent Hebert, Director of Plant Operations	Iberia Medical Center
Kevin Romero, Director of Therapy/Rehab	Dauterive Hospital
F. Jason Devillier, Director Airport	Acadiana Regional Airport
Joseph Gonzales, Executive Director Sewage District No. 1	Parish of Iberia
Katie Landry, Director Recreation	Parish of Iberia

Agenda

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Parish Director Meeting #1

June 2, 2014 at 1:00 p.m.

- Welcome – GOHSEP
 - Parish Introductions
 - SDMI Introductions
 - Overview of Plan Update Process and Con Call Objectives
 - Objectives
 - Overview of Plan Update Process
 - Parish Expectations for Update Process
 - Discuss tentative dates for First Planning Meeting
 - Plan Update Process will consist of the below main action items:
 - 1) Planning Team Meeting
 - 2) Worksheet Completion/Data Collection
 - 3) Plan Update Begins
 - 4) Public Meeting
 - 5) Public Draft Review
 - 6) Plan Update Final Draft to Parish and GOHSEP
 - Planning Team Meeting
 - Select Date and Location (parish can help secure location or provide suggestions for SDMI to coordinate)
 - Parish to think about identifying stakeholders, provide SDMI with a list of these stakeholders to coordinate invitations
 - Worksheets will be provided at this meeting for data collection
 - Worksheets
 - Parishes/Stakeholders to have 2 weeks to complete the worksheets
 - Will return completed worksheets to SDMI
 - Plan Update begins – Approximately 30 days
 - SDMI will review data submitted in worksheets and update the HM plan based off of information received by parish and stakeholders. This will include:
 - Mitigation Strategy
 - Previous Occurrences
 - Mapping
 - Risk Assessment
 - Public Meeting – Mitigation Plan DRAFT for public review/changes
 - Date/location
 - Pubic Draft Review (put plan at library or other public place for 2 weeks to allow time for comments)
 - Plan Update from Draft to Final – Approximately 30 days
 - Submission of final plan to GOHSEP HM Officer
- Closing Remarks

Figure 0-1: Meeting #1 Agenda

Attendees

- Parish of Iberia
 - Prescott Marshall

- Norma Hebert
- GOHSEP
 - Jeffrey Giering
 - Nici English
- Contractor-LSU-SDMI
 - Brant Mitchell
 - Lauren Stevens
 - Margaret Pierce
 - Pat Santos

Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off

Date: July 9, 2014

Location: New Iberia, Louisiana

Purpose: Discuss the expectations and requirements of the hazard mitigation plan update process and to establish and 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:

Attendees of this meeting were invited via email.

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION/ENTITY
Errol Romero	Iberia Parish President	Iberia Parish
Kelly Ball	Parish President's Exec. Asst.	Iberia Parish
Hilda Curry	Mayor	New Iberia
April Foulcard	Mayor	Jeanerette
Al Broussard	Mayor	Loreauville
Carol Broussard	Mayor	Delcambre
Herman Broussard	Public Works Director	Iberia Parish
Leroy Landry	Public Works Director	New Iberia
Prescott Marshall	OHSEP Director	Iberia Parish
Trent Hebert	Director of Plant Operations	Iberia Medical Center
Kevin Romero	Director of Therapy/Rehab	Dauterive Hospital
Joseph Gonzales	Exec. Director Sewerage Dist #1	Iberia Parish
Katie Landry	Recreation Director	Iberia Parish
F. Jason Devillier	Director	Acadiana Regional Airport
Guy Bonin	Fire Chief, Iberia Parish Fire Protection District #1	Iberia Parish
Buddy Smith	Interim Fire Chief	New Iberia Fire Department
Tony Migues	Recreation Director	New Iberia Recreation Dept.
Richard Hazelwood	Chief Deputy	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office
Amy Brashear	GIS Specialist	Iberia Parish Government
James Landry	Building Inspector	New Iberia Government
Nicole Bonin	Admin. Asst.	Delcambre City Government
Terry Bourque	Public Works, Asst Director	Iberia Parish

Agenda

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Steering Committee Kick-off Meeting
July 9, 2014
10 a.m.

INTRODUCTIONS AND BACKGROUND

- Officials
- Planning Steering Committee
- SDMI Team
- Governor's Office of Homeland Security

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING PROCESS

- Multi-jurisdictional Approach
- Federal Requirements
- Expectations
- Timeline

OUTREACH STRATEGY

COMMUNITY CAPABILITIES

RISK ASSESSMENT

- Hazard Identification
- Community Assets
- Risk Analysis
- Vulnerabilities

MITIGATION STRATEGY

PLAN APPROVAL PROCESS

PLAN ADOPTION BY JURISDICTIONS

FINAL PRODUCT

ASSIGNMENT: WORKSHEETS FOR EACH JURISDICTION (Due by July 28th)

ADJORN

(C)

IBERIA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE KICK-OFF MEETING
July 9, 2014

Name	Organization	Email	Phone	Comments
Norma Hebert	Iberia OHSEP	nhebert@iberia.gov	337-369-4427	
Lauren Stevens	LSU-SDMI	lstevens@lsu.edu	225-578-0502	
Lexie Andrews	LSU-SDMI	aandrews1@lsu.edu	225-578-7034	
MARGARET PIERCE	LSU-SDMI	mpierce@lsu.edu	225-578-6396	
PIRES MARSHALL	IBERIA OHSEP	PMARSHALL@IBERIA.GOV.NET	337-369-4427	
CAROL FRIEDLAND	LSU	friedland@lsu.edu	225-578-1155	
Nici English	GOHSEP	nicolte.english@lc.gov	225-267-2601	
Debra Conner	Iberia Parish OHSEP	dconner@iberia.gov.net	337-369-4427	
Tony M. Gues	New Iberia	T.M.Gues@cityofnewiberia.com		
MARVIN BRIDGAN	CITY OF NEW IBERIA	chief@jeanette.com	337-339-0335	
Janice Eljedy	City of New Iberia	City Clerk	ccledje@cityofnewiberia.com	
Angie Indry	City of N.I	Public Works Director	Landry & City of New Iberia, com	
Bobby Smith	New Iberia Fire Dept	bsmith@cityofnewiberia.com	369-2386	
Kate Landry	Iberia Prevention	klatter@landry@iberia.gov.net	3656197	
Larry Trahan	Iberia Rec	lstrahan@iberia.gov.net	337-3656197	
Vince Palumbo	CWI	vpalumbo@cityofnewiberia.com	337-369-2362	
Nichole G Bonin	Town of Delcambre	nichole.bonin@yaho.com	337-685-4462	
Brady Seyura	Delcambre Police Apt.	cop8353@ymail.com	337-315-3763	
Stouh Burlbank	IPC	tblbank@iberia.com	337-256-1210	



Figure 0-2: Meeting #2-Kick-off Roster



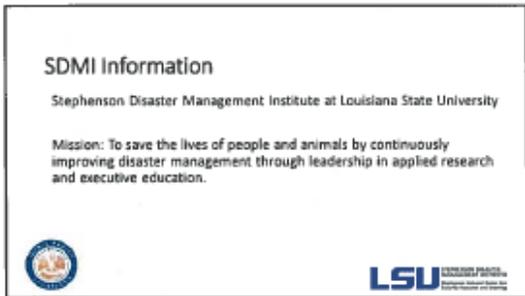
Iberia Parish
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Plan Steering Committee
Kick-off Meeting

July 9, 2014
Iberia Parish Council Chambers
New Iberia, Louisiana



Introductions

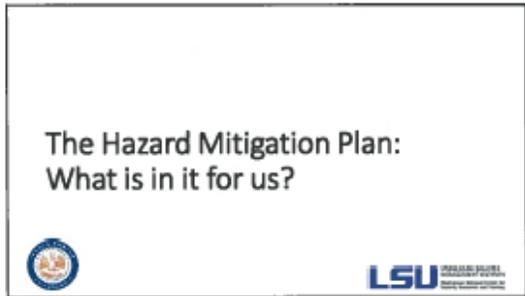
- Officials
- Steering Committee members
- SDMI team members
- GOMEP hazard mitigation teams



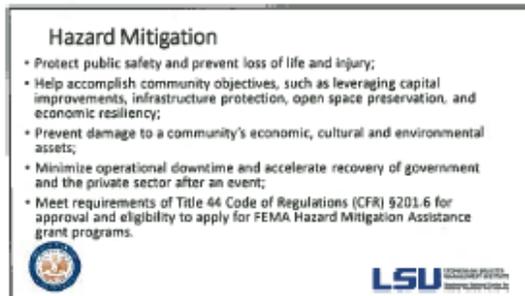
SDMI Information

Stephenson Disaster Management Institute at Louisiana State University

Mission: To save the lives of people and animals by continuously improving disaster management through leadership in applied research and executive education.



The Hazard Mitigation Plan:
What is in it for us?



Hazard Mitigation

- Protect public safety and prevent loss of life and injury;
- Help accomplish community objectives, such as leveraging capital improvements, infrastructure protection, open space preservation, and economic resiliency;
- Prevent damage to a community's economic, cultural and environmental assets;
- Minimize operational downtime and accelerate recovery of government and the private sector after an event;
- Meet requirements of Title 44 Code of Regulations (CFR) 9201.6 for approval and eligibility to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs.



Hazard Mitigation Planning
Process



Figure 0-3: Meeting #2-Kick-off Presentation

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Requirements

- The plan must be updated every five (5) years;
- Re-assess hazard identification and risk assessment
 - Consider any changes since the last plan update in 2010
 - Address events that have occurred since the last plan;
- Incorporate local planning efforts;
- Report mitigation strategy (projects) progress and discuss adjustments;
- Address any weaknesses identified in the previous plan review.




The Planning Team: A Multi-jurisdictional approach

- Each jurisdiction will have at least one representative on the planning team.
- This representative will need to report back to their community on a regular basis, as well as gather feedback and input into the plan.
- Utilize a council resolution or memorandum of understanding (MOU) to gain official recognition for the planning team.




Federal Requirements

- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)
 - Section 322 of the Act specifically addresses mitigation planning and requires state and local governments to prepare multi-hazard mitigation plans as a precondition for receiving FEMA mitigation project grants.
- Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §201.6 for FEMA approval and eligibility to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance




Expectations

Jurisdiction

- Each jurisdiction **MUST** show active participation in the planning process;
- Each jurisdiction **MUST** complete the mitigation action implementation worksheets;
- A local jurisdiction **MUST** review and revise its plan to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts;
- Each jurisdiction **MUST** adopt the final plan.




Expectations

Planning Team Member

- Planning team members **MUST** attend meeting(s);
- Planning team members review plan drafts;
- Planning team members **MUST** assist with public involvement and plan adoptions.




Expectations

SDMI (Contractor)

- SDMI **WILL** facilitate the process;
- SDMI **WILL** lend technical expertise;
- SDMI **WILL** draft the revised plan for GOHSEP and FEMA review;
- SDMI **WILL** make plan revisions as required by GOHSEP and FEMA in preparation for submission to FEMA for plan approval.




Timeline*

Activity	Details	When
Kick-off meeting		Today
Jurisdiction-specific worksheets	Jurisdictions work to complete needed information for plan update.	Due by July 18th
Public meeting	The general public and community stakeholders are invited to participate in the planning process. The public will be invited to participate in an online registration survey. Please help us identify possible mitigation strategies.	August 18 th **
Plan development	SDMI will work to incorporate updates into existing plan.	August-September
Public plan review	The plan will be available to the public for review and comment for a four-week period.	September (15-28)
Plan review-SCMSEP	SCMSEP reviews and provides input for revisions. SDMI with jurisdictions will make edits.	October (1-27)
Plan review-FEMA	FEMA reviews and provides input for revisions. SDMI with jurisdictions will make edits.	October-December
Jurisdiction adoption of plan	Each jurisdiction will adopt the plan.	February-March
FEMAS plan approval	The plan with attached stipulations will be submitted to FEMA for approval.	By March 31, 2015



Community Capabilities

Primary types of capabilities for reducing long-term vulnerability through mitigation planning are:

- Planning and regulatory
- Administrative and technical
- Financial
- Educational and outreach




Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment: Hazard Identification

Type	Occurrence	Occurrence	Occurrence	Occurrence
Flooding	12/8/2009	7/6/2010	1/8/2013	
Hail	5/22/2012	6/6/2012	4/14/2014	
High winds	1/18/2011	4/11/2011	5/6/2011	7/3/2011
Tornadoes	1/10/2013			
Tropical Cyclone	8/28/2012 (H. Isaac)			
Dam Failure	Spanish Lake Dam	Sediment Pond Dam		

Risk Assessment- Community Assets

- **People**
 - Population concentration
 - Special needs (functional needs) and demographics
 - Project population growth
- **Economy**
 - Major employers
 - Dependencies between economic sectors and infrastructure
- **Built Environment**
 - Building types and age
 - Infrastructure and critical facilities
 - Future development
 - Historic and cultural significance
- **Natural Environment**
 - Areas that protect and mitigate hazards
 - Critical habitat and important environmental features

Risk Assessment- Community Assets

- **People**
 - Population concentration
 - Special needs (functional needs) and demographics
 - Project population growth
- **Economy**
 - Major employers
 - Dependencies between economic sectors and infrastructure
- **Built Environment**
 - Building types and age
 - Infrastructure and critical facilities
 - Future development
 - Historic and cultural significance
- **Natural Environment**
 - Areas that protect and mitigate hazards
 - Critical habitat and important environmental features

Mitigation Strategy

LSU

Mitigation Strategy

- The plan should be updated with the status current mitigation strategies;
- According to Section 5: Plan Maintenance Procedures each year by February 1 jurisdictions have been reporting project statuses to the parish OHSEP for full report to the Council and municipalities;
- The steering committee should identify any new strategies for their jurisdictions and work together to prioritize the updated list.

LSU

Plan Approval Process

LSU

Adopt the Plan

Each jurisdiction **MUST** adopt the final plan.

- As a planning team member be aware of the policies for your jurisdiction
 - Know the process for putting this plan on the docket for adoption
 - Make sure you make the required deadlines

LSU

The Final Product

- FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Meets requirements of Title 44 Code of Regulations (CFR) §201.6 for approval and eligibility to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs
 - A hazard mitigation project strategy for each jurisdiction
 - A comprehensive list of jurisdiction owned properties
 - Assessment of natural disaster-related risks and vulnerabilities

LSU

Reminder-Timeline*

Activity	Details	Notes
EMM meeting		Today
Jurisdiction-specific workshops	Jurisdictions work to complete needed information for plan update.	Due by July 28th ←
Public meeting	The general public and community stakeholders are invited to participate in the planning process. The public will be invited to participate in an online mitigation survey. Process helps to identify possible mitigation strategies.	August 13th** ←
Plan development	SDMI will work to incorporate updates into existing plan.	August-September
Public plan review	The plan will be available to the public for review and comment for a two-week period.	September (15-28)
Plan review QCHSP	QCHSP reviews and provides input for revisions. SDMI will coordinate with jurisdictions will make edits.	October (1-15)
Plan review-FEMA	FEMA reviews and provides input for revisions. SDMI will coordinate with jurisdictions will make edits.	October-December
Jurisdiction adoption of plan	Each jurisdiction will adopt the plan.	February-March ←
FEMA plan approval	The plan with attached adoptions will be submitted to FEMA for approval.	By March 31, 2015

Contact Us

Margaret Pierce, Iberia Parish HMP Project Lead
mpierce@lsu.edu
 (225) 578-6396

Brant Mitchell, SDMI Director of Research & Operations
brantm@lsu.edu
 (225) 578-5938

Stephenson Disaster Management Institute
www.sdmi.lsu.edu



Meeting #3: Public Meeting

Date: August 13, 2014

Location: New Iberia, Louisiana

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

Public Initiation: Yes

Invitees Included:

Attendees of this meeting were invited via email. Additional attendees invited via phone included representatives from NOAA, the LSU AgCenter/Louisiana Sea Grant and the Iberia Parish Levee, Hurricane & Conservation District.

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION/ENTITY
Errol Romero	Iberia Parish President	Iberia Parish
Kelly Ball	Parish President's Exec. Asst.	Iberia Parish
Hilda Curry	Mayor	New Iberia
April Foulcard	Mayor	Jeanerette
Al Broussard	Mayor	Loreauville
Carol Broussard	Mayor	Delcambre
Herman Broussard	Public Works Director	Iberia Parish
Leroy Landry	Public Works Director	New Iberia
Prescott Marshall	OHSEP Director	Iberia Parish
Trent Hebert	Director of Plant Operations	Iberia Medical Center
Kevin Romero	Director of Therapy/Rehab	Dauterive Hospital
Joseph Gonzales	Exec. Director Sewerage Dist #1	Iberia Parish
Katie Landry	Recreation Director	Iberia Parish
F. Jason Devillier	Director	Acadiana Regional Airport
Guy Bonin	Fire Chief, Iberia Parish Fire Protection District #1	Iberia Parish
Buddy Smith	Interim Fire Chief	New Iberia Fire Department
Tony Miguez	Recreation Director	New Iberia Recreation Dept.
Richard Hazelwood	Chief Deputy	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office
Amy Brashear	GIS Specialist	Iberia Parish Government
James Landry	Building Inspector	New Iberia Government
Nicole Bonin	Admin. Asst.	Delcambre City Government
Terry Bourque	Public Works, Asst Director	Iberia Parish
Ann Dugas	Sea Grant	Louisiana State University
Tim Osborne	Navigation Manager	NOAA



Agenda

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Steering Committee Public Meeting
August 13, 2014
2 p.m.-4 p.m.

INTRODUCTIONS AND BACKGROUND (5 minutes)

- Officials
- Planning Steering Committee
- SDMI Team
- Governor's Office of Homeland Security

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING PROCESS (10 minutes)

- Multi-jurisdictional Approach
- Federal Requirements
- Current Project Allocations
- Timeline

INVITED SPEAKER (30 minutes)

- Tim Osborn, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Regional Navigation Manager

RISK ASSESSMENT (30 minutes)

- Hazard Identification
- Community Assets
- Risk Analysis
- Vulnerabilities

PUBLIC FORUM (45 minutes)

- Risk Analysis
 - Hazard occurrences
- Identification of problems
- Mitigation strategies
- Completion of public survey
 - Electronic: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/iberiahmp>
 - Paper copy

ADJORN

Parish hazard plan is topic of meeting

BY MIKE FRANCIGUES
THE DAILY IBERIAN

Iberia Parish residents are invited to attend a public meeting Wednesday between Iberia Parish officials and LSU's Stephenson Disaster Management Institute to update the parish's Hazard Mitigation Plan, according to a prepared statement from Lauren Bourg, spokeswoman for the institute.

The meeting will be held at 2 p.m. in the Iberia Parish Council Chambers on the fourth floor of the Iberia Parish Courthouse.

"A hazard mitigation plan describes an area's

SEE MEETING, PAGE A6

MEETING: Set for Wed.

FROM PAGE A1

vulnerability to the various natural hazards that are typically present, along with an array of actions and projects for reducing key risks," Bourg said. "The continued implementation of mitigation strategies identified in the plan will...make our communities more sustainable and disaster resilient."

According to the Hazard Mitigation Act of 2000,

all state and local governments are required to have a hazard mitigation plan to be eligible for certain types of hazard mitigation project grants. Also, the plans must be implemented on an ongoing basis and be updated every five years.

Residents are also being asked to fill out a survey on the perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the parish at surveymonkey.com/s/iberiahmp.

122nd Year • Number 158 • www.iberianet.com

Monday, August 11, 2014 • New Iberia, LA

12 pages • 2 sections 75 Cents



Smash-mouth:
WSM grad paving way on LSU O-line.
Page B1



Dialogue through art:
Artist wants to open up discussions on coast.
Page A2

The Daily Iberian

INSIDE

CLASSIFIERS	B5	OBITUARIES	A3
ENTERTAINMENT	P4	SPORTS	B1
ETC	A3	TV LISTINGS	B4
LOCAL	A2	WEATHER	A2

@2014 The Daily Iberian
A Wild Communications newspaper

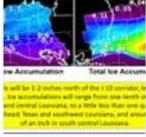


Figure 0-5: Meeting #3 Meeting Notices

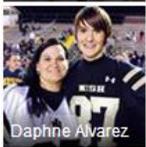
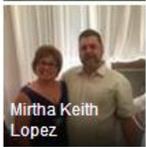
ABOUT

- Worked at Iberia Parish Sheriffs Department
- Lives in New Iberia, Louisiana

PHOTOS




FRIENDS - 269

 Donneil Doucet	 Kevin M Romero	 Jamie Meaux Delahoussaye
 Lee Hebert	 Corey Winmill	 Daphne Alvarez
 Mirtna Keith Lopez	 Christine Ann Oubre	 Savannah Duhon

LIKES - 21





Iberia Parish Ohsep shared a link.
52 mins · 🌐

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

You have been asked to participate in this survey about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Iberia Parish, Louisiana. In addition, we would like information regarding the methods and techniques you prefer for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards.

SURVEYMONKEY.COM

Share

Iberia Parish Ohsep shared Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness/911's photo.
August 11 at 10:49am · 🌐



**Iberia Parish
Hazard Mitigation
Plan Update Meeting**



The public is invited to participate in discussions concerning the update to the Iberia parish hazard mitigation plan.

**Please join us:
Wednesday, August 13
2:00pm – Iberia Parish Council Chambers
(4th floor)
300 Iberia Street**

For more information, contact **Prescott Marshall**, Iberia Parish Director of Homeland Security & E-911 at **337-369-4427**

Share

<https://www.facebook.com/240793679283553/photos/a.244839985545589.77830.240793679283553/894626603900254/?type=1>

Figure 0-6: Meeting #3 Social Media Meeting Notices

IBERIA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE PUBLIC MEETING
August 13, 2014

Name	Organization	Email	Phone	Comments
PREZ MARSHALL	IBERIA OHSEP	PMARSHALL@IBERIA.COV.WV	337 369 4427	
Amy Brassieu	Iberia Parish GIS	abrassieu@iberiagov.net	337 369 4469	
Buddy Smith	New Iberia FD	bsmith@cityofnewiberia.com	337-369-2380	
Carner Justice	Iberia Par. Govt.	cjustice@iberiagov.net	337-492-5435	
Nici English	COHSPR	Nicole.english@iberia.gov	835-267-2607	
Fony Mibwa	CONF	Tom.owens@cityofnewiberia.com	337-2013-583	
Brian	SRSO	br@iberia.gov	337-291-7111	
Jim Osborn	NOAA	Jim.Osborn@noaa.gov	337-291-7111	
Her Honor	Mosq. Control	honor@iberiagov.net	(337) 380-7140	
Bernette He Proust	resident	medic@ibm.com	337-365-4052	
Ame Dugas	LA Sea Grant	anned@lsu.edu	337-579-5320	



Figure 0-7: Meeting #3 Roster



**Iberia Parish
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Public Meeting**

August 13, 2014
Parish Council Chambers




Introductions

- Officials
- Planning team members
- SDMI team members




SDMI Information

Stephenson Disaster Management Institute at Louisiana State University

Mission: To save the lives of people and animals by continuously improving disaster management through leadership in applied research and executive education.




Hazard Mitigation

- Protect public safety and prevent loss of life and injury;
- Help accomplish community objectives, such as leveraging capital improvements, infrastructure protection, open space preservation, and economic resiliency;
- Prevent damage to a community's economic, cultural and environmental assets;
- Minimize operational downtime and accelerate recovery of government and the private sector after an event;
- Meet federal requirements of Title 44 Code of Regulations (CFR) §201.6 for approval and eligibility to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs.



Hazard Mitigation Planning Process




The Planning Team: A Multi-jurisdictional approach

- Each jurisdiction will have at least one representative on the planning team
 - Delcambre
 - Jeanerette
 - Loreauville
 - New Iberia
 - Parish of Iberia
- Unincorporated areas are represented by the Parish representative




Figure 0-8: Meeting #3 Presentation

Federal Requirements

- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)
 - Section 322 of the Act specifically addresses mitigation planning and requires state and local governments to prepare multi-hazard mitigation plans as a precondition for receiving FEMA mitigation project grants.
- Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §201.6 for FEMA approval and eligibility to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance



Current Mitigation Project Allocations

Parish	Current Allocation	Total Federal Funds Obligated	Balance Pending Obligation	Amount Paid	Obligated Percentage Complete
Iberia	\$8,151,270.00	\$5,277,088.00	\$4,879,890.00	\$1,877,182.94	38.68
Statewide Totals	\$7,068,035,829.75	\$1,351,375,882.00	\$787,755,547.75	\$1,872,463,329.05	30.79

* Based on figures for Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav and Leona by SO-12P.



Timeline

Activity	Detail	When
Risk-101 Meeting	Steering committee	July 2014
Jurisdiction specific workshops	Jurisdiction	July 2014
Public Meeting	Steering committee and Public	August 2014
Plan development	Contractor (SOM)	August - September 2014
Public plan review	Public	October 2014
Plan review-OSHSP	OSHSP	October 2014
Plan review-FEMA	FEMA	November-December 2014
Jurisdiction adoption of plan	Jurisdiction	January-March 2015
FEMA plan approval	FEMA	By 31 March 2015

*Timeline subject to change.



Guest Speakers



Risk Assessment



Risk Assessment: Hazard Identification

- The plan includes descriptions of the natural hazards that affect the jurisdictions in the planning area.
- A hazards identification should include the
 - locations affected
 - the extent or strength
 - previous occurrences
 - Probability of future events



Risk Assessment: Hazard Identification

2008 Iberia Parish Hazard Prioritization

Hazard	Iberia Parish	New Iberia	Levesonville	Levesonville	Delcambre
Hurricane & Tropical	H	H	H	H	H
Flooding	H	L	L	L	H
Coastal Erosion	H	L	L	L	H
Coastal Storm Surge	H				H
Tornadoes	M	M	M	M	M
Thunderstorms	M	M	M	M	M
Drought	M	M	M	M	M
Wildfires	L	L	L	L	L
Dams/Levee Failure	L	L	L	L	L

Information from the 2008 Iberia Parish report




Risk Assessment: Hazard Identification

Type	Occurrence	Occurrence	Occurrence	Occurrence
Flooding	11/8/2009	7/6/2010	1/8/2013	7/23/2014
Hail	5/22/2012	9/6/2012	4/14/2014	
High winds	1/18/2011	4/11/2011	5/6/2011	7/8/2011
Tornadoes	1/10/2013			
Tropical Cyclone (H. Isaac)	8/28/2012			




- ### Risk Assessment: Community Assets
- People**
 - Population concentration
 - Special needs (functional needs) and demographics
 - Project population growth
 - Economy**
 - Major employers
 - Dependencies between economic sectors and infrastructure
 - Built Environment**
 - Building types and age
 - Infrastructure and critical facilities
 - Future development
 - Historic and cultural significance
 - Natural Environment**
 - Area that protect and mitigate hazards
 - Critical habitat and important environmental features
- 
- 

- ### Risk Assessment: Community Assets
- Fire Departments
 - Hospitals
 - Airports
 - City and parish facilities
 - Nursing homes
 - Mobile home parks
 - Bridges
- 
- 

- ### Risk Assessment: Analyze Risk
- Risk analysis involves evaluating vulnerable assets, describing potential impacts, and estimating losses for each hazard.
 - This helps the community understand the greatest risks facing the area.
 - Methods can include exposure risk analysis, historical analysis and scenario analysis.
- 
- 

- ### Risk Assessment: Summarize Vulnerability
- Through the risk analysis the community should be able to verbalize or create problem statements about the identified risks.
- 
- 



- ### Mitigation Strategy-Hazard Mitigation Goals
- **Goal One:** Increase public awareness of hazard mitigation opportunities within the community and what individuals and the public and private sectors can do.
 - **Goal Two:** Ensure that there is safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.
 - **Goal Three:** Reduce losses from Flooding
 - **Goal Four:** Reduce Impacts from Drought
 - **Goal Five:** Reduce Impacts from Hurricanes, Storm Surge and Coastal Erosion
-

- ### Public Forum
- Risk analysis
 - Identification of problems and areas of concern
 - Mitigation strategies
 - Review of goals
 - Public survey
 - <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/iberiahmp>
-

Contact Us

Pres Marshall, Iberia Parish Director of Homeland Security and E-911
 (337)899-4427

Margaret Pierce, SDMI Iberia Parish HMP Project Lead
 mpierce@lsu.edu

Brant Mitchell, SDMI Director of Research & Operations
 brm119@lsu.edu

Stephenson Disaster Management Institute
 www.sdmi.lsu.edu



Iberia Parish Public Meeting (8.13.2014)
 Incident/Issue Questionnaire

1. Hazard Type(s):
 - a. Flooding
 - i. Riverine
 - ii. Storm Surge
 - iii. Street
 - iv. Other (describe):
 - b. High winds (not tropical)
 - c. Coastal
 - i. Saltwater Intrusion
 - ii. Erosion
 - iii. Other (describe):
 - d. Tropical Systems
 - e. Winter Weather
 - f. Other: _____
2. Describe incident or issue:

3. Location:
 - a. City: _____
 - b. Address or Area: _____
 - c. Localized or dispersed: _____
4. Intensity:
 - a. Depth (flooding) or Size (hail, etc.) _____
 - b. Wind strength
5. Re-occurring or one-time
 - a. If re-occurring, how often? _____
6. What type of interruptions does/did the incident or issue cause? (business closure, damage, evacuation, etc.) _____

7. How long was the interruption (hours, days, weeks, etc.)? _____
8. How could this problem or impact be prevented, fixed or alleviated?

9. Can we contact you if we have further questions about this incident? Yes/No
10. Contact Information (optional)
 - a. Name: _____
 - b. City: _____
 - c. Phone: (_____) _____
 - d. Email: _____

Figure 0-9: Meeting #3 Supplemental Materials

Meeting #4: Risk Assessment Meeting

Date: October 7, 2014

Location: New Iberia, Louisiana

Purpose: Members of the HMPU Steering Committee were presented the results of the most recent risk assessment during this meeting. The assessment was conducted based on hazards identified during previous plans. The steering committee also reviewed hazard mitigation goals and agreed on proposed mitigation actions.

Public Initiation: Yes

Invitees Included:

Attendees of this meeting were invited via email.

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION/ENTITY
Errol Romero	Iberia Parish President	Iberia Parish
Kelly Ball	Parish President's Exec. Asst.	Iberia Parish
Hilda Curry	Mayor	New Iberia
April Foulcard	Mayor	Jeanerette
Al Broussard	Mayor	Loreauville
Carol Broussard	Mayor	Delcambre
Herman Broussard	Public Works Director	Iberia Parish
Leroy Landry	Public Works Director	New Iberia
Prescott Marshall	OHSEP Director	Iberia Parish
Trent Hebert	Director of Plant Operations	Iberia Medical Center
Kevin Romero	Director of Therapy/Rehab	Dauterive Hospital
Joseph Gonzales	Exec. Director Sewerage Dist #1	Iberia Parish
Katie Landry	Recreation Director	Iberia Parish
F. Jason Devillier	Director	Acadiana Regional Airport
Guy Bonin	Fire Chief, Iberia Parish Fire Protection District #1	Iberia Parish
Buddy Smith	Interim Fire Chief	New Iberia Fire Department
Tony Miguez	Recreation Director	New Iberia Recreation Dept.
Richard Hazelwood	Chief Deputy	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office
Amy Brashear	GIS Specialist	Iberia Parish Government
James Landry	Building Inspector	New Iberia Government
Nicole Bonin	Admin. Asst.	Delcambre City Government
Terry Bourque	Public Works, Asst Director	Iberia Parish

Agenda-Meeting #4

Agenda

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Steering Committee Risk Assessment Meeting
October 7, 2014
9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

RISK ASSESSMENT

- Flooding
- Tropical Cyclones
- Thunderstorms
 - Lightning
 - Hail
 - High winds
- Dam and Levee Failure
- Coastal Land Loss
- Drought

MITIGATION STRATEGY

- Review of Current Goals
- Proposed Mitigation Projects

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Figure 0-10: Meeting #4 Risk Assessment Agenda



Figure 0-11: Meeting #4 Meeting Notices



Figure 0-12: Meeting #4 Meeting Notices

IBERIA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE RISK ASSESSMENT MEETING
October 7, 2014

Name	Organization	Email	Phone	Comments
1 James Landry	City of New Iberia	jlandry@cityofnewiberia.com	337-369-2354	
2 PRES MARSHALL	IBERIA OHSEP	PMARSHALL@IBERIA.GOV.NET	337-369-4427	
3 Leroy Landry	CONI	lrandry@cityofnewiberia.com	369-2391	
4 Norma Hebert	Iberia OHSEP	nhebert@iberia.gov.net	369-4427	
5 Richard Hebert	IPSO	richard@iberia.gov.net	201-355-83	
6 Margaret Florie	SDMI - LSU	mpierced@lsu.edu	225-578-6396	
7 Wier English	GOHSEP	NicoleHenEnglat@lagov	225-267-2607	
8 Buddy Smith	New Iberia FO	bsmith@cityofnewiberia.com	337-369-2380	
9 Harff Jones	IP Mosq. Control	h.jones@iberia.gov.net	365-4933	
10 Terry Bourque	IPG	tbourque@iberia.gov.net	364-8474	
11 Kevin Roman	Danteiro Hospital	Kevin.Roman@progress-hosp.com	247-3782	
12 Tom Burbank	IPG	tburbank@iberia.gov.net	369-4902	
13 Guy M. Bonin	Iberia Fire Dist	gbonin@ipfd.com	337-254-9177	

Figure 0-13: Meeting #4 Roster





Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Risk Assessment Meeting

October 7, 2014
New Iberia, LA




Agenda

- Risk Assessment
- Proposed Mitigation Projects




Hazard Mitigation – A Summary

- Protect public safety and prevent loss of life and injury;
- Help accomplish community objectives, such as leveraging capital improvements, infrastructure protection, open space preservation, and economic resiliency;
- Prevent damage to a community’s economic, cultural and environmental assets;
- Minimize operational downtime and accelerate recovery of government and the private sector after an event;




Why are we required to have a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)

- Section 322 of the Act specifically addresses mitigation planning and requires state and local governments to prepare multi-hazard mitigation plans as a precondition for receiving FEMA mitigation project grants.



Title 44 Code of Regulations

- Meet Federal requirements of Title 44 Code of Regulations (CFR) §201.6 for approval and eligibility to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs.

The approved Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan will allow for distribution of hazard mitigation funding following future disasters.




Risk Assessment: Hazard Identification

- The plan includes descriptions of the natural hazards that affect the jurisdictions in the planning area.
- A hazards identification should include the
 - locations affected
 - the extent or strength
 - previous occurrences
 - probability of future events

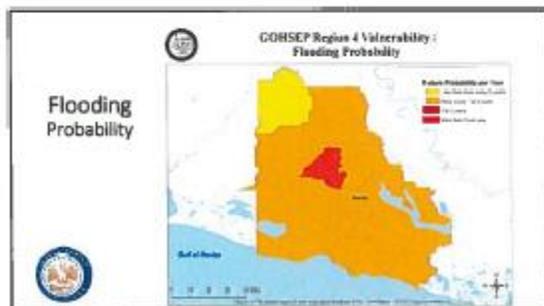
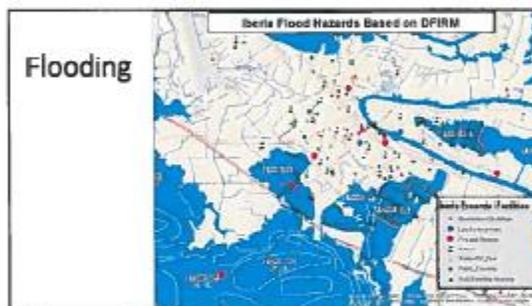
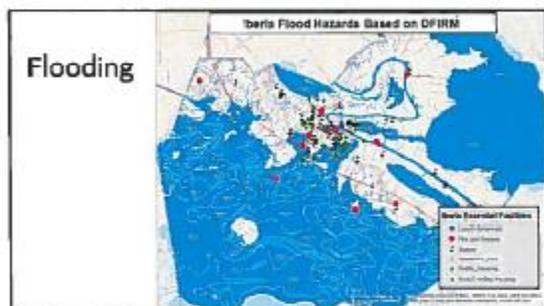
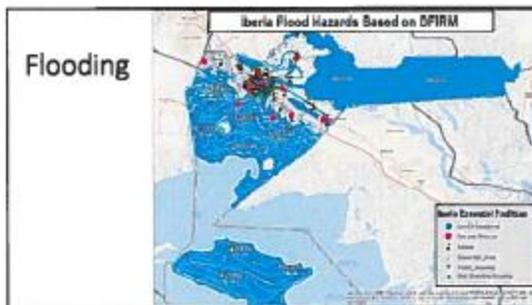
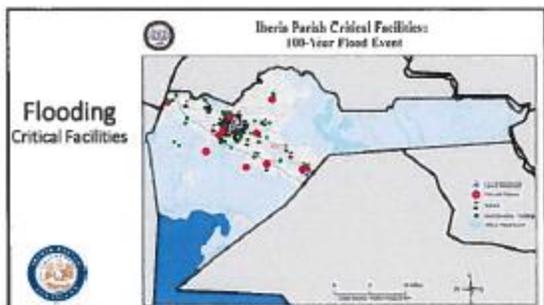



Risk Assessment: Analyze Risk and Summarize Vulnerability

- Risk analysis involves evaluating vulnerable assets, describing potential impacts, and estimating losses for each hazard.
- This helps the community understand the greatest risks facing the area.
- Methods can include exposure risk analysis, historical analysis and scenario analysis.
- Through the risk analysis the community should be able to verbalize or create problem statements about the identified risks.




Figure 0-14: Meeting #4 Presentation

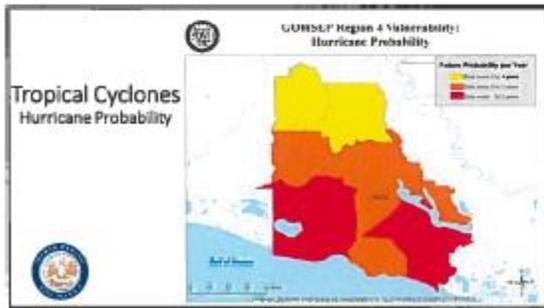
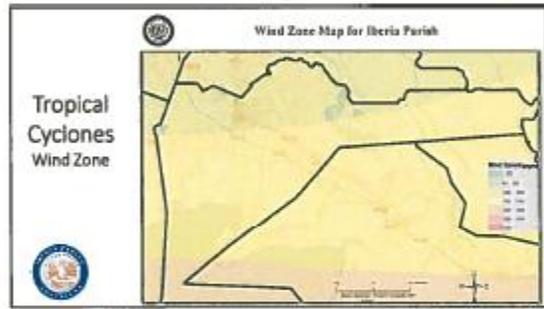
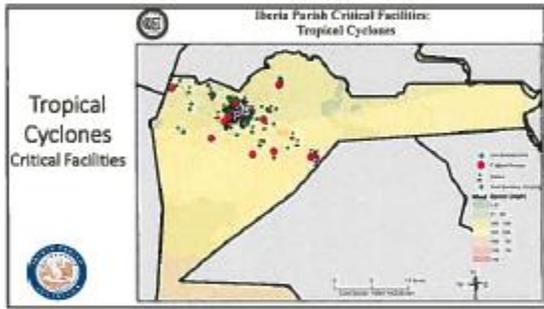
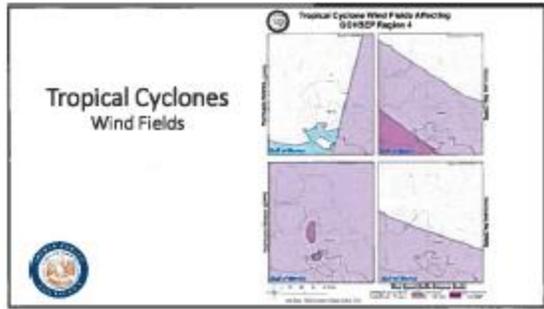
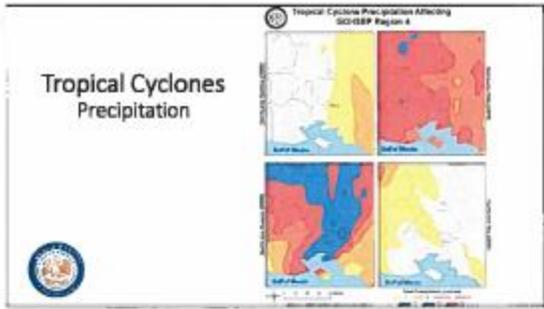


Tropical Cyclones

- Tropical cyclones are defined spinning, low-pressure air masses that draw surface air into their centers and attack strength ranging from weak tropical waves to the most intense hurricanes.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale	
Category	Category
Category 1	Category 2
Category 3	Category 4
Category 5	

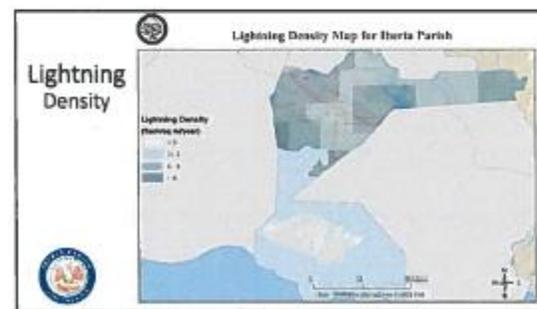
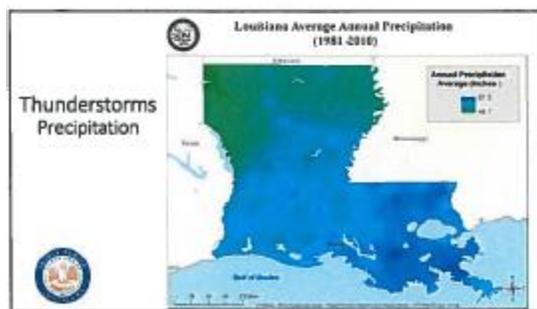
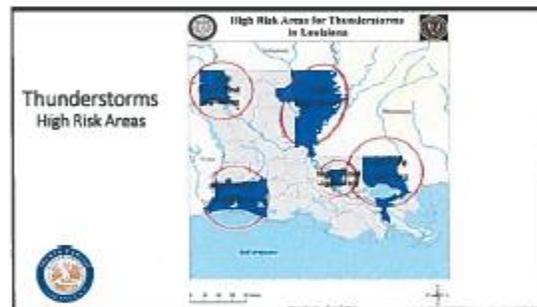
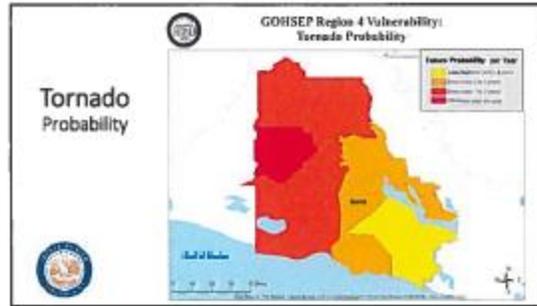
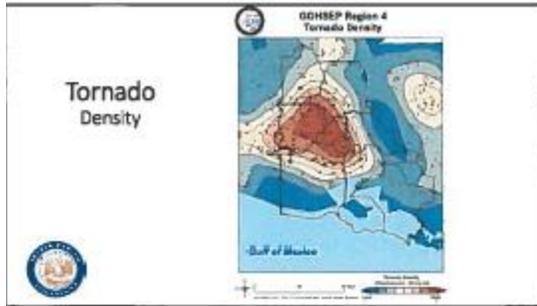
LSU

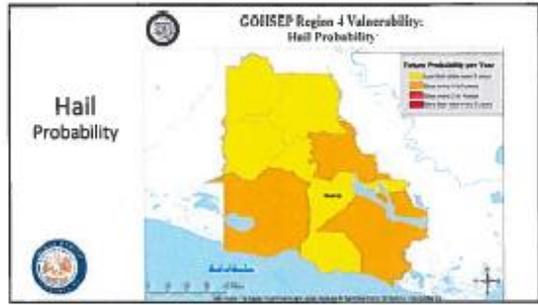
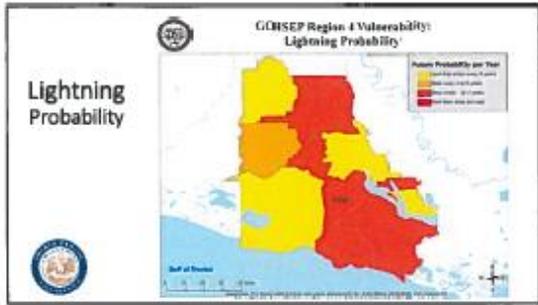


Tornadoes

- Tornadoes (also called twisters and cyclones) are rapidly rotating funnels of wind extending between storm clouds and the ground.
- Tornadoes are the most severe storms for their size, and 70% of the world's reported tornadoes occur within the continental United States.

ORIGINAL FUJITA SCALE		ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE	
F5	201-318 mph	EF5	>200 mph
F4	207-280 mph	EF4	160-200 mph
F3	158-206 mph	EF3	130-160 mph
F2	113-157 mph	EF2	113-135 mph
F1	73-112 mph	EF1	80-112 mph
F0	<73 mph	EF0	65-80 mph



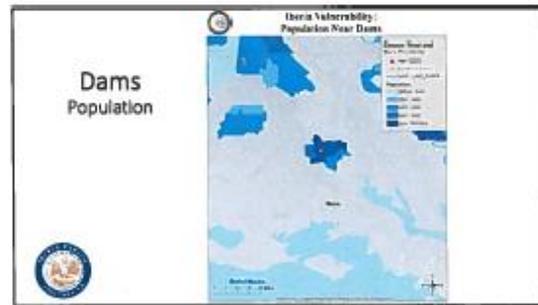
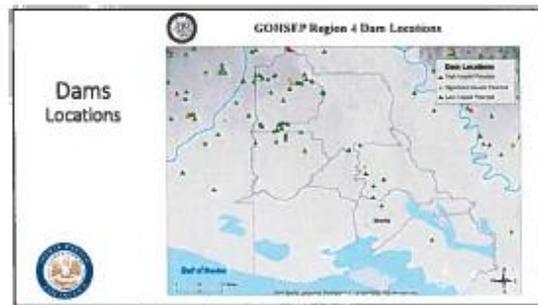


Dam Failure

- Dams are water storage, control, or diversion barriers that impound water upstream in reservoirs
- 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.



LSU LSU ENGINEERING CENTER



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.
- 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.




Levee Districts




Levee Failure Population within Levees




Coastal Land Loss

Coastal land loss is the loss of land (especially through beach, shoreline, or dune materials) by natural and/or human influences.

Coastal land loss occurs through various means, including coastal 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**.

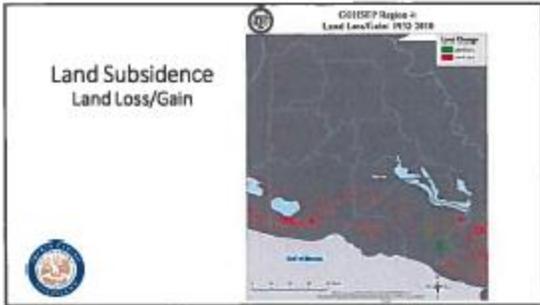
The effects of these processes are difficult to differentiate because of their complexity and because they often occur simultaneously, with one influencing each of the others.





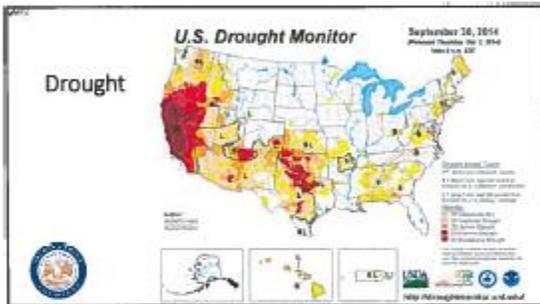
Land Subsidence



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.



Hazard Summary Since 1960 for Iberia Parish

Hazard	Occurrences since 1960	Return Frequency	Total Property Damage	Average Cost Per Event	Injuries	Fatalities
Flooding	17	Every 3 Years	\$76,809,148	\$4,506,432	4	1
Tornado	28	Annual Occurrence	\$1,155,961,148	\$41,284,541	519	1
Ice/snow	23	Annual Occurrence	\$6,513,840	\$283,188	18	0
Thunderstorms	134	Annual Occurrence	\$201,549,907	\$1,504,326	4	0
Hail	18	Every 4 Years	\$434,115	\$24,118	0	0
Lightning	53	Annual Occurrence	\$1,311,326	\$24,725	6	7
Severe Wind	111	Annual Occurrence	\$1,789,281	\$16,124	2	0

Data Source: The National Wind Storm and Lightning Database for the United States 1960-2010 www.nws.noaa.gov



- ### Mitigation Strategy-Hazard Mitigation Goals
- Goal 1:** Increase public awareness of hazard mitigation opportunities within the community and what individuals and the public and private sectors can do.
 - Goal 2:** Ensure that there is safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.
 - Goal 3:** Reduce losses from flooding.
 - Goal 4:** Reduce impacts from drought.
 - Goal 5:** Reduce impacts from hurricanes, storm surge and coastal erosion.

Proposed Mitigation Projects for Plan Update

Project Title or Mitigation Action	Project Type	Responsible Jurisdiction
Demolition Accountability of government, sewerage and water lines	Structure and Infrastructure Project	City of Iberia Parish
Elimination of LHA 5-Airways as the Part of Home	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Jurat Iberia Parish, Government and Iberia Parish Sewerage District
Geotechnical Analysis of Homes	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Jurat Iberia Parish Government and Iberia Parish Sewerage District
Panel Gates	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Jurat Iberia Parish, Government and Iberia Parish Sewerage District
Panel Parapet Leaks	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Jurat Iberia Parish Government and Iberia Parish Sewerage District
Panel Parapet	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Town of Delcambre
Sea Level Rise	Education and Awareness	State Parish Government
SPE Profile	Education and Awareness	State Parish Government

Contact Us

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- bmitch5@lsu.edu

Margaret M. Pierce, SDMI Iberia Parish HMP Project Lead
- mpierce@lsu.edu

Stephenson Disaster Management Institute
www.sdmi.lsu.edu




Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

Date:**Location:** Web survey**Purpose:** Members of the HMPU Steering Committee were presented the results of the most recent risk assessment during this meeting. The assessment was conducted based on hazards identified during previous plans. The steering committee also reviewed hazard mitigation goals and agreed on proposed mitigation actions.**Public Initiation:** Yes**Survey Results:** <https://www.surveymonkey.com/results/SM-7HCW3TJV/>

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

SURVEY INFORMATION

You have been asked to participate in this survey about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Iberia Parish, Louisiana. In addition, we would like information regarding the methods and techniques you prefer for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards.

The questionnaire should be completed by an adult, preferably the head of household.

The information you provide will be used to help improve public/private coordination, mitigation, and risk reduction efforts in your parish. The survey should take less than 15 minutes to complete.

This is a public opinion survey, the results of which will inform local natural hazard mitigation planning in Louisiana.

This survey is being conducted by a division of Louisiana State University on behalf of Iberia Parish government.

Results of this study may be published, but no names or identifying information will be included in the publication. Subject identity will remain confidential unless disclosure is required by law.

I agree to participate in the study described above and do so by continuing to the survey by clicking the "Next" button below. I acknowledge that I may request from the investigators a hard copy of this consent form for my signature.

*1. Are you EIGHTEEN (18) years old or older?

- Yes
 No

*2. Do you live in Iberia Parish, Louisiana?

- Yes
 No

NATURAL HAZARD INFORMATION

First we would like to know about your experiences involving natural hazards and your exposure to preparedness information.

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

3. During the past five years in the parish you currently reside in, have you or someone in your household directly experienced a natural disaster such as a severe windstorm, flood, tropical storm or other type of natural disaster?

- Yes
- No

4. Which of these natural disasters have you or someone in your household experienced in the past five years? (Check all that apply)

- Drought
- Tropical Storm or Hurricane
- Flood
- Severe Winter Storm
- Severe Thunderstorm
- Hall
- Tomado

Other (please specify)

5. How concerned are you about the following natural disasters affecting your parish? (Check the corresponding box for each hazard.)

	Not Concerned	Not Very Concerned	Neutral	Somewhat Concerned	Very Concerned
Drought	<input type="radio"/>				
Flood	<input type="radio"/>				
Severe Thunderstorm	<input type="radio"/>				
Tornado	<input type="radio"/>				
Tropical Storm or Hurricane	<input type="radio"/>				
Severe Winter Storm	<input type="radio"/>				
Hall	<input type="radio"/>				

Other (please specify)

6. Have you ever received information about how to make members of your household and your home safer from natural disasters?

- Yes
- No

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

7. How recently?

- Within the last 6 months
- Between 6 and 12 months
- Between 1 and 2 years
- Between 2 and 5 years
- 5 years or more

8. From whom did you LAST receive information about how to make members of your household and your home safer from natural disasters? (Check only one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> News media | <input type="radio"/> Elected official |
| <input type="radio"/> Government agency | <input type="radio"/> American Red Cross |
| <input type="radio"/> Insurance company | <input type="radio"/> Church or civic association |
| <input type="radio"/> Utility company | <input type="radio"/> Other non-profit organization |
| <input type="radio"/> University or research institution | <input type="radio"/> Social media (Facebook, etc.) |
| <input type="radio"/> Neighbor/friend/family | <input type="radio"/> Not sure |

Other (please specify)

9. Whom would you MOST TRUST to provide you with information about how to make your household and home safer from natural disasters? (Check up to three answers)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> News media | <input type="checkbox"/> Elected official |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government agency | <input type="checkbox"/> American Red Cross |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance company | <input type="checkbox"/> Church or civic association |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utility company | <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-profit organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> University or research institution | <input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor/friend/family | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure |

Other (please specify)

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

10. What is the MOST EFFECTIVE way for you to receive information about how to make your household and home safer from natural disasters? (Check up to three answers)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper stories | <input type="checkbox"/> Online news outlets | <input type="checkbox"/> Fact sheet/brochure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper ads | <input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Chamber of Commerce |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TV news | <input type="checkbox"/> Schools | <input type="checkbox"/> Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TV ads | <input type="checkbox"/> Billboards | <input type="checkbox"/> Public workshops/meetings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio news | <input type="checkbox"/> Books | <input type="checkbox"/> Displays in public places (mall, grocery, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio ads | <input type="checkbox"/> Mail | <input type="checkbox"/> University or research institution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Email newsletters | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire department | |

Other (please specify)

11. Prior to taking this survey, were you aware of your parish's Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- Yes
 No

12. Prior to taking this survey, were you aware that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires your parish to update the hazard mitigation plan every five years in order for your parish to be eligible for federal pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation funds?

- Yes
 No

COMMUNITY VULNERABILITIES AND HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGIES

In order to assess community risk, we need to understand which community assets may be vulnerable to natural hazards in the region. Vulnerable assets are those community features, characteristics, or resources that may be impacted by natural hazards (e.g. populations with functional or special needs, economic components, environmental resources, etc.). The next set of questions focuses on vulnerable assets in your community and your preferred strategies to mitigate risk to those assets.

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

*** 13. Community assets are features, characteristics, or resources that either make a community unique or allow the community to function. In your opinion, which of the following CATEGORIES are most susceptible to the impacts caused by natural hazards in Iberia Parish?**

(Rank the community assets in order of vulnerability, 1 being most vulnerable and 6 being least vulnerable) Note: the choices move in to order as you select a ranking.

<input type="text"/>	Human (Loss of life and/or injuries)
<input type="text"/>	Economic (Business closures and/or job losses)
<input type="text"/>	Infrastructure (Damage or loss of bridges, utilities, schools, etc.)
<input type="text"/>	Cultural/Historic (Damage or loss of libraries, museums, historic sites)
<input type="text"/>	Environmental (Damage or loss of forests, pastureland, waterways, etc.)
<input type="text"/>	Governance (Ability to maintain order and/or provide public amenities and services)

14. Next we would like to know what specific types of COMMUNITY ASSETS are most important to you.

(Check the corresponding box for each asset)

	Not Important	Not Very Important	Neutral	Somewhat Important	Very Important
Nursing homes/Assisted-living facilities	<input type="radio"/>				
Schools (K-12)	<input type="radio"/>				
Hospitals	<input type="radio"/>				
Major bridges	<input type="radio"/>				
Fire/Police stations	<input type="radio"/>				
Museums/Historic buildings	<input type="radio"/>				
Major employers	<input type="radio"/>				
Small businesses	<input type="radio"/>				
College/Universities	<input type="radio"/>				
Parish or City Buildings (City Hall, Courthouse, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>				
Other (please specify)	<input type="text"/>				

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

15. A number of activities can reduce your community's risk from natural hazards. These activities can be both regulatory and non-regulatory.

(Check the box that best represents your opinion of the following COMMUNITY-WIDE STRATEGIES to reduce the risk and loss associated with natural disasters)

	Not sure	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I support a regulatory approach to reducing risk	<input type="radio"/>					
I support a non-regulatory approach to reducing risk	<input type="radio"/>					
I support a mix of both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to reducing risk	<input type="radio"/>					
I support policies to prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards	<input type="radio"/>					
I support the use of local tax dollars to reduce risks and losses from natural disasters	<input type="radio"/>					
I support protecting historical and cultural structures	<input type="radio"/>					
I would be willing to make my home more disaster-resistant	<input type="radio"/>					
I support steps to safeguard the local economy following a disaster event	<input type="radio"/>					
I support improving the disaster preparedness of local schools	<input type="radio"/>					
I support a local inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure	<input type="radio"/>					
I support the disclosure of natural hazard risks during real estate transactions	<input type="radio"/>					

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

16. Natural hazards can have a significant impact on a community, but planning for these events can help lessen the impacts. The following statements will help determine citizen priorities regarding planning for natural disasters in your parish.

(Tell us how important each on is to you.)

	Not Important	Not Very Important	Neutral	Somewhat Important	Very Important
Protecting private property	<input type="radio"/>				
Protecting critical facilities (transportation networks, hospitals, fire stations)	<input type="radio"/>				
Preventing development in hazard areas	<input type="radio"/>				
Enhancing the function of natural features (bayous, rivers and wetlands)	<input type="radio"/>				
Protecting historical and cultural landmarks	<input type="radio"/>				
Protecting and reducing damage to utilities	<input type="radio"/>				
Strengthening emergency services (police, fire, EMS)	<input type="radio"/>				
Disclosing natural hazard risks during real estate transactions	<input type="radio"/>				
Promoting cooperation among public agencies, citizens, non-profits and businesses	<input type="radio"/>				

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Households can mitigate and prepare for natural hazards in order to prevent damage to property, injuries, and loss of life. The precautions you take and training you receive can make a big difference in your ability to recover from a natural disaster or emergency. Access to basic services, such as electricity, gas, water, telephones and emergency care can be cut off temporarily, or you may have to evacuate at a moment's notice. The following questions focus on your household's preparedness for disaster events.

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

17. In the following list, please check those activities that you HAVE DONE in your household, PLAN TO DO in the near future, HAVE NOT DONE, or are UNABLE TO DO.

(Check one answer for each preparedness activity)

	Have Done	Plan to Do	Not Done	Unable to Do
Attended meetings or received written information on natural disasters or emergency preparedness?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Talked with members in your household about what to do in case of a natural disaster or emergency?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Developed a "Household/Family Emergency Plan" in order to decide what everyone would do in the event of a disaster?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prepared a "Disaster Supply Kit" (stored extra food, water, batteries or other emergency supplies)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In the last year, has anyone in your household been trained in First Aid or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Discussed or created a utility shutoff procedure in the event of a natural disaster?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Finally, we would appreciate any information you are willing to share with us about you and your household. This information will remain confidential and is for survey comparison purposes only.

18. Gender

Female

Male

Other (please specify)

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

19. How much total combined money did all members of your HOUSEHOLD earn last year?

- \$0 to \$9,999
- \$10,000 to \$24,999
- \$25,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$74,999
- \$75,000 to \$99,999
- \$100,000 to \$124,999
- \$125,000 to \$149,999
- \$150,000 to \$174,999
- \$175,000 to \$199,999
- \$200,000 and up
- Prefer not to answer

***20. In what ZIP code is your home located? (enter 5-digit ZIP code; for example, 00544 or 94305)**

21. Do you rent or own the place where you live?

- Own
- Rent
- Neither (please specify)

22. Which category below includes your age?

- 17 or younger
- 18-20
- 21-29
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50-59
- 60 or older

Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

23. Does anyone in your household own a business or a farm?

- Yes
- No

24. Which race/ethnicity best describes you? (Please choose only one.)

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian / Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- Hispanic American
- White / Caucasian
- Multiple ethnicity / Other (please specify)

25. Please feel free to provide any additional comments in the space provided:

Public Review

Iberia made available the updated hazard mitigation plan for public review and notified the public by posting to their social media followers. The plan was posted to the official Iberia parish OHSEP webpage at www.iberiaparishgovernment.com. A hard copy of the plan was also made available for viewing at the OHSEP office in New Iberia.

The screenshot shows the Facebook interface for the 'Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness/911'. At the top, there is a Facebook login bar with fields for 'Email or Phone' and 'Password', and a 'Log In' button. Below the login bar is a banner for the page with the text 'Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness/911 is on Facebook.' and buttons for 'Sign Up' and 'Log In'. The profile picture is the official seal of the Iberia Parish Government, Louisiana. The cover photo shows a flooded street with people wading through the water. The page tabs include 'Timeline', 'About', 'Photos', 'Likes', and 'Videos'. On the left sidebar, it shows '2,769 likes' and an 'ABOUT' section with a brief description of the page's purpose and a link to the website. The main content area shows a post from the page, dated '6 mins' ago, announcing an update to the 2009 Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The post includes a link to a PDF form for viewing the draft plan.

HOME PARISH ADMINISTRATION PARISH COUNCIL DEPARTMENTS PARISH NEWS LINKS CONTACTS



ELEVATION PROGRAM
Gustav/Ike Elevation Program Information



FEMA
New proposed digital flood insurance rate maps



EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM
Sign up to receive emergency alerts

HOMELAND SECURITY/E-911





Prescott L. Marshall
Homeland Security/E-911 Director

CONTACT INFO

Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
Courthouse Building
300 Iberia Street, Suite B130
New Iberia, LA 70560-4543
Phone: 337-369-4427
Fax: 337-369-9956
Email: Prescott.L.Marshall

 Follow us on Facebook

[2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan DRAFT](#)

The main function of the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness is to safely and effectively manage technological and natural disasters. This is done through the management of the preparation, response and recovery phase of any incident. This office works closely with parish employees, fire department personnel, local, state and federal law enforcement, industry and hospitals, the Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness and numerous other agencies, to assist the public during a disaster.

The E-911 Department is also located in this office. This Department assists residents in creating new addresses, and administers the E-911 Communications System under the guidance of a board of commissioners appointed by the Iberia Parish Council. This board sets policies and procedures. E-911 dispatchers are actually sheriff's office employees under the terms of the existing contract. The office is funded by the 911 fee on your phone bill.

Questions? Contact the Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness at 369-4427



When a disaster strikes, will you be ready? It's critical that you are, for your safety and your family's. The key is to have a winning game plan.



EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM
In an emergency, Iberia Parish can send emergency

DEPARTMENTS

- [ACADIANA REGIONAL AIRPORT](#)
- [ANIMAL CONTROL](#)
- [COUNTY AGENT/LSU AG](#)
- [FINANCE](#)
- [FIRE DISTRICT NO. 1](#)
- [HEALTH UNIT](#)
- [HOMELAND SECURITY/E-911](#)
- [HOUSING – SECTION 8](#)
- [HUMAN RESOURCES](#)
- [LIBRARY](#)
- [MOSQUITO CONTROL](#)
- [PARKS AND RECREATION](#)
- [PERMIT DEPARTMENT](#)
- [PLANNING AND ZONING](#)
- [PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT](#)
- [REGISTRAR OF VOTERS](#)
- [SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO. 1](#)

DEPARTMENT LINKS

- [View the Assisted Transportation Plan for Iberia Parish](#)
- [View the Re-entry Plan for Iberia Parish](#)
- [911 Public Records Request Form](#)
- [911 Address Request Form](#)

HELPFUL LINKS

- [Re-Entry Fact Sheet: A Citizen's Guide to Returning Home after a Storm](#)
- [Hurricane Tracking Chart](#)
- [Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office](#)
- [Louisiana Mapping Project](#)
- [Louisiana Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness](#)

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

By law, the Plan must be updated every five years prior to re-submittal to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for re-approval. The first part of this subsection describes the whole update process, including the responsible parties, methods to be used, evaluation criteria to be applied, and scheduling for monitoring and evaluating the plan. These descriptions are followed by an explanation of how and when the plan will be periodically updated. The Plan must be updated every five years prior to re-submittal to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for re-approval. The first part of this subsection describes the whole update process, including sections on the following:

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

These descriptions are followed by an explanation of how and when the plan will be periodically updated.

Responsible Parties

The Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) is the parish department directly responsible for maintaining the plan. Within that department, the department director is the individual responsible for assuring that plan monitoring and evaluating are done in accordance with the procedures outlined in this section. The Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee is responsible for developing periodic updates to the plan.

Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan

On a quarterly basis (and as warranted by circumstances such as a major disaster declaration), the Iberia Parish OHSEP will monitor the plan in order to assess the degree to which assumptions and underlying information contained in the plan may have changed. For example, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will look for the following:

- Changes in the information available to perform vulnerability assessments and loss estimates. For example: as the parish and municipal risk assessments and plans are integrated into this Plan

Update, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will be soliciting feedback from parish and municipal officials about any changes in their real or perceived risks.

- Changes in laws, policies and regulations. Changes in parish or jurisdictional departments and/or their procedures, including the Iberia Parish OHSEP and the administration of grant programs

The results of these monitoring efforts will be made available to the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee as they are produced.

Using the compiled results of ongoing monitoring efforts, the plan will be evaluated annually, generally starting in the month of January (unless circumstances indicate otherwise). The Iberia Parish OHSEP will initiate the evaluations by contacting parish and municipal departments identified as responsible parties in the Mitigation Action Plan, as well as other departments and organizations that have been involved in developing the plan.

The Iberia Parish OHSEP and the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee have the authority to determine if other organizations should also be involved in the process. The Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee shall be encouraged to include other departments/organizations which have specific technical knowledge and/or data pertaining to risks.

The initial contacts will be made no later than December of each year for the first four years and in August in the fifth year (in anticipation of the required Plan Update for FEMA re-approval). The initial contact will advise the appropriate agencies/organizations that the plan will be re-evaluated in the coming months, and request their participation in the process.

The Iberia Parish OHSEP also has the authority to evaluate and update the plan at times other than those identified in this section under the following general conditions: (1) After a major disaster declaration; (2) At the request of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP); or (3) When significant new information regarding risks or vulnerabilities is identified.

Plan Evaluation Criteria

The evaluations will consider several basic factors which are similar to those addressed in the monitoring process, and any additional review indicated by GOHSEP or the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The factors that will be taken into consideration during these periodic evaluations of the plan include the following:

1. Changes in vulnerability assessments and loss estimations. The evaluation will include an examination of the analyses conducted for hazards identified in the plan and determine if there have been changes in the level of risk to the state and its citizens to the extent that the plan (in particular the strategies and prioritized actions the parish/jurisdiction is considering) should be modified.
2. Changes in laws, policies, ordinances, or regulations. The evaluation will include an assessment of the impact of changes in relevant laws, policies, ordinances, and regulations pertaining to elements of the plan.
3. Changes in parish/jurisdiction departments or their procedures (in particular the Iberia Parish OHSEP, which is responsible for maintaining the plan) that will affect how mitigation programs or funds are administered.
4. Significant changes in funding sources or capabilities.

5. Progress on mitigation actions (including project closeouts) or new mitigation actions that the parish/jurisdiction is considering.

Updating the Plan

Updates will follow the original planning process outlined in Appendix A. The update process will entail a detailed and structured re-examination of all aspects of the original plan, followed by recommended updates. The update process will be undertaken by Iberia Parish OHSEP and assisted and monitored by the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The recommendations will be presented to the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee for consideration and approval. It is expected that the parish and each jurisdiction's administration will issue a letter of adoption for each update of the plan.

At a minimum, the plan will be updated and re-submitted to FEMA for re-approval every five years, as required by DMA 2000. The five-year update for FEMA re-approval requires that all the original steps outlined in Appendix A be revisited to make sure the plan assumptions and results remain valid as a basis for further decision-making and priority-setting.

The plan will also be subject to interim updates as significant changes or new information is identified in the periodic evaluations described above. The degree to which the entire process is repeated will depend on the circumstances that precipitate the update.

GOHSEP will initiate, coordinate and lead all plan updates in conjunction with the SHMPC. The next two paragraphs describe the procedures for interim and five-year updates, respectively.

The nature of Plan Updates will be determined by the evaluation process described above. In general, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will notify the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee that the parish is initiating an interim Plan Update, and describe the circumstances that created the need for the update (per the list in the Plan Evaluation Criteria section above). GOHSEP will determine if the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee should be consulted regarding potential changes. If it is determined that the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee should be involved, the nature of the involvement will be at the discretion of Iberia Parish OHSEP.

When interim updates are completed absent the involvement of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will advise all committee members via email that the plan has been updated, and describe the nature of the update. In addition, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will provide GOHSEP with a copy (although there is no requirement to have the plan re-approved by FEMA for interim updates).

As required by the DMA 2000, the plan will be updated every five years and re-submitted to FEMA for re-approval. In those years, the evaluation process will be more rigorous, and will examine all aspects of the plan in detail. It is anticipated that several meetings of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will be required and that the parish and each jurisdiction will formally re-approve the plan prior to its submission to FEMA.

Based on the five-year renewal requirements for Plan Updates, the Iberia Parish OHSEP anticipates that the submission date for the required update will be approximately March 2015. Prior to that time, the

Iberia Parish OHSEP will contact the committee members and other appropriate agencies/organizations to confirm a schedule for the Plan Update.

The following basic schedule will be undertaken for monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan:

- At a minimum, monitoring activities by the Iberia Parish OHSEP should be done on a quarterly basis;
- Notices regarding annual evaluations should be sent by the Iberia Parish OHSEP to the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee in December of the first four years of the plan and in August of the fifth year;
- The timetable for evaluations and updates for the first four years is expected to last up to four months (January–April), and up to six months for the update in the fifth year for re-submittal to FEMA (November–April).

2015 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 2015 update. Based on this analysis, the method and schedule were deemed to be acceptable, and nothing was changed for this update. The process was very successful, as the majority of the plan was significantly revised.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Programs

According to the Parish Home Rule Charter, the Parish President is required to prepare and submit an annual budget and five year capital improvement budget to the council. This capital improvement budget includes a list of capital improvements which are proposed to be undertaken for at least five fiscal years with supporting information including cost estimates, method of financing and recommended time schedules for each improvement. This document can be revised as needed to include the projects listed in the action plan for implementation based upon available funding. The projects are then moved to the annual capital budget as funding is secured and implementation initiated. Hazard Mitigation Plan mitigation action items will be included in the 5 year capital budget.

The Iberia Parish Regional Planning Commission is an appointed body, representing the unincorporated areas of the parish and municipalities of Iberia Parish as prescribed by law with a purpose of promoting an improved quality of life for all citizens of Iberia Parish. The parish contracts with the towns of Jeanerette, Loreauville Delcambre, and New Iberia to provide permitting services. With the advent of zoning regulations and land use studies, the parish is compiling a comprehensive plan. This Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and subsequent annual updates are intended to be incorporated into the parish comprehensive plan and any municipal comprehensive plans.

Iberia Parish provides technical assistance and capital improvements for drainage projects to the towns of Jeanerette, Loreauville Delcambre, and New Iberia. Parish officials will continue to work with local officials to implement projects to reduce damages from flooding and other natural disasters and include these projects in the 5 year capital improvement program.

Members of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, inclusive of fire departments, law enforcement agencies, administrative units of local government, health care providers, and utility providers etc., already have the responsibility of protecting the community in all phases of impending disaster- planning, response, recovery and mitigation. It is logical, then, that these organizations

endeavor to maximize resources for disaster response. It is the intention of this plan that representatives from agencies will incorporate the work done in the Hazard Mitigation Planning process into the short and long term work plans of their respective organizations, including the Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan, the Iberia Sheriff's Office telecommunications plan, training plans of the New Iberia Fire Department and Fire District. Tasks and budget items indicated in the hazard mitigation plan will be considered for inclusion in annual planning, operation and maintenance budgets, and capital outlay budgets of appropriate organizations and agencies.

Implementing mitigation strategies from this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update into other planning documents in the participating jurisdictions of Delcambre, Loreauville, Jeanerette and New Iberia is an effective way to leverage the support of affiliated agencies and departments while ensuring mutually supportive goals and policies. Thus, incorporating of the goals, findings and implementation strategies found in this document into other planning mechanisms within the purview participating jurisdictions of this plan is recommended and encouraged wherever possible.

The following parish and local plans incorporate requirements of this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update as follows:

Iberia Unincorporated

- Comprehensive Master Plan – Updated every 5-10 years, Iberia Planning Commission is the responsible agency
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – Updated continuously, Iberia OHSEP is the responsible agency

Delcambre

- Economic Development Plan – Updated as needed, Town of Delcambre is the responsible agency
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – Updated as needed, Iberia OHSEP is the responsible agency

Jeanerette

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

Loreauville

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

New Iberia

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

Iberia Parish as well as its incorporated jurisdictions will continue to integrate the requirements of this Hazard Mitigation Plan into other local planning mechanisms that are 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 process 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.).

Continued Public Participation

A public meeting will be held and a thirty-day period for public review and written comments will take place prior to every annual plan update. Public comments will be addressed to the Iberia Parish OHSEP. Public meeting announcements will be sent via mixed media outlets. All comments received will be considered for inclusion into the plan update.

Appendix C: Iberia Parish Essential Facilities

Iberia Parish Unincorporated Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Hurricane	Flood	Levee Failure	Tornado	Sink Hole	Subsidence	Hail	Lightning	Wind
Fire and Rescue	B.O.M. Volunteer Fire Department	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Coteau Volunteer Fire Department	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Grand Marais Volunteer Fire Department	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Lydia Volunteer Fire Department	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
	Rynella Volunteer Fire Department	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Government	Iberia Parish Airport Authority	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Parish Public Works	X	X		X			X	X	X
	Iberia Recreation Maintenance Facility	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia School Board	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Sewage District	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	X		X	X			X	X	X
Corrections	New Iberia DOTD Maintenance Unit	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Justice Facility	X		X	X			X	X	X
School	Belle Place Middle School	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Caneview Elementary School	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Coteau Elementary	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Grand Marais Elementary	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Iberia Middle School	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
	Jeanerette Senior High	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Magnolia Elementary	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
	Park Elementary	X		X	X			X	X	X
	St Joseph School	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Sugarland Elementary School	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
	The Arc	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Vacant Community College	X		X	X			X	X	X
Nursing Homes	Westgate High School	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
	Garden View Assisted Living	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Maison Teche Nursing Center	X		X	X			X	X	X
Shelters	St. Augustine Manor	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Willow Wood M/P Building	X		X	X			X	X	X

New Iberia Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Hurricane	Flood	Levee Failure	Tornado	Sink Hole	Subsidence	Hail	Lightning	Wind
Fire and Rescue	Iberia Fire Station #5	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Parish Fire Protection District #1	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
	New Iberia Fire Department	X		X	X			X	X	X
	New Iberia Fire Department	X		X	X			X	X	X
	New Iberia Fire Department	X		X	X			X	X	X
Government	16th Precinct Public Defender	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Bureau of Health Services Financing	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Chamber of Commerce	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Cliff Aucoin Municipal Building	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Adult Drug Court	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Council on Aging	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Court Building	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Courthouse Annex	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Homeless Shelter	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Juvenile Drug Court	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Library	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Parish Health Unit	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Parish Planning, Zoning Office	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Parish School Board	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Transportation	X		X	X			X	X	X
New Iberia Maintenance Facility	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Social Security Administration	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Law Enforcement	Louisiana National Guard	X		X	X			X	X	X
Public Health	Dauterive Hospital	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Medical Center	X		X	X			X	X	X
School	Academy of Acadiana	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Acadia Christian Academy	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Anderson Middle	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Bank Ave Elementary School	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Catholic High School	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Center Street Elementary	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Daspit Elementary	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Dodson Elementary	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Highland Baptist School	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Parish Educational Services Campus	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Lee Street Alternative School	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Live Oak Preschool	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Mt Carmel High School	X		X	X			X	X	X
	New Iberia Headstart Center	X		X	X			X	X	X
	New Iberia Senior High	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
	North Lewis Elementary	X		X	X			X	X	X
	North Street Elementary	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Pelican Driving School	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Pesson Elementary School	X		X	X			X	X	X
St Edward School	X		X	X			X	X	X	
Today's Child Learning Center	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Nursing Homes	Azalea Estates	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Belle Teche Nursing & Rehab	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Consolata Assisted Living	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Consolata Home	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Manor North	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Iberia Manor South	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Jefferson Terrace Village	X		X	X			X	X	X
	School Days Apartments	X		X	X			X	X	X
	St Katharine Drexel Manor	X		X	X			X	X	X
	St. Dominic Place	X		X	X			X	X	X
	St. Mary Magdalene	X		X	X			X	X	X
	St. Theresa	X		X	X			X	X	X
Village de Teche	X		X	X			X	X	X	
Shelters	New Iberia City Park	X		X	X			X	X	X
	West End Park	X		X	X			X	X	X

Jeanerette Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Hurricane	Flood	Levee Failure	Tornado	Sink Hole	Subsidence	Hail	Lightning	Wind
Fire and Rescue	Robert Gretner Memorial Fire Station	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Volunteer Fire Department	X		X	X			X	X	X
Government	City Hall	X		X	X			X	X	X
	City Hall	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Jeanerette Chamber of Commerce	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Louisiana National Guard	X		X	X			X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Jeanerette Enforcement Center	X		X	X			X	X	X
Public Health	Jeanerette Rural Health Clinic	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Regional Rural Health Clinic	X		X	X			X	X	X
School	Canal Street Elementary	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Jeanerette Elementary	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Jeanerette Middle School	X		X	X			X	X	X
	St Charles Elementary	X		X	X			X	X	X
Nursing Homes	St. Agnes Manor	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Village de Vie	X		X	X			X	X	X
Shelters	King Joseph Recreation Center	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Ward 8 Recreation Center	X		X	X			X	X	X

Loreauville Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Hurricane	Flood	Levee Failure	Tornado	Sink Hole	Subsidence	Hail	Lightning	Wind
Fire and Rescue	Loreauville Fire Department	X		X	X			X	X	X
Government	Loreauville Library	X		X	X			X	X	X
	Loreauville Town Hall	X		X	X			X	X	X
School	Loreauville High	X		X	X			X	X	X

Delcambre Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Hurricane	Flood	Levee Failure	Tornado	Sink Hole	Subsidence	Hail	Lightning	Wind
Fire and Rescue	Delcambre Volunteer Fire Department	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Government	Delcambre Water Works	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Delcambre Police Department	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

Appendix D: Plan Adoption

MAGGIE F. DANIELS
District 1

JOSEPH E. DAVIS, JR.
District 2

THOMAS J. LANDRY
District 3

LLOYD BROWN
District 4

TROY COMEAUX
District 5

BERNARD E. BROUSSARD
District 6

DAVID DITCH
District 7

Iberia Parish Council



TROY COMEAUX
Chairman

(337) 365-8246

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NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA 70560-4543
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BRENDA P. BERGERON
Clerk of the Council

FAX (337) 369-7424

RICKY J. GONSOLIN
District 8

GLENN ROMERO
District 9

ROGER DUNCAN
District 10

JEROME FITCH
District 11

AQUICLINE REHER-ARNOLD
District 12

MARTY TRAHAN
District 13

DAVID WAYNE ROMERO
District 14

AN EXTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE PARISH COUNCIL OF IBERIA PARISH, LOUISIANA, TAKEN AT A REGULAR MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 2015.

A motion was made by Mr. Thomas J. Landry, seconded by Mr. D. Wayne Romero, that the following be adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-256

A RESOLUTION RATIFYING THE APPROVAL OF THE IBERIA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS PRESENTED BY THE OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND AS APPROVED BY FEMA.

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires the update of the Parish's Hazard Mitigation Plan every five years;

WHEREAS, the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness has prepared the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was approved by Resolution No. 2015-54, adopted on March 11, 2015; and

WHEREAS, said plan has been submitted and approved by FEMA and it is necessary to ratify the Parish's approval after FEMA's approval.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Iberia Parish Council does hereby ratify the approval of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan as presented by the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and as approved by FEMA.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that this Resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption by the Iberia Parish Council and approval by the Parish President in accordance with Section 2-13 of the Iberia Parish Home Rule Charter.

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-256
AUGUST 12, 2015

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This Resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Maggie F. Daniels, Joseph E. Davis, Jr., Thomas J. Landry, Lloyd Brown, Troy Comeaux, Bernard E. Broussard, David Ditch, Ricky J. Gonsoulin, Glenn Romero, Roger Duncan, Aquicline Rener-Arnold, Marty Trahan, and D. Wayne Romero.

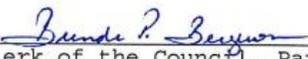
NAYS: None.

ABSENT: Jerome W. Fitch.

And the Resolution was declared adopted this 12th day of August, 2015.

ATTEST: A true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Parish Council of Iberia Parish, Louisiana, taken at a Regular Meeting held on Wednesday, August 12, 2015.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Parish Council of Iberia Parish, Louisiana, on this 18th day of August, 2015.



Clerk of the Council, Parish Council of
Iberia Parish, Louisiana.

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TOD FAX

PAGE 01

MAYOR, CAROL BROUSSARD

TOWN OF DELCAMBRE

Home of the String Festival



107 N. RAILROAD

DELCAMBRE, LA 70528

PHONE: 337-685-4462 FAX: 337-685-4466

July 16, 2015

The following Town of Delcambre Aldermen and Alderwomen approve the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation updates as of July 16, 2015. The updated plan will remain in effect for the next 5 consecutive years. The updated resolution will be offered by the first council member signing this official document and seconded by the second council member signing this official document. This document stands in place of the July 2015 monthly council meeting where a quorum was not present. The submission of this document is legal and binding for the Town of Delcambre to remain in compliance with the Hazard Mitigation Program.

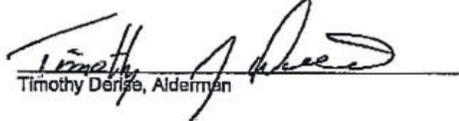
Sincerely,


Carol Broussard, Mayor


Donald Martin, Alderman


Mildred D Delcambre, Alderwoman


Sarah Trahan, Alderwoman


Timothy Derise, Alderman


Scott Saunier, Alderman

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PAGE 02

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Donald Martin and seconded by Alderwoman Mildred Delcambre and is duly resolved:

RESOLUTION NO. 07-16-2015

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE IBERIA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE AS OF JULY 2015.

WHEREAS: On July 16, 2015 by submission of a legal and binding document approved and signed by the Mayor and members of the Town of Delcambre Board of Aldermen, the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update beginning on July 16, 2015 and for the 5 consecutive years following has been approved.

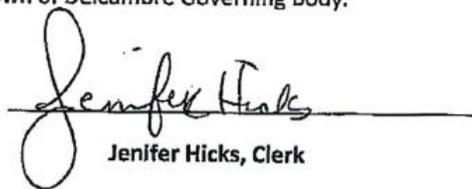
WHEREAS: the new 2015 updates amend the previous resolution submitted in 2010.

WHEREAS: a copy of the 2010 resolution can be found in the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update that included the years 2010-2015.

WHEREAS: the Town of Delcambre participated in the preparation of the 2015 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update and supports the plan as it pertains to Delcambre and the entire parish.

NOW THEREFORE: be it resolved that by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen that the Town of Delcambre does approve and adopt the overall Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update as of July 16, 2015.

I, Jenifer Hicks, Clerk of the Town of Delcambre, do hereby certify that the above is a true and exact copy of a resolution adopted by the Town of Delcambre Mayor and Board of Aldermen by submission of a legal and binding document on Town of Delcambre letterhead was approved and signed by all members of the Town of Delcambre Governing Body.


Jenifer Hicks, Clerk

RESOLUTION N O. 7 OF 2015

IBERIA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2015

WHEREAS, the CITY OF JEANERETTE; recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the CITY OF JEANERETTE; and,

WHEREAS, Iberia Parish has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the CITY OF JEANERETTE from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the CITY OF JEANERETTE demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Board of Alderman of the CITY OF JEANERETTE, in regular session assembled, adopts the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015.

This Resolution was presented on the 12th day of May 2015 by Mayor April F. Foulcard said public meeting having been held, the resolution having been read and the resolution considered, on motion of Alderman Butch Bourgeois who moved its adoption, seconded by Alderman Christia Simmons, the Resolution was adopted as a whole, by the following yea and nay vote.

YEAS: Alderwoman Christia Simmons and Aldermen Kenneth Kern, Butch Bourgeois, Charles Williams, Sr., and Clarence Clark

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

This Resolution was thereupon declared adopted by Mayor and was approved and signed by her and attested by the City Clerk and the corporate seal of the City of Jeanerette affixed hereto on this 10th day of July, 2015.

CITY OF JEANERETTE


MAYOR

ATTEST:


EDIE J. HARRISON, MMC
CITY CLERK

Village of Loreauville

P.O. Box 336, Loreauville, Louisiana 70552
(337) 229-8306 - Fax: (337) 229-4450
Website: www.loreauville.us
Email: loreauville@cox-internet.com
Mayor:
Brad Clifton

Board of Aldermen:
Mark Landry, Mayor Pro-tempore
John C. Broussard
Sandy Sonnier

Clerk/Tax Administrator:
Phyllis B. Savoy, MMC

RESOLUTION NO. 07-13-2015

WHEREAS, The Village of Loreauville recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and properties within Iberia Parish; and

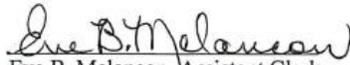
WHEREAS, Iberia Parish has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long term risk to people and property in the Village of Loreauville from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, Adoption by the Village of Loreauville demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Update 2015.

BE IT THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the Village of Loreauville adopts the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Update 2015

I attest the above resolution was unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Village of Loreauville, Louisiana, on Monday, July 13, 2015, at which time a quorum was present and voting.


Eve B. Melancon, Assistant Clerk
Village of Loreauville


Brad Clifton, Mayor
Village of Loreauville

THE CITY OF NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA

RESOLUTION NO. 15-17

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW IBERIA

IBERIA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2015

WHEREAS the City of New Iberia recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Iberia Parish; and

WHEREAS Iberia Parish has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the City of New Iberia from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the City of New Iberia demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the City of New Iberia adopts the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015.

The resolution was declared adopted by the following votes:

YEAS: Natalie Robin, Peggy Gerac, Robert Suire, Dan Doerle, David Merrill, Raymond Lewis, Calvin Begnaud

NAYS: None

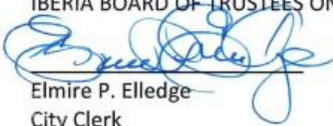
ABSENT: None

The resolution was declared adopted on this 21st day of July, 2015.

/s/ Hilda D. Curry
Hilda D. Curry, Mayor

/s/ Elmore P. Elledge
Elmore P. Elledge, City Clerk

THE ABOVE IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF RESOLUTION 15-17 AS ADOPTED BY THE NEW IBERIA BOARD OF TRUSTEES ON JULY 21, 2015.


Elmore P. Elledge
City Clerk

Appendix E: State Required Jurisdictional Worksheets

The State of Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness requires that the incorporated jurisdictions named in the parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update complete the following worksheets to the best of their abilities. GOHSEP recognizes that many jurisdictions in the state have limited resources for documenting the information requested on the worksheets, but in an effort to standardize data collection statewide for hazard mitigation plans, jurisdictions are expected to complete the worksheets as part of the planning participation requirement.

This appendix documents the following worksheets:

- Building Inventory (page 2)
- Critical Infrastructure and Vulnerable Populations (page 11)
- NFIP Status (page 14)

Building Inventory

Table 0-1: Building Inventory

Purpose/Category (select one)	Facility Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value (\$)	Year Built	Construction Type (select one)
Government (parish-owned)	Iberia Parish Courthouse	300 Iberia St	New Iberia	30°00'15.63"	91°49'16.43"	11,000,000.00	1938	Concrete
Government (parish-owned)	Courthouse Annex	121 W Pershing St	New Iberia	30°00'13.88"	91°49'16.43"	1,950,000.00	1950	Concrete
Parks/Recreation	La. Sugarcane Festival Bldg	520 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'16.59"	91°48'27.58"	2,900,000.00	1950s	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Acadiana Fairgrounds/Sugarena	713 NW Bypass, Hwy 3212	New Iberia	30°01'31.92"	91°51'29.90"	1,200,000.00	1999	
Government (parish-owned)	Roy Office Bldg	322 Providence St	New Iberia	30°00'17.23"	91°49'17.98"	180,000.00	1995	
Government (parish-owned)	Sewerage Dist #1 Office Bldg	2617 Northside Rd	New Iberia	30°01'04.68"	91°45'59.93"	900,000.00	1989	
Government (parish-owned)	Sewerage Dist #1 Maint Bldg	200 Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'24.97"	91°45'35.00"	200,000.00	1969	
Library	Iberia Parish Library-Main Branch	445 E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'11.44"	91°48'48.34"	3,000,000.00	1949	
Library	Iberia Parish Library-Coteau Branc	6308 Coteau Rd (Hwy 88)	New Iberia	30°02'01.88"	91°57'55.74"	80,000.00	1992	
Library	Iberia Parish Library-Jeanerette Br	411 Kentucky	Jeanerette	29°55'07.77"	91°40'23.51"	500,000.00	1979	
Library	Iberia Parish Library-Loreauville B	510 Main St	Loreauville	30°03'38.66"	91°44'13.88"	325,000.00	1960	
Library	Delcambre Library (Co-owned)	206 W. Main St	Delcambre	29°56'54.65"	91°59'21.90"	550,000.00	1999	
Library	Iberia Parish Library-W St Peter St	1111 W. St Peter St	New Iberia	30°01'04.25"	91°49'56.52"	1,000,000.00	2005	
Library	Iberia Parish Library-W St Peter St	1111 W. St Peter St	New Iberia	30°01'03.09"	91°49'56.90"	65,000.00	2005	Metal
Library	Iberia Parish Library-Parkview Bra	500 Grand Pre	New Iberia	29°59'54.71"	91°47'33.97"	1,000,000.00	2005	
Government (parish-owned)	Iberia Parish Tourist Center	2513 Hwy 14	New Iberia	29°59'04.81"	91°50'59.91"	422,000.00	2004	
Government (parish-owned)	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	500 MIA POW Memorial Dr	New Iberia	30°00'12.76"	91°48'33.86"	950,000.00	1967	
Government (parish-owned)	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	1601 Tarleton St	Jeanerette	29°55'03.46"	91°40'05.00"	175,000.00	1958	
Government (parish-owned)	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	1201 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'56.44"	91°50'07.56"	225,000.00	1985	
Government (parish-owned)	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	7207 Weeks Island Rd	New Iberia	29°55'04.62"	91°47'02.72"	190,000.00	1989	
Government (parish-owned)	Public Works-Storage (Old Office)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'07.91"	91°52'23.21"	45,000.00	1990	
Government (parish-owned)	Public Works-Sign Shop	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.92"	91°52'22.67"	40,000.00	1990	
Government (parish-owned)	Public Works-Maint Bldg	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.15"	91°52'22.40"	45,000.00	1990	
Government (parish-owned)	Public Works-Veh Storage Shed	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.15"	91°52'20.39"	35,000.00	1990	
Government (parish-owned)	Public Works-New Office	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'06.64"	91°52'20.35"	175,000.00	2007	
Government (parish-owned)	Animal Shelter	2017 Seaway Access Rd	New Iberia	30°01'29.53"	91°53'18.22"	300,000.00	1988	
Government (parish-owned)	Security Guard House-Marshfield	Marshfield Rd	New Iberia	30°01'28.64"	91°40'24.41"	45,000.00	1999	
Government (parish-owned)	Iberia Parish Jail	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'15.15"	91°53'23.97"	8,600,000.00	1988	
Government (parish-owned)	Classrooms	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'11.85"	91°53'21.96"	150,000.00	1988	
Airport	Acadiana Regional Airprt, Air Traffi	1213 Ember Dr	New Iberia	30°01'48.71"	91°52'34.87"	2,200,000.00	1959	
Airport	ARA, Airport Authority Administra	1404 Hangar Dr	New Iberia	30°01'52.11"	91°52'34.52"	1,000,000.00	1959	
Airport	ARA, AvEx, Hangar #88	1218 Hangar Dr	New Iberia	30.039226	-91.876591			
Airport	ARA, AvEx, Hangar #89	1214 Hangar Dr.	New Iberia	30.039235	-91.87658			
Airport	ARA, AvEx, Hangar #90	1210 Hangar Dr.	New Iberia	30.039244	-91.87657			
Airport	ARA, Airport Authority Maintenanc	1003 Avenue D	New Iberia	30.037667	-91.871178	175,000.00	1979	
Airport	ARA, Gulf South Resource Manage	4811 Industrial Dr	New Iberia					
Airport	ARA, Bristow, Hangar #53	4811 Industrial Dr	New Iberia					
Airport	ARA, Hangar #11	??? Old Central Taxiway Dr	New Iberia					
Airport	ARA, Livestock Export Facility	5217 North South Taxiway	New Iberia			300,000.00	1975	
Airport	ARA, Bristow, Hangar #14	5513 North South Taxiway	New Iberia					
Airport	ARA, Pelican Aviation Seaway	4516 Ed LaSalle Rd	New Iberia					

Purpose/Category (select one)	Facility Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value (\$)	Year Built	Construction Type (select one)
Airport	ARA, "Loc" Fac. w/antenna	North End R/W 34	New Iberia			125,000.00	1974	
Airport	ARA, Beacon/Tower	East of 1213 Ember Dr	New Iberia			75,000.00	1959	
Airport	ARA, Equipment Storage	5217 N/S Taxi Rd	New Iberia			175,000.00	1990	
Airport	ARA, Gen Bldg/MainAfld	Tower Dr	New Iberia			300,000.00	1959	
Airport	ARA, Gen Bldg/MALSR	Ed LaSalle Rd	New Iberia			300,000.00	2001	
Airport	ARA, Glide Slope w/antenna	S of T/WB& W of R/W 34	New Iberia			175,000.00	1998	
Airport	ARA, LOM/NDB w/antenna	L. Dubois Rd	New Iberia			40,000.00	1974	
Parks/Recreation	Spanish Lake Concession Stand	117 Spanish Lake Rd	New Iberia	30°02'41.46"	91°51'45.67"	20,000.00	1998	
Government (parish-owned)	Juvenile Drug Court Facility	215 W St Peter St	New Iberia	30.006932	-91.820994	23,000.00	2000	
Library	Iberia Parish Library	4800 Freyou Rd	New Iberia	29°55'323.38"	91°47'24.40"	55,000.00	2003	
Parks/Recreation	Willow Wood M/P Building	113 Willow Wood Drive	New Iberia	30°00'29.24"N	91°44'50.16"W	100,000.00	2004/200	Concrete
Parks/Recreation	Willow Wood Administrative Offi	113 Willow Wood Drive	New Iberia	30°00'27.25"N	91°44'50.75"W	200,000.00	1991	Wood
Parks/Recreation	Willow Wood Park Outdoor Restr	113 Willow Wood Drive	New Iberia	30°00'24.05"N	91°44'51.10"W		2013	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Willow Wood Storage Building	113 Willow Wood Drive	New Iberia	30°00'27.72N	91°44'49.34"W	75,000.00	2014	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Francis Romero Storage Building	6310 Coteau Park Rd.	New Iberia	30°02.54.09N	91°54'58.78"W	4,000.00	1994	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Francis Romero Memorial M/P Buil	6310 Coteau Park Rd.	New Iberia	30°03'00.50"N	91°54'58.40"W	125,000.00	9/2002/2	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Francis Romero Park Concession/P	6310 Coteau Park Rd.	New Iberia	30°02'54.73"N	91°54'58.16"W	50,000.00	5/2002/2	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	Harold Landry Memorial M/P Buil	1615A Park Loop Rd.	Loreauville	30°03'39.92"N	91°43'54.94"W	475,000.00	2008	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Loreauville Park Concession/Restr	601 Ed Broussard Rd.	Loreauville	30°03'33.94"N	91°43'58.53"W	55,000.00	990/200	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	Weeks Parks Concession w/ restr	4412 Weeks Park Rd.	New Iberia	29°55'33.1"N	91°47'45.86"W	50,000.00	990/201	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	Weeks Parks Concession w/ restr	4412 Weeks Park Rd.	New Iberia	29°55'27.74"N	91°47'45.51"W	20,000.00	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	Weeks Park Storage Building	4412 Weeks Park Rd.	New Iberia	29°55'32.78"N	91°47'45.87"W	50,000.00	1990	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Weeks Park Open Air Pavilion	4412 Weeks Park Rd.	New Iberia	29°55'27.64"N	91°47'42.21"W	125,000.00	2006	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Rynella Park Concession w/restr	704 Rynella Dr.	New Iberia	29°57'28.50"N	91°51'43.09"W	50,000.00	990/200	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	Rynella Park Storage	704 Rynella Dr.	New Iberia	29°57'25.49"N	91°51'42.79"W	10,000.00	2006	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Rynella Park Concession w/storage	704 Rynella Dr.	New Iberia	29°57'30.46"N	91°51'36.10"W	40,000.00	1990	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Rynella Park Open Air Pavilion	704 Rynella Dr.	New Iberia	29°57'31.25"N	91°51'39.67"W	140,000.00	2004	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Curtis Landry Facility	2016 Jane St.	New Iberia	30°02'01.14"N	91°49'14.36"W	30,000.00	2002	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Camp Knighton M/P Building	114 Camp Knighton Rd.	New Iberia	30°00'49.39"N	91°46'16.93"W	100,000.00	1996	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Camp Knighton Outdoor Restroom	114 Camp Knighton Rd.	New Iberia	30°00'51.20"N	91°46'16.76"W	15,000.00	1996	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	Olivier Park Open Air Pavilion	118 Parker St.	New Iberia	29°59'25.08"N	91°45'34.99"W		2001	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Olivier Park Outdoor Restroom	118 Parker St.	New Iberia	29°59'24.68"N	91°45'34.34"W	16,800.00	2012	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Ward 8 Recreation Center	803 Huberville Rd.	Jeanerette	29°55'26.57"N	91°41'01.69"W	1,000,000.00	960/200	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	King Joseph Recreation Center	701 Hebert St.	Jeanerette	29°54'33.22"N	91°40'15.88"W	1,000,000.00	1989	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	King Joseph Pavilion	701 Hebert St.	Jeanerette	29°54'32.51"N	91°40'16.82"W		2012	Metal
Parks/Recreation	Jeanerette Museum	500 East Main St.	Jeanerette	29°54'35.66"N	91°39'37.07"W	85,000.00	930/200	Wood
Parks/Recreation	Jeanerette Museum Annex	500 East Main St.	Jeanerette	29°54'36.13"N	91°39'36.66"W	30,000.00	2003/201	Wood
Parks/Recreation	Burleigh Park Restrooms/Storage	Hwy 182 East	Jeanerette	29°55'57.69"N	91°41'19.51"W	100,000.00	995/200	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	Burleigh Park Restrooms	Hwy 182 East	Jeanerette	29°55'55.27"N	91°41'20.76"W	20,000.00	1995	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	Burleigh Park Storage	Hwy 182 East	Jeanerette	29°54'59.98"N	91°41'21.23"W	3,000.00	1995	Metal

Purpose/Category (select one)	Facility Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value (\$)	Year Built	Construction Type (select one)
Parks/Recreation	TJ Viator Park Open Air Pavilion (J	Tarleton St.	Jeanerette	29°55'05.18"N	91°40'01.65"W	120,000.00	1996	Metal
Parks/Recreation	TJ Viator Park Concession/Storage	Tarleton St.	Jeanerette	29°55'05.18"N	91°40'01.65"W		1996	Metal
Parks/Recreation	TJ Viator Park Concession/Restroo	Tarleton St.	Jeanerette	29°55'03.29"N	91°40'02.72"W		1996	Unreinforced Masonry
Parks/Recreation	Roy Comeaux Maintenance Facilit	409 Iberia Parkway	New Iberia	30°01'12.15"N	91°46'02.07"W		1989	Metal
Government (parish-owned)	Mosquito Abatement Dist Facility	611 Old Central Taxiway	New Iberia	30°03'05.39"	91°52'57.01"	2,129,745.00		
Government (parish-owned)	Public Works-Wash Rack	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'07.91"	91°52'21.74"	90,000.00	2007	
Medical Services	Health Unit	715-B Weldon St	New Iberia	29°59'23.62"	91°48'35.81"	1,710,000.00	2010	
Government (parish-owned)	Parish Permit & Sanitarian Svcs	715-A Weldon St	New Iberia	29°59'24.69"	91°48'36.84"	722,000.00		
Parks/Recreation	Cajun Rvera-Rally Pavillion	911 NW Bypass-Hwy 3212	New Iberia	30°01'23.36"	91°51'30.03"	143,050.00		
Parks/Recreation	Cajun Rvera-Check In Bldg	911 NW Bypass-Hwy 3212	New Iberia	30°01'23.36"	91°51'30.03"	173,440.00		
Parks/Recreation	Cajun Rvera-Main Bldg	911 NW Bypass-Hwy 3212	New Iberia	30°01'23.36"	91°51'30.03"	1,185,600.00		
Parks/Recreation	Cajun Rvera-Pool House	911 NW Bypass-Hwy 3212	New Iberia	30°01'23.36"	91°51'30.03"	360,000.00		
Fire Department	Iberia Parish Fire Protection Distri	2309 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°59'03.44"	91°50'48.42"			
Fire Department	Iberia Parish Fire Protection Distri	2309 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°59'03.44"	91°50'48.42"			
Fire Department	Belaire-Olivier-Morbiham Volunte	3017 Old Jeanerette Rd	New Iberia	29°59'20.85"	91°46'14.14"			
Fire Department	Coteau Volunteer Fire Departmen	4715 Highway 88	New Iberia	30°03'02.41"	91°57'01.82"			
Fire Department	Grand Marais Vounteer Fire Depar	2816 College Rd	Jeanerette	29°55'33.60"	91°45'03.46"			
Fire Department	Lydia Volunteer Fire Department	7209 Weeks Island Rd	Lydia	29°55'12.99"	91°47'31.34"			
Fire Department	Rynella Volunteer Fire Departmen	5105 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'05.56"	91°52'24.28"			
Utilities (Water)	Waterworks District #3	4104 Coteau Rd	New Iberia	30°03'04.09"	91°56'22.16"			
Law Enforcement	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office, Train	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'11.97"	91°53'21.85"			
Law Enforcement	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office, Firin	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'14.45"	91°53'15394"			
Law Enforcement	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office (Wat	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'11.66"	91°53'19.75"			
Law Enforcement	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office (Eme	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'12.96"	91°53'21.30"			
Medical Services	Iberia Medical Center	2315 E. Main St.	New Iberia	29°59'23.95"	91°47'07.59"			
Government (parish-owned)	Louisiana National Guard Armory	700 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'15.47"	91°48'27.58"		1948	
School	Iberia Parish School Board	1500 Jane St.	New Iberia	30°01'28.96"	91°49'24.12"			
School	Iberia Parish School Board (Food S	1204 LeMaire St.	New Iberia	29°59'35.70"	91°48'17.66"			
School	Iberia Parish School Board (Curricl	1204 LeMaire St.	New Iberia	29°59'35.70"	91°48'17.66"			
School	Alternative Center for Education	500 Bank Ave.	New Iberia	29°59'57.06"	91°49'04.59"			
School	Anderson Middle School	1059 Anderson St.	New Iberia	30°00'32.49"	91°50'16.36"			
School	Belle Place Middle School	4110 Loreauville Rd.	New Iberia	30°00'35.61"	91°45'18.29"			
School	Caneview Elementary School	5301 Highway 90 Frontage Rd.	New Iberia	29°56'42.71"	91°46'32.02"			
School	Center Street Elementary School	1520 Center St.	New Iberia	29°59'23.94"	91°50'03.30"			
School	Coteau Elementary School	2414 Coteau Rd.	New Iberia	30°02'53.21"	91°48'28.36"			
School	Daspit Elementary School	1103 Daspit Rd.	New Iberia	30°01'34.75"	91°48'28.36"			
School	Delcambre Elementary School	706 Martin Luther King Dr.	Delcambre	29°57'07.18"	91°59'41.57"			
School	Delcambre High School	601 West Main St.	Delcambre	29°56'52.04"	91°59'35.45"			

Purpose/Category (select one)	Facility Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value (\$)	Year Built	Construction Type (select one)
School	Dodson Elementary School	420 Dodson St.	New Iberia	30°00'36.06"	91°48'22.94"			
School	Grand Marais Elementary School	3319 College Rd.	New Iberia	29°55'06.67"	91°44'58.77"			
School	Johnston-Hopkins Elementary Sch	1200 S. Hopkins St.	New Iberia	30°00'23.36"	91°50'08.59"			
School	Iberia Middle School	613 Weeks Island Rd	New Iberia	29°58'48.96"	91°50'17.60"			
School	Iberia Parish Career Center	618 Recreation RD.	New Iberia	30.037167	-91.869897			
School	Jeanerette Elementary School	600 Ira St.	Jeanerette	29°55'22.18"	91°40'39.05"			
School	Jeanerette Middle School	8217 E. Old Spanish Trail	Jeanerette	29°56'44.21"	91°42'11.74"			
School	Jeanerette Senior High School	8217 E. Old Spanish Trail	Jeanerette	29°56'42.58"	91°42'09.51"			
School	Jefferson Island Elementary School	6007 Jefferson Island Rd.	New Iberia	29°59'37.36"	91°54'56.57"			
School	Loreauville Elementary School	P.O. Box 425	Loreauville	30°03'20.11"	91°44'07.24"			
School	Loreauville High School	410 North Main Street	Loreauville	30°03'33.81:	91°44'12.58"			
School	Magnolia Elementary School	3116 E. Admiral Doyle Dr.	New Iberia	29°58'09.60"	91°47'32.49"			
School	New Iberia Senior High School	1301 E. Admiral Doyle Dr.	New Iberia	29°58'57.49"	91°48'44.65"			
School	North Lewis Elementary School	604 N. Lewis St.	New Iberia	30°00'31.47"	91°47'36.49"			
School	North Street Elementary School	121 North St.	New Iberia	30°01'06.23"	91°49'44.58"			
School	Park Elementary School	1609 W. Admiral Doyle Dr.	New Iberia	30°01'02.73"	91°50'05.25"			
School	Pesson Elementary School	619 Broussard St.	New iberia	29°59'43.72"	91°49'11.76"			
School	St. Charles Street Elementary Sch	1921 St. Charles St.	Jeanerette	29°55'10.94"	91°40'24.62"			
School	Sugarland Elementary School	2403 Jefferson Island Rd	New Iberia	29°59'56.80"	91°51'32.32"			
School	Westgate High School	2305 Jefferson Island Rd	New Iberia	29°59'58.04"	91°51'26.38"			
Government (Municipality-own	Loreauville City Hall	103 S. Main St	Loreauville	30°03'22.51"	91°44'16.73"	200,000.00	1986	Metal
Fire Department	Loreauville Fire Department	119 Bridge St	Loreauville	30°03'23.42"	91°44'22.97"	180,000.00	1964	
Maintenance	Loreauville Storage Shed	117 Bridge ST	Loreauville	30°03'23.30"	91°44'22.56"	50,000.00	1999	
Utilities (wastewater)	Loreauville Lift Pump	121 Bridge St	Loreauville	30°03'23.52"	91°44'24.59"	90,000.00	2007	
Utilities (wastewater)	Loreauville Lift Pump	205 Pine St	Loreauville	30.06733	-91.739791	90,000.00	2011	
Utilities (Water)	Loreauville Water Tower	309 Boutte Rd	Loreauville	30.067553	-91.735136	800,000.00	1990	
Utilities (wastewater)	Loreauville Sewerage Plant	309 Boutte Rd	Loreauville	30.067188	-91.735361	1,000,000.00	2003	
Government (Municipality-own	New iberia City Hall	457 E. Main St	New Iberia	30°00'11.94"	91°48'45.81"	5,000,000.00	1967	
Fire Department	New Iberia Fire Department-Static	560 Charles St.	New Iberia	30°00'00.26"	91°48'44.68"	600,000.00	1959	
Fire Department	New Iberia Fire Department-Static	531 Weeks St	New Iberia	30°00'00.92"	91°49'18.72"	374,000.00	1948	
Fire Department	New Iberia Fire Department-Static	800 Trotter St	New Iberia	30°00'27.10"	91°48'08.12"	500,000.00	1973	
Fire Department	New Iberia Fire Department-Static	421 Landry Dr	New Iberia	30°01'13.57"	91°49'33.16"	500,000.00	1959	
Fire Department	New Iberia Fire Department-Static	400 W Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia	29°59'43.78"	91°50'19.01"	500,000.00	1959	
Fire Department	New Iberia Fire Department-Adm	224 Prairie Ave	New Iberia	29°59'58.65"	91°48'45.56"	300,000.00	1991	
Fire Department	New Iberia Fire Department-Storage	560 Charles St.	New Iberia	29°59'59.27"	91°48'45.40"	100,000.00	1989	
Parks/Recreation	Bank St Park-Concession/Restroom	1205 Bank Ave	New Iberia	29°59'25.34"	91°49'35.78"	5,000.00	2010	
Parks/Recreation	Bank St Park-Basketball Pavillion	1205 Bank Ave	New Iberia	29°59'27.83"	91°49'39.18"	200,000.00		
Parks/Recreation	Acadian Ball Park-Storage Bldg	179 Landry Dr	New Iberia	30.02094	-91.826525	70,000.00	1995	
Parks/Recreation	Acadian Ball Park-Concession/Um	179 Landry Dr	New Iberia	30.02094	-91.826525	100,000.00	1995	
Parks/Recreation	Bouligny Plaza Gazebo	100 Blk W Main ST	New Iberia	30°00'23.62"	91°49'07.24"	75,000.00	1996	
Parks/Recreation	Bouligny Plaza Restroom	100 Blk W Main St	New Iberia	30°00'23.81"	91°49'06.07"	180,000.00	1999	
Parks/Recreation	City Park-Pool Pump House/Chlor	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia			8,000.00		
Parks/Recreation	City Park-Bathhouse	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'19.83"	91°48'35.04"	50,000.00		

Purpose/Category (select one)	Facility Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value (\$)	Year Built	Construction Type (select one)
Parks/Recreation	City Park-Senior Center	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'17.73"	91°48'43.36"	33,750.00	1956	
Parks/Recreation	City Park-Recreation Center	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'21.72"	91°48'37.25"	2,000,000.00	1949	
Parks/Recreation	Fulton St Storage Bldg	907 Fulton St	New Iberia	30°00'21.72"	91°48'37.25"	100,000.00	1990	
Parks/Recreation	NIRD Impound Shed #1	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia			1,000.00	1996	
Parks/Recreation	NIRD Equipment Shed	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	25,200.00	1996	
Government (Municipality-own)	NI Public Works Office Bldg	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	125,000.00	1996	
Government (Municipality-own)	NI Public Works-Cement Rm/Sign	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	30,000.00	1996	
Government (Municipality-own)	NI Public Works-Open Shed	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	10,000.00	1996	
Government (Municipality-own)	NI Public Works-Automotive Repa	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	800,000.00	1996	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A1	Bank Ave & Hacker St	New Iberia	29°59'51.47"	91°49'10.84"	10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A10	102 Corinne St	New Iberia	30.010638	-91.82279	10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A2	W. St Peter St	New Iberia			50,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A3	W. Dale St & Eden St	New Iberia	30°00'08.90"	91°49'50.23"	50,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A4	E. Main & Jefferson Terrace	New Iberia	29°59'44.01"	91°47'57.03"	10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A5	Fontelieu Dr & E Main St	New Iberia	29°59'32.80"	91°47'33.18"	10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A6	38 Prairie St	New Iberia	30°00'08.59"	91°48'38.77"	10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A7	400 Blk E Main St (City Hall)	New Iberia	30°00'12.03"	91°48'45.94"	15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A8	Teche St @ Bayou Teche	New Iberia	30°00'05.21"	91°48'23.67"	12,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A9	Jefferson St	New Iberia			8,000.00	1990	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B1	McIlhenny St & Texas St	New Iberia	30°00'32.52"	91°48'05.83"	150,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B10	Duperior Oaks	New Iberia			10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B11	207 Loreauville Rd	New Iberia	30°00'50.68"	91°48'20.19"	10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B13	907 Loreauville Rd	New Iberia	30°00'42.82"	91°47'37.17"	10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B14	Front St & Rosier St	New Iberia	30°00'27.71"	91°49'04.47"	50,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B15	Bayouside Dr	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B16	City Park @ National Guard Armory	New Iberia	30°00'16.09	91°48'25.96"	15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B17	Evergreen Dr @ Tete Bayou	New Iberia	30°00'13.10"	91°46'59.31"	10,000.00	2008	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B18	Rue Royale & Sandlewood	New Iberia			10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B19	City Park & Marie St	New Iberia	30°00'18.33"	91°48'46.18"	10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B2	Marie St & City Park Circle	New Iberia	30°00'18.33"	91°48'46.18"	20,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B3	W Lawrence & Allen St	New Iberia	30°00'50.65"	91°48'43.74"	50,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B4	Hilltop Circle & Marie Elise St	New Iberia			20,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B5	Palmland Subd & Tete Bayou	New Iberia	30°00'08.37"	91°47'11.59"	95,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B6	Andre St. & Rue de Braille	New Iberia			5,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B7	Pollard @ Bayou Teche	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B8	Bayou Landing	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B9	Edgewater & Country Club Dr	New Iberia	30°00'57.48"	91°49'05.55"	15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station C1	Virginia & Albert	New Iberia	29°59'41.37"	91°48'10.82"	50,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station C2	Adrian & Caroline	New Iberia	29°59'09.43"	91°48'10.82"	65,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station C3	E Main @ Iberia Medical Center	New Iberia	29°59'22.59"	91°47'12.56"	20,000.00	1997	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station C4	Copper Rd	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station C5	LeMaire St	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B22	Stockstill Dr	New Iberia			3,000.00	1991	

Purpose/Category (select one)	Facility Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value (\$)	Year Built	Construction Type (select one)
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station C7	Gajan St	New Iberia			15,000.00	1991	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B23	Arbor Ln	New Iberia			4,000.00	1991	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D1	939 Anderson	New Iberia	30°00'40.01"	91°50'08.12"	15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D10	302 Lake Tasse Dr	New Iberia	30°02'09.36"	91°49'34.87"	20,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D11	1004 W Washington (@ Armand St)	New Iberia	30°00'57.73"	91°49'54.34"	50,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D12	1000 Mississippi (@ Cletus St)	New Iberia	30°00'42.73"	91°50'26.11"	20,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D13	Daspit Rd & Colleen St	New Iberia	30°01'25.83"	91°49'05.99"	20,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D14	2008 Squirrel Run	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D8	500 Landry Dr	New Iberia	30°01'02.27"	91°50'21.32"	50,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D3	304 W Santa Clara	New Iberia			10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D4	134 Santa Ines	New Iberia	30.025016	-91.82089	65,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D5	1100 W Washington St	New Iberia	30°01'10.85"	91°50'07.91"	50,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D6	319 Camellia St	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D7	401 N Landry Dr	New Iberia			200,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station D9	302 Santiago Dr	New Iberia			10,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station E1	1550 E Admiral Doyle	New Iberia	29°59'19.02"	91°49'27.15"	50,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station E2	1500 Southport Blvd	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station A11	Burke St & Surret Aly	New Iberia	30°00'19.46"	91°48'59.90"	20,000.00	2004	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B20	209 Indest St	New Iberia			15,000.00		
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station E3	1701 Southport #3	New Iberia	29°58'17.00"	91°48'48.54"	25,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station G1	1010 Progress St	New Iberia	29°59'22.94"	91°48'49.64"	50,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station G2	832 Briarwood Dr	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station G3	2205 W Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station G4	903 E Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia	29°59'19.05"	91°49'26.79"	12,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station G5	502 W Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia			20,000.00	1991	
Utilities (wastewater)	Lift Station B21	900 Trotter	New Iberia				1995	
Utilities (wastewater)	Storage Bldg/Mechanic Shop	E Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia			40,000.00	1986	
Utilities (wastewater)	Administration Bldg	E Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia			10,000.00	1945	
Utilities (wastewater)	Control/Admin Bldg	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"	100,000.00	1976	
Utilities (wastewater)	Chlorine Station	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"		1976	
Utilities (wastewater)	Sludge Storage Bldg/Lime Stabiliz	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"	150,000.00	1997	
Parks/Recreation	Sliman Theater	129 E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'15.93"	91°49'01.02"	900,000.00	1900	
Parks/Recreation	West End Park Rec Bldg	1200 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"	2,000,000.00	1990	
Parks/Recreation	Pool Pumphouse	1200 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"	5,000.00		
Parks/Recreation	Bathhouse	1200 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"	80,000.00		
Parks/Recreation	Restroom	1200 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"	80,000.00	2010	
Parks/Recreation	Emory Wing Pavillion	1200 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"	70,000.00		
Law Enforcement	Cliff Aucoin Memorial Bldg	459 E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'10.75"	91°48'44.33"	1,500,000.00	1988	
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station D15	15 Steeple Chase	New Iberia			100,000.00	1998	
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station D16	Darby Ln & Main St	New Iberia			75,000.00	1995	
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station G7	Hwy 14	New Iberia			50,000.00	1998	
Parks/Recreation	Steam Boat Warehouse	100 Bik W Main ST	New Iberia	30°00'24.92"	91°49'06.79"	404,000.00	2010	
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station G10	Hwy 14 @ Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°59'07.66"	91°50'47.84"	85,000.00	2000	

Purpose/Category (select one)	Facility Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value (\$)	Year Built	Construction Type (select one)
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station G8	Moss Oak	New Iberia			34,000.00	2000	
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station A12	Phillip St	New Iberia			7,500.00	2000	
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station G11	Sucrose Dr	New Iberia			80,000.00	2003	
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station G9	Sugarlane Terrace	New Iberia			20,000.00	2002	
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station D17	Summerfield	New Iberia			80,000.00	2004	
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station A13	Fulton St Plaza	New Iberia			20,000.00	2004	
Utilities (wastewater)	Pump Station A14	101 1/2 Burke St	New Iberia	30°00'22.66"	91°49'01.78"	35,000.00	2004	
Parks/Recreation	Pepperplex Concession Stand	607 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991734	-91.851151		2007	
Utilities (wastewater)	Waste Water Plant #4 Admin & Of	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	1,406,000.00	2006	
Utilities (wastewater)	Waste Water Plant #4 Pump Statio	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	116,000.00	2006	
Utilities (wastewater)	Chlorine Bldg	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	588,000.00	2006	
Utilities (wastewater)	Canopy-Bldg & Sand Filter	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	150,000.00	2006	
Utilities (wastewater)	Canopy-Bldg Sludge Press	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	66,000.00	2006	
Utilities (wastewater)	Main Pump Station	637 E Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia	29°59'19.05"	91°49'26.84"	224,000.00		
Parks/Recreation	Bayou Teche Museum Bldg	131 E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'18.17"	91°49'02.68"	900,000.00		
Government (Municipality-own)	Wash Rack & Lights	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	5,000.00		
Parks/Recreation	Bo Ackal Memorial Gazebo	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'18.75"	91°48'39.20"	25,000.00		
Utilities (wastewater)	Storage Bldg	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"	100,000.00	1976	
Utilities (wastewater)	Maint Bldg	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"	100,000.00	1976	
Parks/Recreation	New Iberia Museum #2 Back Bldg	133A E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'18.48"	91°49'01.72"	30,000.00		
Parks/Recreation	New Iberia Museum #2	133 E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'17.79"	91°49'02.23"	165,000.00		
Utilities (wastewater)	Wastewater Plant #4	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	333,000.00	2012	
Utilities (wastewater)	Canopy Over Belt Press	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"	20,000.00	2012	
Fire Department	DELCAMBRE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEP	302 N RAILROAD STREET	DELCAMBRE	29°57'01.88"N	91°59'17.59"W			Concrete
Law Enforcement	DELCAMBRE POLICE DEPARTMENT	109 N RAILROAD STREET	DELCAMBRE	29°56'56.42"N	91°59'18.89"W			Concrete
Government (municipality-own)	DELCAMBRE CITY HALL	107 N RAILROAD STREET	DELCAMBRE	29°56'56.00N	91°59'18.92"W			Concrete
Government (municipality-own)	DELCAMBRE CITY BARN	507 E HICKMAN STREET	DELCAMBRE	29°56'50.00"N	91°59'01.96"W			Metal
Government (municipality-own)	ELEVATED MUNICIPAL BUILDING	107 1/2 N RAILROAD STREET	DELCAMBRE	29°56'56.22"N	91°59'19.65"W			Concrete
Utilities (wastewater)	LIFT STATION	401 HWY 14 EAST	DELCAMBRE	29°56'32.37"N	91°59'00.97"W			Concrete
Utilities (wastewater)	LIFT STATION	306 WILFRED LANDRY STREET	DELCAMBRE	29°56'37.47"N	91°59'09.89"W			Concrete
	Cargill Salt Mine	LA Hwy 329S	Avery Island	29°53'39.32"	91°54'39.08"			
Fire Department	Delcambre Volunteer Fire Depar	302 North Railroad Street	Delcambre	29°57'02.01"	91°59'18.06"			

Purpose/Category (select one)	Facility Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value (\$)	Year Built	Construction Type (select one)
EMS	Acadian Ambulance Service	2511 Main Street	Jeanerette	29°55'36.19"	91°40'46.67"			
Law Enforcement	City of Jeanerette Police Department	811 Canal Street	Jeanerette	29°54'19.61"	91°40'10.81"			
Fire Department	Grand Marais Volunteer Fire Department	2816 College Road	Jeanerette	29°55'33.60"	91°45'03.46"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Jeanerette City Hall	1010 Main St	Jeanerette	29°54'44.22"	91°39'50.91"			
Fire Department	Jeanerette Fire Department	1436 Church St	Jeanerette	29°54'53.61"	91°40'07.32"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Jeanerette Public Works	1611 Martin Luther King Dr	Jeanerette	29°54'56.76"	91°40'43.82"			
Health	Jeanerette Rural Health Clinic	217 Bourg Street	Jeanerette	29°54'55.81"	91°40'00.29"			
Utilities (wastewater)	Jeanerette Waste Water Treatment Plant	800 Landry St	Jeanerette	29°55'21.55"	91°41'48.85"			
Utilities (wastewater)	Jeanerette Water Plant	710 Pellerin St	Jeanerette	29°54'46.35"	91°40'37.85"			
Parks/Recreation	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	City Park, 1600 Blk Tarleton St.	Jeanerette	29°55'03.55"	91°40'07.97"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Loreauville Town Hall	103 S. Main St	Loreauville	30°03'22.51"	91°44'16.73"			
Fire Department	Loreauville Volunteer Fire Department	119 Bridge St	Loreauville	30°03'23.42"	91°44'22.97"			
EMS	Acadian Ambulance Service	571 East St Peter Street	New Iberia	29°59'59.84"	91°48'46.81"			
EMS	Acadian Ambulance Service	1808-B Center St	New Iberia	29°59'10.66"	91°50'25.30"			
Airport	Air Traffic Control Tower	1213 Ember Dr	New Iberia	30°01'48.71"	91°52'34.87"			
Airport	Airport Authority Administration	1404 Hangar Dr	New Iberia	30°01'52.11"	91°52'34.52"			
Utilities (Communications)	AT&T	301 Center St	New Iberia	30°00'07.99"	91°49'01.05"			
Fire Department	Belaire-Olivier-Morbihan Volunteer Fire Department	3017 Old Jeanerette Rd	New Iberia	29°59'20.85"	91°46'14.14"			
Fire Department	City of New Iberia Fire Department	225 Prairie Avenue	New Iberia	29°59'58.65"	91°48'45.56"			
Fire Department	City of New Iberia Fire Department	560 Charles Street	New Iberia	30°00'00.26"	91°48'44.68"			
Fire Department	City of New Iberia Fire Department	531 Weeks Street	New Iberia	30°00'00.92"	91°49'18.72"			
Fire Department	City of New Iberia Fire Department	800 Trotter Street	New Iberia	30°00'27.10"	91°48'08.12"			
Fire Department	City of New Iberia Fire Department	421 North Landry Drive	New Iberia	30°01'13.57"	91°49'33.16"			
Fire Department	City of New Iberia Fire Department	400 West Admiral Doyle Drive	New Iberia	29°59'43.78"	91°50'19.01"			
Fire Department	City of New Iberia, Public Works	1303 J. Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29°55'12.99"	91.81867			
Fire Department	Coteau Volunteer Fire Department	4715 Highway 88	New Iberia	30°03'02.41"	91°57'01.82"			
	Iberia Comprehensive Community Center	806 Jefferson Terrace Blvd	New Iberia	29°59'18.80"	91°48'40.26"			
	Iberia Parish Animal Control Shelter	2017 Seaway Access Rd	New Iberia	30°01'27.33"	91°53'18.15"			
	Iberia Parish Communications Center	459 East Main St	New Iberia	30°00'09.88"	91°48'46.33"			
	Iberia Parish Courthouse	300 Iberia St.	New Iberia	30°00'15.63"	91°49'16.43"			
	Iberia Parish Courthouse Annex	121 E. Pershing St.	New Iberia	30°00'13.88"	91°49'16.43"			
Fire Department	Iberia Parish Fire Protection District	2309 Avery Island Road	New Iberia	29°59'03.44"	91°50'48.42"			
Health	Iberia Parish Health Unit	715-B Weldon St	New Iberia	29°59'23.62"	91°48'35.81"			
Law Enforcement	Iberia Parish Jail (Garage-owned)	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'14.57"	91°53'23.52"			
	Iberia Parish Mosquito Control	611 Old Central Taxiway	New Iberia	30°03'05.39"	91°52'57.01"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Iberia Parish Permitting, Planning & Zoning	715-A Weldon St	New Iberia	29°59'24.69"	91°48'36.84"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Iberia Parish Public Works (Auto Wash)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.15"	91°52'22.40"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Iberia Parish Public Works (Garage)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.15"	91°52'20.39"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Iberia Parish Public Works (Maintenance)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.15"	91°52'22.40"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Iberia Parish Public Works (Office)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'06.64"	91°52'20.35"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Iberia Parish Public Works (Signage)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.92"	91°52'22.67"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Iberia Parish Public Works (Storage)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'07.91"	91°52'23.21"			
Government (Municipality-owned)	Iberia Parish Public Works (Warehouse)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'07.91"	91°52'21.74"			

Purpose/Category (select one)	Facility Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value (\$)	Year Built	Construction Type (select one)
Utilities (wastewater)	Iberia Parish Sewerage District #	2617 Northside Rd	New iberia	30°01'04.68"	91°45'59.93"			
Law Enforcement	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office (En	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'12.96"	91°53'21.30"			
Law Enforcement	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office, Tra	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'11.85"	91°53'21.96"			
State	Louisiana National Guard Armor	700 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'15.47"	91°48'27.58"			
Fire Department	Lydia Volunteer Fire Department	7209 Weeks Island Rd	New Iberia	29°55'12.99"	91°47'31.34"			
Private Sector	Morton Salt	11217 Morton Rd	New Iberia	29°48'20.12	91°48'46.29"			
Government (Municipality-own	New Iberia City Hall	457 E. Main St	New Iberia	30°00'11.94"	91°48'45.81"			
	New Iberia Research Facility		New Iberia	30°02'41.75"	91°52'20.26"			
Utilities (wastewater)	New Iberia Waste Water Depart	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29°59'31.50"	91°50'48.24"			
State	State of Louisiana, Department	2311 Hwy 14	New Iberia	29°59'05.67"	91°50'44.36"			
State	State of Louisiana, Wildlife & Fis	Hwy 320 Northwest	New Iberia	29°56'41.83"	91°46'10.33"			
	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	500 MIA POW Memorial Dr	New Iberia	30°00'12.76"	91°48'33.86"			
Utilities (wastewater)	Waterworks District #3	4104 Coteau Rd	New Iberia	30°03'04.09"	91°56'22.16"			

Vulnerable Populations

Table 0-2: Critical Infrastructure and Vulnerable Populations

Critical Facilities and Vulnerable Population Worksheet					
Facility	Address	City	Zip	Latitude	Longitude
Shelters					
King Joseph Recreation Center	701 Hebert St.	Jeanerette	70544	29°54'33.22"N	91°40'15.88"W
Ward 8 Recreation Center	803 Hubertville Rd.	Jeanerette	70544	29°55'26.57"N	91°41'01.69"W
New Iberia City Park	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	70563	30°00'21.72"	91°48'37.25"
West End Park	1200 Field St	New Iberia	70560	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"
Willow Wood M/P Building	113 Willow Wood Drive	New Iberia	70563	30°00'29.24"N	91°44'50.16"W
Hospitals					
Iberia Medical Center	2315 E. Main St.	New Iberia	70560	29°59'23.95"	91°47'07.59"
Dauterive Hospital	600 N. Lewis St	New Iberia	70563	30°00'25.25"	91°47'41.84"
Jeanerette Rural Health Clinic	1604 Main St.	Jeanerette	70544	29.9173	91.668900
Regional Rural Health Clinic	217 Bourg	Jeanerette		29.5157	91.665670
Nursing Homes/Assisted Living					
Azalea Estates	1318 Andre St	New Iberia	70563	30.005362	-91.790729
Belle Teche Nursing & Rehab	1306 W. Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia	70560	30.00862	-91.844684
Consolata Assisted Living Retirement/Clergy	2319 E. Main St	New Iberia	70560	29.989051	-91.783702
Consolata Home	2319 E. Main St	New Iberia	70560	29.989051	-91.783702
Garden View Assisted Living	1000 Darby Ln	New Iberia	70560	30.032229	-91.840054
Iberia Manor North	1803 Jane St	New Iberia	70560	30.030577	-91.82411
Iberia Manor South	600 Bayard St	New Iberia	70560	29.984779	-91.802336
Jefferson Terrace Village	712 Jefferson Terrace Blvd	New Iberia	70560	29.988952	-91.809254
Maison Teche Nursing Center	7307 E. Old Spanish Trail	Jeanerette	70544	29.953508	-91.715033
School Days Apartments	415 Center St	New Iberia	70560	29.999767	-91.819932
St Katharine Drexel Manor	710 Bayard St	New Iberia	70560	29.980388	-91.80419
St. Agnes Manor	117 John Durocher Dr	Jeanerette	70544	29.913714	-91.663752
St. Augustine Manor	800 Manor	New Iberia	70560	30.852622	-98.45182
St. Dominic Place	714 Bayard St	New Iberia	70560	29.980017	-91.804423
St. Mary Magdalene	712 Bayard St	New Iberia	70560	29.980006	-91.803768
St. Theresa	1918 Julia St	New Iberia	70560	29.988425	-91.839852
Village de Teche	1335 Ann St	New Iberia	70560	29.988455	-91.821715
Village de Vie	1104 Tarleton St	New Iberia	70544	29.914269	-91.664029

Mobile Home Parks					
DEAN DOOLEY ESTATES	PEARL ST./N PRESIDENT ST.	DELCAMBRE	70528	29°57'13.96"N	91°59'05.58"W
Norris Rader Trailer Park	4th Street				
Triple A Trailer Park	710 Lovette Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.923768	91.681319
Mr. B's Trailer Park	227 Ira Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9241649	-91.677986
Boudreaux Trailer Park	301 Bayside	Jeanerette	70544	29.9289412	91.681228
Borles Trailer Park	521 Trappey Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.907074	91.663715
Second Chance Ventures LLC	243 Florence Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9137938	-91.664575
Green Street Trailer Park	1913 Green Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9183511	91.674759
Buller Trailer Park	324 Pellerin/St. Charles	Jeanerette	70544	29.9179291	-91.671605
Courville's West End Trailer Park	2703 Glover Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.924544	91.682674
Courville Trailer Park	200 Bert Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.903779	91.66043
Lovett's Trailer Park	2304 First Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.924966	-91.677603
L & M Trailer Park	101 N. Domingue Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9237246	-91.672869
Lee's Trailer Park	630 Monnot Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9102874	91.670837
Legnon's Trailer Park	S. Bayside Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9297278	-91.680409
Desormeaux's Trailer Park	713 Guillote Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9230926	91.680122
Lemaire's Trailer Park	Flory Street	Jeanerette	70544		
James Floyd Trailer Park	2415 First Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9259326	91.678884
Rutes Trailer Park	2010 St. Charles Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.921398	91.673804
Robertson Trailer Park	640 Trappey Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.905503	91.664857
Gerald Robertson Trailer Park	835 Cypremort Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.90416979	91.668611
Townsend Mobile Home Park	1434 Copp Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9098708	91.672899
Parkview Trailer Park	Monnot Road	Jeanerette			
St. Nicholas Trailer Park	431 St. Nicholas Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.915244	91.672124

Critical Facilities and Vulnerable Population Worksheet					
Facility	Address	City	Zip	Latitude	Longitude
Mobile Home Parks					
R and R Trailer Park	410 Hubertville Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9263081	91.680311
Cypermort Street Lots	424 Milmo Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.912884	91.669176
Happy Acres Mobile Home Park	411 Bert Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.905345	91.662697
Bob's Trailer Park	2017 Main	Jeanerette	70544	29.921799	91.673442
D&D Mobile Home Park	2411 6th Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9225992	91.681582
M & K Prejean	1302 Tarleton Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.91482299	91.664703
R & R Trailer Park	1515/1517 Mouret Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9142979	91.670267
Techland Rentals of Jeanerette, Inc.	Main/Lovette, 1st, Hubertville				
Julio Noyola	525 Guiberteau Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.906534	91.662265
Mon Belle Filles Park	LA Fay Rue Ann	Jeanerette	70544	29.9170601	-91.678546
Mt. Calvary Baptist Church	Corclie Street	Jeanerette	70544		
JNB	2504 6th Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9234374	91.682602
Hollis Mobile Home Park	2415 4th Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9236719	91.680229
Bridges					
Lewis Street Bridge	North Lewis Street at Bayou Teche	New Iberia	70563	29.999172	-91.801114
DELCAMBRE BRIDGE	LA HWY 14 EAST	DELCAMBRE	70528	29°57'04.14"N	91°58'59.59"W

Iberia Parish – National Flood Insurance Program

Table 0-3: NFIP Worksheet Iberia Parish

Worksheet 4.3: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Worksheet

Jurisdiction: Parish of Iberia, La.

Use this worksheet to collect information on your community's participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP, as well as identify areas for improvement that could be potential mitigation actions. Indicate the source of information, if different from the one included.

Insurance Summary	Source of Information	Comments
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	Total Number of Policies: 3,431, total premiums: \$2,534,025 , Insurance in force:\$772,567,000
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	Total number of closed paid losses: 1,429 - Dollar amount of closed paid losses: \$47,697,463 - Possible substantial damage: 322 - ICC claims paid totaling \$4,225,253
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Adminstrator (FPA)	All structures are exposed to flood risk- we are a coastal community.
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	Unknown
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	The floodplain manager for the Parish is Certified
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	No- it is the primary function of the CFM

Staff Resources		
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	All permit applications for new development is reviewed for compliance with both state & local guidelines and FEMA regulations. GIS is available in our office to the customers. CFM speaks often at local civic clubs & organizations showing maps, info on BW Act and preparation for hurricanes and flooding within the parish. New commercial development must present a drainage impact study and plat signed by state licensed engineer.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	Money and personnel
Compliance History		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?		Not that I am aware of!
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?		Sept. 19, 2013
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?		No
Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?	NFIP Community Status Book: http://www.fema.gov/cis/LA.html	Initial entry and FIRM date: 07/03/1978
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Community FPA	Paper - but we do have it on the GIS program overlayed on top of the assessors map.

Regulation		
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Community FPA	Iberia Parish adopted a 1 foot freeboard on Dec. 2, 2011 which exceeds the FIRM requirements
Provide an explanation of the permitting process.	Community FPA; State, FEMA NFIP; Flood Insurance Manual (http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual); Community FPA, FEMA CRS Coordinator, ISO representative	1.) Permit application- review of the site location for drainage and flood zones. 2.) If in flood zone, preliminary FEC presented, drainage impact study if applicable. 3.) Goes to plan review for codes & compliance of state, local and FEMA regs. 4.) Once reviewed and approved, permit is issued and inspections are performed. 5.) Prior to final inspection the final FEC must be presented to permit office for compliance. If FEC is approved, electrical can be issued.
Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?	Community FPA, State, FEMA NFIP	No- but meeting with FEMA representatives to discuss joining the CRS Program.
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	Flood Insurance Manual: http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual	N/A at this time
What categories and activities provide CRS points and how can the class be improved.		N/A at this time
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	Community FPA; FEMA CRS Coordinator; ISO; CRS manual (http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/8768)	N/A at this time

Delcambre – National Flood Insurance Program

Table 0-4: NFIP Worksheet Delcambre

Worksheet 4.3: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Worksheet

Jurisdiction: DELCAMBRE, LOUISIANA/IBERIA PARISH

Use this worksheet to collect information on your community's participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP, as well as identify areas for improvement that could be potential mitigation actions. Indicate the source of information, if different from the one included.

Insurance Summary	Source of Information	Comments
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	422 policies in force; \$55,209,200 insurance in force
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	Total number of closed paid losses: 501; Total payments: \$18, 297, 841.40
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Adminstrator (FPA)	ALL STRUCTURES AT RISK FOR FLOODING
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	Unknown
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	YES
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	No

Staff Resources		
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	ALL PERMITS ARE ISSUED THROUGH IBERIA PARISH ZONING, PERMITS, AND PLANNING THROUGH A CERTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE TO COMPLY WITH FEMA REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	Unknown
Compliance History		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	YES
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?		NO
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?		September 2013 (Parish visit)
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?		No

Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?	NFIP Community Status Book: http://www.fema.gov/cis/LA.html	APRIL 5, 1974
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Community FPA	DIGITAL
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Community FPA	YES; HOWEVER THE TOWN OF DELCAMBRE RECOGNIZES BASE FLOOD ELEVATION THROUGHOUT THE INCORPORATED AREAS OF THE TOWN OF DELCAMBRE AS 9', 10', OR 11' AS APPROVED BY FEMA
Provide an explanation of the permitting process.	Community FPA; State, FEMA NFIP; Flood Insurance Manual (http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual); Community FPA, FEMA CRS Coordinator, ISO representative	ALL PERMITS ARE ISSUED THROUGH IBERIA PARISH ZONING, PERMITS, AND PLANNING THROUGH A CERTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE TO COMPLY WITH FEMA REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS
Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?	Community FPA, State, FEMA NFIP	N/A
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	Flood Insurance Manual: http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual	N/A
What categories and activities provide CRS points and how can the class be improved.		N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	Community FPA; FEMA CRS Coordinator; ISO; CRS manual (http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/8768)	N/A

Jeanerette – National Flood Insurance Program

Table 0-5: NFIP Worksheet Jeanerette

Worksheet 4.3: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Worksheet		
Jurisdiction: Jeanerette, LA		
Use this worksheet to collect information on your community's participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP, as well as identify areas for improvement that could be potential mitigation actions. Indicate the source of information, if different from the one included.		
Insurance Summary	Source of Information	Comments
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	101 policies in force; \$19,771,500 insurance in force
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	38 total losses; @442,104.72 Total payments
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Adminstrator (FPA)	Unknown
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	Unknown
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	Parish has a certified FPM
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	Unknown
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	Unknown

Compliance History		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?		No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?		September 2013 (Parish visit)
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?		No
Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?	NFIP Community Status Book: http://www.fema.gov/cis/LA.html	9/7/1973
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Community FPA	Digital
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Community FPA	Yes
Provide an explanation of the permitting process.	Community FPA; State, FEMA NFIP; Flood Insurance Manual (http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual); Community FPA, FEMA CRS Coordinator, ISO representative	All permits are issued through the Iberia Parish Zoning, permits, and planning through a certified representative to comply with FEMA regulation and standards

Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?	Community FPA, State, FEMA NFIP	N/A
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	Flood Insurance Manual: http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual	N/A
What categories and activities provide CRS points and how can the class be improved.		N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	Community FPA; FEMA CRS Coordinator; ISO; CRS manual (http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/8768)	N/A

Loreauville – National Flood Insurance Program

Table 0-6: NFIP Worksheet Loreauville

Worksheet 4.3: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Worksheet		
Jurisdiction: Loreauville, LA		
Use this worksheet to collect information on your community's participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP, as well as identify areas for improvement that could be potential mitigation actions. Indicate the source of information, if different from the one included.		
Insurance Summary	Source of Information	Comments
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	16 policies in force; \$3,784,000 insurance in force
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	4 total losses; \$21,833.80 Total payments
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Unknown
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	Unknown
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	Parish has a certified FPM
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	Unknown
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	Unknown

Compliance History		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?		No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?		September 2013 (Parish visit)
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?		No
Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?	NFIP Community Status Book: http://www.fema.gov/cis/LA.html	10/24/1975
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Community FPA	Digital
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Community FPA	Yes
Provide an explanation of the permitting process.	Community FPA; State, FEMA NFIP; Flood Insurance Manual (http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual); Community FPA, FEMA CRS Coordinator, ISO representative	All permits are issued through the Iberia Parish Zoning, permits, and planning through a certified representative to comply with FEMA regulation and standards

Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?	Community FPA, State, FEMA NFIP	N/A
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	Flood Insurance Manual: http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual	N/A
What categories and activities provide CRS points and how can the class be improved.		N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	Community FPA; FEMA CRS Coordinator; ISO; CRS manual (http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/8768)	N/A

New Iberia – National Flood Insurance Program

Table 0-7: NFIP Worksheet New Iberia

Worksheet 4.3: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Worksheet		
Jurisdiction: New Iberia, LA		
Use this worksheet to collect information on your community's participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP, as well as identify areas for improvement that could be potential mitigation actions. Indicate the source of information, if different from the one included.		
Insurance Summary	Source of Information	Comments
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	1452 policies in force; \$371,605,200 insurance in force
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	466 total losses; \$4,635,541.69 Total payments
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Unknown
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	Unknown
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	Parish has a certified FPM
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	Unknown
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	Unknown

Compliance History		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?		No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?		September 2013 (Parish visit)
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?		No
Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?	NFIP Community Status Book: http://www.fema.gov/cis/LA.html	5/17/1974
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Community FPA	Digital
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Community FPA	Yes
Provide an explanation of the permitting process.	Community FPA; State, FEMA NFIP; Flood Insurance Manual (http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual); Community FPA, FEMA CRS Coordinator, ISO representative	All permits are issued through the Iberia Parish Zoning, permits, and planning through a certified representative to comply with FEMA regulation and standards

Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?	Community FPA, State, FEMA NFIP	N/A
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	Flood Insurance Manual: http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual	N/A
What categories and activities provide CRS points and how can the class be improved.		N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	Community FPA; FEMA CRS Coordinator; ISO; CRS manual (http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/8768)	N/A

Capability Assessment

Iberia Parish

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet		
Parish of Iberia		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Plans	Yes / No Year (1)	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	yes/2009	Every 5-10 years
Capital Improvements Plan	no	n/a
Economic Development Plan	no	n/a
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes/2014	Continuously
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	n/a
Transportation Plan	No	n/a
Stormwater Management Plan	No	In development
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	n/a
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	n/a
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	Yes/2012	Yes
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	N/A
Fire Department ISO rating	no	Iberia Parish PIAL rating is 5. Do not use ISO rating system.
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Yes
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Yes
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	For stormwater
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Yes
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	No
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

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	Active
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Inactive since last HM Plan update
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	Yes / No FT/PT (2)	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	Yes/FT	10%
Floodplain Administrator	Yes/FT	50%
Emergency Manager	Yes/FT	15%
Community Planner	Yes/FT	10%
Civil Engineer	No	n/a
GIS Coordinator	Yes/FT	0%
Grant Writer	No	n/a
Other		
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Reverse 911
Hazard Data & Information	No	n/a
Grant Writing	No	n/a
Hazus Analysis	No	n/a
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Yes - vote was held for coastal levee but failed
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	No
Impact fees for new development	No	n/a
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	n/a
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	Yes - has been used for home elevations
Other Funding Programs	No	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		
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	CERT, The Arc of Acadiana, United Way; LSU AgCenter
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	Fire Department; OHSEP (civic association)
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	n/a
Storm Ready certification	No	n/a
Firewise Communities certification	no	n/a
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	Working with businesses with pharmacies to work with them closer during disasters.
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

Delcambre

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet

Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.

Planning and Regulatory

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

Delcambre		
Plans	Yes / No Year (1)	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	N/A
Capital Improvements Plan	No	N/A
Economic Development Plan	YES	AS UPDATES OCCUR
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	AS UPDATES OCCUR
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	N/A
Transportation Plan	No	N/A
Stormwater Management Plan	No	N/A
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	N/A
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	YES	HAZARD MITIGATION/EVERY 3-5 YEARS
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	YES	AS CHANGES OCCUR
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	NO	N/A
Fire Department ISO rating	YES	Rating 4
Site plan review requirements	YES	AS CHANGES OCCUR
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	NO	N/A
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	YES
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	YES
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	NO	N/A
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	YES
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	NO	N/A
Other	NO	N/A

How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?
 Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.

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	DONE BY IBERIA PARISH ZONING, PERMITS, & PLANNING
Mitigation Planning Committee	Unknown	COMMITTEE IS CURENTLY BEING FORMED
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	YES	Town maintenance crew and Iberia Parish Government take care of drainage work and cost and some tree trimming. Entergy also assits with tree trimming within the incorporated limits of the Town of Delcambre
Staff	Yes / No FT/PT (2)	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	YES	15%
Floodplain Administrator	YES	N/A
Emergency Manager	YES	50%
Community Planner	Unknown	N/A
Civil Engineer	Unknown	N/A
GIS Coordinator	Unknown	N/A
Grant Writer	Unknown	N/A
Other (Town of Delcambre Bookkeeper)	YES	25%
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	YES	Town Emergency Personell are partnered with Iberia Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness, Local Media, and the National Weather Service to receive weather alerts and applicable warnings for the local community and surrounding areas via Parish issued Radios, Cellular Phones, and News Broadcasts via Fax and Television.
Hazard Data & Information	YES	Town Emergency Personell are partnered with Iberia Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness, Local Media, and the National Weather Service to receive weather alerts and applicable warnings for the local community and surrounding areas via Parish issued Radios, Cellular Phones, and News Broadcasts via Fax and Television.
Grant Writing	YES	The Town uses local grantwriters to assit with applications.
Hazus Analysis	No	N/A
Other	No	N/A
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital Improvements project funding	YES	YES
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	YES	NEED A PUBLIC ELECTION/VOTE
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	YES	GAS, WATER, AND SEWER UTILITIES ARE OWNED BY THE TOWN AND THE TOWN COUNCIL CAN VOTE ON RAISING RATES; HOWEVER SUCH HIGH RATES TO SUPPORT MITIGATION WOULD NOT BE FEASIBLE FOR RESIDENTS TO BEAR THE BURDEN
Impact fees for new development	YES	TOWN COUNCIL WOULD HAVE TO VOTE TO SUPPORT.
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	N/A
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	YES	TOWN IS ELIGIBLE; HOWEVER WE HAVE OTHER MANDATORY PROJECTS THAT NEED THIS FUNDING FOR THE TOWN TO CONTINUE TO OPERATE EFFICIENTLY
Other Funding Programs	No	N/A
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		
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	LOCAL CHURCHES MAY POST IN WEEKLY BULLETINS ABOUT MITIGATION OR HAZARD RELATED INFORMATION OR FLYERS COULD BE MADE TO PLACE AT LOCAL BUSINESSES TO HELP EDUCATE THE PUBLIC. PERHAPS SOME MITIGATION FUNDING CAN HELP WITH THIS KIND OF EXPENSE.
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	YES	AGAIN LOCAL CHURCHES MAY POST IN WEEKLY BULLETINS ABOUT MITIGATION OR HAZARD RELATED INFORMATION OR FLYERS COULD BE MADE TO PLACE AT LOCAL BUSINESSES TO HELP EDUCATE THE PUBLIC. PERHAPS SOME MITIGATION FUNDING CAN HELP WITH THIS KIND OF EXPENSE.
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	YES	LOCAL SCHOOLS PRACTICE FIRE DRILLS AND TORNADO DRILLS FREQUENTLY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. THE DELCAMBRE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT ALSO HOLDS A YEARLY FIRE SAFETY WEEK WHERE MITIGATION AND NATURAL DISASTER ISSUES MAY BE ABLE TO BE ADDRESSED.
Storm Ready certification	Unknown	?
Firewise Communities certification	YES	DELCAMBRE VOLUNTEER FIRE HAS EDUCATION CAPABILITIES
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	NO	TOWN IS UNAWARE OF INITIATIVES FOR DISASTER RELATED ISSUES
Other	NO	PERHAPS A WEBSITE COULD BE CREATED TO IMPLEMENT AND COMMUNICATE HAZARD RELATED ISSUES AND COULD BE CIRCULATED VIA SOCIAL MEDIA TO GET THE WORD OUT ABOUT EDUCATING THE PUBLIC
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

Jeanerette

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet

Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.

Jeanerette		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No Year (1)	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
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	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	Yes	Version / Year
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score		Score
Fire Department ISO rating	Yes	Rating 5
Site plan review requirements	No	n/a
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	No	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	No	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction		

Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions with 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	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes / No FT/PT (2)	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	No	n/a
Floodplain Administrator	No	n/a
Emergency Manager	No	n/a
Community Planner	No	n/a
Civil Engineer	Yes	Sellers and Associates
GIS Coordinator	No	n/a
Grant Writer	Yes	U**cille Associates Inc.
Other	No	n/a
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction		

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital Improvements project funding	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
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)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction		
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	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
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	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction		

Loreauville

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Loreauville		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No Year (1)	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
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	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	No	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	No	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

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	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes / No FT/PT (2)	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital Improvements project funding	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
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	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		
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	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
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	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

New Iberia

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
New Iberia		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No Year (1)	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	n/a
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	n/a
Economic Development Plan	Yes	n/a
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	n/a
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	n/a
Transportation Plan	No	n/a
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	n/a
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	n/a
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	Yes	n/a
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	Yes	n/a
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	n/a
Fire Department ISO rating	Y/Rate-2	n/a
Site plan review requirements	Yes	n/a
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	n/a
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	n/a
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	n/a
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	n/a
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	n/a
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	n/a
Other	Yes	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

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	n/a
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	n/a
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	n/a
Staff	Yes / No FT/PT (2)	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	Y/FT	n/a
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	n/a
Emergency Manager	PT	n/a
Community Planner	Y/FT	n/a
Civil Engineer	Yes	n/a
GIS Coordinator	Yes	n/a
Grant Writer	Yes	n/a
Other	No	n/a
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Reverse 911; warning sirens
Hazard Data & Information	No	n/a
Grant Writing	Yes	n/a
Hazus Analysis	State	n/a
Other	No	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	n/a
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	n/a
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	n/a
Impact fees for new development	Yes	n/a
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	n/a
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	n/a
Other Funding Programs	Yes	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		
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	*Based on current parish agreements, Jeanerette has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
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	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased participation in funding opportunities and mitigation programs will enhance and expand risk reduction measures.		

Appendix F: Endnotes

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