



# FRANKLIN

## PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION

### UPDATE – 2016



\*\*\*This Page Left Intentionally Blank\*\*\*



# FRANKLIN PARISH

## HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

*Prepared for:*

**Franklin Parish**



*Prepared by:*

**Stephenson Disaster Management Institute**

**Ms. Lauren Stevens**

**Mr. Chris Rippetoe**

**Mr. Joseph Harris**

**Mr. Brant Mitchell**

**Dr. Carol J. Friedland, P.E., Ph.D., C.F.M.**

**Mr. Stuart Nolan**

Louisiana State University - Business Education Complex  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803



July 15, 2016

\*\*\*This Page Left Intentionally Blank\*\*\*



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the Franklin 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:

Unincorporated Franklin Parish  
Village of Baskin  
Village of Gilbert  
City of Winnsboro  
Town of Wisner

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

Mitch Reynolds	Director	Franklin OHSEP
Sam Boyd	Police Jury Member	Franklin Parish Police Jury
Jackie Johnson	Mayor	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office
Alice Wallace	Executive Secretary	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office
Jean Clark	Mayor	Village of Baskin Mayor's Office
Danny Barber	Chief	Baskin Police Department
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office
Diane Parker	Village Clerk	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office
Tom Moore	Mayor	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office
C. Collins	Clerk	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office

The 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was written by the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute, Louisiana State University. Further comments should be directed to the Franklin Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness: 6535 Main Street, Winnsboro, LA 71295.

## Contents

1.	Introduction.....	1-1
	Location, Demography, and Economy.....	1-2
	Location .....	1-2
	Economy .....	1-4
	Hazard Mitigation .....	1-4
	General Strategy .....	1-6
	2016 Plan Update .....	1-7
2.	Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment .....	2-1
	Prevalent Hazards to the Community .....	2-1
	Previous Occurrences .....	2-3
	Probability of Future Hazard Events.....	2-3
	Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish.....	2-4
	Essential Facilities of the Parish.....	2-6
	Future Development Trends .....	2-11
	Future Hazard Impacts .....	2-12
	Land Use .....	2-12
	Hazard Identification .....	2-14
	Drought.....	2-14
	Extreme Heat.....	2-17
	Flooding .....	2-20
	Sinkholes.....	2-38
	Thunderstorms .....	2-43
	Tornadoes.....	2-56
	Tropical Cyclones.....	2-61
	Winter Storms .....	2-75
	Dam Failure.....	2-78
	Levee Failure.....	2-80
3.	Capability Assessment.....	3-1
	Policies, Plans, and Programs .....	3-1
	Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances .....	3-2
	Administration, Technical, and Financial.....	3-3
	Education and Outreach.....	3-4
	Flood Insurance and Community Rating System.....	3-5
	NFIP Worksheets .....	3-8
4.	Mitigation Strategy.....	4-1

Introduction.....	4-1
Goals.....	4-1
2016 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions.....	4-2
Franklin 2011 Hazard Mitigation Action Update.....	4-3
Unincorporated Franklin – New Mitigation Actions.....	4-7
Village of Baskin - New Mitigation Actions.....	4-10
Village of Gilbert - New Mitigation Actions.....	4-13
City of Winnsboro – New Mitigation Actions.....	4-16
Town of Wisner – New Mitigation Actions.....	4-19
Action Prioritization.....	4-22
Appendix A: Planning Process .....	A-1
Purpose.....	A-1
The Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.....	A-1
Planning.....	A-3
Coordination.....	A-3
Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement .....	A-3
Program Integration .....	A-5
Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities.....	A-6
Meeting #1: Coordination Discussion.....	A-6
Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off .....	A-6
Meeting #3: Risk Assessment Overview.....	A-7
Meeting #4: Public Meeting .....	A-7
Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey.....	A-9
Outreach Activity #2: Incident Questionnaire.....	A-9
Outreach Activity #3: Mapping Activities.....	A-9
Public Plan Review Documentation.....	A-9
Appendix B: Plan Maintenance .....	B-1
Purpose.....	B-1
Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan .....	B-1
Responsible Parties .....	B-1
Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria .....	B-1
2016 Plan Version Plan Method and Schedule Evaluation .....	B-3
Incorporation into Existing Planning Programs.....	B-3
Continued Public Participation .....	B-5
Appendix C: Essential Facilities.....	C-1
Franklin Parish Essential Facilities – All Jurisdictions .....	C-1



Appendix D: Plan Adoption .....	D-1
Appendix E: State Required Worksheets.....	E-1
Mitigation Planning Team .....	E-1
Capability Assessment .....	E-2
Franklin Unincorporated .....	E-2
Village of Baskin.....	E-5
Village of Gilbert .....	E-8
City of Winnsboro .....	E-11
Town of Wisner .....	E-14
Building Inventory .....	E-17
Vulnerable Populations .....	E-20
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) .....	E-21
Franklin Parish .....	E-21

## 1. Introduction

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

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

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

- Unincorporated Franklin Parish
- Village of Baskin
- Village of Gilbert
- City of Winnsboro
- Town of Wisner

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

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

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

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

Planning is one of the best ways to correct these shortcomings and produce a program of activities that will best mitigate the impact of local hazards and meet other local needs. A well-prepared plan will ensure that all possible activities are reviewed and implemented so that the problem is addressed by the most

appropriate and efficient solutions. It can also ensure that activities are coordinated with each other and with other goals and programs, preventing conflicts and reducing the costs of implementing each individual activity.

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

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

## Location, Demography, and Economy

### Location

Franklin Parish is located in northeast Louisiana, just below Interstate 20 (*Figure 1-1*). It is strategically situated to serve the tri-state market region which includes Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Tensas River, Big Roaring Bayou, and Bayou Macon form the watery eastern border with Tensas and Madison Parishes. Big Creek forms the watery border with Richland Parish to the north and west. The Boeuf River forms the western border with Caldwell Parish. To the south, Deer Creek and Boeuf River form the border with Catahoula Parish.



*Figure 1-1: Location of Franklin Parish within the State of Louisiana*

The main transportation arteries through Franklin Parish are State Highways 4, 15, 17, 128, 135, 562, and 577. Interstate I-20 runs just north of Franklin Parish in Richland Parish, but is easily accessed via State Highway 17. State Highway 4 enters the parish from Caldwell Parish to the west and extends into Winnsboro and then eastward into Tensas Parish. State Highway 15 runs through the entire parish, connecting Wisner in the south with Winnsboro in the middle and Baskin in the northwest. State Highway 17 runs from the center of the parish in Winnsboro north to I-20 in Richland Parish. State Highway 128 connects Fort Necessity to Gilbert in the southern portion of the parish. State Highway 135 runs from Fort Necessity north into Richland Parish. State Highway 562 connects Wisner to Fort Necessity, crossing Turkey Creek Lake. State Highway 577 connects Crowville to Baskin in the northern portion of the parish.



Monroe Regional Airport serves Franklin Parish 43 miles to the northwest in Monroe, and is served by four commercial carriers, including Delta, USAir, Continental Express, and Northwest Airlin, with 24 flights daily on three runways. The local airport is the Winnsboro Municipal Airport with a single 3,000-foot runway.

The farming communities of Franklin Parish stretch across its landscape, with an occasional town dotting the map. The land area of the parish, mostly part of an alluvial valley of the Mississippi River, averages an elevation of approximately 75 feet. The Macon hills characterize much of the landscape, extending west of Bayou Macon throughout the entire length of the parish, forming a divide between the Tensas and Boeuf Rivers. There are nine small lakes in the parish, of which Turkey Creek Lake is the largest, comprising part of the Turkey Creek Game and Fish Preserve.

Franklin Parish is located in Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 8.

As noted above, Franklin Parish is located in the northeastern region of Louisiana.



Figure 1-2: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

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

	2010 Census	2014 Census	Current Year (If Available)	Percent Change 2010 -2014
<b>Total Population</b>	20,767	20,441	—	-1.60%
<b>Population Density (Pop/Sq Mi)</b>	33.2	—	—	—
<b>Total Households</b>	7,748	7,748	—	—

### Economy

The economic base of Franklin Parish consists of companies in the apparel, bottling, and food products industries; aviation; healthcare; agriculture; and agricultural-related industries. Chief crops include cotton, corn, soybeans, potatoes, and peanuts. Franklin Parish also receives revenues from forestry and oil and gas production. Its hard-working labor force, excellent transportation network, abundant raw materials, and land for commercial and industrial development make Franklin Parish an ideal prospect for business investment. Industry data for business patterns in Franklin Parish can be found in the table below.

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

Business Description	Number of Employees	Number of Establishments	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
<b>Retail Trade</b>	958	76	21,570
<b>Manufacturing</b>	172	8	3,051
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	1,131	46	34,620
<b>Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction</b>	0-19	3	208
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>	87	16	2,693
<b>Construction</b>	196	24	7,398
<b>Administration and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</b>	48	13	1,511
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	30	11	719
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	142	22	5,422
<b>Other Services (except Public Administration)</b>	257	53	3,983
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>	330	22	3,711
<b>Financial and Insurance</b>	207	35	7,748
<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>	265	35	4,591
<b>Information</b>	0-19	2	—
<b>Educational Services</b>	20-99	2	—
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>	8	5	192
<b>Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>	0-19	1	—
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b>	30	6	1,105
<b>Utilities</b>	66	4	3,739

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

### Hazard Mitigation

To fully understand hazard mitigation efforts in Franklin Parish and throughout Louisiana, it is first crucial to understand how hazard mitigation relates to the broader concept of emergency management. In the early 1980s, the newly-created Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was charged with developing a structure for how the federal, state, and local governments would respond to disasters. FEMA developed the

four phases of emergency management, an approach which can be applied to all disasters. The four phases are as follows:

- **Hazard Mitigation**—described by FEMA and the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) as “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.” The goal of mitigation is to save lives and reduce property damage. Besides significantly aiding in the obviously desirous goal of saving human lives, mitigation can reduce the enormous cost of disasters to property owners and all levels of government. In addition, mitigation can protect critical community facilities and minimize community disruption, helping communities return to usual daily living in the aftermath of disaster. Examples of mitigation involve a range of activities and actions including the following: land-use planning, adoption and enforcement of building codes, and construction projects (e.g., flood proofing homes through elevation, or acquisition or relocation away from floodplains).
- **Emergency Preparedness**—includes plans and preparations made to save lives and property and to facilitate response operations before a disaster event.
- **Disaster Response**—includes actions taken to provide emergency assistance, save lives, minimize property damage, and speed recovery immediately following a disaster.
- **Disaster Recovery**—includes actions taken to return to a normal or improved operating condition following a disaster.

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

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

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



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



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

The catastrophic events of 2005 had profound impacts on emergency management and hazard mitigation throughout Louisiana. As detailed later in this document, significant funding has been made available to the State of Louisiana and its parishes for the purpose of hazard mitigation planning. The storms also raised awareness of the importance of hazard mitigation among decision-makers and the general population, which has been particularly important since natural hazards will likely be increasing in frequency, magnitude, and impact in the coming years due to climate change.

### General Strategy

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

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

The 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan maintains much of the information from the 2006 and 2011 plan versions, but it now reflects the order and methodologies of the 2011 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The sections in the 2011 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan were as follows:

- Section One            Introduction
- Section Two            Parish Profile
- Section Three          Planning Process
- Section Four           Risk Assessment
- Section Five           Mitigation Strategy
- Section Six            Plan Maintenance Procedures
- Section Seven          Action Plan
- Tables
- Figures
- Appendices

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

## 2016 Plan Update

This 2016 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

- Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
- Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
- Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
- Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards

This plan update makes a number of textual changes throughout, but the most obvious changes are data related and structural edits. First, the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS) was used as a data source for hazard identification because it incorporates all storm event data from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Events Database used in previous plans, as well as storm event data from other sources including the NOAA Storm Prediction Center, National Hurricane Center, and U.S. Fire Administration. Furthermore, all of the sections were updated to reflect the most current information and the most current vision of the plan update. Second, instead of eleven, separate sections for numerous tables, maps, and appendices, the present plan update has four sections and five appendices. The most significant changes are the newly developed hazard profiles and risk assessments, as well as the removal of repetition between sections from the previous plan updates. The 2016 plan update is organized generally as follows:

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

*Table 1-4: Plan Crosswalk*

2011 Plan	Revised Plan (2016)
Section 1: Introduction	Section 1: Introduction
Section 2: Parish Profile	Section 1: Introduction
Section 3: Planning Process	Appendix A: Planning Process
Section 4: Risk Assessment	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 3: Capability Assessment
Section 5: Mitigation Strategy	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy
Section 6: Plan Maintenance Procedures	Appendix B: Plan Maintenance
Section 7: Action Plan	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy
Tables, Figures, Appendices	Appendices

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

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



## 2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

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

The table below provides an overview of the hazards that had been previously profiled in the Franklin 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.

*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 2016 Update
<b>Subsidence/Coastal Land Loss</b>			
<b>Drought</b>	X		X
<b>Earthquakes</b>			
<b>Expansive Soils</b>			
<b>Fog</b>			
<b>Flooding</b>	X	X	X
<b>Extreme Heat</b>	X		X
<b>Sinkholes</b>		X	X
<b>Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, &amp; Wind)</b>	X	X	X
<b>Tornadoes</b>	X	X	X
<b>Tropical Cyclones</b>	X	X	X
<b>Tsunamis</b>			
<b>Wildfires</b>			
<b>Winter Storms</b>	X		X
<b>Dam Failure</b>	X		+
<b>Levee Failure</b>	X		+

+ Data deficiency

### Prevalent Hazards to the Community

While many of the hazards identified in [Table 2-1](#) occur in the parish, their occurrence was not merited for further study by the planning committee. The determination was made to focus attention and resources on the most prevalent hazards, which include the hazards previously profiled, along with sinkholes.

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

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

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

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

The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones and flooding were determined to be the most prevalent hazards to the parish. Sixteen of the nineteen Presidential Declarations Franklin Parish has received resulted from either tropical cyclones (5 declarations) or flooding (11 declarations), which validates these as the most significant hazards. Therefore, the issues of hurricanes and floods will both serve as the main focus during the mitigation planning process. Hurricanes present risks from the potential for flooding, primarily resulting from storm surge, and high wind speeds. While storm surge is considered the hazard with the most destructive potential, the risk assessment will also assess non-storm surge flooding as well. Flooding can also occur from non-hurricane events, as flash floods are a common occurrence due to heavy rainfall.

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

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

### Previous Occurrences

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

*Table 2-2: Franklin Parish Major Disaster Declarations*

Disaster Declaration Number	Date	Type of Disaster
208	9/10/1965	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Betsy
374	4/27/1973	Severe Storm, Flooding
418	2/23/1974	Severe Storm, Flooding
3011	4/12/1975	Severe Storm, Flooding
470	6/6/1975	Severe Storm, Flooding
3031	2/22/1977	Drought and Freezing
675	1/11/1983	Severe Storm, Flooding
804	11/30/1987	Tornado
829	5/20/1989	Severe Storm, Flooding
904	5/3/1991	Severe Storm, Flooding
1264	1/21/1999	Severe Storm, Ice Storm
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone - Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone - Hurricane Rita
1668	11/2/2006	Severe Storm, Flooding
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone - Hurricane Gustav
1863	12/10/2009	Severe Storm, Flooding
3322	5/6/2011	Severe Storm, Flooding
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone - Hurricane Isaac
4102	2/22/2013	Severe Storm, Flooding

### Probability of Future Hazard Events

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

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

*Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence*

Hazard	Probability				
	Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
Drought	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Extreme Heat	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Flooding	56%	60%	36%	64%	36%
Sinkholes	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Thunderstorms (Hail)	52%	52%	52%	52%	32%
Thunderstorms (Lightning)	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Thunderstorms (Wind)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Tropical Cyclones	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Winter Storms	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%
Dam Failure	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Levee Failure	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

As shown in [Table 2-3](#), thunderstorms have the highest annual chance of occurrence in the parish (100%). Flood events for the incorporated area of Winnsboro have an annual chance of occurrence of 64% annually, followed by flooding events for the incorporated area of Baskin at 60%, and flooding events for the unincorporated areas of the parish at 56%. The incorporated areas of Gilbert and Wisner have slightly lower rates of 36% for flooding events. Thunderstorm hail has a 52% annual chance of occurrence, followed by winter storms at 36%. Both drought and tropical cyclones have a 24% annual chance of occurrence. Thunderstorm lightning has a 20% annual chance of occurrence, and tornadoes have a 16% annual chance of occurrence. Both sinkholes, extreme heat, dam failure, and levee failure have less than a 1% annual chance of occurrence.

### Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

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

Within the entire planning area, there is an estimated value of \$18,611,725,000 in structures throughout the parish. The table on the following page provides the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

*Table 2-4: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout Franklin Parish*

Occupancy	Franklin Parish	Unincorporated Franklin Parish	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
Agricultural	\$26,714,000	\$23,924,000	\$0	\$206,000	\$1,020,000	\$1,564,000
Commercial	\$199,337,000	\$84,599,000	\$1,761,000	\$2,249,000	\$105,740,000	\$4,988,000
Government	\$14,028,000	\$2,655,000	\$417,000	\$223,000	\$9,313,000	\$1,420,000
Industrial	\$25,952,000	\$15,363,000	\$0	\$2,304,000	\$8,285,000	\$0
Religion	\$63,864,000	\$45,297,000	\$1,228,000	\$682,000	\$13,367,000	\$3,290,000
Residential	\$1,445,455,000	\$987,830,000	\$21,538,000	\$37,176,000	\$321,208,000	\$77,703,000
Education	\$18,319,000	\$7,972,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,347,000	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,793,669,000</b>	<b>\$1,167,640,000</b>	<b>\$24,944,000</b>	<b>\$42,840,000</b>	<b>\$469,280,000</b>	<b>\$88,965,000</b>

## Essential Facilities of the Parish

The figures on the following pages show the locations and names of the essential facilities within the parish.

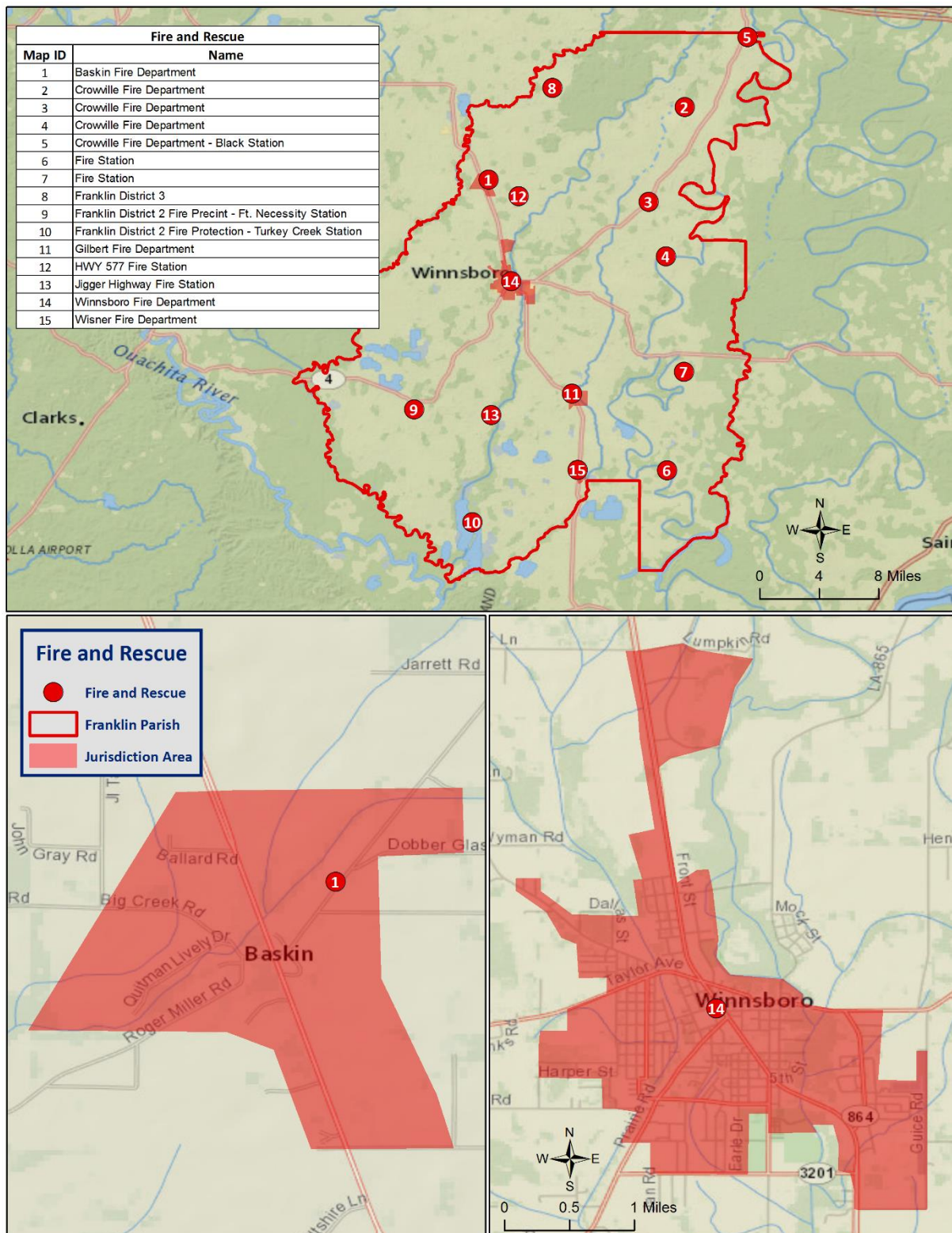


Figure 2-1: Fire and Rescue Buildings in Franklin Parish



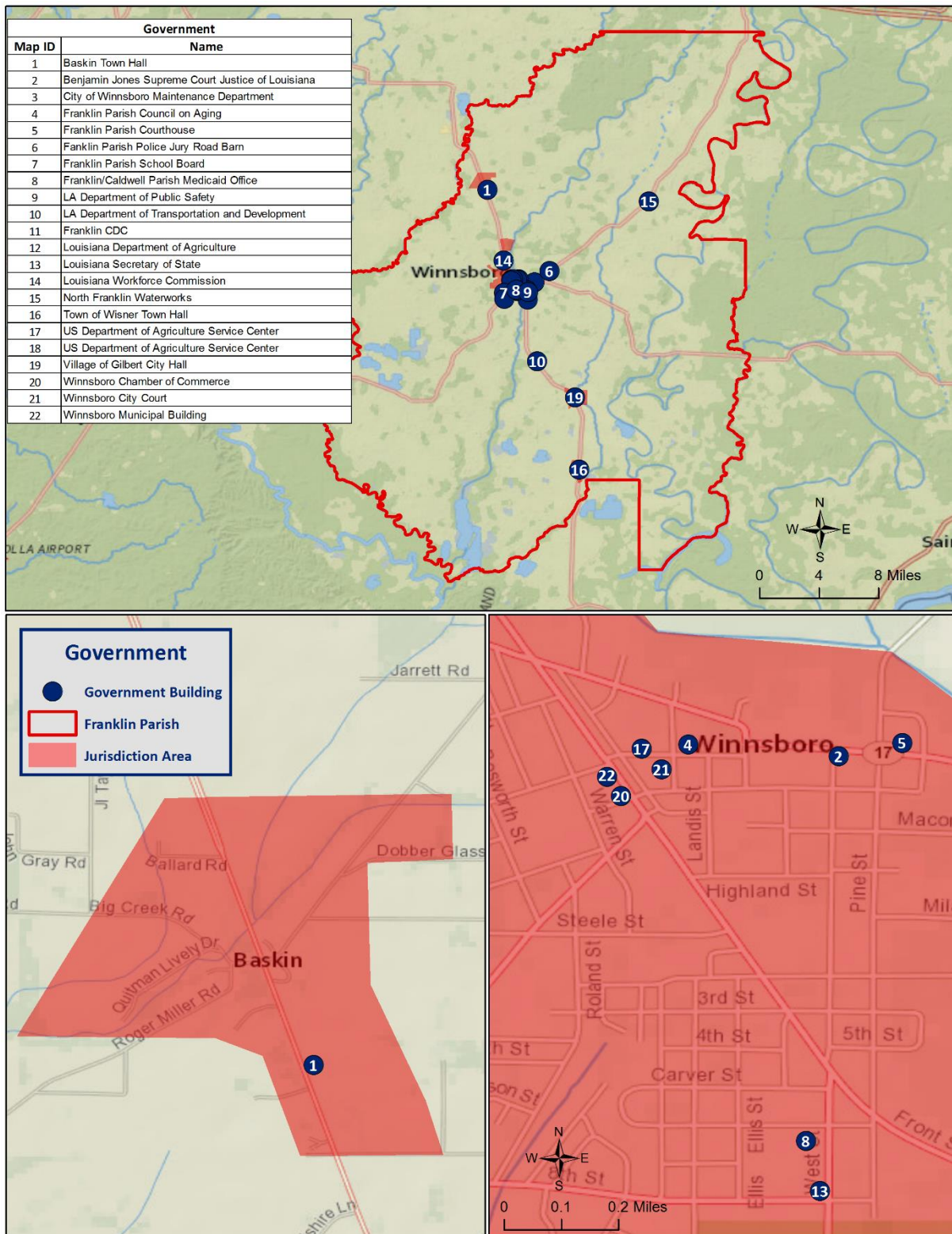


Figure 2-2: Government Buildings in Franklin Parish

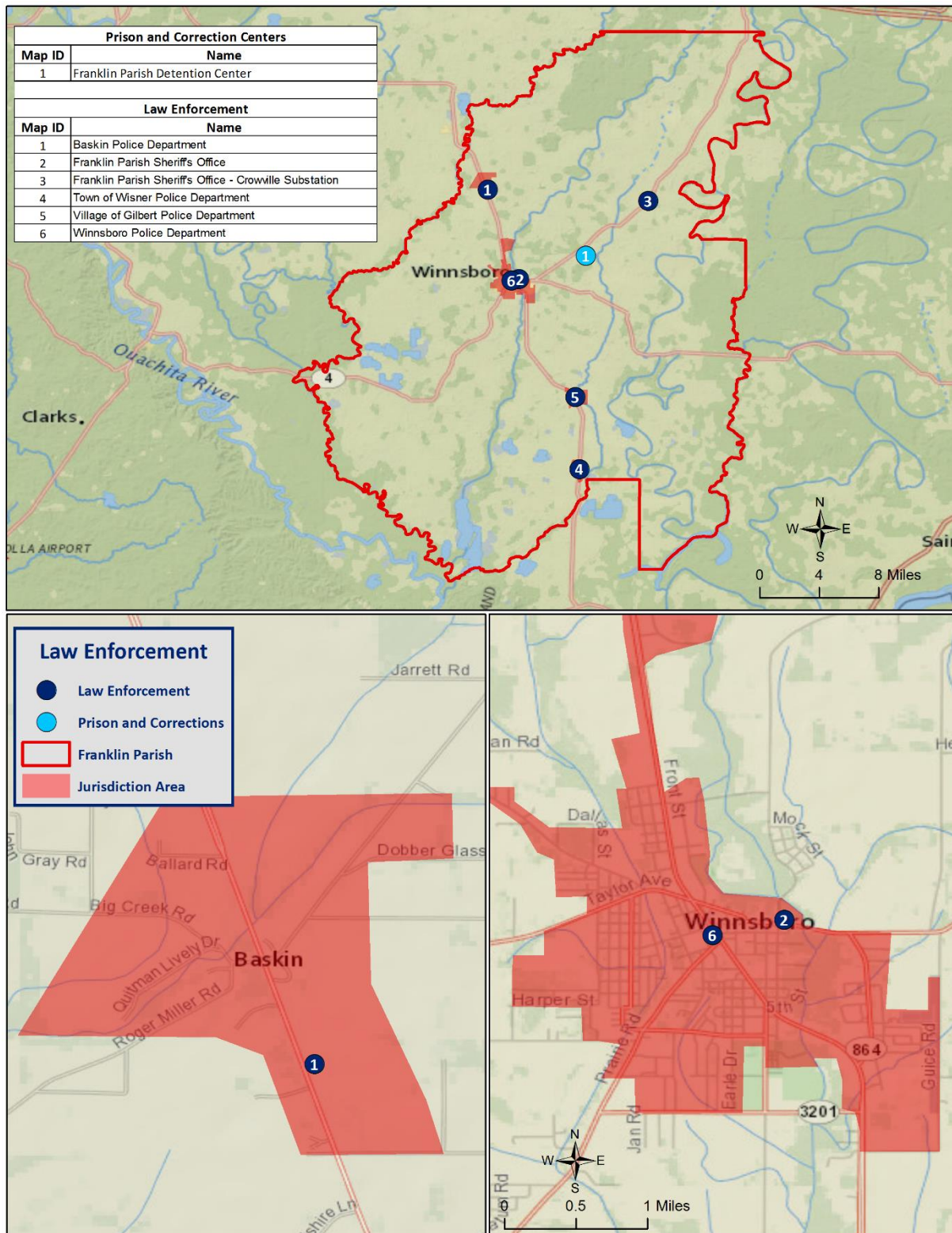


Figure 2-3: Law Enforcement Buildings in Franklin Parish



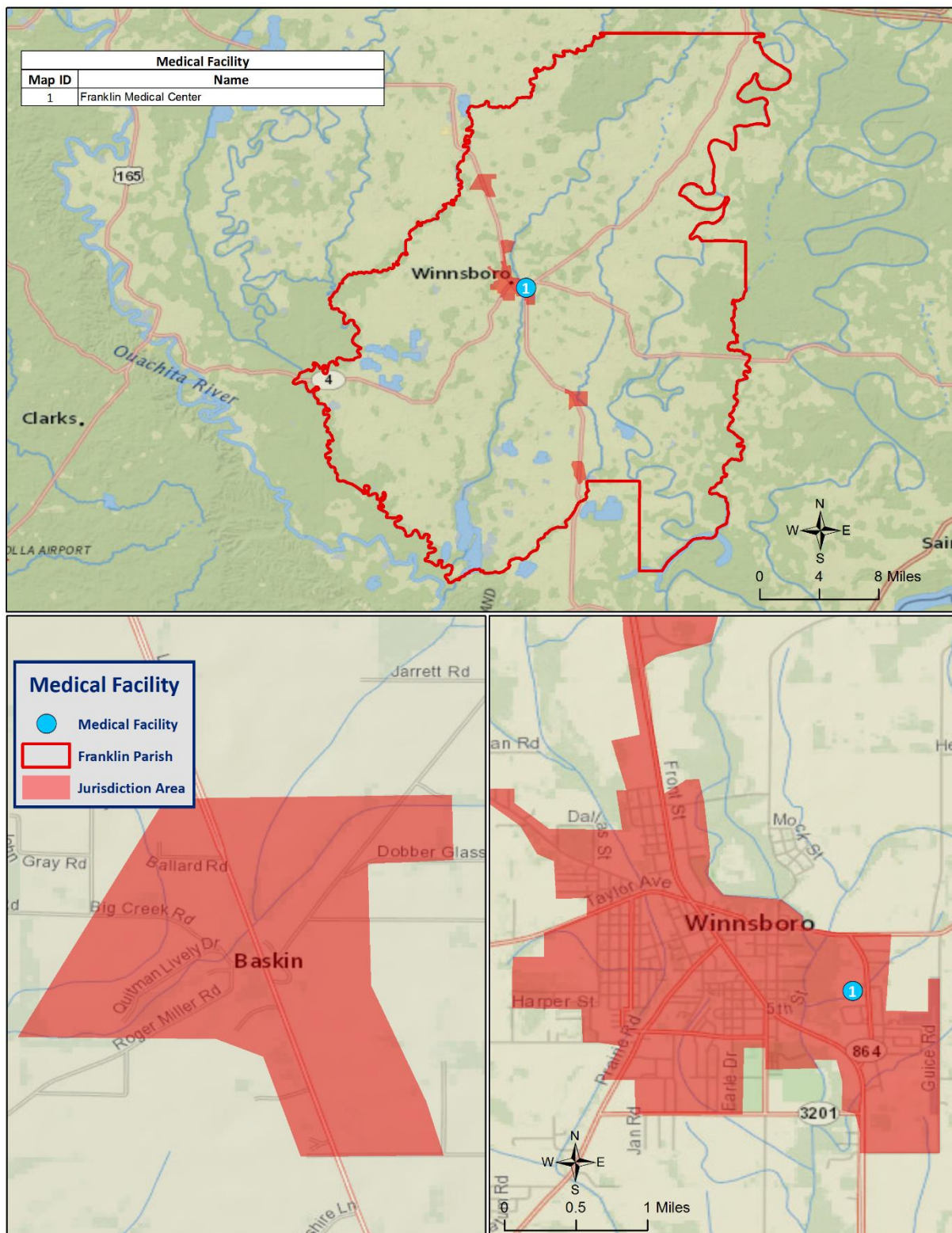


Figure 2-4: Medical Facilities in Franklin Parish

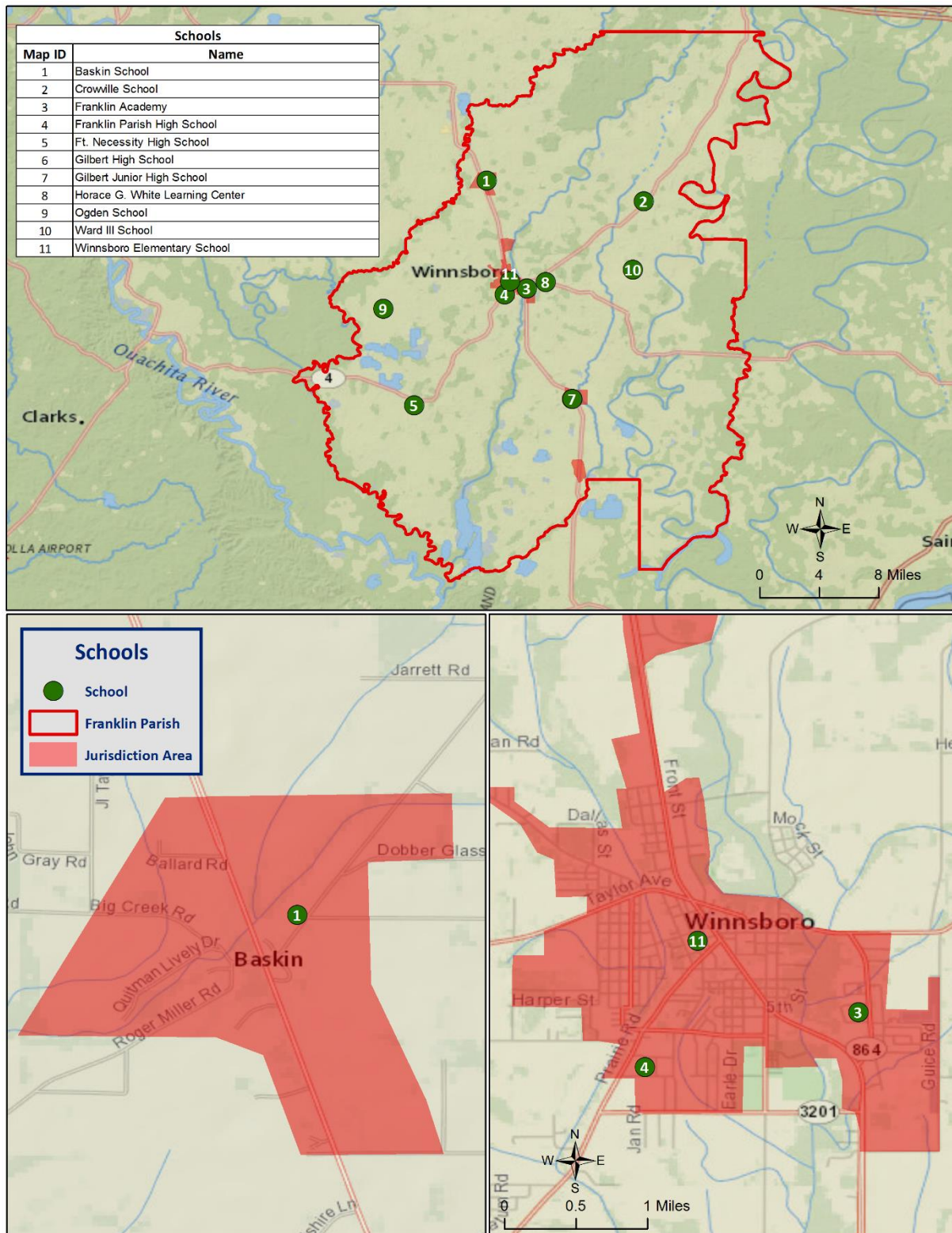


Figure 2-5: Schools in Franklin Parish

### Future Development Trends

Franklin Parish experienced a decline in population and slight growth in housing between the years of 2000 and 2014. Population declined from 21,263 in the year 2000 to 20,441 in 2014, while housing units grew from 8,623 to 9,077 from 2000 to 2014. The incorporated area of Baskin and the unincorporated areas of the parish are the only areas that experienced population growth from 2000 to 2010. From 2010 to 2014, the incorporated area Gilbert experienced slight growth in population while the unincorporated areas of the parish and the incorporated areas of Baskin, Winnsboro, and Wisner experienced a decline in population. The future population and number of buildings can be estimated using U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The following tables show population and housing unit estimates from 2000 to 2013:

*Table 2-5: Population Growth Rate for Franklin Parish*

Total Population	Franklin Parish	Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
1-Apr-00	21,263	14,000	222	570	5,345	1,126
1-Apr-10	20,767	14,118	254	521	4,910	964
1-Jul-13	20,441	13,904	248	568	4,785	936
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	-2.3%	0.8%	14.4%	-8.6%	-8.1%	-14.4%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-0.2%	0.1%	1.4%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-1.4%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2014	-1.6%	-1.5%	-2.4%	9.0%	-2.5%	-2.9%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	-0.39%	-0.38%	-0.59%	2.26%	-0.64%	-0.73%

*Table 2-6: Housing Growth Rate for Franklin Parish*

Total Housing Units	Franklin Parish	Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
1-Apr-00	8,623	5,706	86	231	2,144	456
1-Apr-10	9,034	6,196	113	245	2,047	433
1-Jul-13	9,077	6,180	127	242	2,129	399
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	4.8%	8.6%	31.4%	6.1%	-4.5%	-5.0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.5%	0.9%	3.1%	0.6%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2013	0.5%	-0.3%	12.4%	-1.2%	4.0%	-7.9%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2013	0.1%	-0.1%	3.1%	-0.3%	1.0%	-2.0%



As shown in the previous tables, Franklin Parish has experienced slight growth housing units and a decline in population. Housing growth rates grew at 0.5% annually from 2000 to 2010, and at 0.1% annually from 2010 to 2013. Population growth rates for the parish declined at an annual rate of -0.2% from 2000 to 2010, and -0.39% annually from 2010 to 2013. From 2000 to 2010, the incorporated area of Baskin had the largest increase in population at 14.4%, followed by the unincorporated areas of Franklin Parish at 0.8%. The incorporated area of Wisner had the largest decrease in population during this time period at -14.4%. From 2010 to 2014, the incorporated area of Gilbert experienced the largest growth in population at 9%.

The incorporated area of Baskin experienced the largest increase in housing units from 2000 to 2010 at 31.4%, followed by the unincorporated area of Franklin Parish at 8.6%. From 2010 to 2014, Baskin's growth in housing units continued at an annual rate of 3.1%. The incorporated area of Winnsboro also experienced an increase in housing units at an annual rate of 1%. The unincorporated areas of Franklin Parish and the incorporated areas of Gilbert and Wisner experienced declines in housing units during this time period.

### Future Hazard Impacts

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

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

*(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)*

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2014)	Hazard Area (2014)	Hazard Area (2019)	Hazard Area (2024)
<b>Flood Damage</b>				
Structures	9,088	2,702	2,718	2,738
Value of Structures	\$1,814,120,569	\$539,422,859	\$570,884,922	\$611,070,959
# of People	20,461	6,084	6,115	6,151
<b>Tropical Cyclone</b>				
Structures	9,088	9,088	9,142	9,207
Value of Structures	\$1,814,120,569	\$1,814,120,569	\$1,919,929,908	\$2,055,078,641
# of People	20,461	20,461	20,564	20,688

### Land Use

The Franklin Parish Land Use table is provided on the next page. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 5% of the parish's land use. Agricultural land is the largest category at 277,142 acres, accounting for 68% of parish land. At 65,167 acres, wetlands account for 16% of parish lands, while 32,871 acres of forested areas account for 8% of parish lands. The parish also consists of 10,095 acres of water areas, accounting for 2% of all parish lands.



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

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	277,142	68%
Wetlands	65,167	16%
Forest Land (not including forested wetlands)	32,871	8%
Urban/Development	19,701	5%
Water	10,095	2%

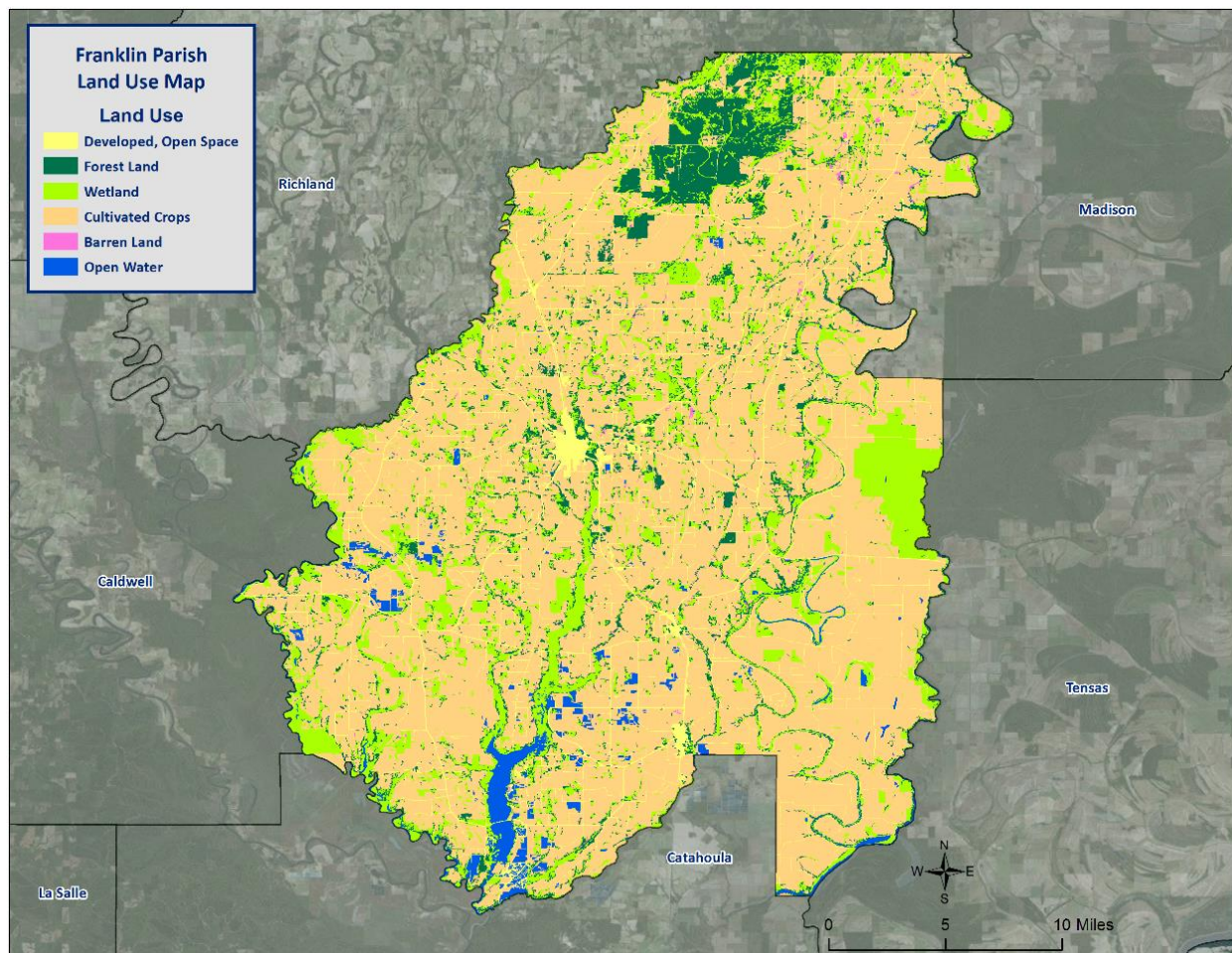


Figure 2-6: Franklin Parish Land Use Map  
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

## Hazard Identification

### Drought

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

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

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

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

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

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

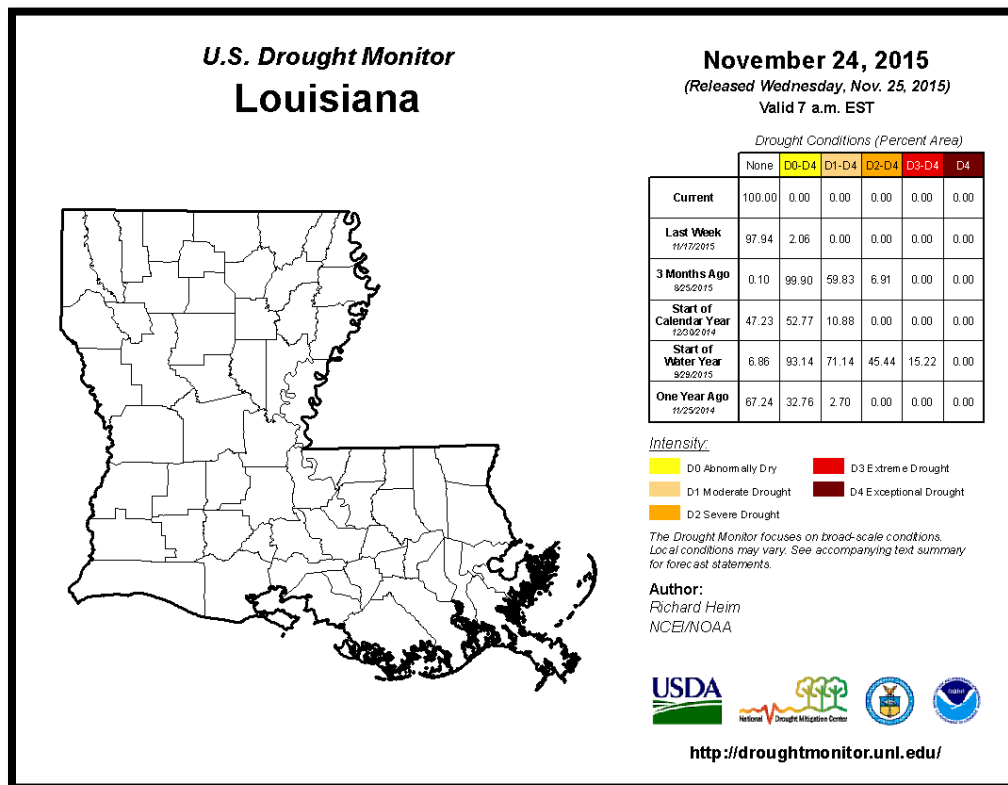


Figure 2-7: United States Drought Monitor for the State of Louisiana and its Parishes  
(Source: The National Drought Mitigation Center)

### Location

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

### Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of six drought events occurring within the boundaries of Franklin Parish between the years of 1989 to 2014. *Table 2-10* identifies the date of occurrence, estimated crop damage, and severity of the events that have occurred in Franklin Parish. Based on previous occurrences, and in accordance with the Palmer Drought Index, the worst case scenario for drought in Franklin Parish would be a severe drought event.

*Table 2-10: Drought Events with Crop Damage Totals for Franklin Parish 2009-2014  
(Source: SHELDUS)*

Date	Crop Damage	Palmer Classification
June 2010	\$106,834	Moderate Drought
July 2010	\$1,068,336	Severe Drought
August 2010	\$534,168	Moderate Drought
September 2010	\$534,168	Moderate Drought
October 2010	\$534,168	Moderate Drought

### Frequency / Probability

Based on previous occurrences of three drought events in 25 years, the probability of drought occurrence in the planning area in any given year is 24%.

### Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, there have been six drought events that have caused some level of crop damage. The total agricultural damage from these events is \$3,727,784, with an average cost of \$621,297 per drought event. When annualizing the total cost over the 25-year record, total annual losses based on drought is estimated to be \$149,111. *Table 2-11* presents an analysis of agricultural exposure that is susceptible to drought by major crop type for Franklin Parish.

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

Agricultural Exposure by Type for Drought						
Cotton	Forestry	Hay	Pecans	Sweet Potatoes	Wheat	Total
\$10,227,744	\$878,109	\$435,200	\$1,426,135	\$18,729,296	\$8,747,760	\$40,444,244

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

### Extreme Heat

There is no operational definition for defining heat or a heat wave. Heat waves are the consequence of the same weather pattern as drought, and therefore both hazards often occur concurrently. A heat wave is an extended period of oppressive and above normal temperatures over a given period of time. The World Meteorological Organization recommends the declaration of a heat wave when the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperatures by 9 °F and lasts for a period of at least five days.

However, temperature alone is insufficient to describe the stress placed on humans (as well as flora and fauna) in hot weather. It is crucial to consider the effect of relative humidity since it is essential to the body's ability to perspire and cool. Once air temperature reaches 95 °F, perspiration becomes a very significant biophysical mechanism to ensure heat loss. Perspiration is ineffective as a cooling mechanism if the water cannot evaporate (i.e., sweating in high relative humidity is reduced as compared to during dry conditions). To communicate this relationship between temperature and humidity, the National Weather Service (NWS) developed the Heat Index (HI), which provides a warning system based on a combination of air temperature and relative humidity. The HI is presented in [Table 2-12](#), and [Table 2-13](#) summarizes the HI risk levels and protective measures. The NWS devised the index for shady, light wind conditions, and thus advises that the HI value can be increased by as much as 15 °F if a person is in direct sunlight with strong, hot winds present.

Most heat disorders (e.g., sunburn, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke) occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat, or has over-exercised in relation to their age and physical condition. Other circumstances that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality. Seniors and children are most at risk from adverse heat effects.

Extreme heat can also damage roads, bridges, utilities, and railroads. Extreme heat can cause pavement to soften, creating the buckling of roads and highways, which can result in potholes and rutting. These damaged roads can create hazardous conditions, causing motorists to find alternate transportation routes. Old water and sewer lines can deteriorate, increasing the likelihood of line ruptures during extreme heat. The demands on water supplies can result in water rationing, shortages, and restrictions. Extreme heat can also cause strain on several power grids, causing people to minimize the consumption of power during the hottest parts of the day due to overheating. The overwhelming demand of excess electrical power usage can also cause a strain on power capacities, resulting in blackout and /or brown outs. Vehicles can overheat, and tires will deteriorate. High temperatures can be partially responsible for the expansion, buckling, or deflection of rails requiring track repairs or speed restrictions to avoid derailments.

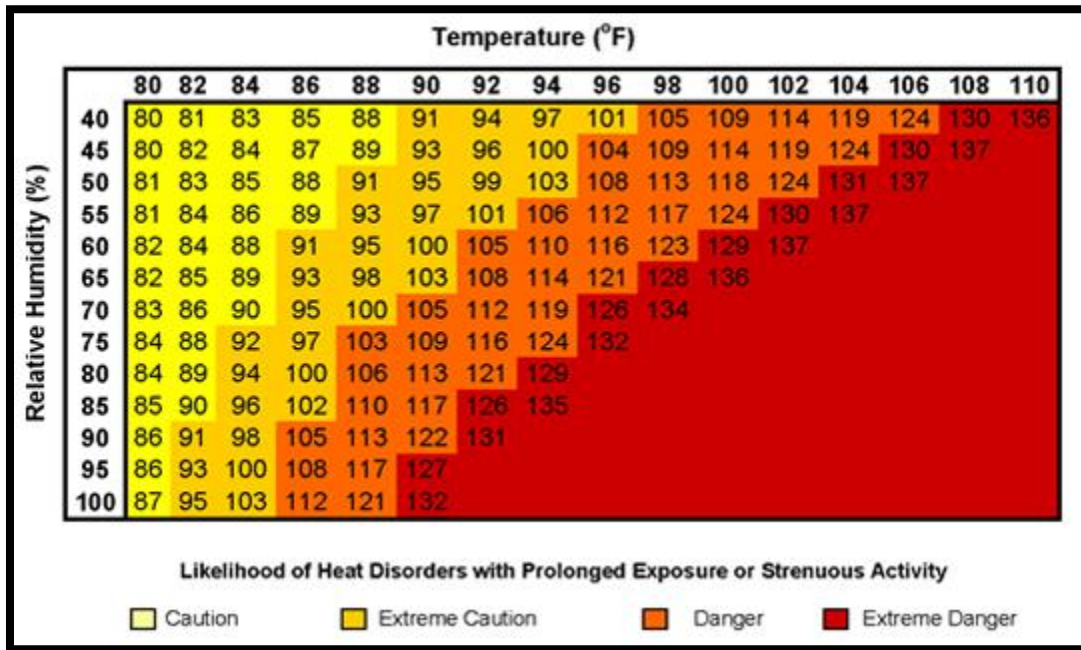
Extreme heat can also be detrimental to the agricultural community. Extreme heat stress can reduce plant photosynthetic and transpiration efficiencies and negatively impact plant root development, which collectively can negatively impact yield. Heat injury in plants includes scalding and scorching of leaves and stems, sunburn on fruits and stems, leaf drop, rapid leaf death, and reduction in growth and yield. Extreme heat is particularly impactful when extreme heat is accompanied by drought conditions. The reduced moisture in the soil further exacerbates the effects of extreme temperatures.

The agrarian issues associated with extreme heat are relevant throughout the state, but are particularly significant in rural and agricultural parishes. A reduction of crop yield will diminish the incomes of farmers and producers in the area. If the reduced crop yield lasts over an extended period of time, the resulting reduction in disposable income could have a negative impact on businesses in the affected communities. People wouldn't have any extra money to spend at local establishments, and businesses would be forced to close for good.



According to NOAA, extreme heat is the leading weather-related cause of death in the United States. And while heat-related deaths in Louisiana are not common, due in part to the consistency and predictability of high seasonal temperatures, they do occur and are still very intense and dangerous. Such deaths happen in a variety of circumstances, often in ways that are not easily categorized due to their unexpectedness. For instance, although exposure to heat is higher at the beach than usual, NOAA does not track heat-related deaths there because such deaths happen infrequently.

*Table 2-12: Heat Index Advisor Based on Air Temperature (°F) and Relative Humidity  
(Source: National Weather Service)*



*Table 2-13: Summary of Heat Index Risk Levels with Protective Measures  
(Source: National Weather Service)*

Heat Index	Risk Level	Protective Measures
Less than 91°F	Lower (Caution)	Basic heat safety and planning.
91°F to 103°F	Moderate	Implement precautions and heighten awareness.
103°F to 115°F	High	Additional precautions to protect workers.
Greater than 115°F	Very High to Extreme	Triggers even more aggressive protective measures.

#### Location

Extreme heat typically impacts a region and not one specific parish or jurisdiction. Because extreme heat is a climatological based hazard and has the same probability of occurring in Franklin Parish as all of the adjacent parishes, the entire planning area for Franklin Parish is equally at risk for extreme heat.



*Previous Occurrences / Extents*

There have been no significant extreme heat events occurring within the boundaries of Franklin Parish between the years of 1989 and 2014. Based on historical data, the worst case scenario for Franklin Parish involving extreme heat would be a high risk level event on the HI scale with temperatures ranging from 103 °F to 115 °F. If Franklin Parish were to experience such temperatures, prolonged exposure for people who work outside, as well as children and the elderly, could lead to a multitude of heat disorders including heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, and possibly death. There could also be a significant impact on the agricultural community, as well as parish-wide infrastructure and other jurisdictional assets.

*Frequency / Probability*

Based on the geographical location of the State of Louisiana, and Franklin Parish in particular, extreme heat events occur frequently. However, extreme heat events that meet the definition used by SHELUS (those that actually result in damages to property or crops and injury or death to people) are less likely to occur. Based on a review of significant extreme heat data that has caused damages in the last 25 years, the probability of occurrence is estimated at less than 1%.

*Estimated Potential Losses*

There have been no extreme heat events that have caused crop damage in Franklin Parish during the 25-year record. There also have been no reported injuries or deaths as a direct result of extreme heat in Franklin Parish.

*Vulnerability*

See Appendix C for parish and municipality agricultural exposure to extreme heat hazards.

## Flooding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

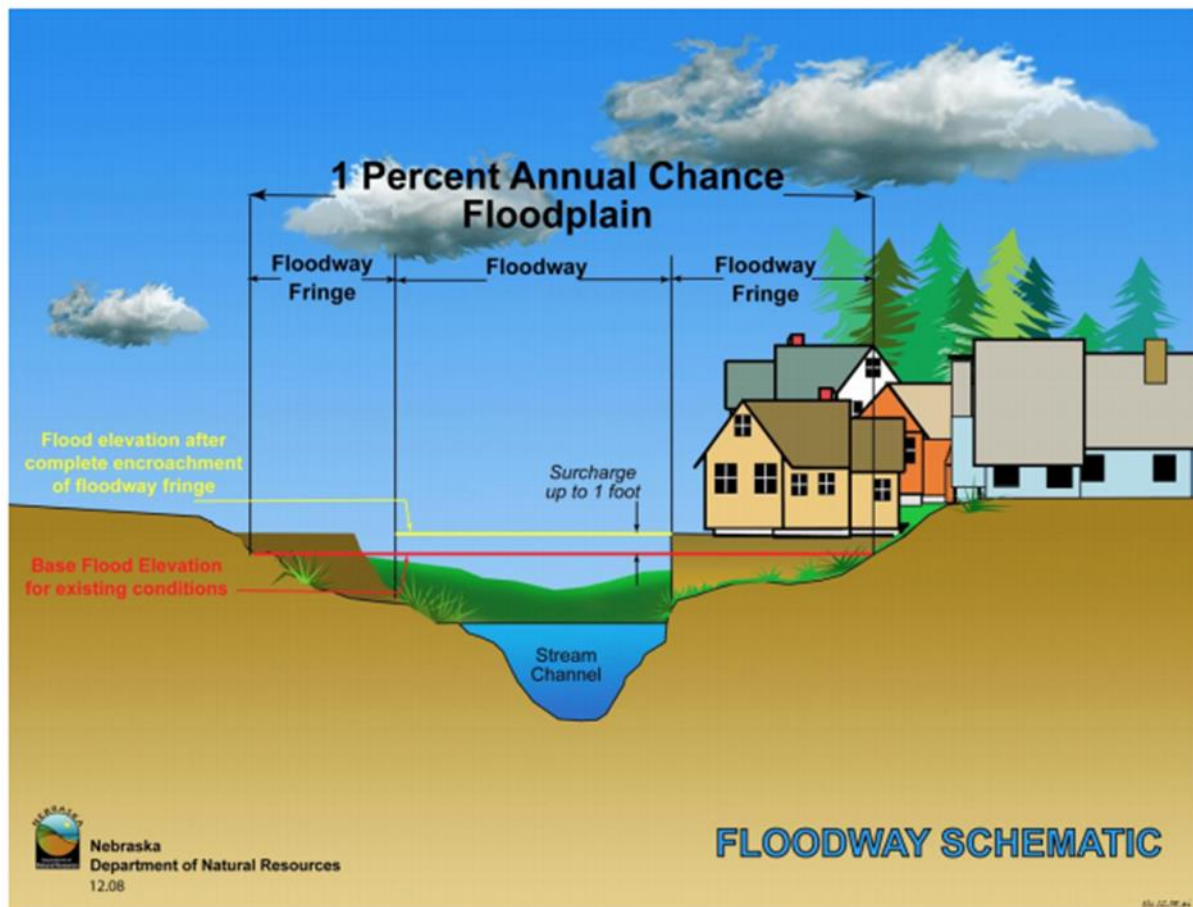
Based on stream gauge levels and precipitation forecasts, the National Weather Service (NWS) posts flood statements, watches, and warnings. The NWS issues the following weather statements with regard to flooding:

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

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

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

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



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

*(Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)*

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

#### *Property Damage*

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

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

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

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

#### *Repetitive Loss Properties*

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

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

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

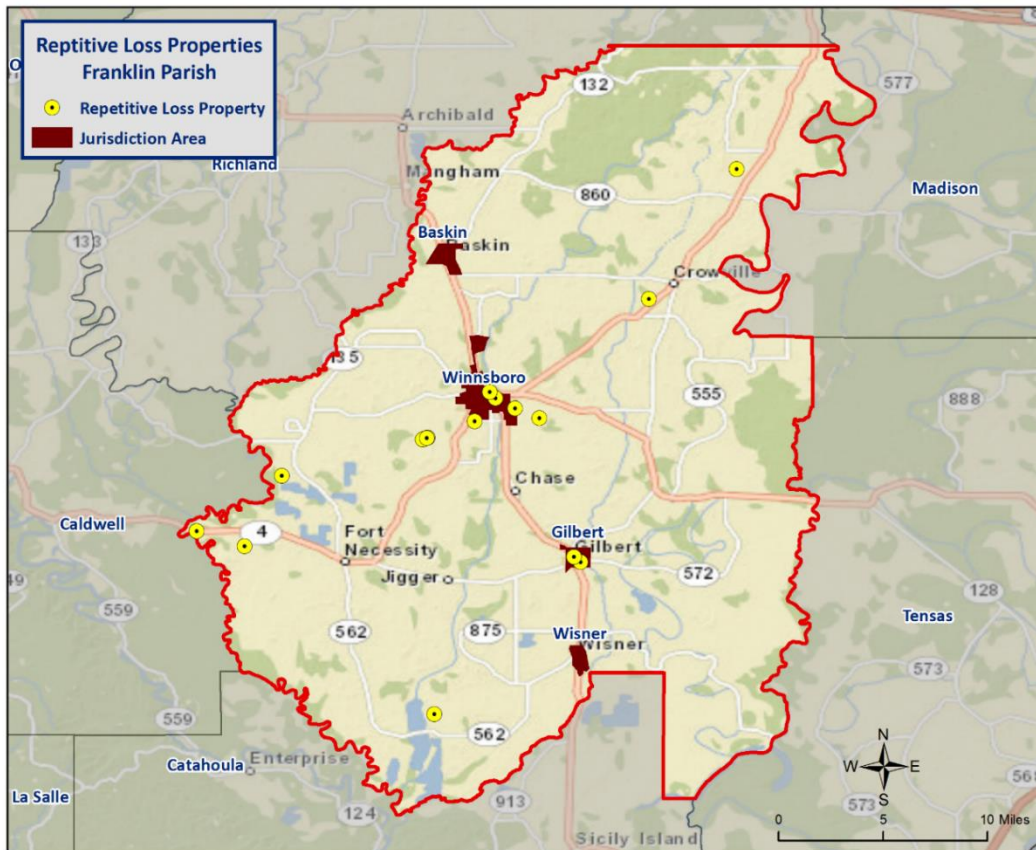
- a. It is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP; and
- b. It has incurred flood related damage –
  - 1) For which four or more separate claims payments have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each claim exceeding \$5,000 and with the cumulative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

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

*Table 2-14: Repetitive Loss Structures for Franklin Parish*

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	16	16	0	0	45	943,948	\$20,977
Baskin	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Gilbert	1	1	0	0	2	\$14,364	\$7,182
Winnsboro	7	7	0	0	24	\$512,850	\$21,369
Wisner	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>\$1,471,162</b>	<b>\$20,721</b>

All 24 repetitive loss structures were able to be geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures were located throughout the parish. [Figure 2-9](#) shows the approximate location of the 24 structures, while [Figure 2-10](#) shows where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures are located. Through the repetitive loss map, it is clear that the primary concentrated area of repetitive loss structures is focused in and around the incorporated area of Winnsboro.



*Figure 2-9: Repetitive Loss Properties in Franklin Parish*



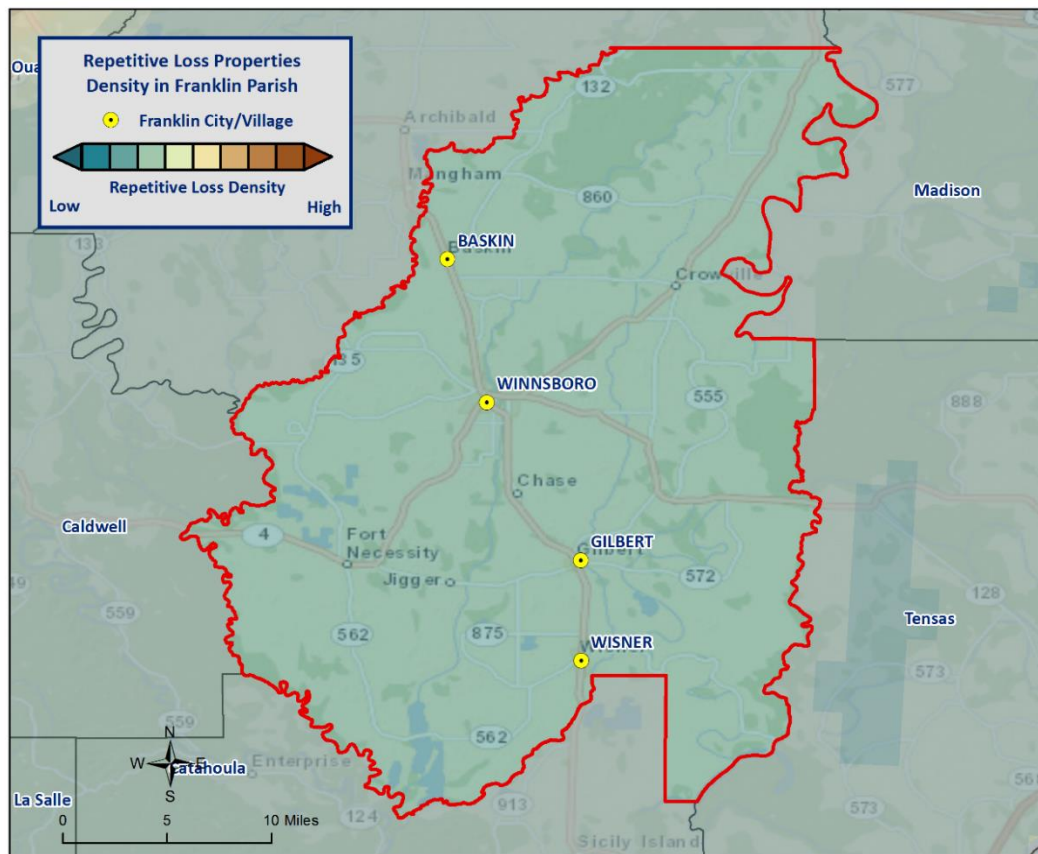


Figure 2-10: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in Franklin Parish

#### National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Franklin Parish has 499 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$268,143. Franklin Parish, the City of Winnsboro, the Town of Wisner, and the Villages of Baskin and Gilbert all participants in the NFIP. Franklin Parish and each of the incorporated jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, and will continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for Franklin Parish are provided in the tables to follow.

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

*Table 2-15: Summary of NFIP Policies for Franklin Parish*

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	382	\$74,038,400	\$182,207	205	\$3,262,834
Baskin	6	\$699,400	\$4,153	2	\$39,425
Gilbert	4	\$479,600	\$2,144	3	\$16,624
Winnsboro	99	\$19,444,500	\$74,245	64	\$1,237,912
Wisner	8	\$1,006,800	\$5,394	3	\$59,688
<b>Total</b>	499	\$95,668,700	\$268,143	277	\$4,616,483

\*While the unincorporated areas of Franklin Parish, as well as the incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner all have active NFIP policies, the jurisdictions will continue to promote NFIP participation through education and outreach.

*Table 2-16: Summary of Community Flood Maps for Franklin Parish*

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220071#	Franklin Parish	5/31/1977	11/1/1985	9/2/2011	11/1/1985	No
220072#	Baskin, Village of	5/24/1974	9/1/1986	9/2/11 (M)	9/1/1986	No
220073#	Gilbert, Village of	3/22/1974	9/3/1980	9/2/2011	9/3/1980	No
220074#	Winnsboro, City of	12/14/1973	9/1/1978	9/2/2011	9/1/1978	No
220075#	Wisner, Town of	3/29/1974	7/16/1980	9/2/2011	7/16/1980	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities dated June 1, 2014, Franklin Parish and the incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner do not participate in the CRS.

#### *Threat to People*

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

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

### *Flooding in Franklin Parish*

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

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

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

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

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

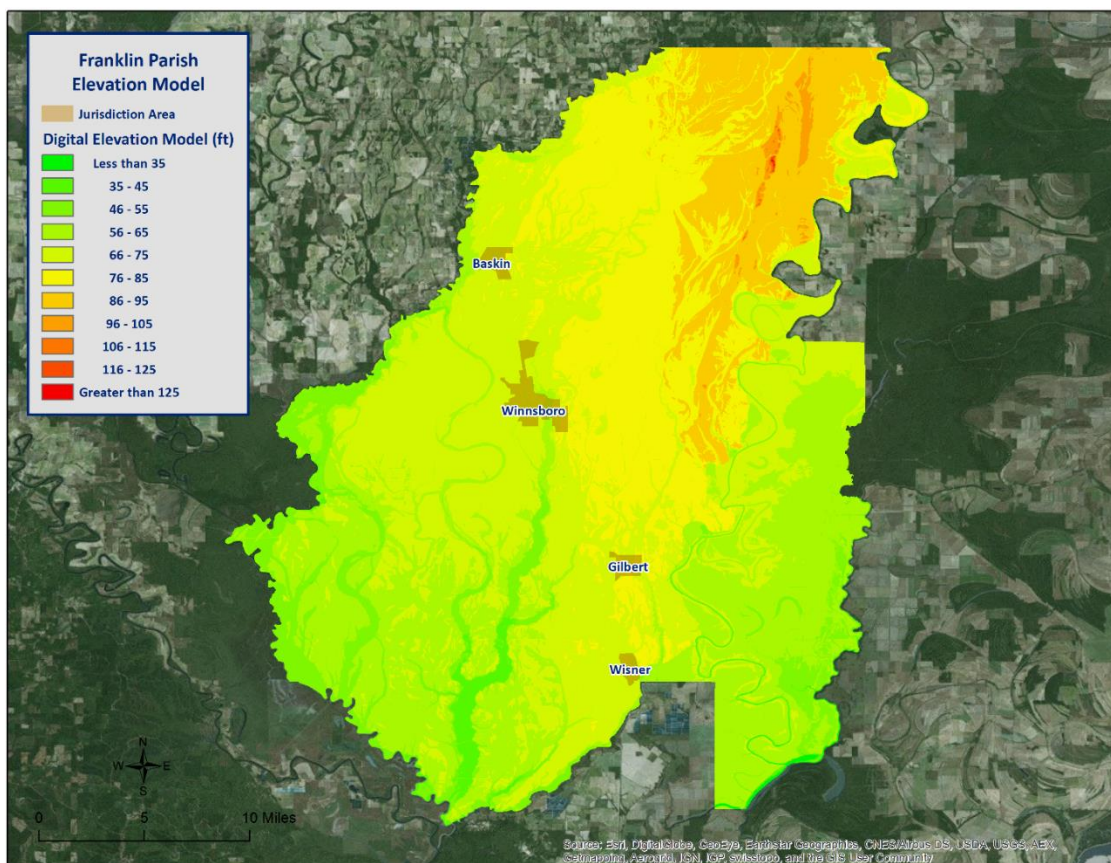


Figure 2-11: Elevation throughout Franklin Parish



Looking at the digital elevation model (DEM) in the figure above for Franklin Parish is instructive in visualizing where the low lying and high risk areas are for the parish. Elevations in the parish range from less than 35 feet to approximately 135 feet. The highest elevations in the parish are approximately 135 feet, located in the northeast section of the unincorporated area of the parish. These higher elevations are not representative of the elevations throughout the parish. The incorporated areas range in elevation from an average of 69 to 75 feet, with the City of Winnsboro averaging 69 feet, the Village of Baskin averaging 72 feet, and both the Town of Wisner and the Village of Gilbert averaging 75 feet. The lowest elevations of the parish average approximately 25 feet, and are located in the unincorporated areas of Franklin Parish.

#### Location

Franklin Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Approximately 30% of the total land area of Franklin Parish is located within FEMA's 100-year floodplain. The majority of the floodplain is found along the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers. The floodplain is also located along Turkey Creek, Bayou Macon, Deer Creek, Big Creek, and around Turkey Creek Lake.

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

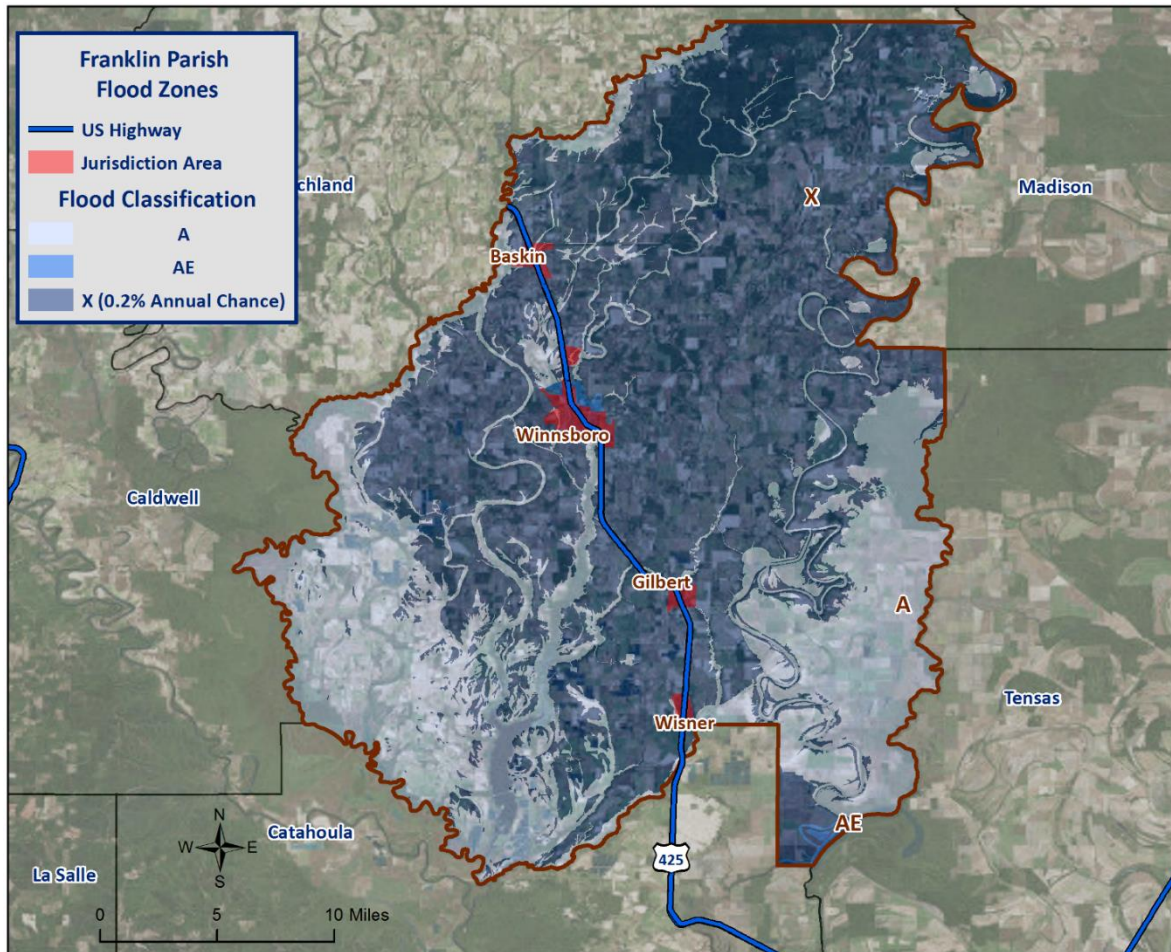


Figure 2-12: Franklin Parish Areas within the Flood Zones

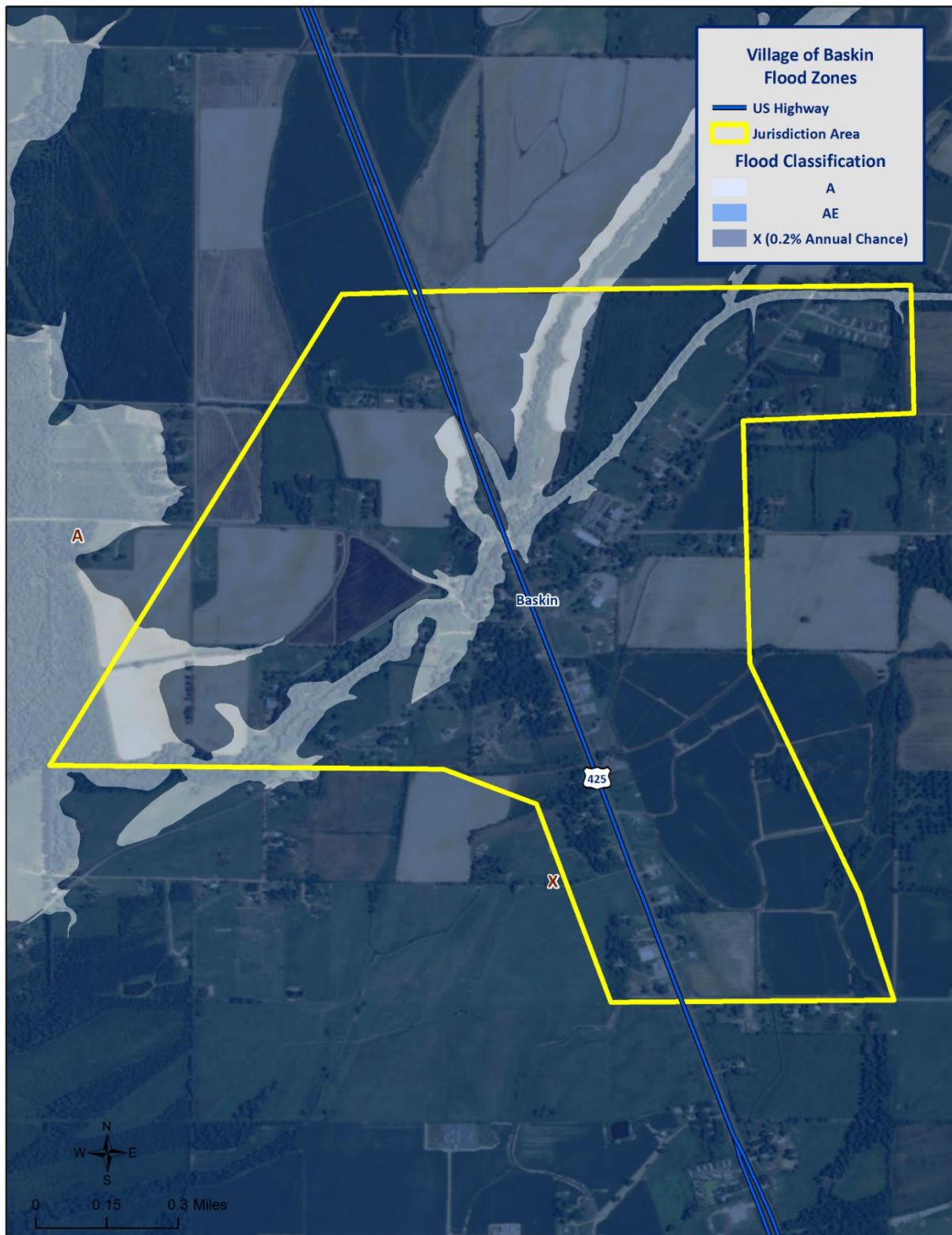


Figure 2-13: Village of Baskin Areas within the Flood Zones



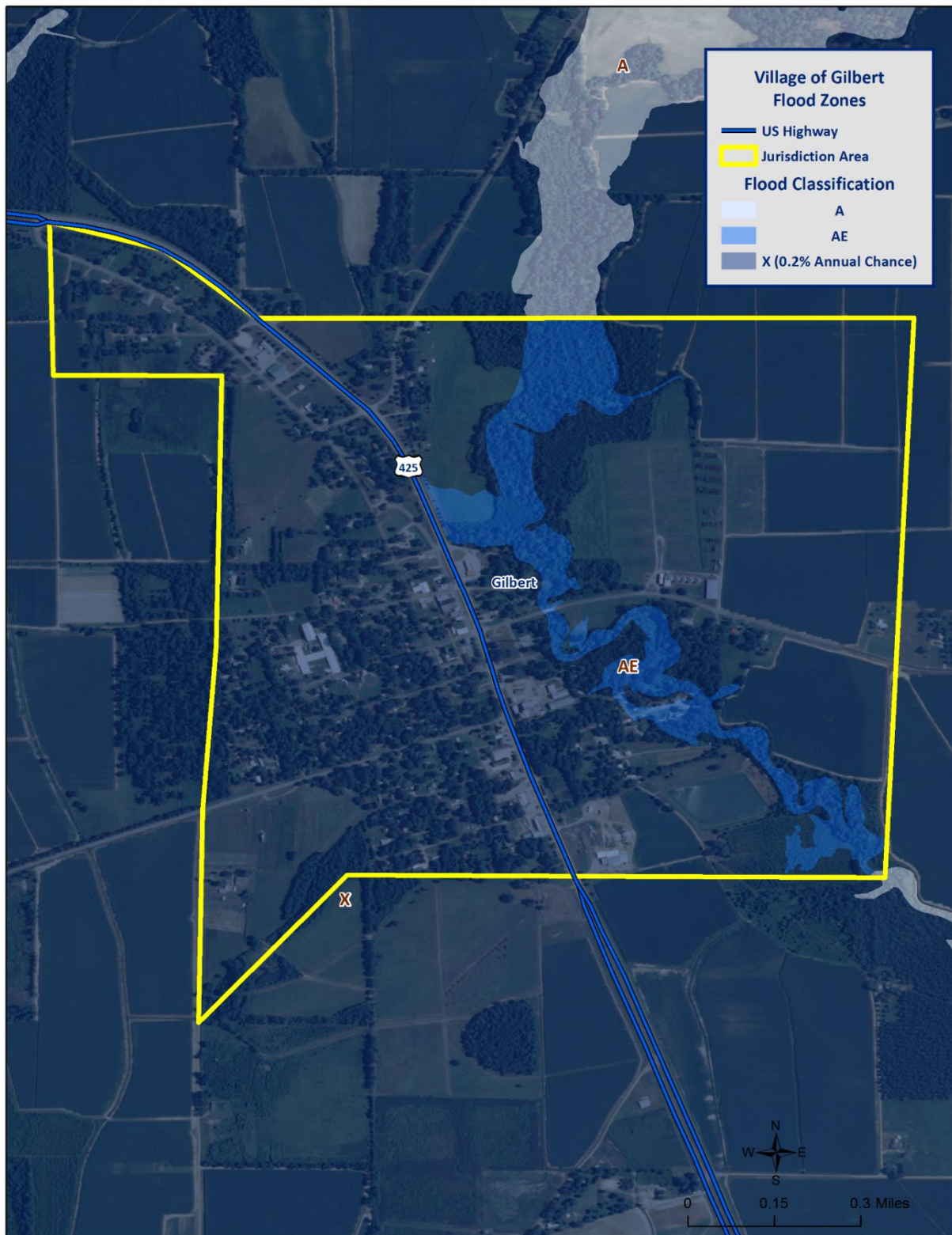


Figure 2-14: Village of Gilbert Areas within the Flood Zones



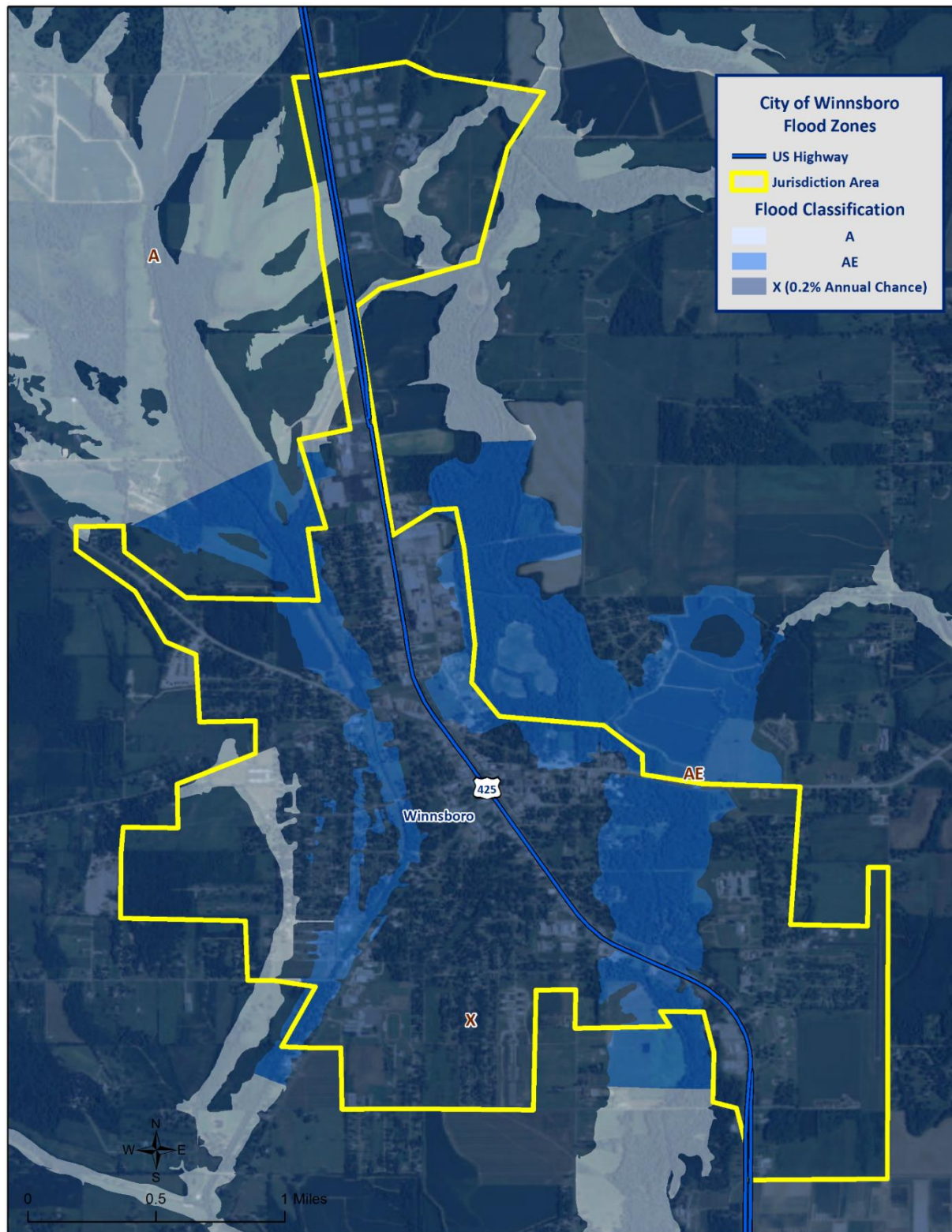


Figure 2-15: City of Winnsboro Areas within the Flood Zones

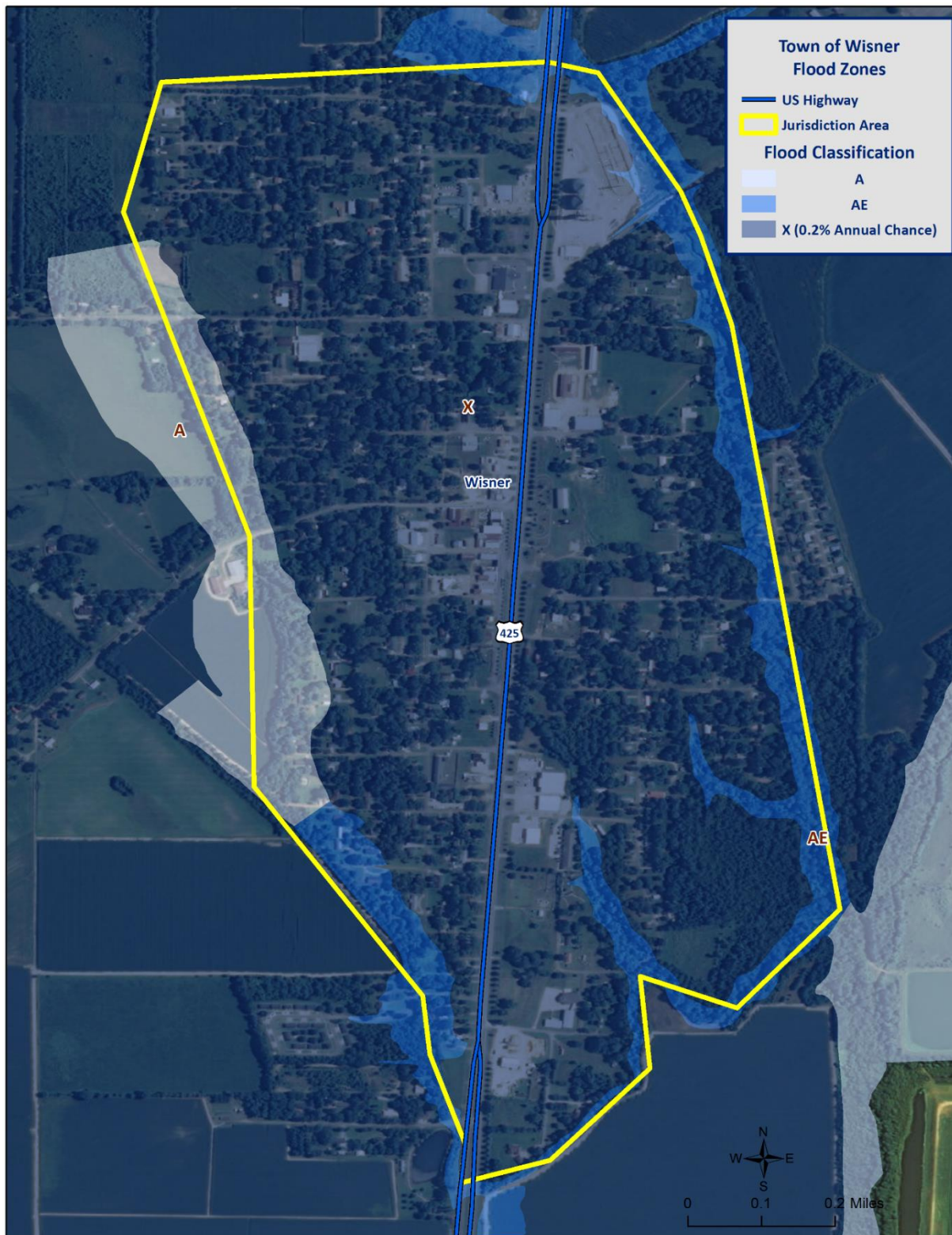


Figure 2-16: Town of Wisner Areas within the Flood Zones



*Previous Occurrences / Extents*

Historically, there have been 18 flooding events that have created significant flooding in Franklin Parish between 1989 and 2014. Below is a brief synopsis of the six flooding events that have occurred since 2009, including flooding events that have occurred since the parish's last planning update.

*Table 2-17: Historical Floods in Franklin Parish with Locations from 2009 - 2014*

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
December 24, 2009	Heavy rainfall caused water to cover portions of roadways along Highways 4 and 572.	Flash Flood	\$15,000	COMO
March 29, 2011	Heavy rainfall led to flash flooding in and around the city of Winnsboro.	Flash Flood	\$20,000	WINNSBORO
August 9, 2012	Storms developed across northeastern Louisiana causing intense thunderstorms. Heavy rainfall caused flooding of Highway 857.	Flash Flood	\$0	BASKIN
January 10, 2013	Approximately 118 residents had to be evacuated from their homes due to flash floods. Flooding damaged a few bridges and roads around the parish, as well as a few culverts.	Flash Flood	\$200,000	BROWNELL
April 6, 2014	Widespread street flood occurred in Baskin with one home flooded with 4 inches of water. In Winnsboro, multiple streets were closed due to flooding.	Flash Flood	\$20,000	BASKIN AND WINNSBORO
May 18, 2015	Extremely slow moving storms passed over the parish causing extensive flooding in Baskin and Winnsboro. In the unincorporated area, several rural roads were flooded. Water entered 11 homes on Scott Road in the Ward 3 Community.	Flash Flood	\$45,000	BASKIN

Since 2009, there have been no significant flooding events in the incorporated areas of Wisner and Gilbert.

The worst-case scenarios are based on several different types of flooding events. Storm water excesses and riverine flooding primarily affect the low-lying areas of the parish, and flood depths of up to four feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish. The incorporated areas of Baskin and Winnsboro can expect flood depths up to three feet, while the incorporated areas of Gilbert and Wisner can expect flooding levels of approximately two feet.

### *Frequency / Probability*

While other parts of this plan, along with the State's Hazard Mitigation Plan, have relied on the SHELDES database to provide the annual probability, due to Franklin Parish having multiple jurisdictions, it was necessary to assess the historical data found in the National Climatic Data Center for Franklin 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 2-18: Annual Flood Probabilities for Franklin Parish*

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	56%	1 – 2 years
Baskin	60%	1 – 2 years
Gilbert	36%	2 – 3 years
Winnsboro	64%	1 – 2 years
Wisner	36%	2 – 3 years

Based on historical record, the overall flooding probability for the entire Franklin Parish planning area is 72%, with 18 events occurring over a 25-year period.

### *Estimated Potential Losses*

Using the Hazus 2.2 Flood Model, along with the Parish DFIRM, the 100-year flood scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. Below, *Table 2-19* shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

*Table 2-19: Estimated Losses in Franklin Parish from a 100-Year Flood Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	\$12,133,000
Baskin	\$237,000
Gilbert	\$0
Winnsboro	\$5,048,000
Wisner	\$46,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,464,000</b>

The Hazus 2.2 Flood Model also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for each jurisdiction by sector are listed in the tables on the following pages.

*Table 2-20: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Unincorporated Franklin Parish by Sector  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$400,000
Commercial	\$3,798,000
Government	\$5,000
Industrial	\$203,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,102,000
Residential	\$6,405,000
Schools	\$220,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,133,000</b>

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

Baskin	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$4,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$233,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$237,000</b>

*Table 2-22: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Winnsboro by Sector  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Winnsboro	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$947,000
Government	\$804,000
Industrial	\$48,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$290,000
Residential	\$2,788,000
Schools	\$171,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,048,000</b>

*Table 2-23: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Wisner by Sector  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Wisner	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,000
Residential	\$45,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$46,000</b>

#### *Threat to People*

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

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

Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	<b>14,118</b>	<b>5,369</b>	<b>38%</b>
Baskin	<b>254</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>28%</b>
Gilbert	<b>521</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Winnsboro	<b>4,910</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
Wisner	<b>964</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>12.3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,767</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>29.7%</b>

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

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

Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	5,369	38.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	404	7.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,374	25.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	876	16.3%
White	3,602	67.1%
Minority	1,767	32.9%



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

Baskin		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	71	28.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	5	7.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	18	25.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	10	13.4%
White	65	92.1%
Minority	6	7.9%

*Table 2-27: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Winnsboro  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Winnsboro		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	616	12.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	67	10.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	196	31.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	88	14.2%
White	193	31.3%
Minority	423	68.7%

*Table 2-28: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Wisner  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Wisner		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	119	12.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	8	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	29	24.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	28	23.6%
White	66	55.1%
Minority	53	44.9%

#### *Vulnerability*

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

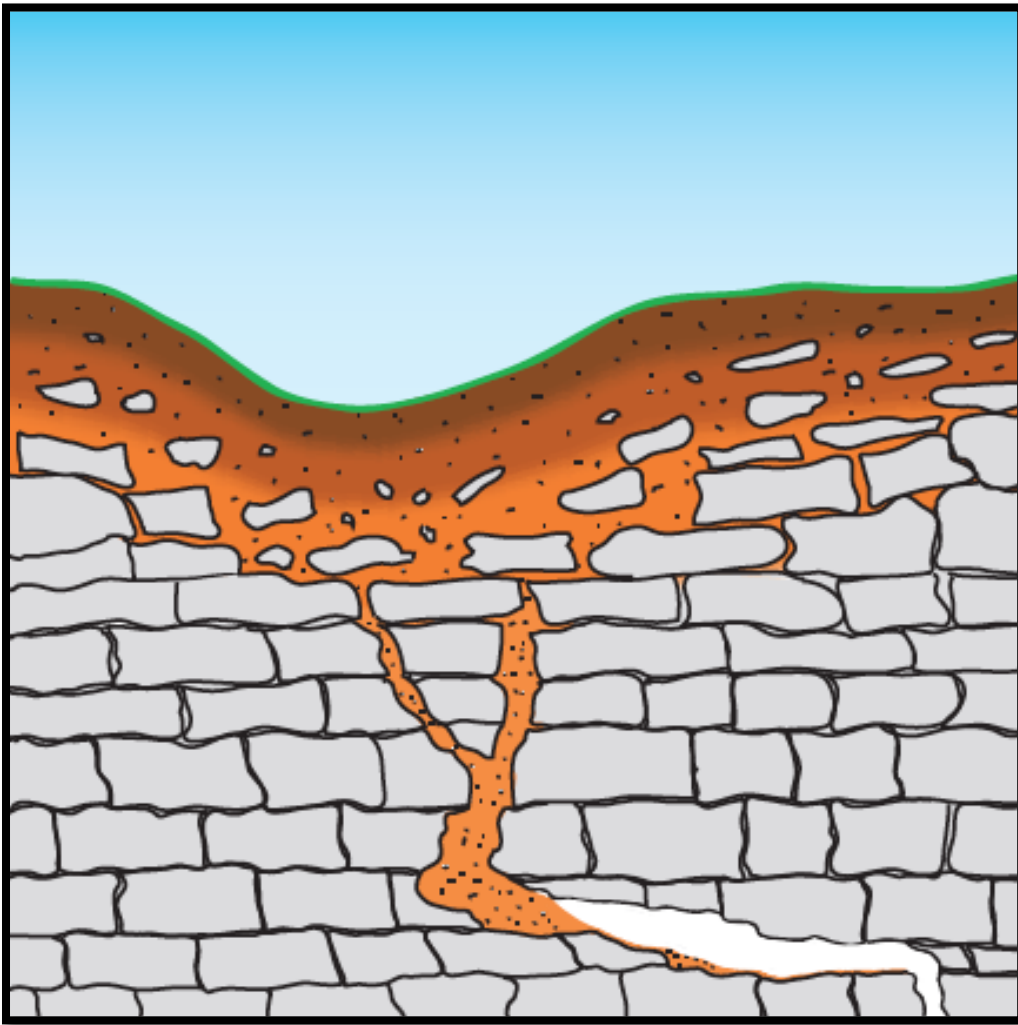
### Sinkholes

Sinkholes are areas of ground with no natural external surface drainage. They can vary in size from a few square feet to hundreds of acres, and can reach depths of more than 100 feet. 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, it encounters water-soluble bedrock. The water then begins to dissolve the bedrock, forming sinkholes. The karst rock dissolves along cracks; as the fissures grow, soil and other particles fill the gaps, loosening the soil above the bedrock. *Figure 2-17* illustrates the development of a cover subsidence sinkhole. As the soil sinks from the surface a depression forms, which draws in more water, funneling it down to the water-soluble rock. 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. As *Figure 2-18* demonstrates, underground soil continues to fill the bedrock fissures, until finally the soil bridge collapses and fills the void 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, by processes 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 the land 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.



*Figure 2-17: Cover-subsidence Sinkhole Formation from the Breaking Apart of Karst Bedrock by Soil Deposit  
(Courtesy of USGS Sinkholes Fact Sheet)*

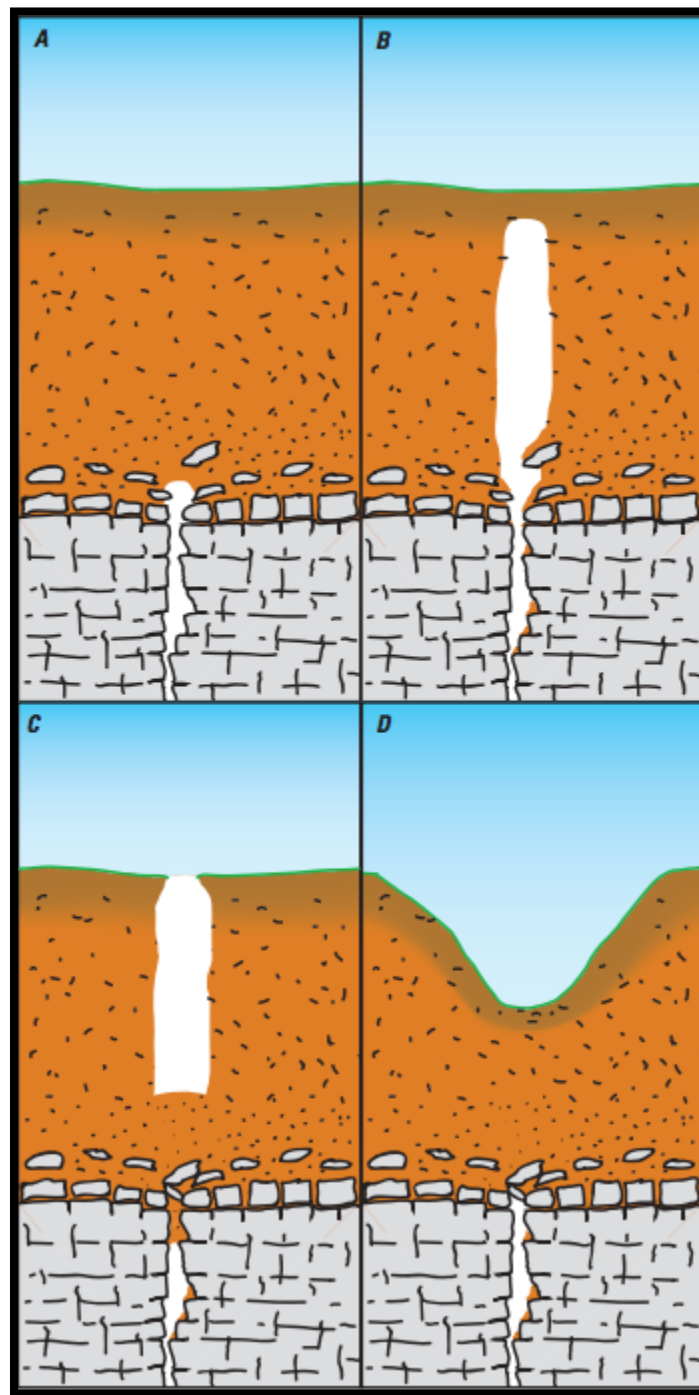
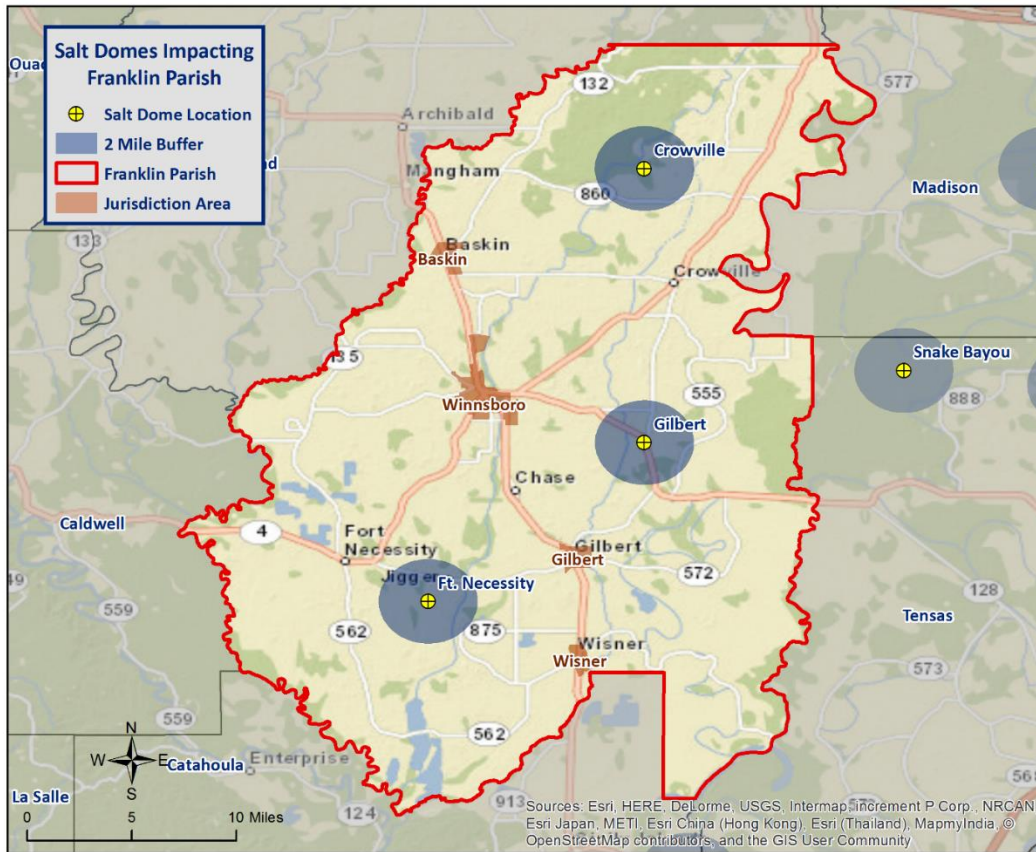


Figure 2-18: Formation of Cover-collapse Sinkhole after a Soil Bridge forms above Dissolving Bedrock  
(Courtesy of USGS Sinkhole Fact Sheet)

### Location

Currently, there are three identifiable salt dome locations in Franklin Parish. *Figure 2-19* displays the locations of these salt domes with their relative location to the nearest jurisdiction. As depicted in *Figure 2-19*, the salt domes are dispersed throughout Franklin Parish. All of the salt domes are located in the unincorporated areas of Franklin Parish. At this time, there are no sinkholes in or near the incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner, but the salt domes will continue to be monitored.



*Figure 2-19: Salt Dome Locations in Franklin Parish Relative to Jurisdictions*

### Previous Occurrences / Extents

There have been no recorded incidents of sinkholes or salt dome collapses in Franklin Parish to date. While the exact length and depth of a sinkhole caused by a salt dome collapse is unknown, based on the average size of salt domes one could expect to see a sinkhole approximately 35 acres in size and approximately 750 feet deep.

### Frequency / Probability

Since there have been no recorded incidents of sinkhole or salt dome collapse in Franklin Parish, the annual chance of occurrence is calculated at less than 1%.

### Estimated Potential Losses

The three salt domes 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 table is 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 located within two miles of



each salt dome. Critical facilities were also analyzed to determine if they fell within the two mile buffer of a salt dome. Total value for all occupancy groups from Hazus 2.2 was used to estimate a total loss of all facilities that were within two miles of a salt dome.

The salt dome that poses the greatest risk to Franklin Parish is the Ft. Necessity Salt Dome. The Ft. Necessity Salt Dome contains a total of 267 homes and 647 people within its two mile buffer.

*Table 2-29: Estimated Potential Losses from a Sinkhole Formation  
(Source: U.S. 2010 Census Data and Hazus 2.2)*

Salt Dome Name	Total Building Exposure	Critical Infrastructure Exposure	Number of People Exposed	Number of Houses Exposed
Crowville	\$9,462,000	0	393	164
Ft. Necessity	\$20,637,000	1	647	267
Gilbert	\$9,258,000	0	273	123

#### *Vulnerability*

See Appendix C for parish and municipality building exposure to a sinkhole hazard.

## Thunderstorms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Hazard Description*

##### *Hailstorms*

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

Table 2-30: 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 2-31: Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters and Their Everyday Description

(Source: National Weather Service)

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

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

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

#### High Winds

In general, high winds can occur in a number of different ways, within and without thunderstorms. FEMA distinguishes these as shown in the table below.

*Table 2-32: High Winds Categorized by Source, Frequency, and Duration  
(Source: Making Critical Facilities Safe from High Wind, FEMA)*

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



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

The table below 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 2-33: Beaufort Wind Scale*  
(Source: NOAA's SPC)

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

Major damage directly caused by thunderstorm winds is relatively rare, while minor damage is common and pervasive, and most noticeable when it contributes to power outages. These power outages can have major negative impacts such as increased tendency for traffic accidents, loss of revenue for businesses, increased vulnerability to fire, food spoilage, and other losses that might be sustained by a loss of power. Power outages may pose a health risk for those requiring electric medical equipment and/or air conditioning.

### Lightning

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

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

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

*Table 2-34: Lightning Activity Level (LAL) Grids*

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

#### *Hazard Profile*

##### *Hailstorms*

##### *Location*

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

##### *Previous Occurrences / Extents*

The SHELUDS database reports 13 significant hailstorm events occurring within the boundaries of Franklin Parish between the years of 1989-2014. According to the National Climatic Data Center, hailstorm diameters experienced in Franklin Parish have ranged from 0.75 inches to 2.75 inches since 1989. The most frequently recorded hail size has been one inch diameters. *Figure 2-20* displays the density of hailstorms in Franklin Parish and adjacent parishes. Based on the National Climatic Data Center dataset, *Table 2-35* provides an overview of significant hailstorms that have impacted the Franklin Parish planning area since 2009. Franklin Parish can expect to experience hail up to 2.75 inches in diameter for future events.

*Table 2-35: Previous Occurrences of Hailstorms in Franklin Parish  
(Source: NCDC)*

Date	Recorded Hail Size (inches)	Location
March 2, 2012	1.75	Baskin

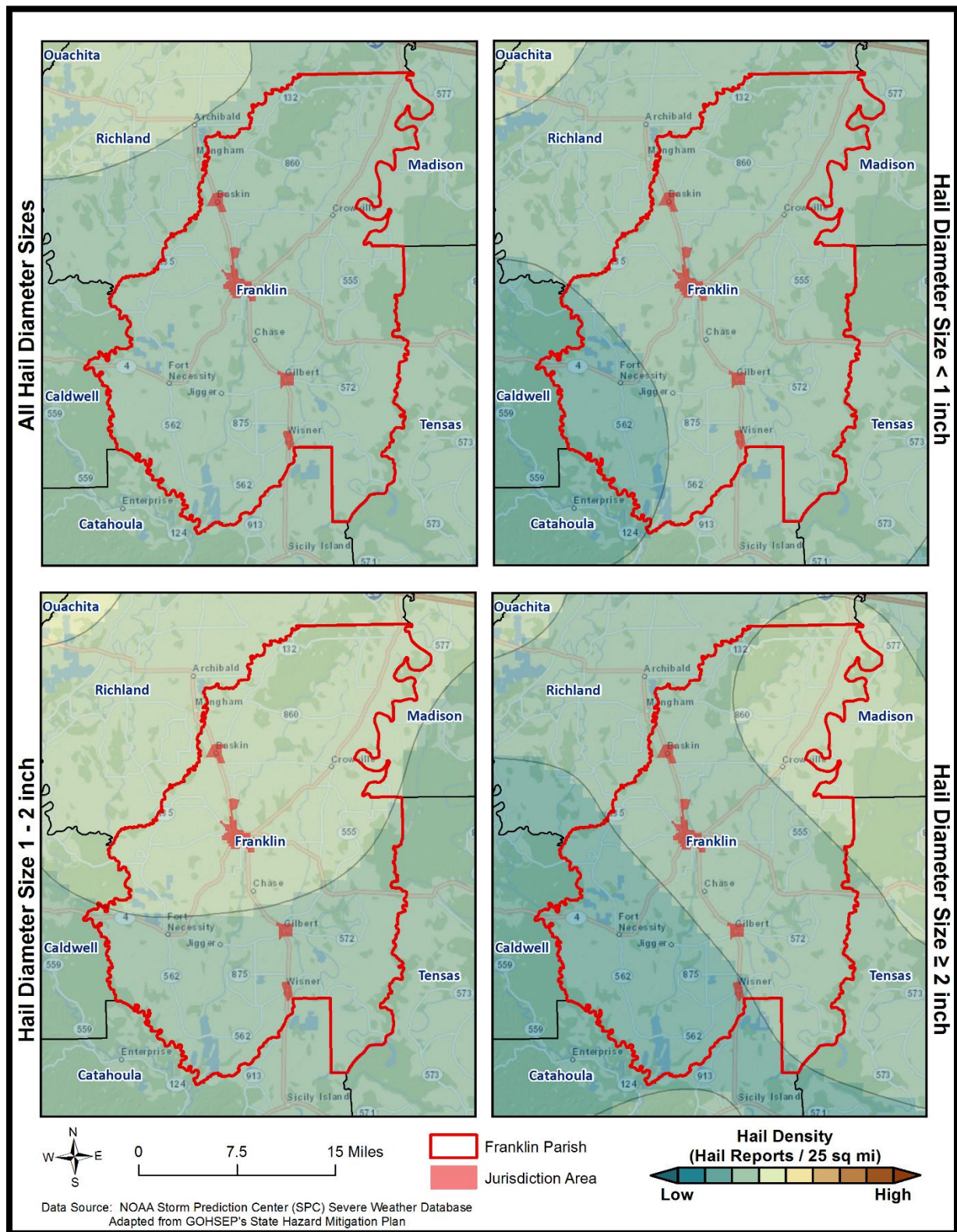


Figure 2-20: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2012  
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

Since 2009, there have been no significant hailstorm events in the unincorporated areas of Franklin Parish and the incorporated areas of Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner.

#### *Frequency*

Based on historical data from SHELDUS for the past 25 years, it is estimated the probability of occurrence for a significant hailstorm event is approximately 52%. The probability was determined based on a review of significant hail data that has caused damages in the last 25 years, in which Franklin Parish has had 13 recorded events.

#### *Estimated Potential Losses*

According to the SHELDUS database, property damage due to hailstorms in Franklin Parish have totaled approximately \$1,211,592 since 1989. A list of total damages by event can be found in [Table 2-36](#). To estimate the potential losses of a hail event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events was divided by the total number of years of available wind data in SHELDUS (1989 – 2014). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$48,464. [Table 2-37](#) provides an estimate of potential property losses for Franklin Parish since 2009.

*Table 2-36: Property Damage Caused by Hailstorms in Franklin Parish  
(Source: SHELDUS)*

Date	Property Damage
March 2, 2012	\$20,293

*Table 2-37: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Franklin Parish from Hailstorms*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Hailstorms for Franklin Parish				
Unincorporated Franklin Parish (68% of Population)	Baskin (1.2% of Population)	Gilbert (2.5% of Population)	Winnsboro (23.6% of Population)	Wisner (4.6% of Population)
\$32,947	\$593	\$1,216	\$11,458	\$2,250

There have been no deaths or injuries due to hailstorms from 1989 – 2014 in Franklin Parish.

#### *Vulnerability*

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

#### *High Winds*

##### *Location*

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

#### *Previous Occurrences / Extents*

The SHELDUS database reports a total of 119 thunderstorm wind events occurring within the boundaries of Franklin Parish between the years of 1989 to 2014. The significant thunderstorm wind events experienced in Franklin Parish have ranged in wind speed from 49 mph to 78 mph. Franklin Parish can expect to receive

thunderstorm winds up to 78 mph for future high wind events. The table below provides an overview of significant high wind events over the last five years:

*Table 2-38: Previous Occurrences for Thunderstorm High Wind Events in Franklin Parish*

Location	Date	Recorded Wind Speeds (mph)	Property Damage	Crop Damage
CROWVILLE	April 2, 2009	58	\$2,500	\$0
WISNER	May 3, 2009	58	\$0	\$3,000
WINNSBORO MUNI ARPT	August 1, 2009	63	\$4,000	\$0
LIDDIEVILLE	May 20, 2010	69	\$40,000	\$0
BASKIN	May 20, 2010	69	\$30,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	May 20, 2010	69	\$35,000	\$0
CROWVILLE	May 20, 2010	58	\$35,000	\$0
LONGVIEW	May 25, 2010	60	\$0	\$0
WINNSBORO	August 5, 2010	58	\$0	\$0
WINNSBORO MUNI ARPT	October 27, 2010	58	\$2,500	\$0
WINNSBORO	April 4, 2011	58	\$1,000	\$0
MASON	April 4, 2011	58	\$20,000	\$0
FT NECESSITY	April 4, 2011	58	\$1,000	\$0
BASKIN	April 27, 2011	75	\$125,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	April 27, 2011	78	\$280,000	\$0
WISNER	April 27, 2011	75	\$45,000	\$0
WISNER	June 3, 2011	58	\$8,000	\$0
WINNSBORO MUNI ARPT	April 2, 2012	63	\$12,000	\$0
METROPOLIS	May 21, 2012	61	\$0	\$0
FT NECESSITY	May 30, 2012	58	\$10,000	\$0
LONGVIEW	May 31, 2012	58	\$3,000	\$0
WINNSBORO MUNI ARPT	May 31, 2012	58	\$15,000	\$0
SWAMPERS	June 12, 2012	58	\$2,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	July 4, 2012	63	\$20,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	July 5, 2012	58	\$6,000	\$0
SWAMPERS	August 9, 2012	63	\$15,000	\$0
SWAMPERS	August 9, 2012	69	\$25,000	\$0
BUSHES	August 9, 2012	63	\$60,000	\$0
EXTENSION	October 17, 2012	58	\$15,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	December 20, 2012	58	\$10,000	\$0
CHASE	March 31, 2013	58	\$5,000	\$0
BASKIN	May 21, 2013	69	\$30,000	\$0



Location	Date	Recorded Wind Speeds (mph)	Property Damage	Crop Damage
WINNSBORO MUNI ARPT	July 11, 2013	58	\$15,000	\$0
HOLLY GROVE	October 31, 2013	58	\$100,000	\$0
EXTENSION	March 28, 2014	75	\$100,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	April 4, 2014	61	\$0	\$0
GILBERT	April 4, 2014	60	\$10,000	\$0
GILBERT	April 14, 2014	69	\$20,000	\$0
CHASE	April 14, 2014	75	\$20,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	June 9, 2014	58	\$10,000	\$0
LORELEIN	June 9, 2014	58	\$2,000	\$0
LIDDIEVILLE	June 28, 2014	58	\$2,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	June 28, 2014	60	\$4,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	July 2, 2014	60	\$2,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	July 23, 2014	62	\$0	\$0
GRIFFIN	December 23, 2014	61	\$3,000	\$0
WINNSBORO	June 24, 2015	49	\$1,000	\$0

#### Frequency

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

#### Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1989, there have been 119 significant wind events that have resulted in property damages according to the SHELUDS database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled \$2,799,497. To estimate the potential losses of a wind event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events was divided by the total number of years of available wind data in SHELUDS (1989 – 2014). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$111,980. The table below provides an estimate of potential property losses for Franklin Parish.

*Table 2-39: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Franklin Parish Resulting from High Winds*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Thunderstorm Winds for Franklin Parish				
Unincorporated Franklin Parish (68% of Population)	Baskin (1.2% of Population)	Gilbert (2.5% of Population)	Winnsboro (23.6% of Population)	Wisner (4.6% of Population)
\$76,127	\$1,370	\$2,809	\$26,476	\$5,198

There has been one reported injury and no fatalities as a result of a thunderstorm wind event over the 25-year record.

#### Vulnerability

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

### Lightning

#### Location

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

#### Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of five lightning events occurring within the boundaries of Franklin 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 Franklin Parish, which occur on a nearly monthly basis. The planning area can expect to have a lightning density of 11-12 flashes per sq. mile per year. The table below provides an overview of significant lightning strikes over the last five years:

*Table 2-40: Previous Occurrences of Significant Lightning Strikes in Franklin Parish from 2009 – 2014*  
(Source: NCDC and SHELDUS)

Location	Date	Summary	Property Damage
WINNSBORO	March 29, 2011	Lightning struck a police car antenna and traveled down the antenna blowing out the back window.	\$200
CROWVILLE	April 4, 2011	Lightning struck a house causing a fire along Longview Road. The house was partially burned.	\$70,000
SWAMPERS	April 4, 2011	Lightning struck a home along Lovers Lane causing a fire. The house completely burned.	\$120,000
WINNSBORO	August 9, 2012	Lightning struck a home in the incorporated area of Winnsboro.	\$10,000
LONGVIEW	April 6, 2014	Lightning struck a home in the Longview area causing a fire. The house was completely burned.	\$150,000

Since 2009, there have been no lightning events that have caused property damage or loss of life in the incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, and Wisner.

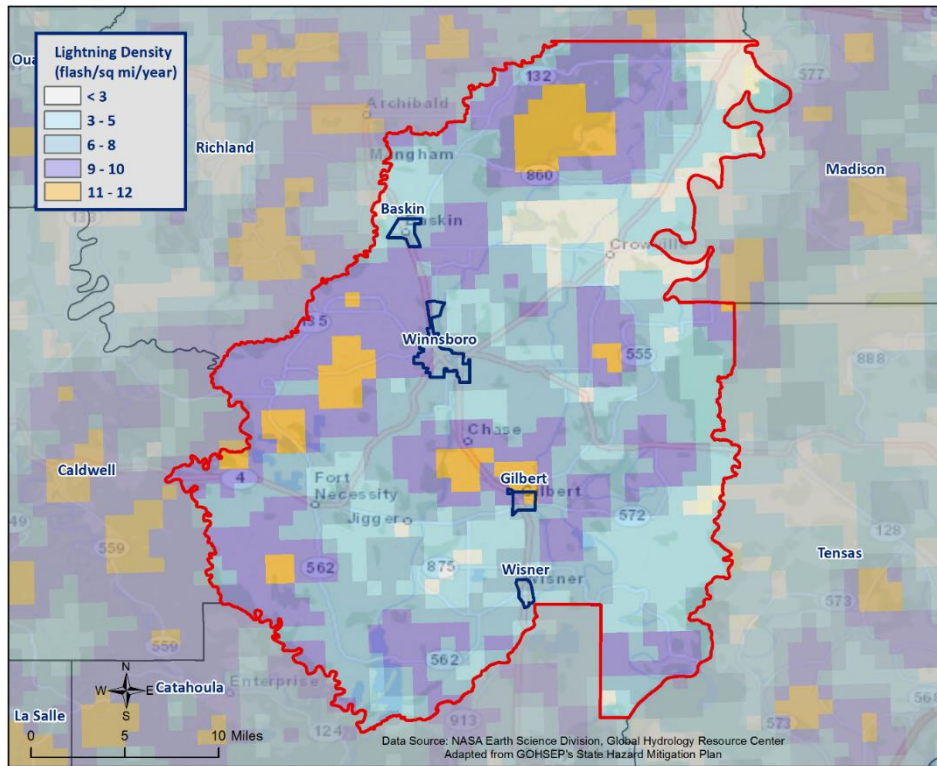


Figure 2-21: Lightning Density Reports for Franklin Parish

#### Frequency

Lightning can strike anywhere and is produced by every thunderstorm, so the chance of lightning occurring in Franklin Parish is high. However, lightning that meets the definition that is used by SHELDUS and the NCDC that actually results in damages to property and injury or death is a less likely event. According to SHELDUS, there have been five lightning events that have caused property damages or injuries over the last 25 years, establishing an annual probability of 20%.

#### Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1989, there have been five significant lightning events that have resulted in property damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with lightning events totaled \$230,237. 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 (1989 – 2014). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$9,209. The table on the following page provides an estimate of potential property losses for Franklin Parish.

*Table 2-41: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Franklin Parish from Lightning*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Lightning for Franklin Parish				
Unincorporated Franklin Parish (68% of Population)	Baskin (1.2% of Population)	Gilbert (2.5% of Population)	Winnsboro (23.6% of Population)	Wisner (4.6% of Population)
\$6,261	\$113	\$231	\$2,177	\$428

There has been one reported injury and no fatalities in Franklin Parish as a result of a lightning strikes over the 25-year record.

#### *Vulnerability*

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



## Tornadoes

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

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed; wind speed is then derived and estimated. This contrasts with the Saffir-Simpson scale used for hurricane classification, which is based on measured wind speed. *Table 2-42* 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 2-42: 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 2-43: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale*

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Location*

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

#### *Previous Occurrences / Extents*

SHELDUS reports a total of four tornadoes or waterspouts occurring within the boundaries of Franklin Parish between the years of 1989-2014. The tornadoes experienced in Franklin Parish have ranged from F0 to F3 on the F scale. The worst case scenario Franklin Parish can expect in the future is an EF3 tornado.

The tornado that caused the most damage to property occurred on November 13, 1972. The F2 tornado was responsible for \$278,657 in damage. The tornado touched down on the northern edge of Wisner destroying a newly build brick home and damaging the high school. The storm lifted over the high school and descended on a mobile home completely destroying the structure. The tornado responsible for the most injuries occurred on April 1, 1983, and injured four people. The tornado responsible for the most fatalities occurred on May 15, 1980. The tornado touched down west of Ft. Necessity and stuck a mobile home, causing one fatality.

Table 2-44: Historical Tornadoes in Franklin Parish with Locations from 1989-2014

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
January 21, 1999	1 mile path with a width of 200 yards. Destroyed one mobile home, a second story of a home, and caused minor damage to 20 other homes.	\$6,992	WISNER	F1
November 8, 2000	0.2 mile path with a width of 17 yards. A small tornado was reported by a pilot near Stark.	\$6,764	WISNER	F2
April 6, 2003	0.5 mile path with a width of 13 yards. Destroyed a mobile home and blew over a building that was currently under construction.	\$31,652	BASKIN	F0
September 25, 2005	0.2 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Damaged the roof of four hangars at the old Chennault Air Force Base.	\$238,563	CROWVILLE	F0

Since 2009, there have been no tornadoes impacting the incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, and Winnsboro. Since 2010, the year in which the last update to this hazard mitigation plan was written, Franklin Parish has had no tornadoes touchdown in the boundaries of the parish.

#### Frequency / Probability

Tornadoes are a sporadic occurrence within Franklin Parish, with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 16% based on the records for the past 25 years (1989-2014). The figure below displays the density of tornado touch downs in Franklin Parish and neighboring parishes.

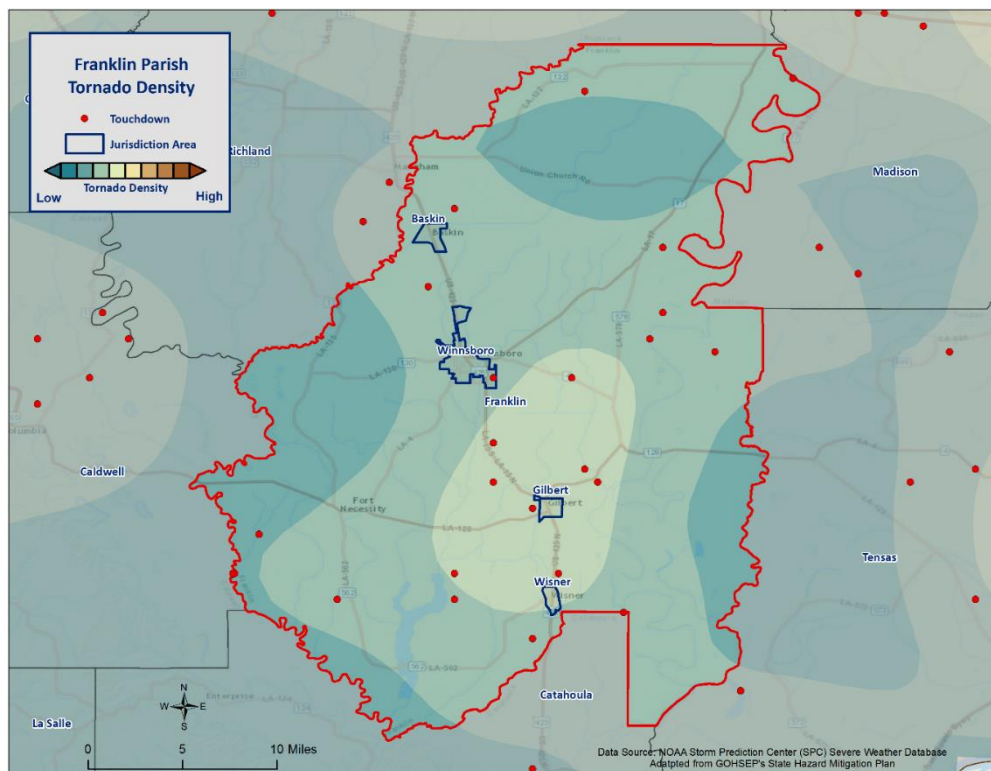


Figure 2-22: Location and Density of Tornadoes to Touch Down in Franklin Parish  
(Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

### *Estimated Potential Losses*

According to the SHELATUS database, there have been four tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage. The total damage from the actual claims for property is \$283,971, with an average cost of \$70,993 per tornado strike. When annualizing the total cost over the 25-year record, total annual losses based on tornadoes are estimated to be \$11,359. To provide an estimated annual estimated potential loss per jurisdiction, the 2010 Census population was used to assign the estimated potential losses proportionally across the jurisdictions. Based on the 2010 Census data, the following table provides an annual estimate of potential losses for Franklin Parish.

*Table 2-45: Estimated Annual Losses from Tornadoes in Franklin Parish*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Tornadoes for Franklin Parish				
Unincorporated Franklin Parish (68% of Population)	Baskin (1.2% of Population)	Gilbert (2.5% of Population)	Winnsboro (23.6% of Population)	Wisner (4.6% of Population)
\$7,722	\$139	\$285	\$2,686	\$527

*Table 2-46* presents an analysis of building exposure that is susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for Franklin Parish, along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

*Table 2-46: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in Franklin Parish*  
(Source: FEMA's Hazus 2.2)

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes Exposure Types (\$1,000)							
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education	Mobile Homes (%)
1,445,455	199,337	25,952	26,714	63,864	14,028	18,319	18.4%

There have been no fatalities or injuries due to tornadoes from 1989 to 2014.

In assessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 18.4% of all housing in Franklin Parish consists of manufactured housing. Based on location data collected in a previous hazard mitigation project, there are three known locations where manufactured housing is concentrated. Each of those three locations have an overall number of manufactured houses ranging from nine to 23. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in *Figure 2-23* on the next page.

Manufactured housing is more likely to sustain damage from a tornado than any other residential structure. The highest concentration of manufactured home parks is located in the unincorporated areas of Franklin Parish (*Table 2-47*). However, this does not influence the risk associated with a tornado event since they strike at random, making all structures and population within the planning area equally vulnerable.

Table 2-47: Manufactured Home Distribution throughout Franklin Parish

Location	Number of Manufactured Home Parks	% of Manufactured Home Parks
Unincorporated Area	2	66.7%
Baskin	0	0.0%
Gilbert	0	0.0%
Winnsboro	1	33.3%
Wisner	0	0.0%

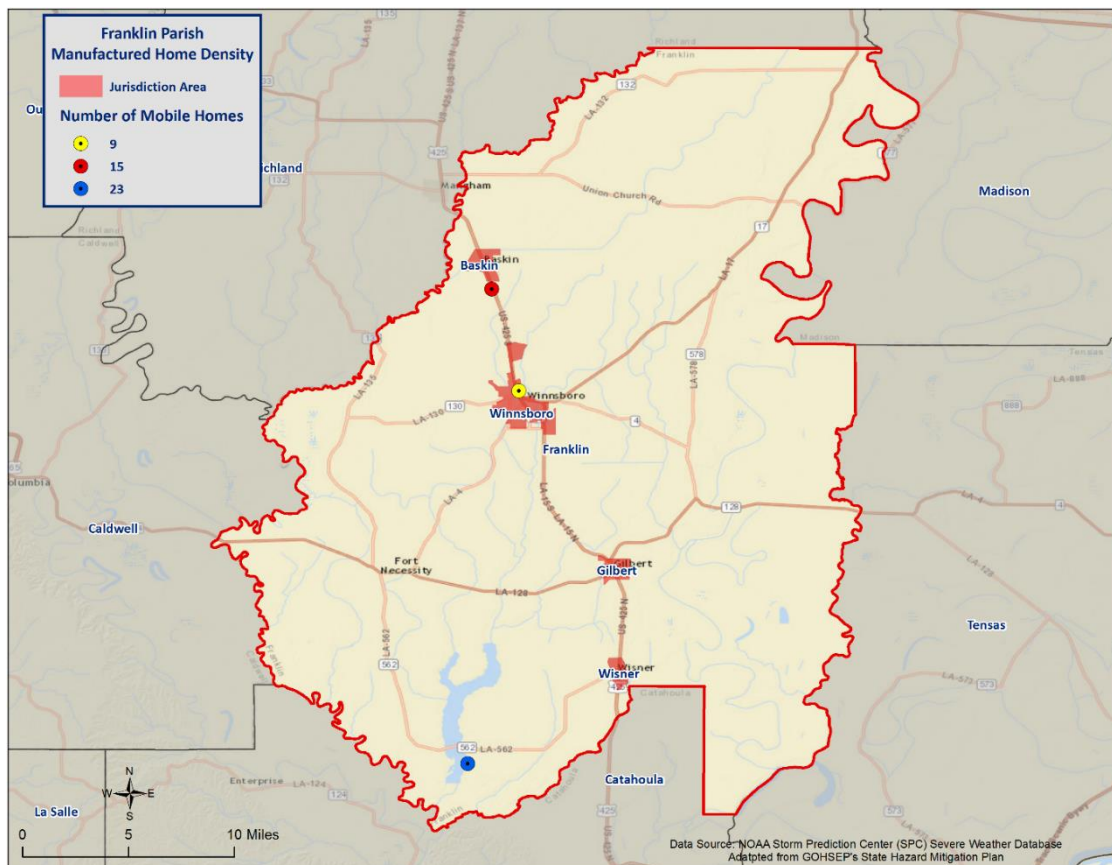


Figure 2-23: Location and Approximate Number of Units in Manufactured Housing Locations throughout Franklin Parish

### Vulnerability

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



### Tropical Cyclones

Tropical cyclones are among the worst hazards that Louisiana faces. These spinning, low-pressure air masses draw surface air into their centers and attain strength ranging from weak tropical waves to the most intense hurricanes. Usually, these storms begin as clusters of oceanic thunderstorms off the western coast of Africa, moving westward in the trade wind flow. The spinning of these thunderstorm clusters begins because of the formation of low pressure in a perturbation in the westerly motion of the storms associated with differential impacts of the Earth's rotation. The west-moving, counterclockwise-spinning collection of storms, now called a tropical disturbance, may then gather strength as it draws humid air toward its low-pressure center. This results in the formation of a tropical depression (defined when the maximum sustained surface wind speed is 38 mph or less), then a Tropical Cyclone (when the maximum sustained surface wind ranges from 39 mph to 73 mph), and finally a hurricane (when the maximum sustained surface wind speeds exceed 73 mph). On the next page, [Table 2-48](#) presents the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, which categorizes tropical cyclones based on sustained winds.

Table 2-48: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

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

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

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

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

#### *Location*

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

### *Previous Occurrences / Extents*

The central Gulf of Mexico coastline is among the most hurricane-prone locations in the United States, and hurricanes can affect every part of the state. The SHELATUS database reports a total of six tropical cyclone events occurring within the boundaries of Franklin Parish between the years 2002 and 2014 (*Table 2-49*). The tropical cyclone events experienced in Franklin Parish include depressions, storms, and hurricanes. As a worst case scenario, Franklin Parish can expect to experience hurricanes at the Category 1 level in the future.

*Table 2-49: Historical Tropical Cyclone Events in Franklin Parish from 2002- 2014*

(Source: SHELATUS)

Date	Name	Storm Type At Time of Impact
October 3, 2002	Lili	Hurricane –Category 1
August 29, 2005	Katrina	Tropical Storm
September 24, 2005	Rita	Hurricane – Category 1
September 13, 2007	Humberto	Tropical Depression
September 1, 2008	Gustav	Tropical Storm
August 2012	Isaac	Tropical Storm

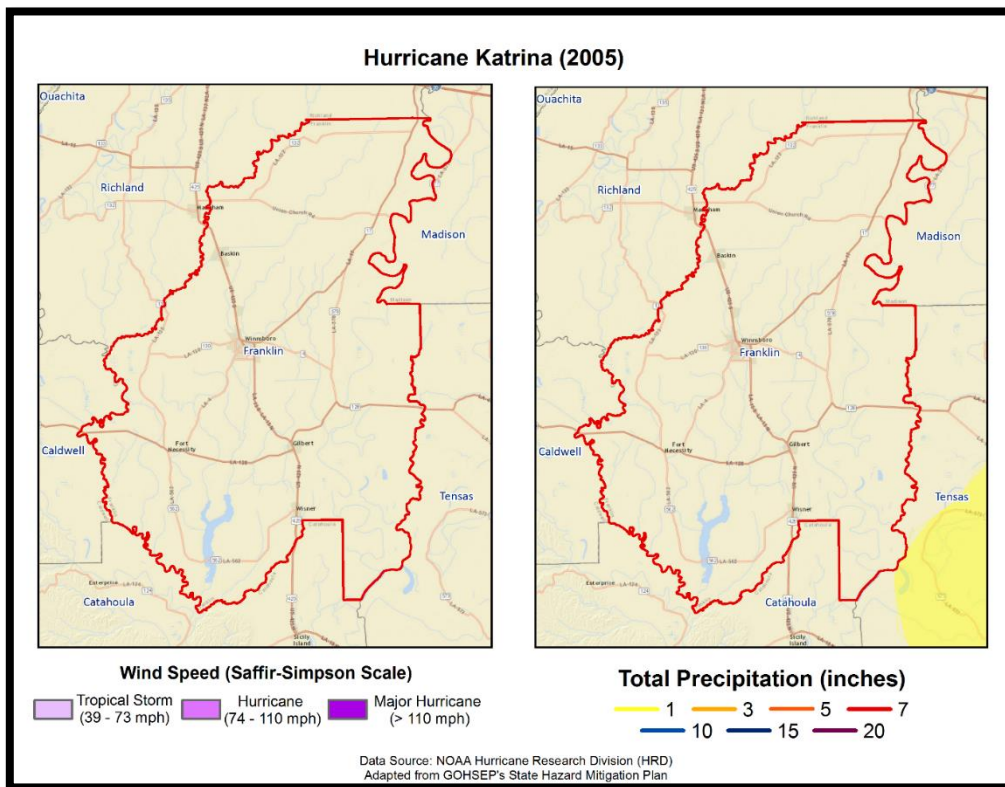
### *Hurricane Lili (2002)*

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

The strongest winds from Hurricane Lili were felt near and to the east of the decaying eye wall which moved through Franklin Parish. Numerous instances of downed trees and power lines were reported throughout the parish. While the wind damage was scattered throughout the parish, very little if any, structural damage was reported.

### *Hurricane Katrina (2005)*

Hurricane Katrina was one of the strongest and most destructive hurricanes on record to impact the coast of the United States. The National Hurricane Center ranked Katrina as the costliest storm (both before and after adjusting for inflation) and the third deadliest in the U.S. since 1851. The hurricane initially made landfall in Plaquemines Parish on August 29, 2005, as a Category 3 storm and continued on a north-northeast track, with a second landfall occurring near the Louisiana-Mississippi border. Hurricane Katrina caused widespread devastation along the central Gulf Coast states. Following the passage of Katrina, the flooding of New Orleans was catastrophic, resulting in the displacement of more than 250,000 people. In Franklin Parish, Hurricane Katrina caused \$477,126 in property damage and over \$6 million in crop damage.

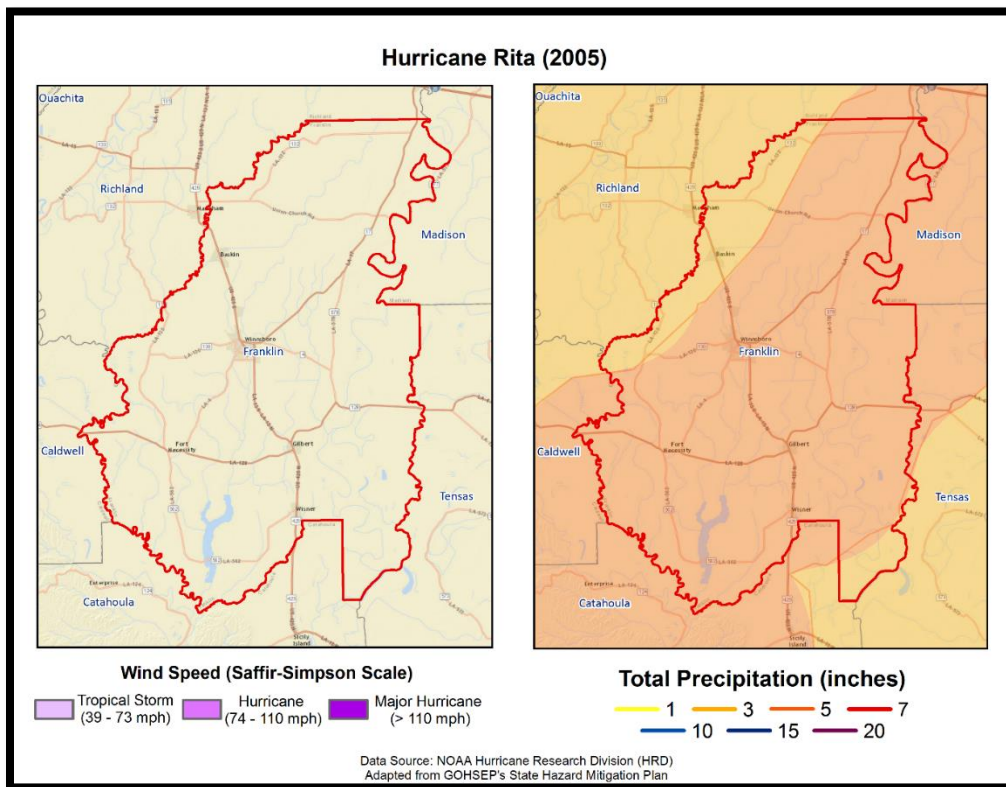


*Figure 2-24: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in Franklin Parish for Hurricane Katrina*

#### Hurricane Rita (2005)

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





*Figure 2-25: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in Franklin Parish for Hurricane Rita*

Hurricane Rita was the most powerful hurricane to impact southwestern Louisiana since Hurricane Audrey in 1957. Estimated damages in southwest Louisiana totaled near \$4 billion, with the majority of those losses occurring in Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes. Entire towns were destroyed in Cameron Parish, including downtown Cameron, Creole, Holly Beach, and Grand Chenier. An estimated 90 to 95 percent of the homes in the parish were severely damaged or destroyed. Storm surge values were estimated around 15 feet in parts of Cameron Parish. In Franklin Parish, Hurricane Rita caused \$397,605 in property damage and \$768,704 in crop damage.

#### Hurricane Humberto (2007)

In 2007, southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana were impacted by Hurricane Humberto, which was a rapidly developing storm that made landfall on September 13th as a Category 1 hurricane. Hurricane Humberto tracked into a northeasterly direction along the Texas coastline between High Island, Texas and Sea Rim State Park, then onward into the state of Louisiana. The most significant damages occurred in Jefferson, Orange, and Newton counties in Texas. Tropical Depression Humberto brought 25 to 30 mph wind gusts to portions of Franklin Parish before dissipating. No damage was reported and only a few inches of rain fell on the parish.

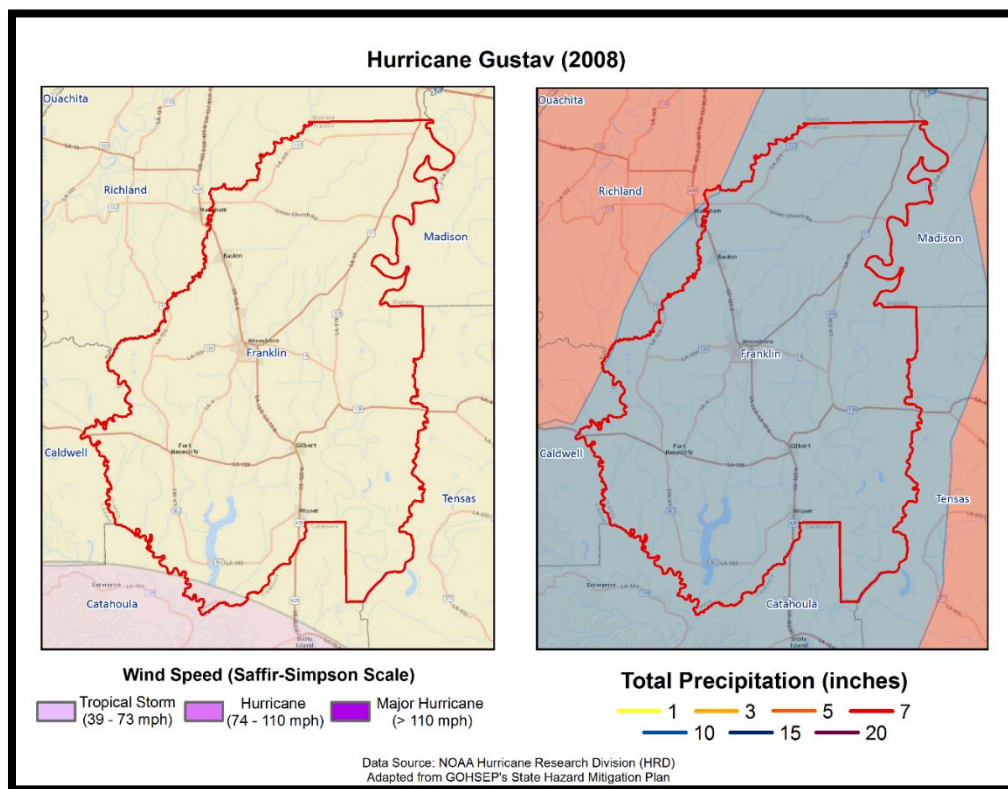
#### Hurricane Gustav (2008)

Hurricane Gustav entered the southeast Gulf of Mexico as a major Category 3 hurricane on August 31, 2008, 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 117 mph (102 kts) at a USGS site at the Houma Navigational Canal and at the Pilot Station East C-MAN 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 11 inches.

Gustav produced widespread wind damage across southeast Louisiana, especially in the area from Houma and Thibodaux through the greater Baton Rouge area. Hurricane force wind gusts occurred also across the inland areas, including the Baton Rouge area and surrounding parishes. A peak wind gust of 91 mph was recorded at the Baton Rouge (Ryan Field) Airport at 1:12 PM CST. This was only one mph less than the highest wind gust recorded during Hurricane Betsy in 1965. After the storm, the electric utility serving most of southeast Louisiana reported 75 to 100 percent of utility customers were without power, in areas ranging from Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes northwest through the Baton Rouge area to central Louisiana and southwest Mississippi. 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 were also damaged. 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.

In Franklin Parish, tropical storm forces winds occurred as the outer edges of Hurricane Gustav moved across the area. Numerous trees and power lines were damaged due to high winds. Tree damage was widespread across the parish as wind gusts peaked between 50 and 60 mph for several hours. Many roads were blocked by downed trees and the power outages were extensive. Sustained winds were approximately 40 mph.



*Figure 2-26: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in Franklin Parish for Hurricane Gustav*

#### Hurricane Isaac (2012)

Hurricane Isaac made landfall in southeast sections of Louisiana, however tropical storm conditions were felt well to the west of the center. No injuries or deaths were reported. Scattered power outages and downed trees occurred. As the system lifted north of the area flash flooding occurred in Rapides Parish as rain bands sat over the same location. The highest surge occurred at Amerada Pass where a storm tide rose to 3.46 feet resulting in a surge of 2.18 feet. Tides were actually pushed out at most coastal locations while the hurricane was making landfall resulting in tides at some locations 1 to 3 feet below normal and boats being stranded for several hours. In Franklin Parish, scattered trees and power outages were reported throughout the parish.

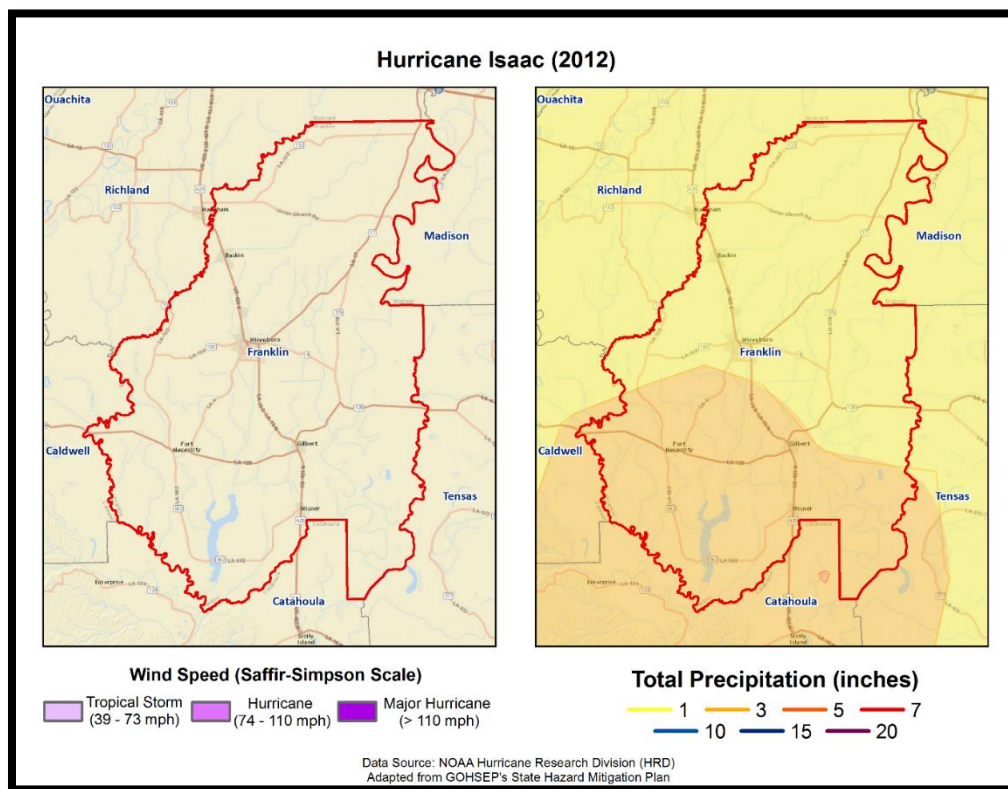


Figure 2-27: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in Franklin Parish for Hurricane Isaac

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

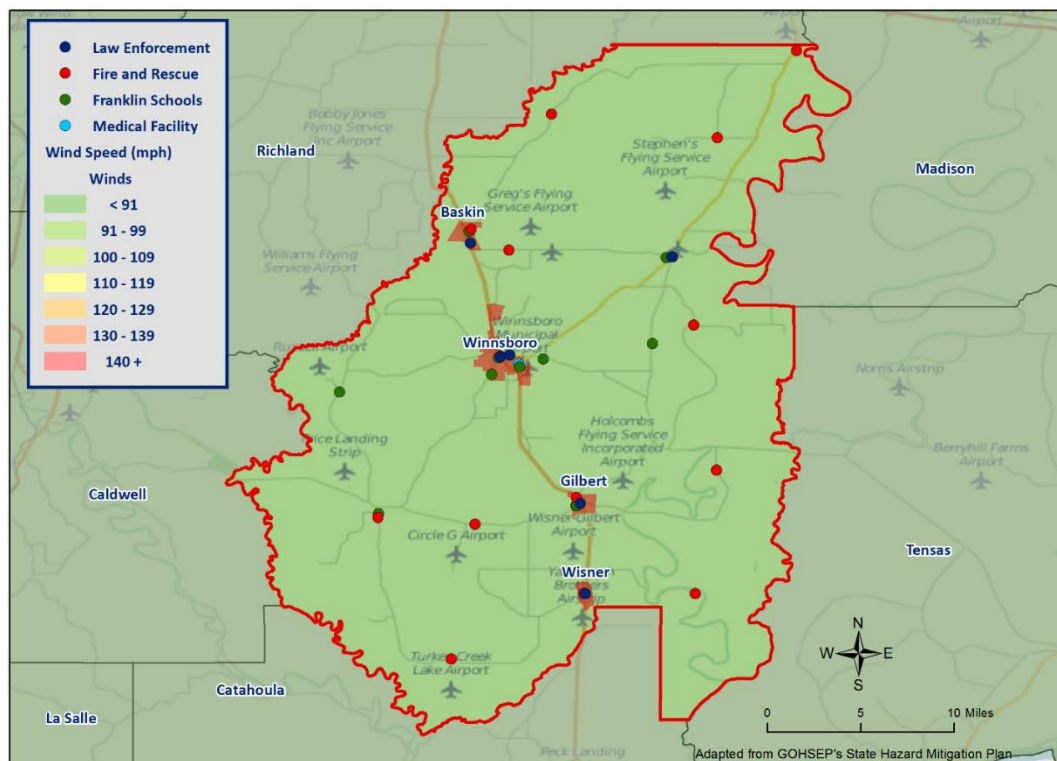


Figure 2-28: Winds Zones for Franklin Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

### *Frequency / Probability*

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that regularly impact Franklin Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone is estimated at 24% for Franklin Parish and its municipalities, with six events occurring within 25 years. The tropical cyclone season for the Atlantic Basin is from June 1st through November 30<sup>th</sup>, with most of the major hurricanes (Saffir-Simpson Categories 3, 4, & 5) occurring between the months of August and October.

### *Estimated Potential Losses*

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

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

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	\$1,554,871
Baskin	\$26,186
Gilbert	\$53,712
Winnsboro	\$506,194
Wisner	\$99,383
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,240,347</b>

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

*Table 2-51: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for each Jurisdiction in Franklin Parish  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
Unincorporated	\$1,554,871	\$1,167,640,000	0.1%
Baskin	\$26,186	\$24,944,000	0.1%
Gilbert	\$53,712	\$42,840,000	0.1%
Winnsboro	\$506,194	\$469,280,000	0.1%
Wisner	\$99,383	\$88,965,000	0.1%

Based on the Hazus 2.2 Hurricane Model, estimated total losses were 0.1% of the total estimated value of all assets for the unincorporated area of Franklin Parish, and the incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner.

The Hazus 2.2 Hurricane Model also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for each jurisdiction by sector are listed in the tables on the following pages.



*Table 2-52: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Franklin Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$3,069
Commercial	\$18,626
Government	\$1,023
Industrial	\$1,989
Religious / Non-Profit	\$5,227
Residential	\$1,523,603
Schools	\$1,333
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,554,871</b>

*Table 2-53: Estimated Losses in Baskin for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Baskin	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$52
Commercial	\$314
Government	\$17
Industrial	\$33
Religious / Non-Profit	\$88
Residential	\$25,659
Schools	\$22
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$26,186</b>

*Table 2-54: Estimated Losses in Gilbert for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Gilbert	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$106
Commercial	\$643
Government	\$35
Industrial	\$69
Religious / Non-Profit	\$181
Residential	\$52,632
Schools	\$46
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$53,712</b>

*Table 2-55: Estimated Losses in Winnsboro for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Winnsboro	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$999
Commercial	\$6,064
Government	\$333
Industrial	\$647
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,702
Residential	\$496,015
Schools	\$434
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$506,194</b>

*Table 2-56: Estimated Losses in Wisner for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Wisner	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$196
Commercial	\$1,191
Government	\$65
Industrial	\$127
Religious / Non-Profit	\$334
Residential	\$97,385
Schools	\$85
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$99,383</b>

### *Threat to People*

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

*Table 2-57: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in Franklin Parish  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	<b>14,118</b>	<b>14,118</b>	<b>100%</b>
Baskin	<b>254</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100%</b>
Gilbert	<b>521</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100%</b>
Winnsboro	<b>4,910</b>	<b>4910</b>	<b>100%</b>
Wisner	<b>964</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,767</b>	<b>20,767</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

*Table 2-58: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Franklin Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	14,118	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	1,062	7.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	3,614	25.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	2,303	16.3%
White	9,470	67.1%
Minority	4,648	32.9%

*Table 2-59: Vulnerable Populations in Baskin for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Baskin		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	254	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	18	7.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	64	25.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	34	13.4%
White	234	92.1%
Minority	20	7.9%

*Table 2-60: Vulnerable Populations in Gilbert for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Gilbert		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	521	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	33	6.3%
Persons Under 18 Years	130	25.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	105	20.2%
White	353	67.8%
Minority	168	32.3%

*Table 2-61: Vulnerable Populations in Winnsboro for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Winnsboro		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	4,910	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	531	10.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,566	31.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	699	14.2%
White	1,538	31.3%
Minority	3,372	68.7%

*Table 2-62: Vulnerable Populations in Wisner for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Wisner		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	964	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	65	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	237	24.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	227	23.6%
White	531	55.1%
Minority	433	44.9%

#### *Vulnerability*

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

### Winter Storms

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

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

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

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

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

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



*Table 2-63: Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index*

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

*Location*

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

*Previous Occurrences / Extents*

According to SHELUS, there have been nine reported winter storm events that have occurred within the boundaries of Franklin Parish between the years of 1989 and 2014. The table on the next page provides a brief synopsis of each event since 2009. Based on historic data, Franklin Parish can expect an ice damage index of 2 on the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index.

*Table 2-64: Previous Occurrences for Winter Storm Events*

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage
January 1, 2010	A strong arctic air mass caused a prolonged cold period in the parish. Due to the duration of the cold, the hard freeze caused the breaking of water lines, frozen pipes in homes, freezing of wells, and the sticking of water valves.	\$160,250	\$0
February 11, 2010	Heavy snow affected the parish due to a low pressure system that tracked across the parish. Between five and six inches of snow fell across Franklin Parish with six inches reported in the incorporated area of Winnsboro.	\$427,334	\$0
February 23, 2015	A cold front moved through the region causing sleet with a mixture of snow. This caused icy road conditions throughout the parish, and multiple accidents occurred due to icy road conditions.	\$6,000	\$0
March 5, 2015	A mixture of freezing rain and sleet fell across Franklin Parish. Approximately one half inch of sleet was reported in the parish including the incorporated areas of Winnsboro, Baskin, Gilbert, and Wisner.	\$0	\$0

Based on previous winter storm events, the worst-case scenario for the unincorporated area of Franklin Parish and the incorporated areas Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner is approximately six inches of snow accumulation and one half inch of ice accumulation.

#### *Frequency / Probability*

With nine recorded events in 25 years, winter storm events within the boundaries of Franklin Parish have an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 36% based on the SHELDUS dataset.

#### *Estimated Potential Losses*

Since 1989, there have been nine reported winter weather events that have resulted in property and/or crop damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with these storms have totaled \$3,159,422. To estimate the potential losses of a winter weather event on an annual basis, the total damage recorded for winter weather events was divided by the total number of years of available winter weather data in SHELDUS (1989 – 2014). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$126,377. To assess potential losses to the participating jurisdictions, the 2010 Census population was used to assign the estimated potential losses proportionally across the jurisdictions. The table on the next page provides an estimate of potential property losses for Franklin Parish based on the 2010 Census data.

*Table 2-65: Estimated Annual Losses for Winter Weather Events in Franklin Parish*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Winter Weather for Franklin Parish				
Unincorporated Franklin Parish (68% of Population)	Baskin (1.2% of Population)	Gilbert (2.5% of Population)	Winnsboro (23.6% of Population)	Wisner (4.6% of Population)
\$85,915	\$1,546	\$3,171	\$29,880	\$5,866

Since 1989, there have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of winter weather in Franklin Parish.

#### *Vulnerability*

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

### *Dam Failure*

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

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

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

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

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

### *Location*

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

### *Previous Occurrences / Extents*

There have been no reported dam failures in Franklin Parish from 1989-2014. Dam information including the extent of dam failures has been requested from the USACE. Franklin Parish is awaiting a response from the USACE, and will continue to work to update this information as new data is received.

*Frequency / Probability*

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

### Levee Failure

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

The northern half of Louisiana is protected by levees on the Ouachita River, under the authority of the Vicksburg District of the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE). The Vicksburg District encompasses 68,000 mi<sup>2</sup> 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 mi<sup>2</sup> of Louisiana south of Alexandria, including 961 miles of river levees in the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, 449 miles of river levees in the Atchafalaya Basin, and 340 miles of hurricane-protection levees. Other levees have been built along stretches of rivers throughout Louisiana by local levee districts and private citizens. The data regarding these non-federal levees are managed by the individual entity responsible for construction and subsequent maintenance and are not kept in a consistent format for comprehensive hazard analysis.

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

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

### Location

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

### Previous Occurrences / Extents

There have been no reported levee failures in Franklin Parish from 1989 to 2014. Levee information including the extent of a levee failure has been requested from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Franklin Parish is awaiting a response from the USACE, and will continue to update this information as new data is received.

### Frequency / Probability

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



### 3. Capability Assessment

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

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

#### Policies, Plans, and Programs

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

Table 3-1: Franklin Parish Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and Regulatory						
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.						
	Franklin Parish	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnboro	Winser	
<b>Plans</b>	<b>Yes / No</b>					
Comprehensive / Master Plan	no	No	No	No	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	yes	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	yes	No	No	No	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	yes	No	No	No	yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	yes	No	No	No	No	
Transportation Plan	yes	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	yes	No	No	No	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	no	No	No	No	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	no	No	No	No	No	
<b>Building Code, Permitting and Inspections</b>	<b>Yes / No</b>					
Building Code	yes	No	No	No	No	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	no	No	No	No	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	no	No	No	No	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	No	No	No	No	
<b>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</b>	<b>Yes / No</b>					
Zoning Ordinance	yes	No	No	No	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	yes	No	No	No	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	no	No	No	No	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	no	No	No	No	No	
Other	no	No	No	No	No	

#### Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances

The Franklin Parish Police Jury provides oversight for building permits and codes for the unincorporated portion of the parish, as well as any land use planning and parish ordinances where applicable.

As of the 2016 update, Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions ensure that all adopted building codes are enforced and in compliance relating to the construction of any structure within the boundaries of the parish. Building permits are required prior to beginning any type of construction or renovation projects, installation of electrical wiring, plumbing or gas piping, moving manufactured/modular or portable buildings, and reroofing or demolitions.

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

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

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

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

### Administration, Technical, and Financial

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

*Table 3-2: Franklin Parish Administrative 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.						
	Franklin Parish	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Winser	
<b>Administration</b>	Yes / No					
Planning Commission	yes	No	No	No	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	yes	No	No	No	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	yes	No	No	No	No	
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Staff</b>	Yes / No; FT/PT; % Hazard Mitigation					
Chief Building Official	yes	No	No	No	No	
Floodplain Administrator	yes	No	No	No	No	
Emergency Manager	yes	No	No	No	No	
Community Planner	yes	No	No	No	No	
Civil Engineer	yes	No	No	No	No	
GIS Coordinator	yes	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writer	yes	No	No	No	No	
Other	no	No	No	No	No	
<b>Technical</b>	Yes / No					
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	yes	No	No	No	No	
Hazard Data & Information	no	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writing	no	No	No	No	No	
Hazus Analysis	no	No	No	No	No	
Other	no	No	No	No	No	

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

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

*Table 3-3: Franklin Parish Financial Capabilities*

Financial						
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.						
	Franklin Parish	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Winser	
Funding Resource	Yes / No					
Capital Improvements project funding	yes	No	No	No	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	no	No	No	No	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	no	No	No	No	No	
Impact fees for new development	no	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	no	No	No	No	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	yes	No	No	No	No	
Other Funding Programs	yes	No	No	No	No	

### Education and Outreach

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

Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions have existing education and outreach programs to implement mitigation activities, as well as to communicate risk and hazard related information to its communities. The existing programs are outlined below.

*Table 3-4: Franklin Parish Education and Outreach Capabilities*

Education and Outreach						
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities communicate hazard-related information.						
	Franklin Parish	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Winser	
Program / Organization	Yes / No					
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	no	No	No	No	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	no	No	No	No	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	yes	No	No	No	No	
Storm Ready certification	yes	No	No	No	No	
Firewise Communities certification	no	No	No	No	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	no	No	No	No	No	
Other	no	No	No	No	No	

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

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

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

- Unincorporated Franklin Parish
- Village of Baskin
- Village of Gilbert
- City of Winnsboro
- Town of Wisner

### Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

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

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

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

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



During the last update, 38 Louisiana communities participated. Mandeville, Shreveport, and Jefferson and East Baton Rouge Parishes had the best classifications in the state, class 7. As of the 2016 update, Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, and Terrebonne Parishes all lead the state with best classifications, class 6.

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

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

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

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

As of May 2012, 310 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's NFIP. Of these communities, 41 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Of the top fifty Louisiana communities, in terms of total flood insurance policies held by residents, 27 participate in the CRS. The remaining 23 communities present an outreach opportunity for encouraging participation in the CRS.

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

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

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

In 2011<sup>1</sup>, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) completed a comprehensive review of the Community Rating System that will result in the release of a new CRS Coordinator's Manual.

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

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

The 2013 CRS Coordinator's Manual changes will impact each CRS community differently. Some communities will see an increase in the points they receive since points for certain activities have increased (e.g., Activity 420 Open Space Preservation). Other communities will receive fewer points for certain activities (e.g., Activity 320 Map Information Service). It is likely that some communities with marginal CRS class 9 programs will have to identify new CRS credits in order to remain in the CRS.

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

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

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

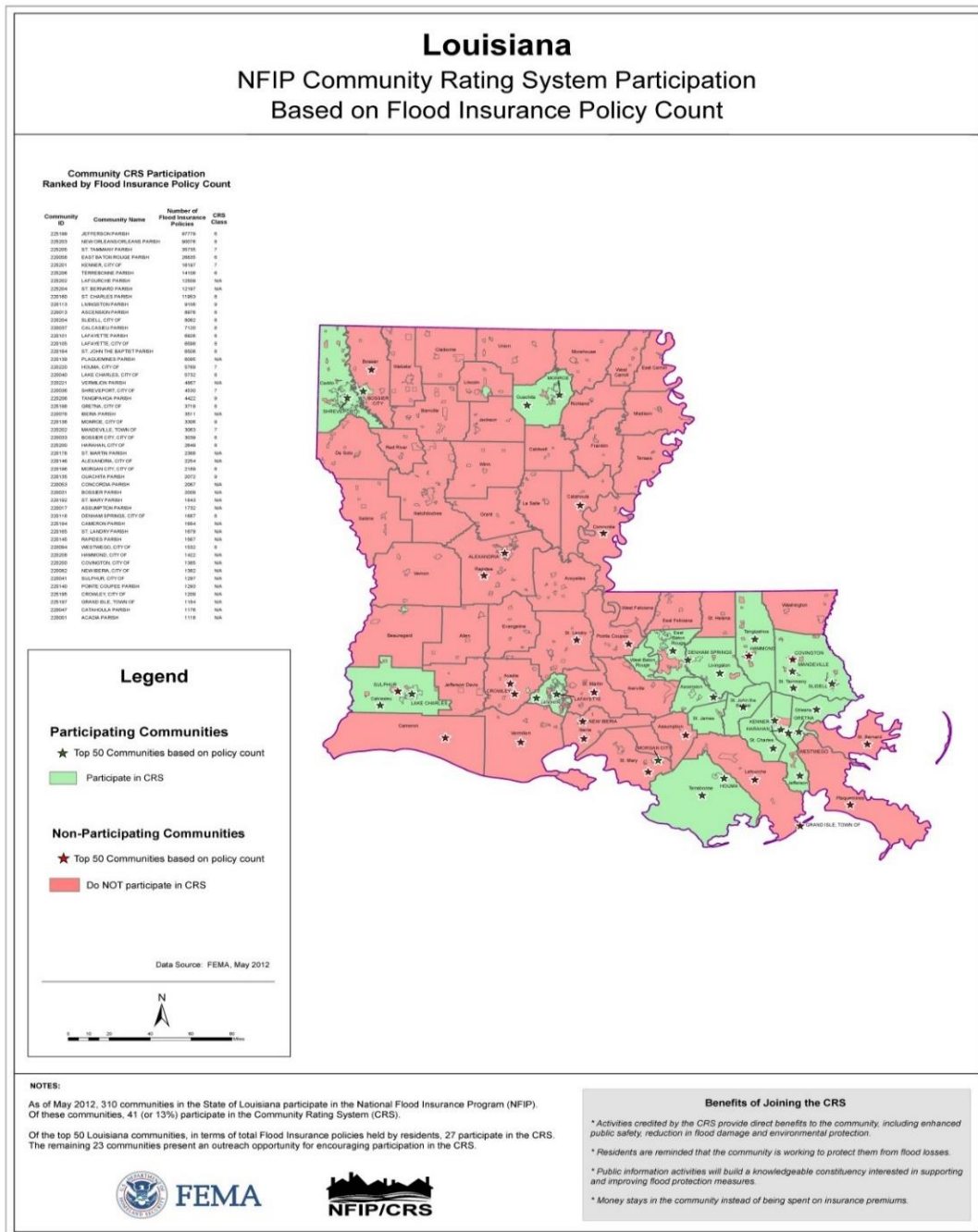


Figure 3-2: Louisiana CRS NFIP Participation  
(Source: FEMA<sup>2</sup>)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-2128-31471-9581/ks\\_ky\\_la\\_crs\\_may\\_2012\\_508.zip](http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-2128-31471-9581/ks_ky_la_crs_may_2012_508.zip)

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

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

**\*\*More information on the Community Rating System can be found at [www.fema.gov/nfip/crs.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/nfip/crs.shtm)\*\***

### NFIP Worksheets

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

## 4. Mitigation Strategy

### Introduction

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

Franklin Parish confirmed the goals, objectives, actions, and projects over the period of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2016 update are a product of analysis and review of the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, under the coordination of the Franklin Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2011 plan, for review from August 2015 – March 2016.

An online public opinion survey was conducted of Franklin Parish residents from November 2015 – February 2016. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Franklin Parish. 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. No feedback was received from the citizens of Franklin Parish as a result of this survey.

The full Franklin Parish survey can be found at the following link:

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

During the public meeting in January 2016, the committee discussed the status of the projects from 2011 and the proposed actions for the 2016 update. Committee members then agreed on the submission of each project based on feasibility for funding, ease of completion and other community specific factors. The actions were later prioritized.

### Goals

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

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

- **Goals** are general guidelines that explain what the parish wants to achieve. Goals are expressed as broad policy statements representing desired long-term results.
- **Action Items** are the specific steps (projects, policies, and programs) that advance a given goal. They are highly focused, specific, and measurable.

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

The goals are as follows:

- Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
- Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
- Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
- Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards

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

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

### [2016 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions](#)

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



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

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

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

Franklin 2011 Hazard Mitigation Action Update

Franklin Parish - Mitigation Action Update					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
F1: Drainage Improvements	Improve drainage ways including, but not limited to, enlarging any inferior culverts and replacing any substandard bridges where necessary.	Parish Budget, Grant Funding	Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds)	Carried Over
F2: Drainage Evaluation	Develop a master drainage plan which will evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine best method of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommended projects resulting from drainage plan.	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget	Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds)	Ongoing
F3: Retrofitting of Structures	Harden critical facilities including, but not limited to, utilizing applicable floodproofing techniques, adding roof tie-downs and additional storm protecting features such as storm shutters or impact resistant glass, and add back up power supply/generators at these locations.	Parish Budget and HMGP Grants	OHLS/EP Director	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds) / Tornadoes / Hurricanes	Carried Over

Franklin Parish - Mitigation Action Update					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
F4: Everyday Operations	Continue day-to-day operations and handle increased surge capacity of critical facilities and services in the event of a hazard or disaster.	Staff Time / Local Funding / Grant Funding	Parish Emergency Manager	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds) / Tornadoes / Hurricanes	Ongoing
F5: Implementing New Initiatives	Implement new initiatives including, but not limited to, the Pilot Planning Grant Program (PPGP), Pilot Reconstruction, and Repetitive Flood Claims, developed by the State and FEMA.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Parish Emergency Manager	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds) / Tornadoes / Hurricanes	Ongoing
F6: Public Notification System	Implement a public notification system, such as sirens or a call down system with a backup communication.	Parish Budget / Grant Funding	Parish Emergency Manager	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds) / Tornadoes / Hurricanes	Carried Over
F7: Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	Parish Budget	Parish Emergency Manager	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds)	Ongoing
F8: Public Awareness	Increase public awareness of hazards and hazardous areas. Distribute public awareness information regarding flood hazards, SFHA's, and potential mitigation measures using the local newspaper, utility bill inserts, inserts in the phone book, and parish hazards awareness website, and an educational program for school age children or "how to" classes in retrofitting by local merchants. Integrate "Disaster Resistance Education" into the public school curriculum. Provide public education on the importance of maintaining the ditches.	Parish Budget	Parish School Board and Parish Emergency Manager	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds) / Tornadoes / Hurricanes	Ongoing

Franklin Parish - Mitigation Action Update					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
F9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on tornadoes, severe storms, and hurricanes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, and flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Parish and Town Budgets, Business and Industry	Mayors and Parish Emergency Manager	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds) / Tornadoes / Hurricanes	Carried Over
F10: Flood Preparation	Pursue elevation/ acquisition/ floodproofing/ reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for repetitive loss structures and severe repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Parish Budget and HMGP Grants	Floodplain Manager	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds) / Hurricanes	Completed
F11: Localized Drainage Projects	Investigate and implement localized interior drainage projects including, but not limited to, culvert upgrades, beams, retention ponds, and reduce flood potential where necessary.		Parish and Town Floodplain Managers / Public Works Director	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds)	Carried Over
F12: Community Rating System	Continue to participate in the "Community Rating system (CRS)" of the NFIP. Inform the public about the CRS program and the fact that it could result in a discount in Flood Insurance Premiums. Review the existing floodplain ordinance and see how it could be augmented to increase CRS potential and further reduce the flood insurance premiums.	Parish Budget	Floodplain Manager	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds)	Ongoing

Franklin Parish - Mitigation Action Update					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
F13: New Development Regulation	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	Parish Budget	Planning Director	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds) / Tornadoes / Hurricanes	Ongoing
F14: International Building Codes	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.	Parish Budget	Parish Police Jury	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds) / Tornadoes / Hurricanes	Ongoing

## Unincorporated Franklin – New Mitigation Actions

Franklin Parish Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
F1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after natural hazard events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
F2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
F3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New
F4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Franklin Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New



Franklin Parish Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
F5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclone, Tornadoes, Extreme Heat, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, Sinkholes, Dam/Levee Failure and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclone, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Extreme Heat	New
F6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) , Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Extreme Heat, Sinkholes	New
F7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
F8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Franklin as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Winter storm, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New
F9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New

Franklin Parish Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
F10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
F11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group / Grant Funding Opportunities	Participate in parish working group to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of Dam/Levee Failure. Seek and apply for future funding.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New
F12: Relocation Incentives	Offer relocation incentives to current flood hazard area residents and businesses to reduce repeated property damage and safety risks.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Sinkholes	New
F13: Water Conservation Measures	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of Drought	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP Director	Drought	New

## Village of Baskin - New Mitigation Actions

Village of Baskin - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
B1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after natural hazard events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
B2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
B3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New
B4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Baskin. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New

Village of Baskin - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
B5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclone, Tornadoes, Extreme Heat, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, Sinkholes, Dam/Levee Failure and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Extreme Heat	New
B6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) , Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Extreme Heat	New
B7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
B8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Baskin as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New

Village of Baskin - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
B9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
B10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
B11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group / Grant Funding Opportunities	Participate in parish working group to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of dam/Levee Failure. Seek and apply for future funding.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New
B12: Relocation Incentives	Offer relocation incentives to current flood hazard area residents and businesses to reduce repeated property damage and safety risks.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New
B13: Water Conservation Measures	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of Drought	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/Franklin Parish OHSEP Director	Drought	New

## Village of Gilbert - New Mitigation Actions

Village of Gilbert - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
G1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after natural hazard events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
G2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
G3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New
G4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Gilbert. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New



Village of Gilbert - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
G5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclone, Tornadoes, Extreme Heat, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, Sinkholes, Dam/Levee Failure and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Extreme Heat	New
G6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) , Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Extreme Heat	New
G7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
G8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Gilbert as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New

Village of Gilbert - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
G9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
G10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
G11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group / Grant Funding Opportunities	Participate in parish working group to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of dam/Levee Failure. Seek and apply for future funding.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New
G12: Relocation Incentives	Offer relocation incentives to current flood hazard area residents and businesses to reduce repeated property damage and safety risks.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New
G13: Water Conservation Measures	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of Drought	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office – Village of Gilbert/Franklin Parish OHSEP Director	Drought	New

## City of Winnsboro – New Mitigation Actions

City of Winnsboro - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after natural hazard events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
W2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
W3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New

City of Winnsboro - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Winnsboro. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
W5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclone, Tornadoes, Extreme Heat, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, Sinkholes, Dam/Levee Failure and winter storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Extreme Heat	New
W6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) , Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Extreme Heat	New
W7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New

City of Winnsboro - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Winnsboro as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New
W9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
W10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
W11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group / Grant Funding Opportunities	Participate in parish working group to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of dam/Levee Failure. Seek and apply for future funding.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New
W12: Relocation Incentives	Offer relocation incentives to current flood hazard area residents and businesses to reduce repeated property damage and safety risks.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - City of Winnsboro/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New
W13: Water Conservation Measures	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of Drought	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office – City of Winnsboro /Franklin Parish OHSEP Director	Drought	New

## Town of Wisner – New Mitigation Actions

Town of Wisner						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after natural hazard events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
W2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
W3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New



Town of Wisner						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Wisner. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
W5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclone, Tornadoes, Extreme Heat, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, Sinkholes, Dam/Levee Failure and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Extreme Heat	New
W6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) , Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Extreme Heat	New
W7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New

Town of Wisner						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Wisner as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New
W9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
W10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
W11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group / Grant Funding Opportunities	Participate in parish working group to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of dam/Levee Failure. Seek and apply for future funding.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure,	New
W12: Relocation Incentives	Offer relocation incentives to current flood hazard area residents and businesses to reduce repeated property damage and safety risks.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Dam Failure, Levee Failure	New
W13: Water Conservation Measures	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of Drought	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office – Town of Wisner/Franklin Parish OHSEP Director	Drought	New

### Action Prioritization

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

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

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

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

## Appendix A: Planning Process

### Purpose

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

### The Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in June 2015 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.

Franklin Parish includes four incorporated municipalities that participated in the plan update process, as well as the unincorporated areas of Franklin Parish – the Village of Baskin, Village of Gilbert, City of Winnsboro, and Town of Wisner. Franklin Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) invited communities' representatives to meetings, where they supplied critical infrastructure data and reviewed work-in-progress for the plan update.

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

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

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

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
6/1/2015	Initial Coordination	Telephone/ Email	No	Discuss with Parish HM coordinator and any Steering Committee members expectations and requirements of the project.
8/18/2015	Kick-Off Meeting	Franklin Parish OEP, Winnsboro, LA	No	Discuss with the plan steering committee expectations and requirements of the project. Assign plan worksheets to jurisdictions.
1/14/2016	Risk Assessment Overview	Franklin Parish Courthouse, Winnsboro, LA	No	Discuss and review the risk assessment with the steering committee discuss and review expectations for public meeting.
1/14/2016	Public Meeting	Franklin Parish Courthouse, Winnsboro, LA	Yes	The public meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Maps of the Franklin Parish communities were provide for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.
Ongoing	Public Survey Tool	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Franklin Parish. In addition, we asked about the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards. Survey Results: <a href="https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FranklinParish">https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FranklinParish</a>
2 Week Period	Public Plan Review	Various	Yes	Parish HM Website and Franklin Parish OHSEP

## Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

Phase	Month 1-2	Month 3-4	Month 5-6	Month 7-8	Month 9-10	Month 11	Month 12	Month 13
Plan Revision								
Data Collection								
Risk Assessment								
Public Input								
Mitigation Strategy and Actions								
Plan Review by GOHSEP and FEMA								
Plan Adoption								
Plan Approval								

## Coordination

The Franklin Parish OHSEP oversaw the coordination of the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee during the update process. The Franklin Parish OHSEP and participating jurisdictions were responsible for identifying members for the committee.

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

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

## Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement

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

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

- Participation in Hazard Mitigation Team meetings at the local and parish level
- Sharing local data and information
- Local action item development
- Plan document draft review
- Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan document by each jurisdiction following provisional approval by The State of Louisiana and FEMA



The 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal, or community stakeholders:

- Franklin Parish Government
- Franklin Parish OHSEP
- Frank Parish Police Jury
- City of Winnsboro
- Village of Baskin
- Village of Gilbert
- Town of Wisner
- Baskin Police Department

The OHSEP Director of Madison Parish, Earl Pinkney, was invited by the Franklin Parish OHSEP Director via telephone to participate in all meetings and activities as well in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. In addition, the participation of the GOHSEP Region 8 Coordinator during the process also contributed to neighboring community representation.

As part of the coordination and planning process, each jurisdiction was provided the State Required Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet. Jurisdictions with the capability to complete and return these worksheets returned them to assist with the 2016 update. The completed worksheets can be found in Appendix E – State Required Plan Update Worksheets.

Below is a detailed list of the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee:

Name	Title	Agency	Email	Address
Mitch Reynolds	Director	Franklin OHSEP	<a href="mailto:mitchreynolds@franklinsheriff.org">mitchreynolds@franklinsheriff.org</a>	6536 Main Street Winnsboro, LA 71295
Sam Boyd	Police Jury Member	Franklin Parish Police Jury	<a href="mailto:samboyd@fppj.org">samboyd@fppj.org</a>	6558 Main St. Winnsboro, LA 71295
Jackie Johnson	Mayor	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:jjohnson@live.com">jjohnson@live.com</a>	3814 Front St. Winnsboro, LA
Alice Wallace	Executive Secretary	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:awallace@live.com">awallace@live.com</a>	3814 Front St. Winnsboro, LA
Jean Clark	Mayor	Village of Baskin Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:baskin@inetsouth.net">baskin@inetsouth.net</a>	1325 LA-15 Baskin, LA
Danny Barber	Chief	Baskin Police Department	<a href="mailto:baskin@inetsouth.net">baskin@inetsouth.net</a>	1325 LA-15 Baskin, LA
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office	N/A	7564 Gilbert St. Gilbert, LA
Diane Parker	Village Clerk	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:dparker@yahoo.com">dparker@yahoo.com</a>	7564 Gilbert St. Gilbert, LA
Tom Moore	Mayor	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:townofwisner@yahoo.com">townofwisner@yahoo.com</a>	9530 Natchez St, Wisner, LA
C. Collins	Clerk	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:Townofwisner@yahoo.com">Townofwisner@yahoo.com</a>	9530 Natchez St, Wisner, LA
Earl Pinkney	Director	Madison Parish OHSEP	<a href="mailto:earlpink99@gmail.com">earlpink99@gmail.com</a>	100 North Cedar Street, Tallulah, LA
Joe Stewart	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP	<a href="mailto:Joe.stewart@la.gov">Joe.stewart@la.gov</a>	7667 Independence Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA

### 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 Franklin Parish programs and planning.

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

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

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

- Emergency Operations Plan (Parish)
- State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps
- Franklin Parish 2011 Hazard Mitigation Plan

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

### Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities

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

#### Meeting #1: Coordination Discussion

**Date:** June 1, 2015

**Location:** Email

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

**Public Initiation:** No

**Invitees Included:** Franklin Parish OHSEP, SDMI Staff, GOHSEP Regional Coordinator

#### Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off

**Date:** August 18, 2015

**Location:** Winnsboro, 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:**

Name	Title	Agency
Mitch Reynolds	Director	Franklin OHSEP
Sam Boyd	Police Jury Member	Franklin Parish Police Jury
Jackie Johnson	Mayor	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office
Alice Wallace	Executive Secretary	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office
Jean Clark	Mayor	Village of Baskin Mayor's Office
Danny Barber	Chief	Baskin Police Department
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office
Diane Parker	Village Clerk	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office
Tom Moore	Mayor	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office
C. Collins	Clerk	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office
Earl Pinkney	Director	Madison Parish OHSEP
Joe Stewart	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP

## Meeting #3: Risk Assessment Overview

**Date:** January 14, 2016**Location:** Winnsboro, LA

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

**Public Initiation:** No**Invitees Included:**

Name	Title	Agency
Mitch Reynolds	Director	Franklin OHSEP
Sam Boyd	Police Jury Member	Franklin Parish Police Jury
Jackie Johnson	Mayor	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office
Alice Wallace	Executive Secretary	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office
Jean Clark	Mayor	Village of Baskin Mayor's Office
Danny Barber	Chief	Baskin Police Department
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office
Diane Parker	Village Clerk	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office
Tom Moore	Mayor	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office
C. Collins	Clerk	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office
Earl Pinkney	Director	Madison Parish OHSEP
Joe Stewart	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP

## Meeting #4: Public Meeting

**Date:** January 14, 2016**Location:** Winnsboro, LA

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

**Public Initiation:** Yes**Invitees Included:**

Name	Title	Agency
Mitch Reynolds	Director	Franklin OHSEP
Sam Boyd	Police Jury Member	Franklin Parish Police Jury
Jackie Johnson	Mayor	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office
Alice Wallace	Executive Secretary	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office
Jean Clark	Mayor	Village of Baskin Mayor's Office
Danny Barber	Chief	Baskin Police Department
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office
Diane Parker	Village Clerk	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office
Tom Moore	Mayor	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office
C. Collins	Clerk	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office
Earl Pinkney	Director	Madison Parish OHSEP
Joe Stewart	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP

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

## Meeting Public Notice



FRANKLIN PARISH OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

### PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE

#### **Franklin Parish to hold Public Meetings for Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

Winnsboro, LA – Franklin Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness is in the process of updating the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and are required to hold public meetings on the plan update. The Public meeting will be held from 2:00-3:00pm on January 14th, at the Franklin Parish OHSEP Office Conference Room.

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

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

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

Franklin Parish is in the beginning stages of updating its hazard mitigation plan. Public meeting will be held on January 14th for all citizens interested in learning about and participating in discussions concerning the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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

For more information, please contact: Mitch Reynolds, OHSEP Director – Franklin Parish

#### Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

**Date:** Ongoing throughout planning process

**Location:** Web Survey

**Public Initiation:** Yes

\*No responses were collected during this activity

#### Outreach Activity #2: Incident Questionnaire

**Date:** Public Meeting Activity

**Location:** Public Meeting

**Public Initiation:** Yes

#### Outreach Activity #3: Mapping Activities

Public meeting attendees were asked to identify areas on jurisdictional maps provided that were “problem areas”. They were also asked to indicate any areas of new development. This activity gave the public an opportunity to interact with SDMI’s GIS Mapping section, as well as provide valuable input on areas that may flood repeatedly during rain events that may not get reported to local emergency managers as significant events.

#### Public Plan Review Documentation

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



\*\*\*This Page Left Intentionally Blank\*\*\*

## Appendix B: Plan Maintenance

### Purpose

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

### Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

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

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

### Responsible Parties

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

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

### Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 2016 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 2016 update. Based on this analysis, the method and schedule were deemed to be acceptable, and nothing was changed for this update.

#### Incorporation into Existing Planning Programs

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

- Ordinances, Resolutions, Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinances
- Emergency Operations Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Capital Improvements Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Transportation Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan

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

local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability within the parish.

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

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

On behalf of the jurisdictions of Unincorporated Franklin Parish, as well as the Village of Baskin, Village of Gilbert, City of Winnsboro, and Town of Wisner, Franklin Parish has the authority to incorporate the contents of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into the parish's existing regulatory mechanisms. Agreements are currently in place with jurisdictions to allow for the parish incorporation mechanisms to take place.

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

**Franklin Unincorporated**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Franklin Parish OHSEP

Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/Franklin Parish Police Jury

Continuity of Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Franklin Parish OHSEP

Transportation Plan/Updated as needed/Franklin Parish OHSEP

Stormwater Management Plan/Updated as needed/Franklin Parish Public Works

**Village of Baskin**

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

**Village of Gilbert**

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

**City of Winnsboro**

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

**Town of Wisner**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office

### Continued Public Participation

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

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



\*\*\*This Page Left Intentionally Blank\*\*\*

## Appendix C: Essential Facilities

## Franklin Parish Essential Facilities – All Jurisdictions

Franklin Parish Unincorporated Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Extreme Heat*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Sinkholes	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Crowville Fire Department				X	X	X	X	X		
	Crowville Fire Department				X	X	X	X	X		
	Crowville Fire Department				X	X	X	X	X		
	Crowville Fire Department - Black Station				X	X	X	X	X		
	Fire Station				X	X	X	X	X		
	Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Franklin District 3				X	X	X	X	X		
	Franklin District 2 - Ft. Necessity Station			X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Franklin District 2 - Turkey Creek Station				X	X	X	X	X		
	Hwy 577 Fire Station				X	X	X	X	X		
	Jigger Highway Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Government	Louisiana Department of Agriculture				X	X	X	X	X		
	Franklin Parish Police Jury Road Barn				X	X	X	X	X		
	LA Dept of Transportation & Development				X	X	X	X	X		
	North Franklin Waterworks				X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	Sheriff's Office - Crowville Substation				X	X	X	X	X		
Corrections	Franklin Parish Dentention Center				X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Horace G. White Learning Center				X	X	X	X	X		
	Ft. Necessity High School			X	X	X	X	X	X		

Franklin Parish Unincorporated Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Extreme Heat*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Sinkholes	Winter Storms*
	Ward III School				X	X	X	X	X		
	Crowville School				X	X	X	X	X		
	Ogden School				X	X	X	X	X		

Baskin Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Extreme Heat*	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Sinkholes*	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Baskin Fire Department				X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Baskin Town Hall				X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	Baskin Police Department				X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Baskin School				X	X	X	X	X		

Gilbert Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Extreme Heat*	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Sinkholes*	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Gilbert Fire Department				X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Village of Gilbert City Hall				X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	Village of Gilbert Police				X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Gilbert High School				X	X	X	X	X		
	Gilbert Junior High School				X	X	X	X	X		

Winnsboro Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Extreme Heat*	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Sinkholes*	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Winnsboro Fire Department				X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Franklin CDC				X	X	X	X	X		
	Louisiana Workforce Commission				X	X	X	X	X		
	Winnsboro Municipal Building				X	X	X	X	X		
	Franklin Parish Courthouse				X	X	X	X	X		
	Louisiana Secretary of State				X	X	X	X	X		
	City of Winnsboro Maintenance Dept				X	X	X	X	X		
	Benjamin Jones Supreme Court Justice				X	X	X	X	X		
	Winnsboro City Court				X	X	X	X	X		
	US Department of Agriculture Service				X	X	X	X	X		
	Franklin Parish Council on Aging				X	X	X	X	X		
	Chamber of Commerce				X	X	X	X	X		
	Franklin Parish School Board				X	X	X	X	X		
	US Department of Agriculture Service				X	X	X	X	X		
	Franklin/Caldwell Medicaid Office & SS				X	X	X	X	X		
	LA Department of Public Safety - OMV				X	X	X	X	X		

Winnsboro Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Extreme Heat*	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Sinkholes*	Winter Storms*
Law Enforcement	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office				X	X	X	X	X		
	Winnsboro Police Department				X	X	X	X	X		
Public Health	Franklin Medical Center				X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Franklin Academy				X	X	X	X	X		
	Franklin Parish High School				X	X	X	X	X		
	Winnsboro Elementary School				X	X	X	X	X		

Wisner Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Extreme Heat*	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclone	Sinkholes*	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Wisner Fire Department				X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Town of Wisner Town Hall				X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	Town of Wisner Police Department				X	X	X	X	X		

\*No critical facilities are vulnerable to the hazard

## Appendix D: Plan Adoption

---

*FRANKLIN PARISH***FRANKLIN PARISH  
RESOLUTION 654****A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
PARISH - WIDE 2016 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, Franklin Parish is subject to natural hazards that threaten life and health and cause extensive property damage, such as drought, flooding, extreme heat, sinkholes, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, and winter storms and;

**WHEREAS**, a mitigation plan is a requirement for federal mitigation funds and;

**WHEREAS**, a mitigation plan will both guide the best use of mitigation funding and meet the prerequisite for obtaining such funds from FEMA in the event of said natural hazards and;

**WHEREAS**, our community wishes to participate in the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan as prepared by the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee, in collaboration with the participating jurisdictions as well as community stakeholders and the general public and;

**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan which is comprehensive for disaster resilience in Franklin Parish and;

**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that Franklin Parish Police Jury hereby adopts the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED** by a unanimous vote on the 20th day of October, 2016.

  
Ricky Campbell, President

Attest:

  
Sam Wiggins Boyd, Secretary / Treasurer



VILLAGE OF BASKIN

VILLAGE OF BASKIN  
RESOLUTION 10/16A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
PARISH - WIDE 2016 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

**WHEREAS**, Franklin Parish is subject to natural hazards that threaten life and health and cause extensive property damage, such as drought, flooding, extreme heat, sinkholes, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, and winter storms and;

**WHEREAS**, a mitigation plan is a requirement for federal mitigation funds and;

**WHEREAS**, a mitigation plan will both guide the best use of mitigation funding and meet the prerequisite for obtaining such funds from FEMA in the event of said natural hazards and;


**WHEREAS**, our community wishes to participate in the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan as prepared by the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee, in collaboration with the participating jurisdictions as well as community stakeholders and the general public and;

**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan which is comprehensive for disaster resilience in Franklin Parish and;

**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the Village of Baskin hereby adopts the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED** by a unanimous vote on the 11th day of October, 2016.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor, Village of Baskin

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk, Village of Baskin

ALDERMAN  
SUSAN BRITT  
CHRISTINE EZELL  
RANDY LLOYD

# VILLAGE OF GILBERT

*VILLAGE OF GILBERT*

MIKE STEPHENS, MAYOR  
P.O. BOX 600 • GILBERT, LA 71336  
PHONE (318) 435-6506 • FAX (318) 435-1237  
email: villageofgilbert@att.net

LCMC:  
DIANE PARKER  
CHIEF OF POLICE:  
WESLEY EZELL



## VILLAGE OF GILBERT RESOLUTION \_\_\_\_\_

### A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PARISH - WIDE 2016 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

**WHEREAS**, Franklin Parish is subject to natural hazards that threaten life and health and cause extensive property damage, such as drought, flooding, extreme heat, sinkholes, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, and winter storms and;

**WHEREAS**, a mitigation plan is a requirement for federal mitigation funds and;

**WHEREAS**, a mitigation plan will both guide the best use of mitigation funding and meet the prerequisite for obtaining such funds from FEMA in the event of said natural hazards and;

**WHEREAS**, our community wishes to participate in the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan as prepared by the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee, in collaboration with the participating jurisdictions as well as community stakeholders and the general public and;

**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan which is comprehensive for disaster resilience in Franklin Parish and;

**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the Village of Gilbert hereby adopts the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED** by a unanimous vote on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2016.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Stephens".

Mayor, Village of Gilbert

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Diane Parker".

Clerk, Village of Gilbert

*CITY OF WINNSBORO***CITY OF WINNSBORO  
RESOLUTION 16-1003****A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
PARISH - WIDE 2016 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, Franklin Parish is subject to natural hazards that threaten life and health and cause extensive property damage, such as drought, flooding, extreme heat, sinkholes, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, and winter storms and;

**WHEREAS**, a mitigation plan is a requirement for federal mitigation funds and;

**WHEREAS**, a mitigation plan will both guide the best use of mitigation funding and meet the prerequisite for obtaining such funds from FEMA in the event of said natural hazards and;

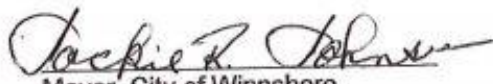
**WHEREAS**, our community wishes to participate in the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan as prepared by the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee, in collaboration with the participating jurisdictions as well as community stakeholders and the general public and;

**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan which is comprehensive for disaster resilience in Franklin Parish and;

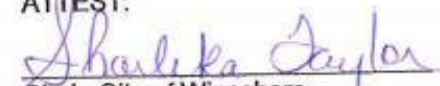
**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the City of Winnsboro hereby adopts the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED** by a unanimous vote on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2016.

  
Mayor, City of Winnsboro

ATTEST:

  
Clerk, City of Winnsboro



10/26/2016 18:01 Town of Wisner

(FAX) 318 724 6099

P.002/002

TOWN OF WISNER**TOWN OF WISNER  
RESOLUTION 342016****A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
PARISH - WIDE 2016 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, Franklin Parish is subject to natural hazards that threaten life and health and cause extensive property damage, such as drought, flooding, extreme heat, sinkholes, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, and winter storms and;

**WHEREAS**, a mitigation plan is a requirement for federal mitigation funds and;

**WHEREAS**, a mitigation plan will both guide the best use of mitigation funding and meet the prerequisite for obtaining such funds from FEMA in the event of said natural hazards and;

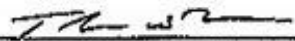
**WHEREAS**, our community wishes to participate in the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan as prepared by the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee, in collaboration with the participating jurisdictions as well as community stakeholders and the general public and;

**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan which is comprehensive for disaster resilience in Franklin Parish and;

**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the Town of Wisner hereby adopts the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED** by a unanimous vote on the 15 day of October, 2016.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor, Town of Wisner

ATTEST:  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk, Town of Wisner

Resolution - Wisner

PROVIDENCE

PAGE 02/02

FPPJ

4359428

10/26/2016 09:45

\*\*\*This Page Left Intentionally Blank\*\*\*

## Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

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

### Mitigation Planning Team

Name	Title	Agency	Email	Address
Mitch Reynolds	Director	Franklin OHSEP	<a href="mailto:mitchreynolds@franklinsheriff.org">mitchreynolds@franklinsheriff.org</a>	6536 Main Street Winnsboro, LA 71295
Sam Boyd	Police Jury Member	Franklin Parish Police Jury	<a href="mailto:samboyd@fppj.org">samboyd@fppj.org</a>	6558 Main St. Winnsboro, LA 71295
Jackie Johnson	Mayor	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:jjohnson@live.com">jjohnson@live.com</a>	3814 Front St. Winnsboro, LA
Alice Wallace	Executive Secretary	City of Winnsboro Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:awallace@live.com">awallace@live.com</a>	3814 Front St. Winnsboro, LA
Jean Clark	Mayor	Village of Baskin Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:baskin@inetsouth.net">baskin@inetsouth.net</a>	1325 LA-15 Baskin, LA
Danny Barber	Chief	Baskin Police Department	<a href="mailto:baskin@inetsouth.net">baskin@inetsouth.net</a>	1325 LA-15 Baskin, LA
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office	N/A	7564 Gilbert St. Gilbert, LA
Diane Parker	Village Clerk	Village of Gilbert Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:dparker@yahoo.com">dparker@yahoo.com</a>	7564 Gilbert St. Gilbert, LA
Tom Moore	Mayor	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:townofwisner@yahoo.com">townofwisner@yahoo.com</a>	9530 Natchez St, Wisner, LA
C. Collins	Clerk	Town of Wisner Mayor's Office	<a href="mailto:Townofwisner@yahoo.com">Townofwisner@yahoo.com</a>	9530 Natchez St, Wisner, LA
Earl Pinkney	Director	Madison Parish OHSEP	<a href="mailto:earlpink99@gmail.com">earlpink99@gmail.com</a>	100 North Cedar Street, Tallulah, LA
Joe Stewart	Regional Coordinator	Governor's Office of HS/EP	<a href="mailto:joe.stewart@la.gov">joe.stewart@la.gov</a>	7667 Independence Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA



## Capability Assessment

Franklin Unincorporated

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.		
Franklin Unincorporated Areas	Yes/No	Comments
<b>Plans</b>		
Comprehensive / Master Plan	no	
Capital Improvements Plan	yes	
Economic Development Plan	yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	yes	
Transportation Plan	yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	no	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	no	
<b>Building Code, Permitting and Inspections</b>		
Building Code	yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	no	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	yes	
Site plan review requirements		
<b>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</b>		
Zoning Ordinance	yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	no	

Flood Insurance Rate Maps	yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	no	
Other	no	
<b>Administration and Technical</b>		
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.		
<b>Administration</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Planning Commission	yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	yes	
<b>Staff</b>		
Chief Building Official	yes	
Floodplain Administrator	yes	
Emergency Manager	yes	
Community Planner	yes	
Civil Engineer	yes	
GIS Coordinator	yes	tax accessor
Grant Writer	yes	
Other	no	
<b>Technical</b>		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	yes	Alert FM
Hazard Data & Information	no	
Grant Writing	no	
Hazus Analysis	no	State Police
Other	no	

<b>Financial</b>		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
<b>Funding Resource</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Capital Improvements project funding	yes	
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)	yes	
Other Funding Programs	yes	
<b>Education and Outreach</b>		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation		
activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
<b>Program / Organization</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	no	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	no	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	yes	
Storm Ready certification	yes	
Firewise Communities certification	no	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	no	
Other	no	

## Village of Baskin

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.		
<b>Baskin</b>		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	No	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	No	
Site plan review requirements		
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	

Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	
<b>Administration and Technical</b>		
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.		
<b>Administration</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
<b>Staff</b>		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
<b>Technical</b>		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation		
activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	



Village of Gilbert

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.		
<b>Gilbert</b>		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	No	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	

Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other		
<b>Administration and Technical</b>		
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.		
<b>Administration</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
<b>Staff</b>		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
<b>Technical</b>		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation		
activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	

City of Winnsboro

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

Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	
<b>Administration and Technical</b>		
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.		
<b>Administration</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
<b>Staff</b>		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
<b>Technical</b>		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation		
activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	



Town of Wisner

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.		
<b>Wisner</b>		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	yes	Parish Plan
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	No	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	

Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	
<b>Administration and Technical</b>		
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.		
<b>Administration</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
<b>Staff</b>		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
<b>Technical</b>		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation		
activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues		
Other		

## Building Inventory

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Franklin Parish									
	Crowville School	Education	None	Crowville	32.24116957	-91.59252227	\$600,075.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Crowville Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	125 Louisiana 578	Crowville	32.333701	-91.55287571	\$23,475.00	unknown	Metal
X	Crowville Fire District	Fire Search and Rescue	125 Louisiana 578	Crowville	32.18868421	-91.57105102	\$23,475.00	unknown	Metal
X	Crowville Fire District - Black Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 105-117 Military Road	Crowville	32.40142895	-91.49156503	\$113,070.00	unknown	Metal
X	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office - Crowville Substation	Law Enforcement	5257 Louisiana 17	Crowville	32.24164711	-91.58812447	\$131,250.00	unknown	Concrete
X	North Franklin Waterworks	Civil Government	145 Louisiana 578	Crowville	32.24125173	-91.58751043	\$332,040.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Hospital Helipad	Emergency Medical Services	Nearby: 1976 Loop Road	Winnsboro	32.15907136	-91.70790616	\$746,600.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Ambulance Station	Emergency Medical Services	Nearby: 901-1099 Gum Street	Winnsboro	32.16808211	-91.72797691	\$663,180.00	unknown	Metal
X	Northeast Louisiana Ambulance	Emergency Medical Services	Nearby: 243-259 Taylor Avenue	Winnsboro	32.1681101	-91.7285326	\$27,150.00	unknown	Metal
X	Franklin Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	Emergency Operations Center	None	Winnsboro	32.16567231	-91.71361423	\$431,460.00	unknown	Concrete
	Franklin Parish High School	Education	1600 Glover Drive	Winnsboro	32.15074947	-91.72784215	\$1,220,940.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 6550 Main Street	Winnsboro	32.16567748	-91.71371821	\$431,460.00	unknown	Concrete
	Franklin Parish Detention Center	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	388 Natures Acres Road	Winnsboro	32.18806604	-91.64880704	\$1,088,100.00	unknown	Concrete
	Lasalle Community Action Association & Franklin CDC	Civil Government	Nearby: 100-120 Davis Street	Winnsboro	32.14572204	-91.70496872	\$318,600.00	unknown	Concrete
	Franklin Parish Police Jury Road Barn	Civil Government	Nearby: 8259-8319 Louisiana 17	Winnsboro	32.17354526	-91.68370145	\$43,425.00	unknown	Metal
X	Franklin Parish Courthouse	Civil Government	6550 Main Street	Winnsboro	32.16554462	-91.71371341	\$431,460.00	unknown	Concrete
	Franklin Parish Council on Aging	Civil Government	714 Adams Street	Winnsboro	32.16550585	-91.71912672	\$44,625.00	unknown	Metal
X	Franklin Parish School Board	Civil Government	Franklin Parish School Board	Winnsboro	32.15230186	-91.72816775	\$2,216,430.00	unknown	Concrete

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
	Franklin/Caldwell Parish Medicaid Office & Office of Family Support/Dept. of Social Services	Civil Government	Nearby: 2400-2598 West Street	Winnsboro	32.1554645	-91.71614946	\$174,420.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Franklin District 3	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 4888-4944 Louisiana 132	Baskin	32.35220724	-91.68126788	\$21,300.00	unknown	Metal
X	Baskin Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1863 Louisiana 857	Baskin	32.26304339	-91.74355139	\$24,150.00	unknown	Concrete
	Gilbert High School	Education	None	Gilbert	32.04888059	-91.66241463	\$8,583,165.00	unknown	Concrete
	Gilbert Jr. High School	Education	Nearby: 152-188 1st Street	Gilbert	32.049088	-91.66174996	\$783,540.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: Louisiana 572	Gilbert	32.0763363	-91.55333397	\$203,385.00	unknown	Metal
X	Gilbert Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: Gilbert Street	Gilbert	32.0552739	-91.66222349	\$326,655.00	unknown	Metal
X	Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: Louisiana 572	Gilbert	32.0763363	-91.55333397	\$203,385.00	unknown	Metal
	Gilbert Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: Gilbert Street	Gilbert	32.0552739	-91.66222349	\$326,655.00	unknown	Metal
	Franklin Academy	Education	2110 Loop Road	Winnsboro	32.1563329	-91.7062235	\$468,450.00	unknown	Concrete
	Horace G. White Learning Center	Education	5915 Louisiana 4	Winnsboro	32.16271492	-91.68774594	\$600,075.00	unknown	Concrete
	Winnsboro Elementary School	Education	None	Winnsboro	32.16354446	-91.7225001	\$7,984,575.00	unknown	Concrete
	Ft. Necessity High School	Education	None	Winnsboro	32.04298497	-91.81554426	\$1,379,565.00	unknown	Concrete
	Ward III School	Education	Ward III School Rd	Winnsboro	32.17457567	-91.6031784	\$340,710.00	unknown	Concrete
	Ogden School	Education	None	Winnsboro	32.13687021	-91.84558596	\$346,680.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Winnsboro Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	905 Havard Street	Winnsboro	32.164637	-91.72145254	\$40,200.00	unknown	Metal
X	Crowville Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	905 Havard Street	Winnsboro	32.24157304	-91.58766736	\$40,200.00	unknown	Metal
X	Franklin Parish Dist. 2 Fire Precinct - Ft. Necessity Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 10478-10626 Louisiana 562	Winnsboro	32.03986469	-91.81563301	\$17,475.00	unknown	Metal
X	Jigger Hwy Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	905 Havard Street	Winnsboro	32.03460189	-91.74075319	\$40,200.00	unknown	Metal
X	HWY 577 Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 3901-4061 Baskin Crowville Road	Winnsboro	32.24692462	-91.7142479	\$21,375.00	unknown	Metal
X	Franklin Parish Dist. 2 Fire Protection - Turkey Creek Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 100-298 James Prince Road	Wisner	31.93025704	-91.75902949	\$16,875.00	unknown	Concrete

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
X	Wisner Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: Oak Street	Wisner	31.98094218	-91.65674992	\$458,325.00	unknown	Metal
<b>Baskin</b>									
	Baskin School	Education	1926 Louisiana 857	Baskin	32.26138251	-91.74524906	\$801,360.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Baskin Police Department	Law Enforcement	1325 Louisiana 15	Baskin	32.25234088	-91.7441861	\$30,240.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Baskin Town Hall	Civil Government	1325 Louisiana 15	Baskin	32.25233277	-91.74422193	\$30,240.00	unknown	Concrete
<b>Gilbert</b>									
X	Village Of Gilbert Police	Law Enforcement	Nearby: Gilbert Street	Gilbert	32.05095385	-91.65896893	\$248,670.00	unknown	Metal
X	Village Of Gilbert City Hall	Civil Government	Nearby: Gilbert Street	Gilbert	32.0509015	-91.65894513	\$248,670.00	unknown	Metal
<b>Winnsboro</b>									
X	Winnsboro Police Department	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 900-998 Alsworth Street	Winnsboro	32.16414676	-91.72098109	\$75,600.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Winnsboro Municipal Building	Civil Government	Nearby: 3800-3810 U.S. 425	Winnsboro	32.16468589	-91.72118537	\$44,955.00	unknown	Concrete
	City of Winnsboro Maintenance Department	Civil Government	2404 Loop Road	Winnsboro	32.15484578	-91.70565025	\$92,250.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Winnsboro City Court	Civil Government	1308 Cornell Street	Winnsboro	32.16487425	-91.71980556	\$58,320.00	unknown	Concrete
	Winnsboro Chamber of Commerce	Civil Government	513 Prairie Street	Winnsboro	32.16419639	-91.7208278	\$70,605.00	unknown	Concrete
	Franklin Parish Health Unit	Hospital or Medical Center	6614 Main Street	Winnsboro	32.16601158	-91.71715788	\$111,375.00	unknown	Concrete
	Franklin Medical Center	Hospital or Medical Center	2106 Loop Road	Winnsboro	32.15865473	-91.70679206	\$746,600.00	unknown	Concrete
<b>Wisner</b>									
X	Town of Wisner Police Department	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 9522-9528 State Route 15	Wisner	31.98090323	-91.65507927	\$711,585.00	unknown	Concrete
X	Town of Wisner Town Hall	Civil Government	9530 Natchez Street	Wisner	31.98083135	-91.65508562	\$711,585.00	unknown	Concrete



## Vulnerable Populations

# Vulnerable Populations Worksheet

## Franklin Parish

Name	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
<b>All Hospitals (Private or Public)</b>					
Franklin Parish Health Unit	6614 Main Street	Winnsboro	71295	32.16601158	-91.71715788
Franklin Medical Center	2106 Loop Road	Winnsboro	71295	32.15865473	-91.70679206
<b>Nursing Homes (Private or Public)</b>					
Mary Anna Nursing Home	125 Turner Street	Wisner	71378	31.98752121	-91.65571444
Gilbert Manor	290 Old Hwy 15	Gilbert	71336	32.05650693	-91.66484563
Hospice TLC, Inc.	2401 Loop Road	Winnsboro	71295	32.15493134	-91.70459108
Hospice Care Resources LLC	207 Fair Avenue	Winnsboro	71295	32.17503765	-91.72341037
Plantation Manor - Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	Nearby: 6304-6398 Main Street	Winnsboro	71295	32.16724568	-91.70425218
Platation Oaks Nursing & Rehabilitation Center, LLC	Nearby: 418-446 Hope Street	Wisner	71378	31.97584314	-91.65633815
<b>Mobile Home Parks</b>					
McLemore Trailer Park	Nearby: 2-114 Sarah Street	Winnsboro	71295	32.17201622	-91.72294644
Turkey Creek Lake RV Park	158 Ready Road	Other	71378	31.91784891	-91.7579133
US 425	U.S. 425	Winnsboro	None	32.24144548	-91.74152433

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Franklin Parish

## ELEMENT F: STATE REQUIREMENT

### National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

#### Jurisdiction: Franklin Parish

	Franklin Parish	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
<b>Insurance Summary</b>					
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	382; \$74,038,400; \$182,207	6; \$699,400; \$4,153	4; \$479,600; \$2,144	99; \$19,444,500; \$74,245	8; \$1,006,800; \$5,394
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?	205; \$3,262,834 claims paid	2; \$39,425 claims paid	3; \$16,624 claims paid	64; \$1,237,912 claims paid	3; \$59,688 claims paid
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	approximately 400	6	4	100	8
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None known	None known	None known	None known	None known
<b>Staff Resources</b>					
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit	provides permit reviews, outreach	provides permit reviews, outreach	provides permit reviews, outreach services, inspections	provides permit reviews, outreach services, inspections	provides permit reviews, outreach services, inspections

review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	services, inspections	services, inspections			
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staffing, funding	resources and funding	resources and funding	resources and funding	resources and funding
<b>Compliance History</b>					
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?	None known	None known	None known	None known	None known
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Regulation</b>					
When did the community enter the NFIP?	5/31/1977	5/24/1974	3/22/1974	12/14/1973	3/29/1974
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Meets	Meet minimums	Meet minimums	Meet minimums	Meet minimums
<b>Community Rating System (CRS)</b>					
Does the community participate in CRS?	No	No	No	No	No
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A