



# ST. LANDRY

## PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION UPDATE – 2016



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# ST. LANDRY PARISH

## HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

*Prepared for:*

**St. Landry Parish**



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December 22, 2016

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This 2016 St. Landry Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the St. Landry 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:

St. Landry Parish  
 Town of Arnaudville  
 Village of Cankton  
 City of Eunice  
 Town of Grand Coteau  
 Town of Krotz Springs  
 Town of Leonville  
 Town of Melville  
 City of Opelousas  
 Village of Palmetto  
 Town of Port Barre  
 Town of Sunset  
 Town of Washington

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

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## 1. Introduction

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

In that regard, this plan (a) documents the St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan that includes the following jurisdictions which participated in the planning process:

- Town of Arnaudville
- Village of Cankton
- City of Eunice
- Town of Grand Coteau
- Town of Krotz Springs
- Town of Leonville
- Town of Melville
- City of Opelousas
- Village of Palmetto
- Town of Port Barre
- Town of Sunset
- Town of Washington

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 St. Landry 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

St. Landry Parish is located in south central Louisiana, just west of the Atchafalaya River and the industrial corridor that stretches west of Baton Rouge. St. Landry Parish is conveniently situated near the industrial activity of both the Mississippi River region and the Gulf of Mexico coastal area. It is situated in serene bayou country of the south-central portion of Louisiana. It is an irregularly-shaped parish and is located about 57 miles west from Baton Rouge and 144 miles northwest of New Orleans. It is bordered on the north by Avoyelles Parishes, on the east by Pointe Coupee Parish, on the west by Evangeline Parish, and on the south by Lafayette, St. Martin, and Acadia Parishes. The total area of St. Landry Parish is 594,368 acres or 928.7 square miles, of which 6,515 acres is water.



*Figure 1-1: Location of St. Landry Parish within the State of Louisiana*



Much of St. Landry Parish is laced with bayous. Two O’Clock Bayou is located in the upper Atchafalaya Basin, between Port Barre and Krotz Springs. Other areas in the Two O’Clock system are the three pit areas, Cowen Bay, Crusher’s Canal, Bruiser Bayou, the Narrows, Close Lake, and Craft Lake. Stumps and cypress knees are prevalent in the bayou, making slow speeds advisable. Located east of Two O’Clock Bayou are North Half Moon Pit, Half Moon Bayou, and St. Landry Pits.

The soil of the entire parish is alluvial and divided into three classes – sandy loam, mixed soil (a mix of sand and humus), and black land (contains little or no sand). Many thousands of acres are flooded, however, because of their low elevation and lack of adequate outlets. Most of the flooded soils are in woodland. The most valuable land of the parish lies along Bayou Lafourche, extending back some 80 to 100 acres; no better land than this is to be found in the state.

St. Landry Parish is located in Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 4.

As noted above, St. Landry Parish is located in the southern region of Louisiana.



Figure 1-2: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

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

	2010 Census	2014 Census	Current Year (If Available)	Percent Change 2010 - 2014
Total Population	83,384	83,709	—	0.40%
Population Density (Pop/Sq Mi)	90.3	—	—	—
Total Households	35,692	36,140	—	—

### Economy

The economic base of St. Landry Parish consists of companies in the lumber, sugar, food, agriculture, and fishing industries. A hard-working labor force, abundant raw materials, location near a corridor of significant industrial activity, and land for commercial and industrial development make St. Landry Parish an ideal prospect for business investment.

St. Landry Parish is the most diversified parish in the state; every major crop grown in the state is grown here. St. Landry has long been one of the leading agricultural parishes in the state, and numerous residents of the urban areas receive their income from this source. The major agricultural crops are soybeans with 85,232 acres, corn with 21,882 acres, sugarcane with 24,320 acres, and rice with 24,279 planted acres in 2000. Other crops produced in the parish are cotton, sweet potatoes, grain sorghum, and wheat.

The Wal-Mart Distribution Center plays a major role in the growth of St. Landry's economic growth. The Wal-Mart Distribution Center began operation in 1999 and currently generates an \$89 million dollar impact per year to the area.

Industry data for business patterns in St. Landry Parish can be found in the table below:

*Table 1-2: Business Patterns in St. Landry 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>	3,845	306	90,761
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1,429	55	64,444
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	5,970	284	172,085
<b>Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction</b>	190	19	21,488
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>	1,342	65	65,259
<b>Construction</b>	4,600	124	251,412
<b>Administration and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</b>	323	35	8,555
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	233	51	6,681
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	575	66	27,741
<b>Other Services (except Public Administration)</b>	692	126	14,574
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>	1,724	99	23,953
<b>Financial and Insurance</b>	801	133	31,169
<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>	577	146	23,498
<b>Information</b>	163	17	5,255
<b>Educational Services</b>	339	16	11,400
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>	683	26	16,485
<b>Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>	100-249	3	—
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b>	20-99	6	620
<b>Utilities</b>	100-249	19	—

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

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

Figure 1-3 illustrates the basic relationship between these phases of emergency management. While hazard mitigation may occur both before and after a disaster event, it is significantly more effective when implemented before an event occurs. This is one of the key elements of this plan and its overall strategy: reduce risk before disaster strikes in order to minimize the need for post-disaster response and recovery. As Figure 1-3 demonstrates, mitigation relies on updating in the wake of disaster. This can give the appearance that mitigation is only reactive rather than proactive. In reality, however, post-disaster revision is a vital component of improving mitigation. Each hazardous event affords an opportunity to reduce the consequences of future occurrences.



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



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

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

### General Strategy

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

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

The 2016 St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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
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 St. Landry Parish and its municipalities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan published in 2011, as well as the hazards that were identified in the state's 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan that were considered to be of high or medium risk for the parish by the state. Those hazards identified as high or medium risk by the state or previously identified as a risk by the parish, have been determined to provide a risk to the parish and will be profiled in this section.

*Table 2-1: Hazard Profile Summary*

Hazard	Profiled in Last Plan	Considered Medium or High Risk in the State's HM Plan	Profiled in the 2016 Update
Land Subsidence	X	X	*
Drought	X		X
Earthquakes			
Expansive Soils			
Fog			
Flooding	X	X	X
Extreme Heat			
Sinkholes		X	
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)	X	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X	X	X
Tsunamis			
Wildfires	X		X
Winter Storms	X		X
Dam Failure			
Levee Failure			

\* Hazard was profiled but discounted

### Prevalent Hazards to the Community

While many of the hazards identified in [Table 2-1](#) occur in the parish, their occurrence was not merited for further study by the planning committee. The determination was made to focus attention and resources on the most prevalent hazards, which include the hazards previously profiled. The hazard of land subsidence was discounted due to having no impact on St. Landry Parish Planning Area.

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

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

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

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

The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones and flooding were determined to be the most prevalent hazards to the parish. Nineteen of the twenty Presidential Declarations that St. Landry Parish has received resulted from either tropical cyclones (10 declarations) or flooding (9 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 St. Landry Parish is included in the tropical cyclone risk assessment.

St. Landry Parish is also susceptible to tornadoes. Tornadoes can spawn from tropical cyclones or severe weather systems that pass through St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish since 1965. Information includes names, dates, and types of disaster.

*Table 2-2: St. Landry Parish Major Disaster Declarations*

Disaster Declaration Number	Date	Type of Disaster
208	9/10/1965	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Betsy
315	10/13/1971	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Edith
374	4/27/1973	Severe Storms and Flooding
448	9/23/1974	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Carmen
470	6/6/1975	Heavy Rains, Tornadoes, and Flooding
534	5/2/1977	Severe Storms and Flooding
829	5/20/1989	Severe Storms and Flooding
835	7/17/1989	Tropical Cyclone - Tropical Storm Allison
956	8/26/1992	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Andrew
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili
3172	2/1/2003	Loss of Space Shuttle Columbia
1521	6/8/2004	Severe Storms and Flooding
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
1668	11/2/2006	Severe Storms and Flooding
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Gustav
3322	5/6/2011	Flooding
4015	8/18/2011	Flooding
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac
4102	2/22/2013	Severe Storms and Flooding

### Probability of Future Hazard Events

The probability of a hazard event occurring in St. Landry Parish is estimated in the tables 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 (1990 – 2015) 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 SHELDS is limited to parishes.

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

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

Hazard	Probability						
	St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	Arnaudville	Cankton	Eunice	Grand Coteau	Krotz Springs	Leonville
Drought	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Flooding	68%	20%	24%	44%	20%	16%	16%
Land Subsidence	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Thunderstorms (Hail)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorms (Lightning)	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%
Thunderstorms (Wind)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tropical Cyclones	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Wildfires	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Winter Storms	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%

*Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence (Continued)*

Hazard	Probability					
	Melville	Opelousas	Palmetto	Port Barre	Sunset	Washington
Drought	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Flooding	16%	44%	20%	20%	20%	16%
Land Subsidence	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Thunderstorms (Hail)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorms (Lightning)	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%
Thunderstorms (Wind)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tropical Cyclones	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Wildfires	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Winter Storms	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%

As shown in the previous tables, thunderstorm winds, tornadoes, and hailstorms for the entire planning area, have the highest annual chance of occurrence in the parish (100%), followed by flood events for the unincorporated areas of the parish (68%). Flood events in the remaining incorporated areas have a slightly lower chance of occurring annually. Lightning has a 28% annual chance of reoccurrence, followed by tropical cyclones (16%), drought and winter storms (12%), and wildfires (<1%). Land subsidence was discounted

since the annual chance of occurrence was calculated at less than 1% and the hazard does not impact the planning area.

### 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 \$10,894,244,000 in structures throughout the parish. The tables below and on the next page provide the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

*Table 2-4: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout St. Landry Parish*

Occupancy	St. Landry Parish	Unincorporated St. Landry	Arnaudville	Cankton	Eunice	Grand Coteau
Agricultural	\$46,694,000	\$35,938,000	\$284,000	\$284,000	\$2,048,000	\$1,220,000
Commercial	\$1,862,705,000	\$581,064,000	\$20,933,000	\$2,438,000	\$383,141,000	\$12,216,000
Government	\$85,107,000	\$18,463,000	\$1,416,000	\$1,795,000	\$9,963,000	\$2,000
Industrial	\$355,926,000	\$226,210,000	\$2,660,000	\$1,309,000	\$36,357,000	\$2,246,000
Religion	\$239,626,000	\$85,068,000	\$2,078,000	\$0	\$42,160,000	\$7,328,000
Residential	\$8,169,842,000	\$4,644,786,000	\$103,157,000	\$41,213,000	\$990,341,000	\$99,900,000
Education	\$134,344,000	\$50,624,000	\$0	\$0	\$19,286,000	\$13,698,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,894,244,000</b>	<b>\$5,642,153,000</b>	<b>\$130,528,000</b>	<b>\$47,039,000</b>	<b>\$1,483,296,000</b>	<b>\$136,610,000</b>

*Table 2-4: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout St. Landry Parish (Continued)*

Occupancy	Krotz Springs	Leonville	Melville	Opelousas	Palmetto	Port Barre
Agricultural	\$0	\$592,000	\$0	\$4,978,000	\$0	\$600,000
Commercial	\$11,821,000	\$1,752,000	\$27,434,000	\$740,303,000	\$4,538,000	\$18,826,000
Government	\$262,000	\$0	\$4,087,000	\$31,194,000	\$2,446,000	\$5,526,000
Industrial	\$372,000	\$8,211,000	\$494,000	\$73,344,000	\$0	\$1,558,000
Religion	\$5,286,000	\$3,218,000	\$3,506,000	\$77,544,000	\$0	\$5,410,000
Residential	\$90,590,000	\$97,846,000	\$84,969,000	\$1,482,837,000	\$19,185,000	\$178,055,000
Education	\$3,738,000	\$0	\$1,174,000	\$35,508,000	\$0	\$4,416,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$112,069,000</b>	<b>\$111,619,000</b>	<b>\$121,664,000</b>	<b>\$2,445,708,000</b>	<b>\$26,169,000</b>	<b>\$214,391,000</b>

*Table 2-4: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout St. Landry Parish (Continued)*

Occupancy	Sunset	Washington
Agricultural	\$608,000	\$142,000
Commercial	\$38,672,000	\$19,567,000
Government	\$7,565,000	\$2,388,000
Industrial	\$2,599,000	\$566,000
Religion	\$3,408,000	\$4,620,000
Residential	\$247,324,000	\$89,639,000
Education	\$1,730,000	\$4,170,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$301,906,000</b>	<b>\$121,092,000</b>



## Essential Facilities of the Parish

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

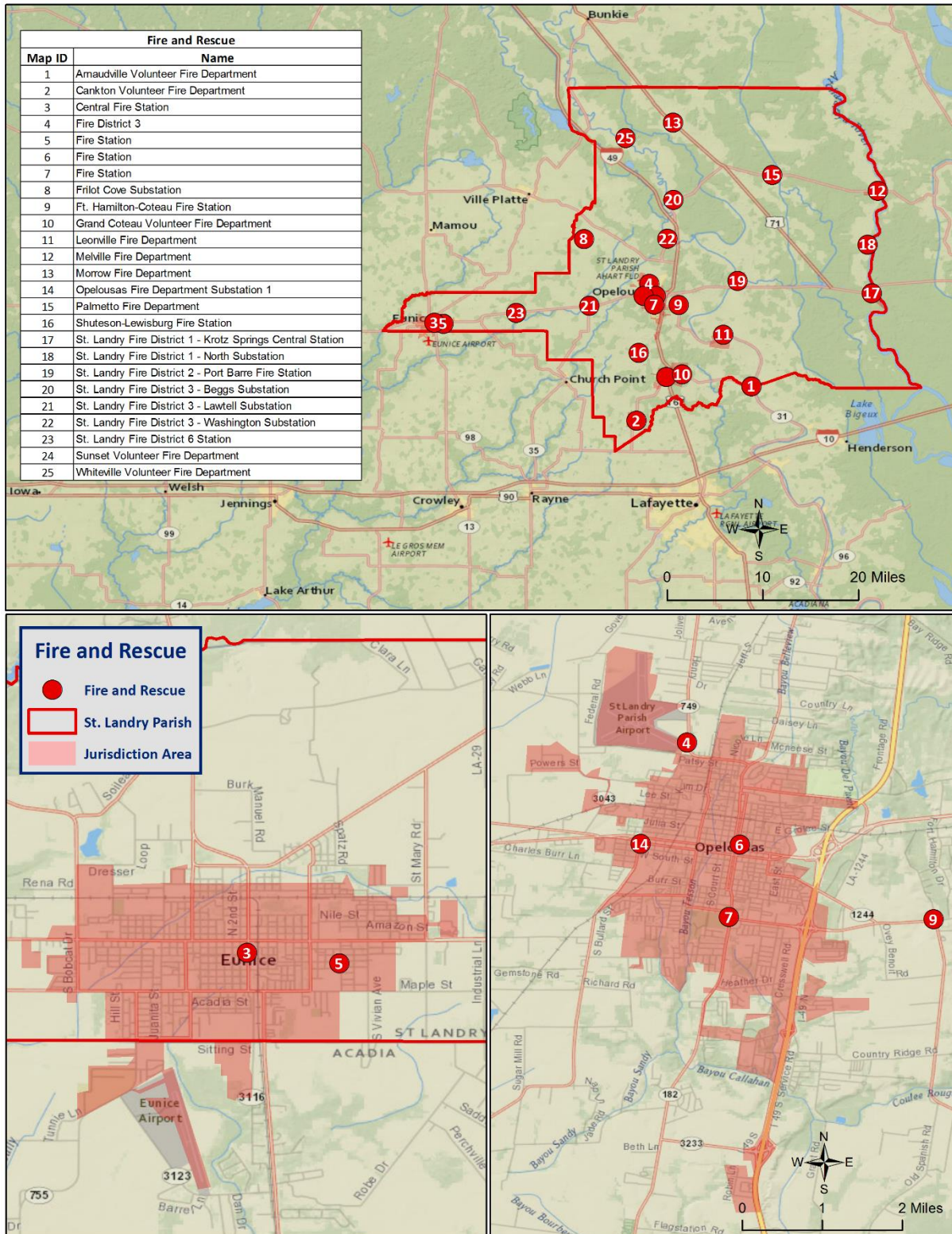


Figure 2-1: Fire and Rescue Buildings in St. Landry Parish



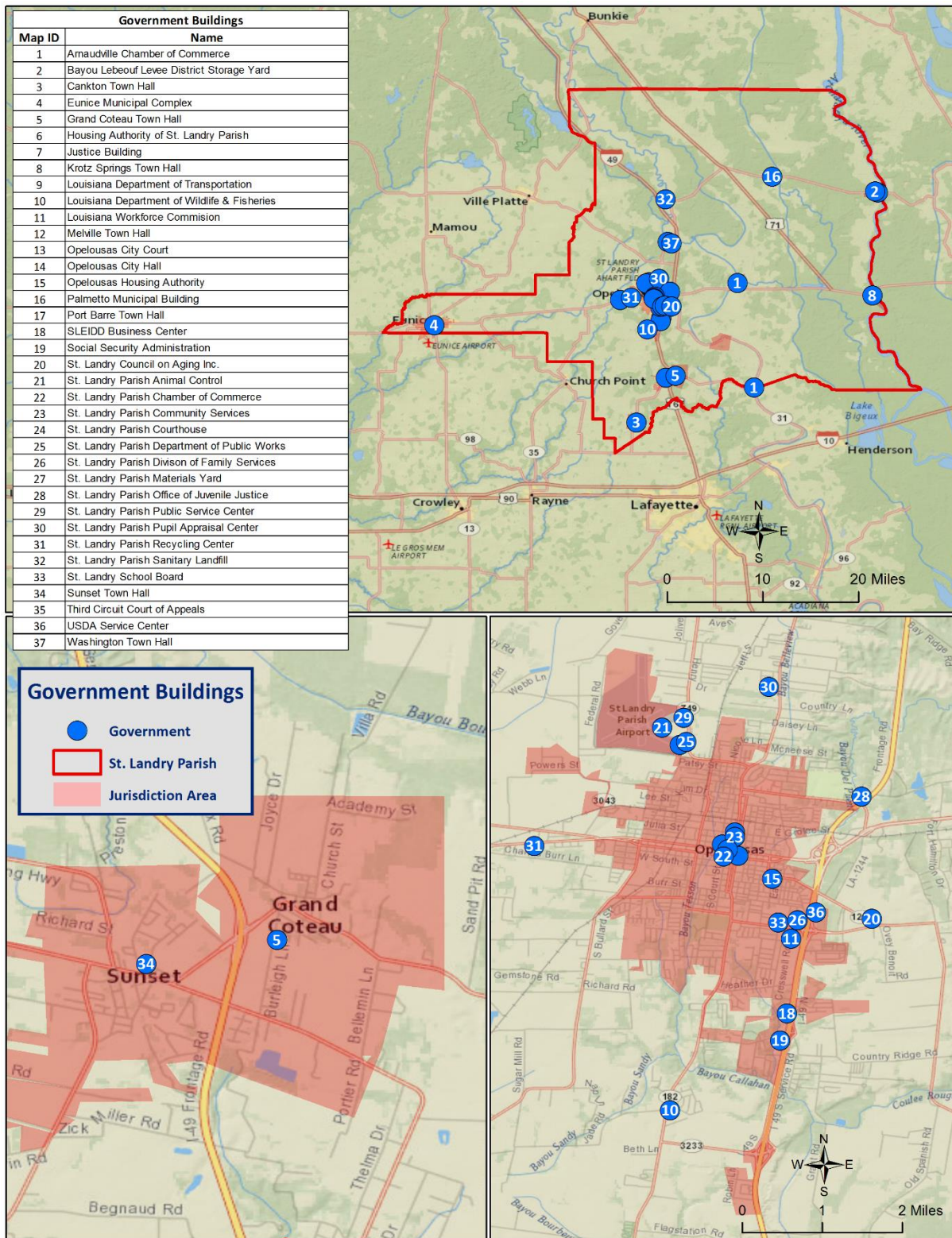


Figure 2-2: Government Buildings in St. Landry Parish



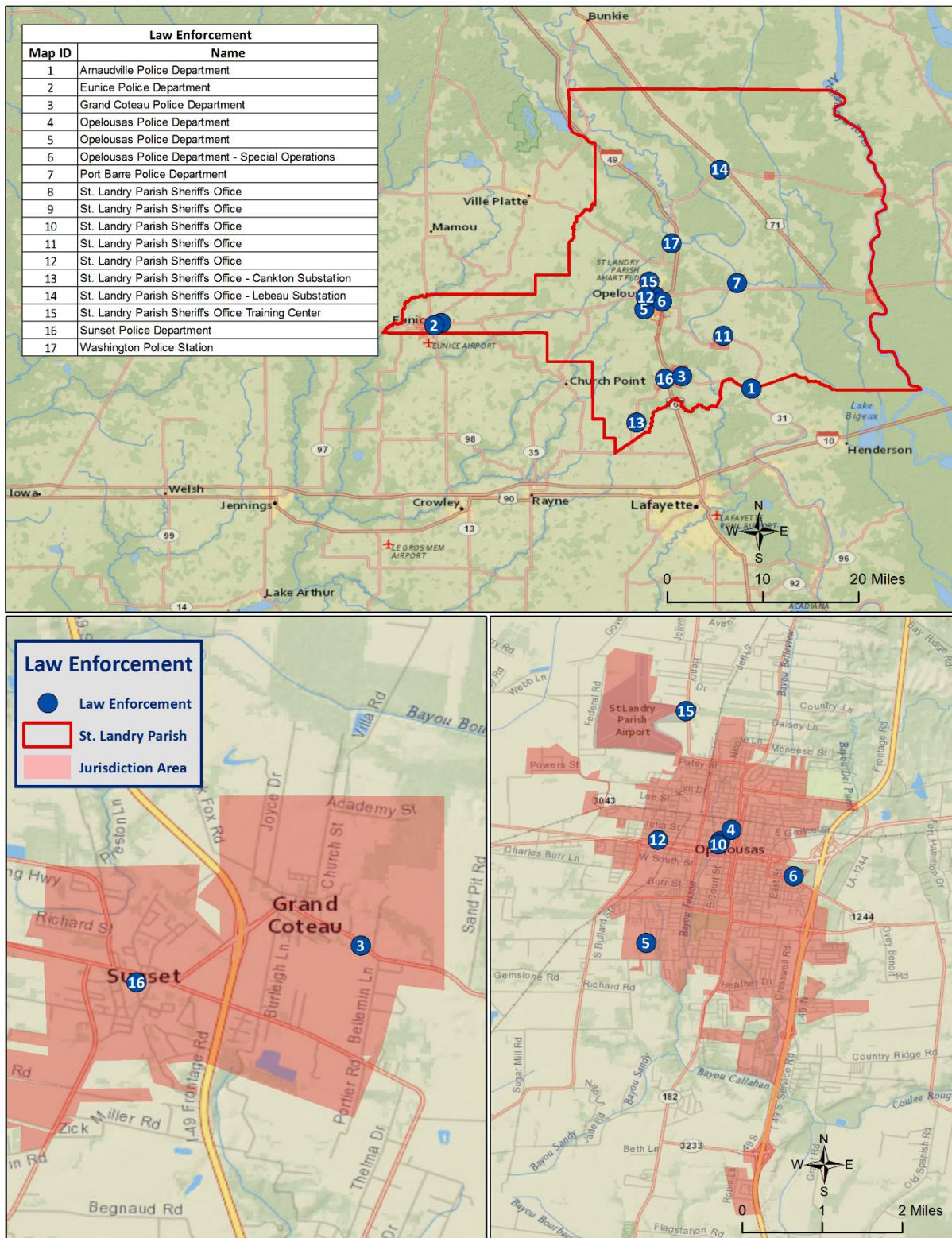
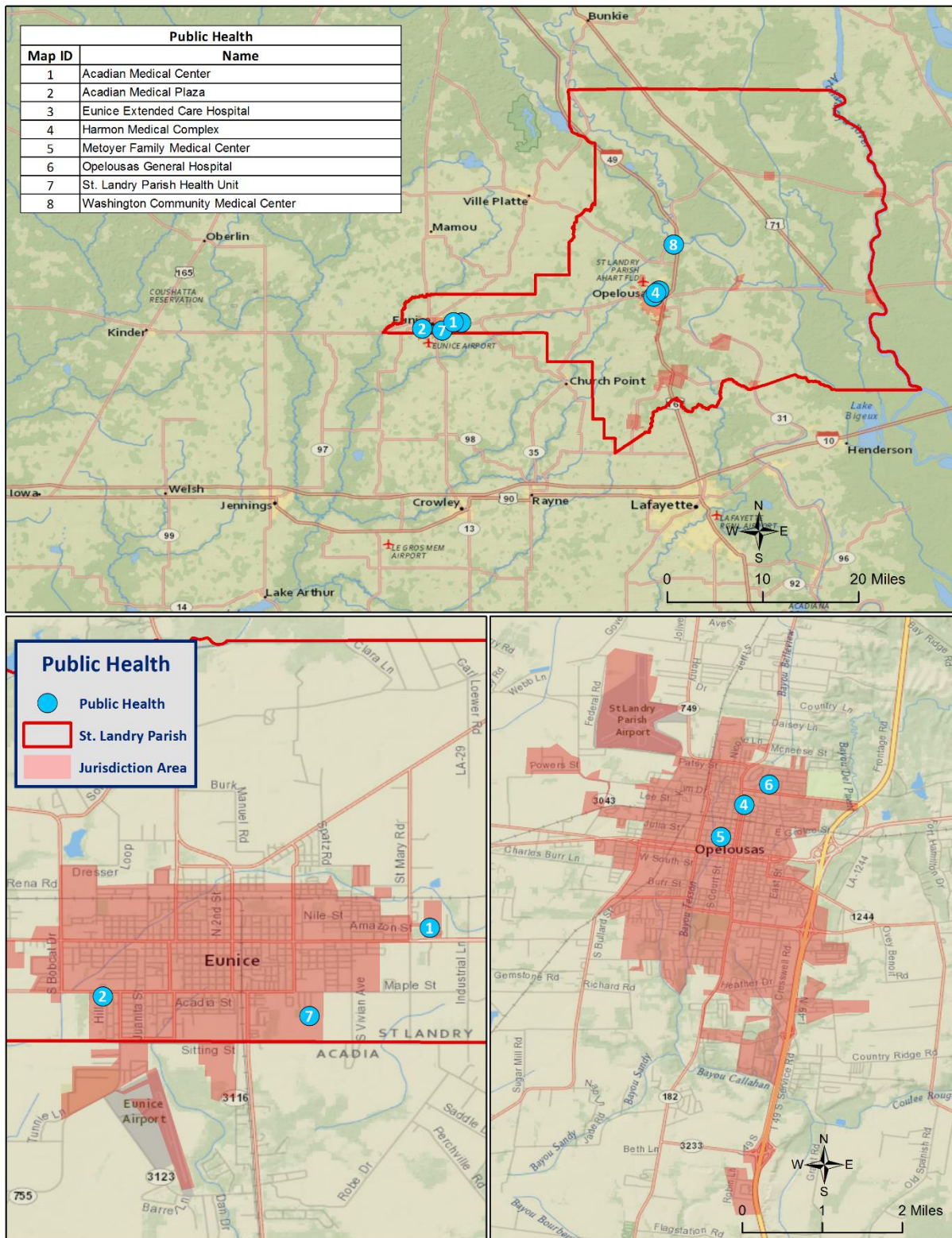
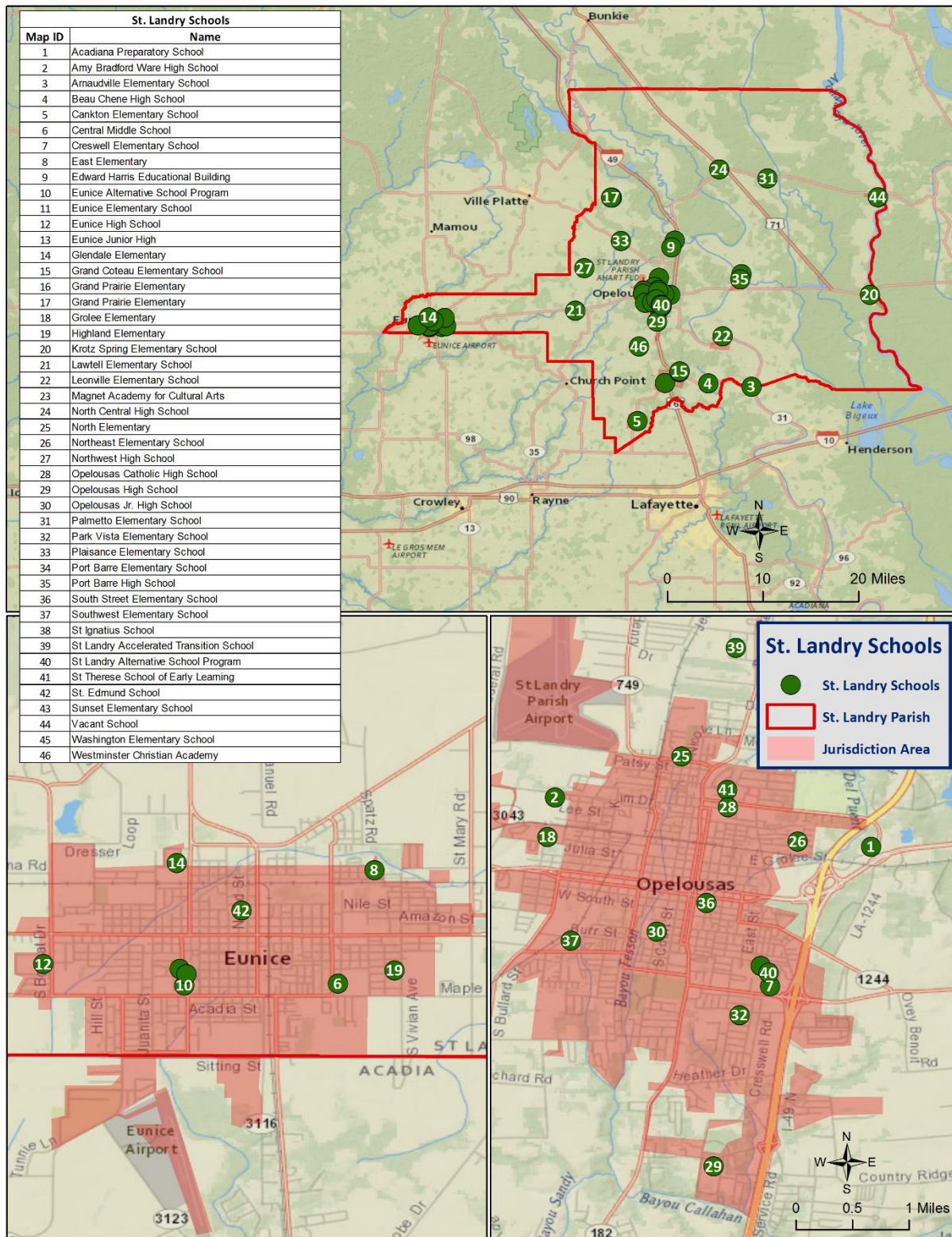


Figure 2-3: Law Enforcement Buildings in St. Landry Parish









### Future Development Trends

St. Landry Parish experienced a decline in population and housing between the years of 2000 and 2014, falling from a population of 87,420 with 36,216 housing units in 2000 to a population of 83,518 with 35,940 housing units in 2014. This growth was largely in the incorporated areas of Arnaudville and Opelousas from the years 2000 to 2010, and in the incorporated areas of Washington and Palmetto from 2010 to 2014. The incorporated areas of Cankton, Leonville, and Sunset experienced an increase in population from the years of 2000 to 2010, and in the incorporated areas of Cankton, Arnaudville, Eunice, Melville, Opelousas, and Sunset from 2010 to 2014. The future population and number of buildings can be estimated using U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The following tables show population and housing unit estimates from 2000 to 2013:

*Table 2-5: Population Growth Rate for St. Landry Parish*

Total Population	St. Landry Parish	St. Landry (Unincorporated)	Arnaudville	Cankton	Eunice	Grand Coteau	Krotz Springs
1-Apr-00	87,420	42,764	1,352	382	10,709	1,030	1,216
1-Apr-10	83,454	45,985	989	484	9,954	948	1,199
1-Jul-14	83,518	45,660	1,238	713	10,325	914	1,063
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	-4.5%	7.5%	-26.8%	26.7%	-7.1%	-8.0%	-1.4%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-0.5%	0.8%	-2.7%	2.7%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.1%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2014	0.1%	-0.7%	25.2%	47.3%	3.7%	-3.6%	-11.3%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	0.02%	-0.18%	6.29%	11.83%	0.93%	-0.90%	-2.84%

*Table 2-5: Population Growth Rate for St. Landry Parish (Continued)*

Total Population	Leonville	Melville	Opelousas	Palmetto	Port Barre	Sunset	Washington
1-Apr-00	992	1,376	22,623	204	2,395	2,377	1,079
1-Apr-10	1,085	1,042	16,648	164	2,057	2,899	965
1-Jul-14	991	1,099	16,668	130	1,813	2,904	656
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	9.4%	-24.3%	-26.4%	-19.6%	-14.1%	22.0%	-10.6%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.9%	-2.4%	-2.6%	-2.0%	-1.4%	2.2%	-1.1%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2014	-8.7%	5.5%	0.1%	-20.7%	-11.9%	0.2%	-32.0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	-2.17%	1.37%	0.03%	-5.18%	-2.97%	0.04%	-8.01%



Table 2-6: Housing Growth Rate for St. Landry Parish

Total Housing Units	St. Landry Parish	St. Landry (Unincorporated)	Arnaudville	Cankton	Eunice	Grand Coteau	Krotz Springs
1-Apr-00	36,216	16,298	525	161	4,574	407	562
1-Apr-10	35,692	19,269	488	199	4,413	429	533
1-Jul-14	35,940	19,460	522	274	4,466	442	560
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	-1.4%	18.2%	-7.0%	23.6%	-3.5%	5.4%	-5.2%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-0.1%	1.8%	-0.7%	2.4%	-0.4%	0.5%	-0.5%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2014	0.7%	1.0%	7.0%	37.7%	1.2%	3.0%	5.1%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	9.4%	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%

Table 2-6: Housing Growth Rate for St. Landry Parish (Continued)

Total Housing Units	Leonville	Melville	Opelousas	Palmetto	Port Barre	Sunset	Washington
1-Apr-00	389	648	9,783	943	952	974	535
1-Apr-10	446	554	7,141	93	901	1,226	507
1-Jul-14	418	489	6,981	78	892	1,358	391
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	14.7%	-14.5%	-27.0%	-90.1%	-5.4%	25.9%	-5.2%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	1.5%	-1.5%	-2.7%	-9.0%	-0.5%	2.6%	-0.5%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2014	-6.3%	-11.7%	-2.2%	-16.1%	-1.0%	10.8%	-22.9%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	-1.6%	-2.9%	-0.6%	-4.0%	-0.2%	2.7%	-5.7%

As shown in the previous tables, St. Landry Parish has experienced a decline in both population and housing units. Housing growth rates fell at -0.1% annually from 2000 to 2010, and grew at 0.2% annually from 2010 to 2014. Population growth rates for the parish fell at -0.5% annually from 2000 to 2010, and grew at 0.02% annually from 2010 to 2014.

### 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 St. Landry Parish from the present until 2024. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table on the next page. 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	36,002	2,396	2,417	2,434
Value of Structures	\$11,024,482,532	\$733,652,182	\$778,566,642	\$816,470,043
# of People	83,534	5,559	5,564	5,569
<b>Tropical Cyclone</b>				
Structures	36,002	36,002	36,316	36,569
Value of Structures	\$11,024,482,532	\$11,024,482,532	\$11,699,405,452	\$12,268,974,243
# of People	83,534	83,534	83,614	83,678

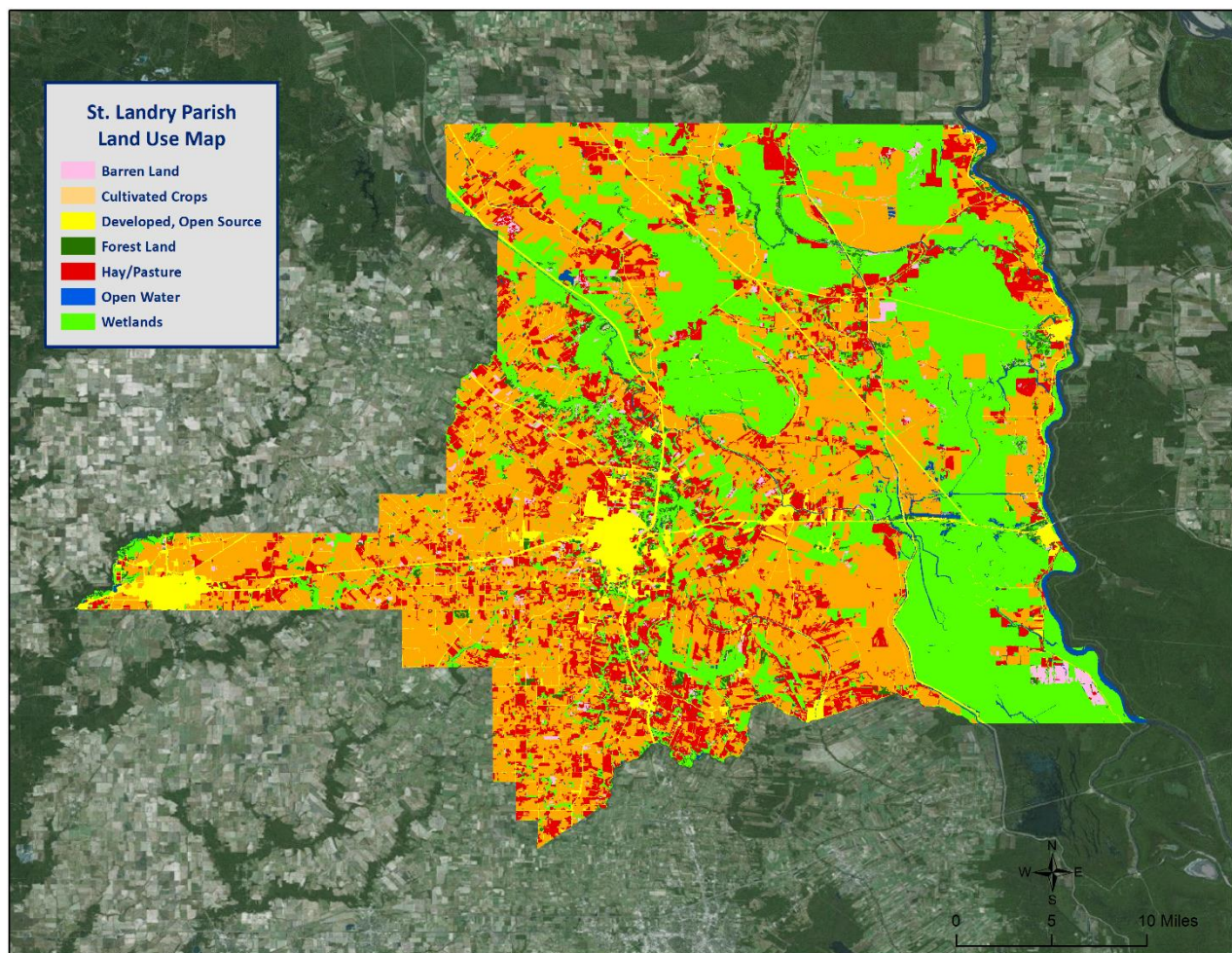
### Land Use

The St. Landry Parish Land Use table is provided below. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 7% of the parish's land use. Agricultural land is the largest category at 337,735 acres, accounting for 56% of parish land. At 196,569 acres, wetlands account for 33% of parish lands, while 15,602 acres of forested areas account for 3% of parish lands. The parish also consists of 9,818 acres of water areas, accounting for 2% of all parish lands.

Table 2-8: St. Landry Parish Land Use

(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	337,735	56%
Wetlands	196,569	33%
Forest Land (not including forested wetlands)	15,602	3%
Urban/Development	41,520	7%
Water	9,818	2%



*Figure 2-6: St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish at the time this plan went to publication (*Figure 2-7*).

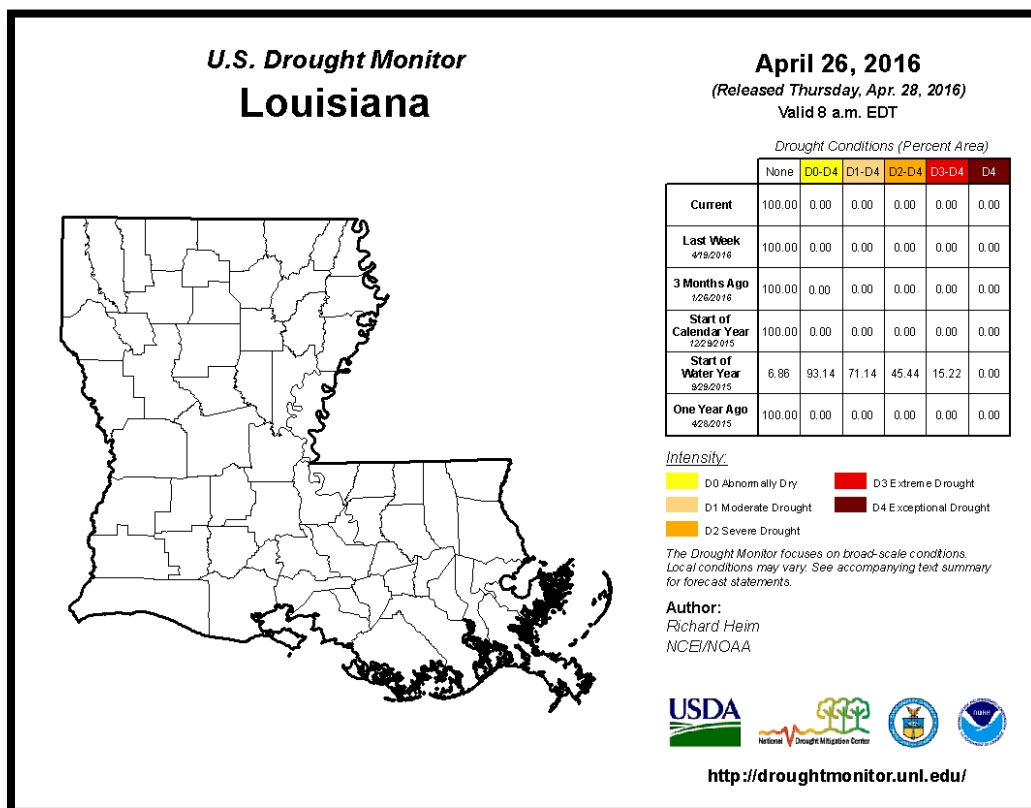


Figure 2-7: United States Drought Monitor for the State of Louisiana and its Parishes  
(Source: The National Drought Mitigation Center)



### 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 St. Landry Parish is on the agricultural community.

### Previous Occurrences / Extents

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

*Table 2-10: Drought Events with Crop Damage Totals for St. Landry Parish  
(Source: SHELDUS)*

Date	Crop Damage	Palmer Classification
May 1996	\$94,302	Moderate Drought
August 1998	\$15,406,274	Severe Drought
December 2000	\$14,572,599	Severe 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 12%.

### Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, there have been three drought events that have caused some level of crop damage. The total agricultural damage from these events is \$30,073,175, with an average cost of \$10,024,392 per drought event. When annualizing the total cost over the 25-year record, total annual losses based on drought is estimated to be \$1,202,927. *Table 2-11* presents an analysis of agricultural exposure that is susceptible to drought by major crop type for St. Landry Parish.

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

Agricultural Exposure by Type for Drought						
Soybeans	Rice	Hay	Sugarcane	Forestry	Sorghum	Total
\$59,823,426	\$29,914,640	\$13,600,000	\$6,745,367	\$5,187,008	\$5,038,533	\$120,308,974

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



## Flooding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

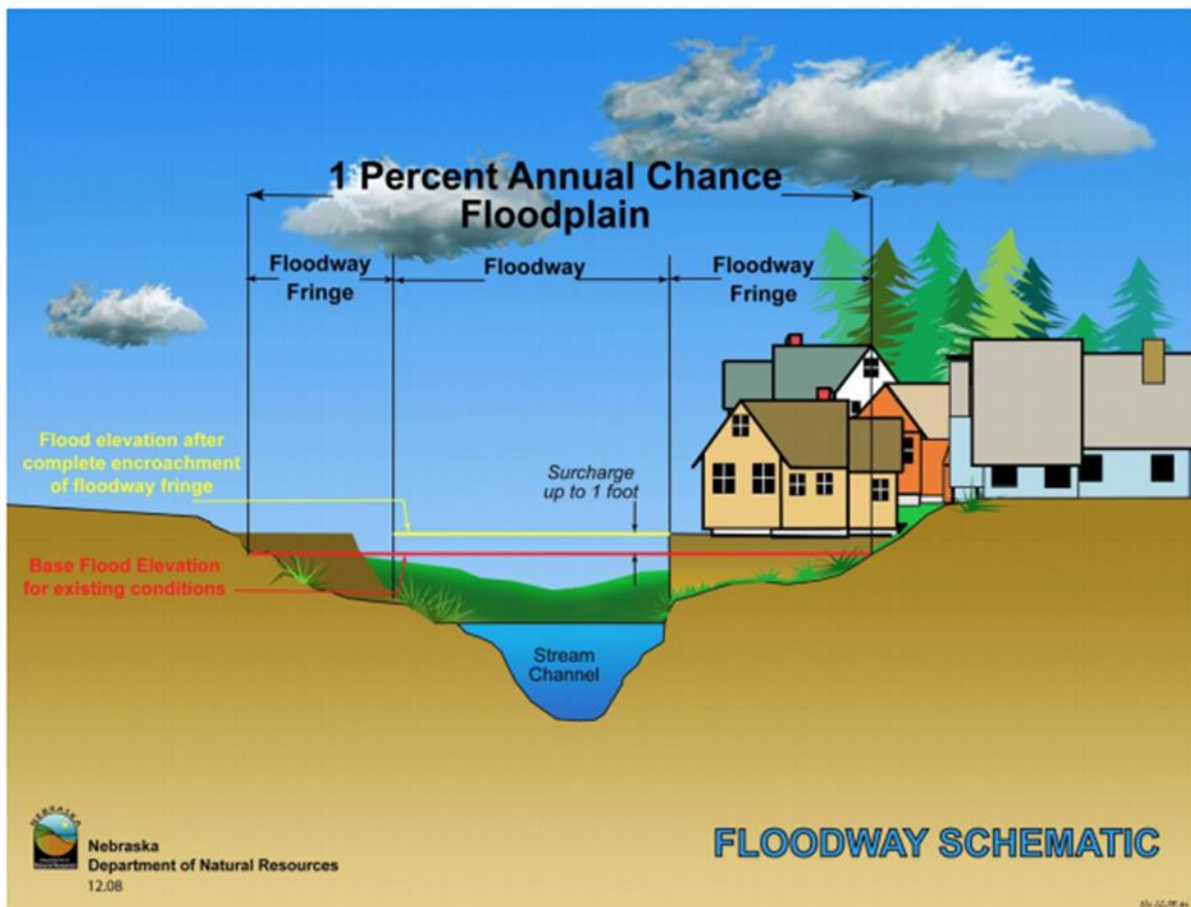
- **Flood Categories**
  - Minor Flooding: Minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat.
  - Moderate Flooding: Some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
  - Major Flooding: Extensive inundation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

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

It is essential to understand that the magnitude of an X-year flood event for a particular area depends on the source of flooding and the area's location. The size of a specific flood event is defined through historic data of precipitation, flow, and discharge rates. Consequently, different 100-year flood events can have very

different impacts. The 100-year flood event in two separate locations have the same likelihood to occur, but they do not necessarily have the same magnitude. For example, a 100-year event for the Mississippi River means something completely different in terms of discharge values ( $\text{ft}^3/\text{s}$ ) 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 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Rate Maps. The NFIP and FEMA suggest insurance rates based on Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), as diagrammed in *Figure 2-8*.



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

*(Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)*

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

#### *Property Damage*

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

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

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

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

#### *Repetitive Loss Properties*

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

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

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

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

Figures regarding repetitive loss structures for St. Landry Parish are provided in the table below:

*Table 2-12: Repetitive Loss Structures for St. Landry Parish*

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	32	32	0	0	95	1,859,029	\$19,569
Arnaudville	1	0	1	0	4	\$164,474	\$41,119
Cankton	1	1	0	0	3	\$236,409	\$78,803
Eunice	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Coteau	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Krotz Springs	1	1	0	0	7	\$26,076	\$3,725
Leonville	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Melville	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Opelousas	11	11	0	0	34	\$909,961	\$26,764
Palmetto	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Port Barre	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Sunset	4	4	0	0	10	\$500,984	\$50,098
Washington	1	1	0	0	2	\$9,390	\$4,695
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>\$3,706,323</b>	<b>\$23,912</b>

All 51 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 51 structures, while [Figure 2-10](#) shows where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures are located. Through the repetitive loss map, it is clear that the primary concentrated area of repetitive loss structures is focused in the unincorporated areas of the parish and the incorporated area of Opelousas.



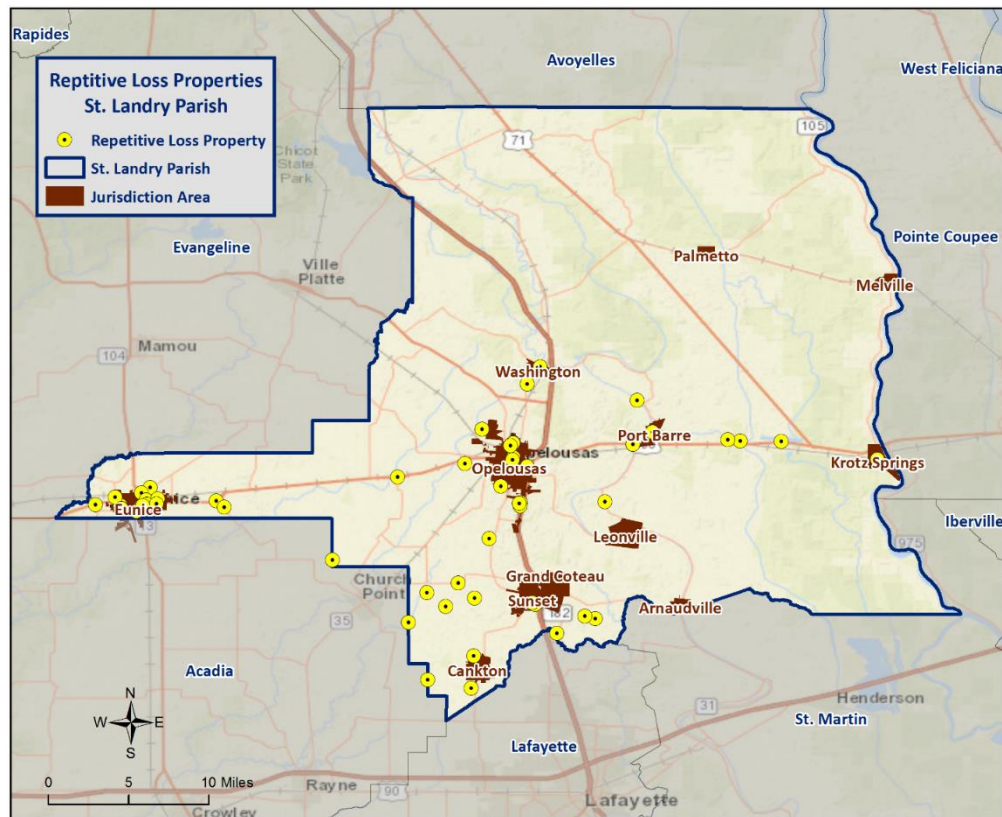


Figure 2-9: Repetitive Loss Properties in St. Landry Parish

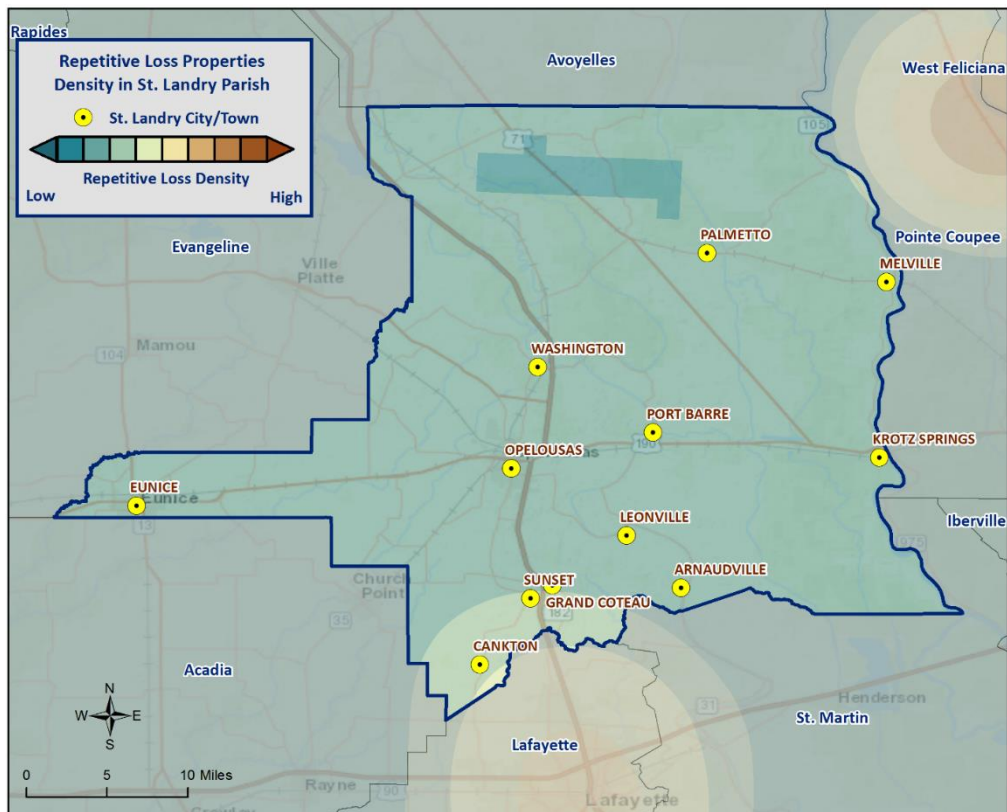


Figure 2-10: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in St. Landry Parish



### *National Flood Insurance Program*

Flood insurance statistics indicate that St. Landry Parish has 2,194 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$1,294,428. St. Landry Parish and the incorporated areas of Arnaudville, Cankton, Eunice, Grand Coteau, Krotz Springs, Leonville, Melville, Palmetto, Port Barre, Sunset, and Washington are all participants in the NFIP. St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish are provided in the tables to follow.

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

*Table 2-13: Summary of NFIP Policies for St. Landry Parish*

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	1,680	\$296,560,700	\$953,124	334	\$4,517,690
Arnaudville	26	\$5,367,600	\$19,711	14	\$294,736
Cankton	17	\$4,119,500	\$7,172	4	\$301,346
Eunice	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Grand Coteau	5	\$1,750,000	\$1,892	1	\$10,492
Krotz Springs	56	\$7,479,800	\$38,271	30	\$63,568
Leonville	13	\$1,258,500	\$3,865	2	\$8,977
Melville	28	\$3,561,200	\$15,179	4	\$6,199
Opelousas	236	\$40,578,800	\$189,128	61	\$1,103,597
Palmetto	8	\$556,100	\$5,473	1	\$0
Port barre	62	\$6,842,400	\$31,361	18	\$82,633
Sunset	50	\$12,602,200	\$23,207	21	\$658,083
Washington	13	\$1,152,600	\$6,045	5	\$50,812
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>\$381,829,400</b>	<b>\$1,294,428</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>\$7,098,133</b>

\*While the City of Eunice does not have any active NFIP policies, the jurisdiction will continue to promote NFIP participation through education and outreach.

Table 2-14: Summary of Community Flood Maps for St. Landry Parish

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220166#	Arnaudville	11/23/1973	11/1/1985	11/4/2010 (M)	11/1/1985	No
220167#	Cankton	4/25/1975	6/25/1976	8/5/2010 (M)	6/25/1976	No
220168#	Eunice	5/31/1974	6/1/1981	11/26/2010	6/1/1981	No
220169#	Grand Coteau	12/7/1973	6/30/1976	8/5/2010 (M)	6/30/1976	No
220170#	Krotz Springs	5/31/1974	1/15/1988	8/5/2010	1/15/1988	No
220171#	Leonville	4/9/1976	11/9/1982	8/5/2010 (M)	11/9/1982	No
220172#	Melville	4/12/1974	7/3/1978	8/5/2010	7/3/1978	No
220173#	Opelousas	6/14/1974	8/3/1981	8/5/2010	8/3/1981	No
220174#	Palmetto	9/13/1974	4/15/1986	8/5/2010 (M)	4/15/1986	No
220175#	Port Barre	5/31/1974	4/15/1981	8/5/2010	4/15/1981	No
220165#	St. Landry Parish*	12/6/1977	5/3/1981	8/5/2010	5/3/1982	No
220176#	Sunset	6/14/1974	3/30/1982	8/5/2010 (M)	3/30/1982	No
220177#	Washington	4/5/1974	5/1/1985	8/5/2010 (M)	5/1/1985	No

### 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 St. Landry Parish

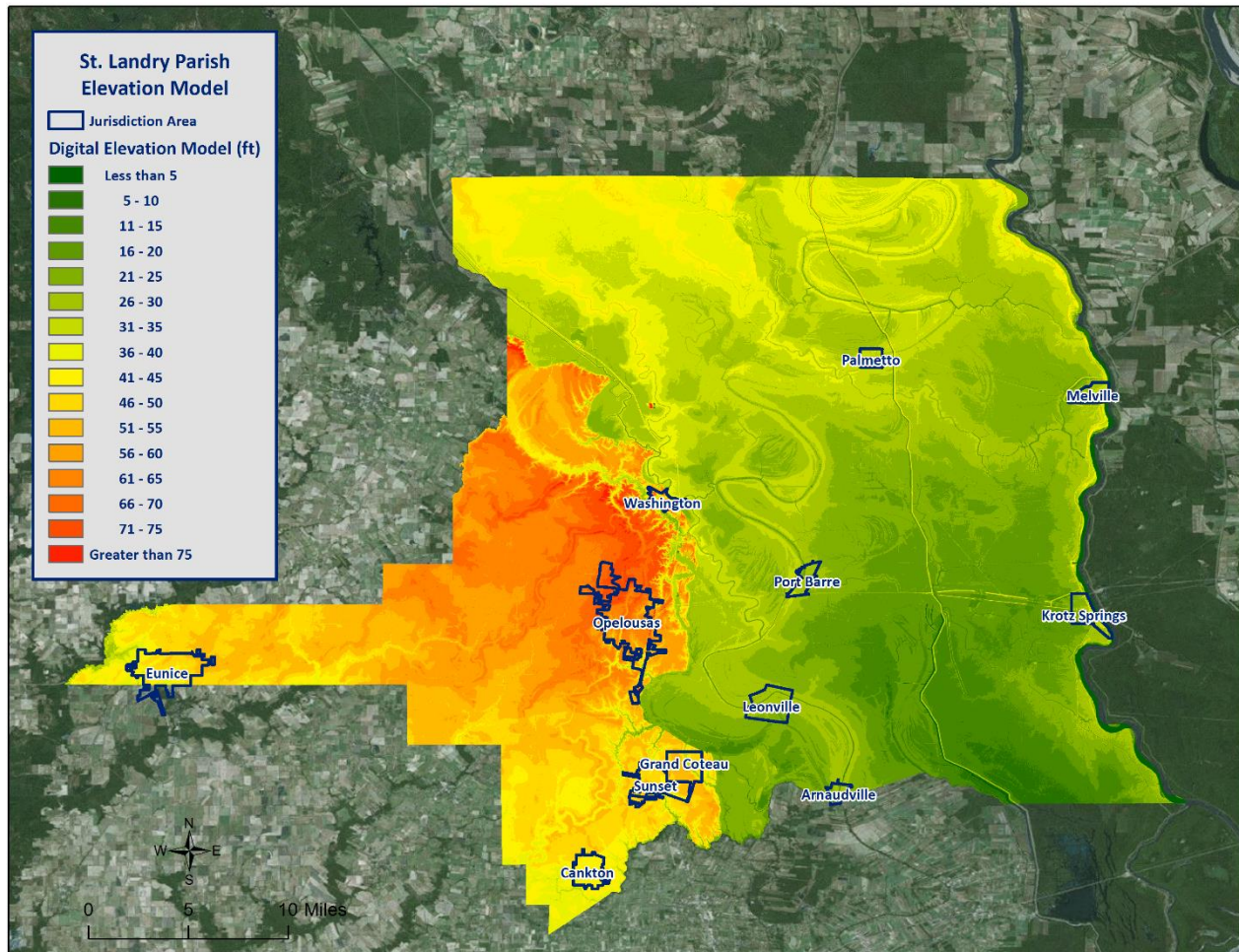
By definition, flooding is caused when an area receives more water than the drainage system can convey. The following is a synopsis of the types of flooding that St. Landry Parish experiences.

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

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

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

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



*Figure 2-11: Elevation throughout St. Landry Parish*

Looking at the digital elevation model (DEM) in the figure above for St. Landry Parish is instructive in visualizing where the low lying and high risk areas are for the parish. Elevations in the parish range from near sea level to over 75 feet. The highest elevations in the parish are over 75 feet, located in western portions of the parish. The incorporated areas range in elevation from 23 to 69 feet, with Port Barre averaging 23 feet, Arnaudville averaging 26 feet, Krotz Springs and Leonville averaging 30 feet, Melville and Palmetto averaging 36 feet, Cankton and Washington averaging 46 feet, Eunice and Sunset averaging 49 feet, Grand Coteau averaging 56 feet, and Opelousas averaging 69 feet.

#### Location

St. Landry Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Approximately 55% of parish lands are located in the 100-year floodplain. The majority of the floodplain is located in the northern and eastern portions of the parish.



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

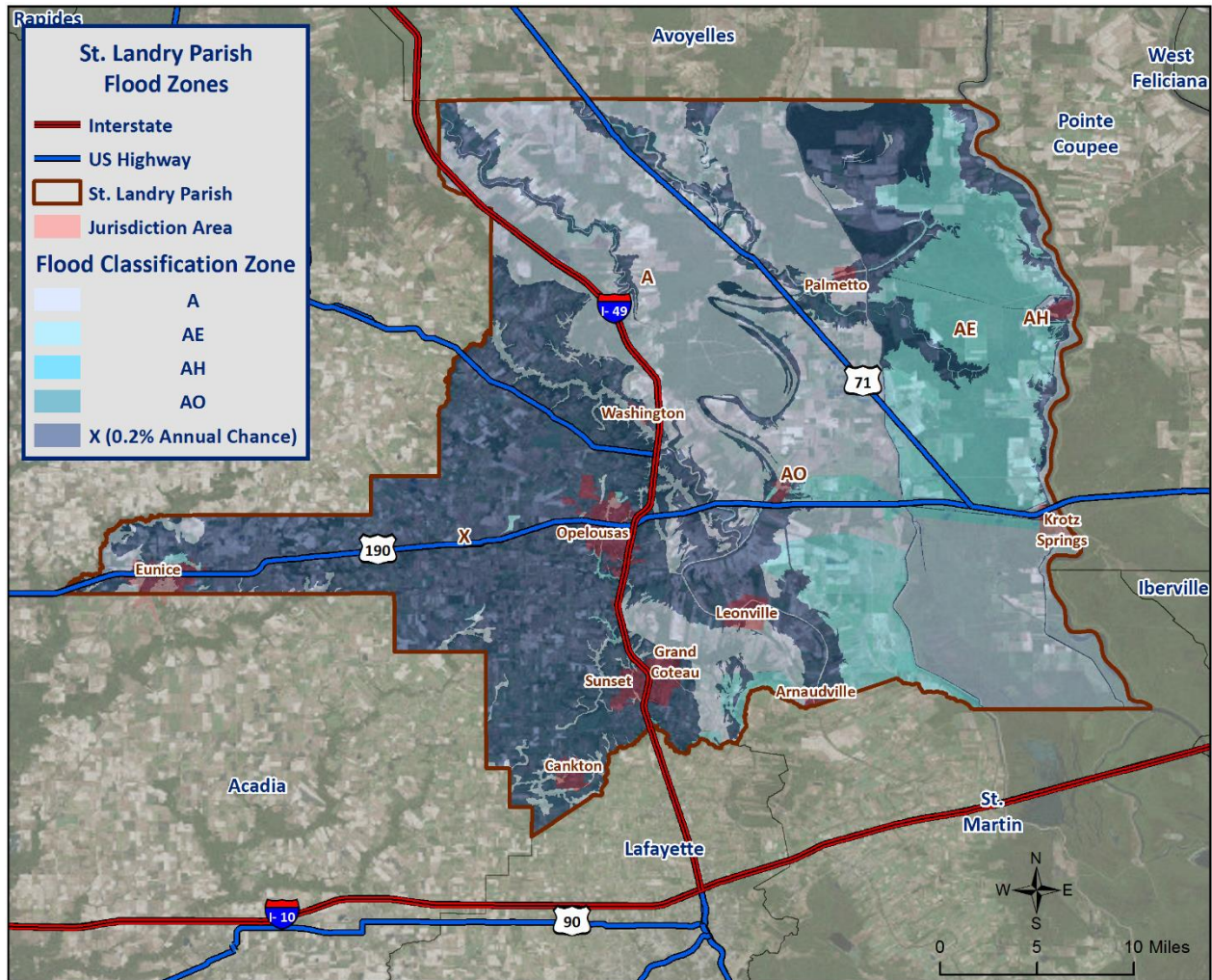


Figure 2-12: St. Landry Parish Areas within the Flood Zones





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



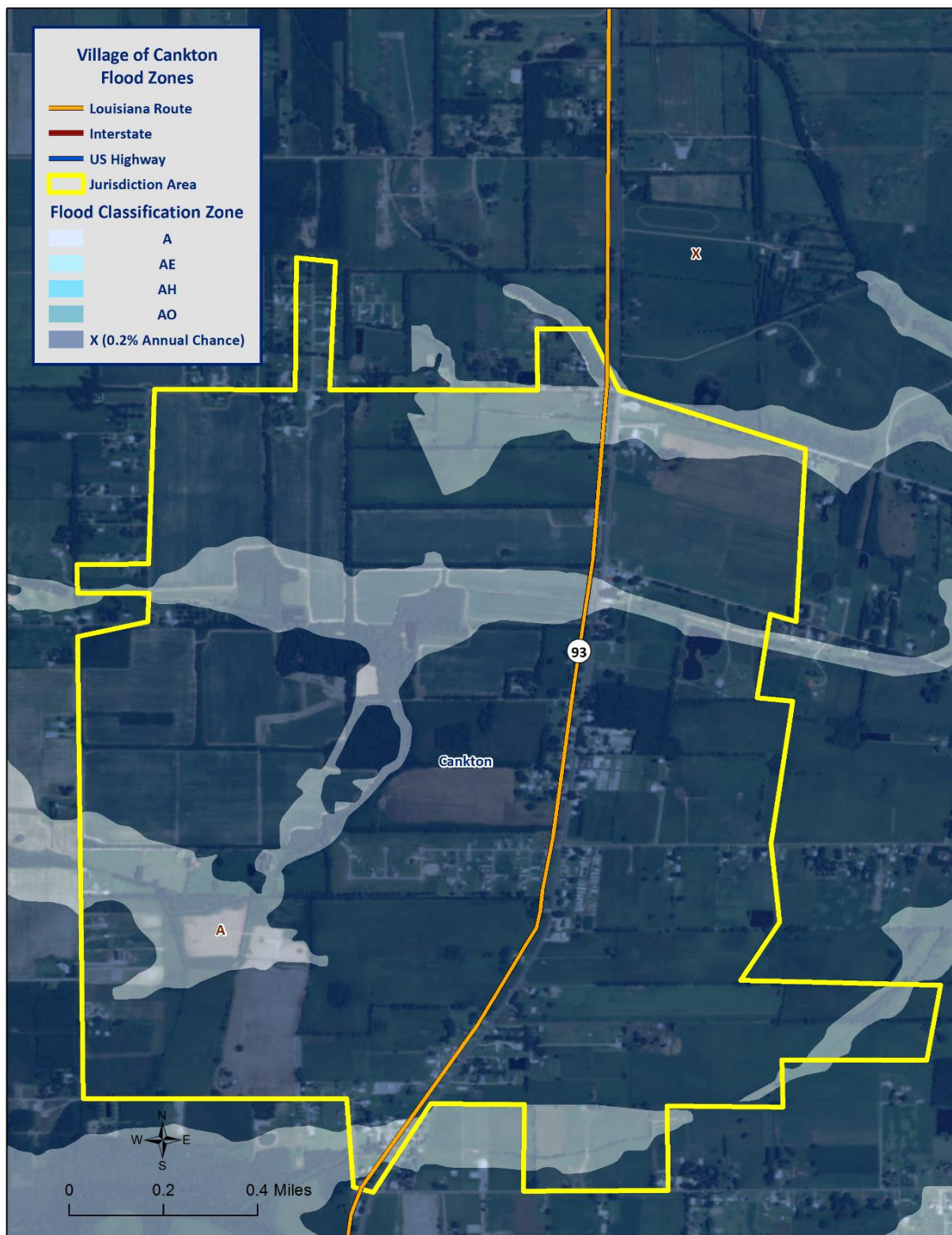


Figure 2-14: Village of Cankton Areas within the Flood Zones



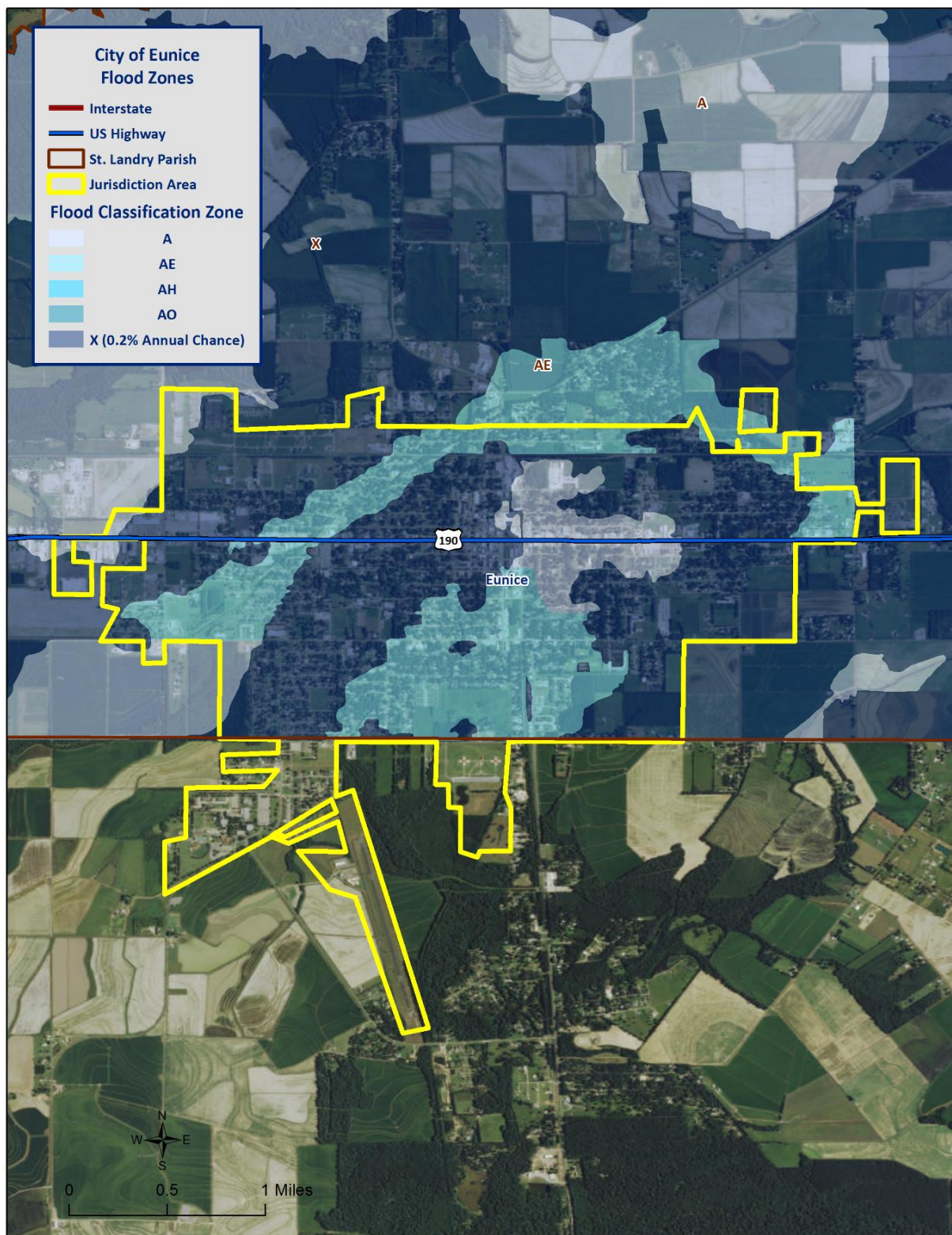


Figure 2-15: City of Eunice Areas within the Flood Zones



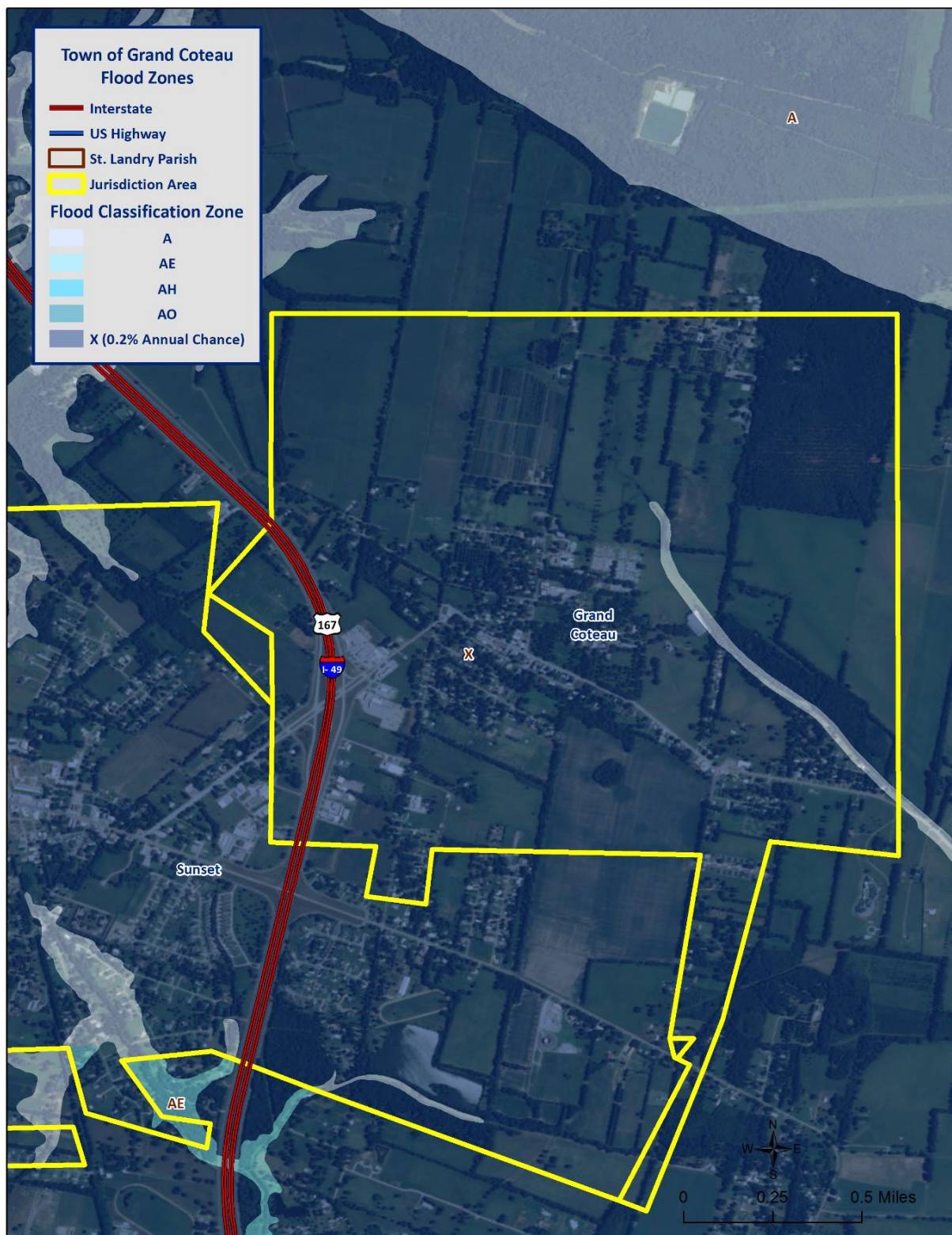


Figure 2-16: Town of Grand Coteau Areas within the Flood Zones



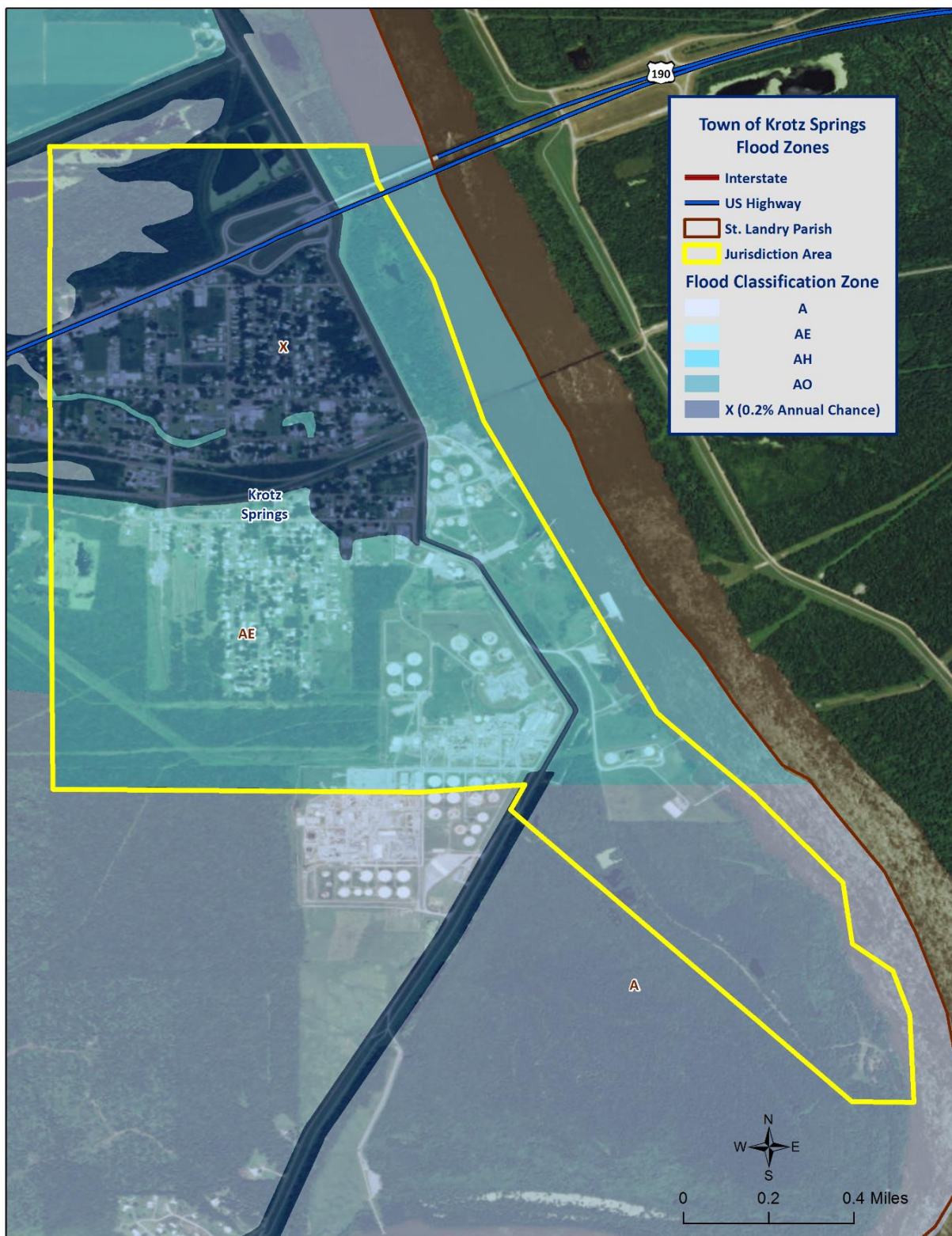


Figure 2-17: Town of Krotz Springs Areas within the Flood Zones

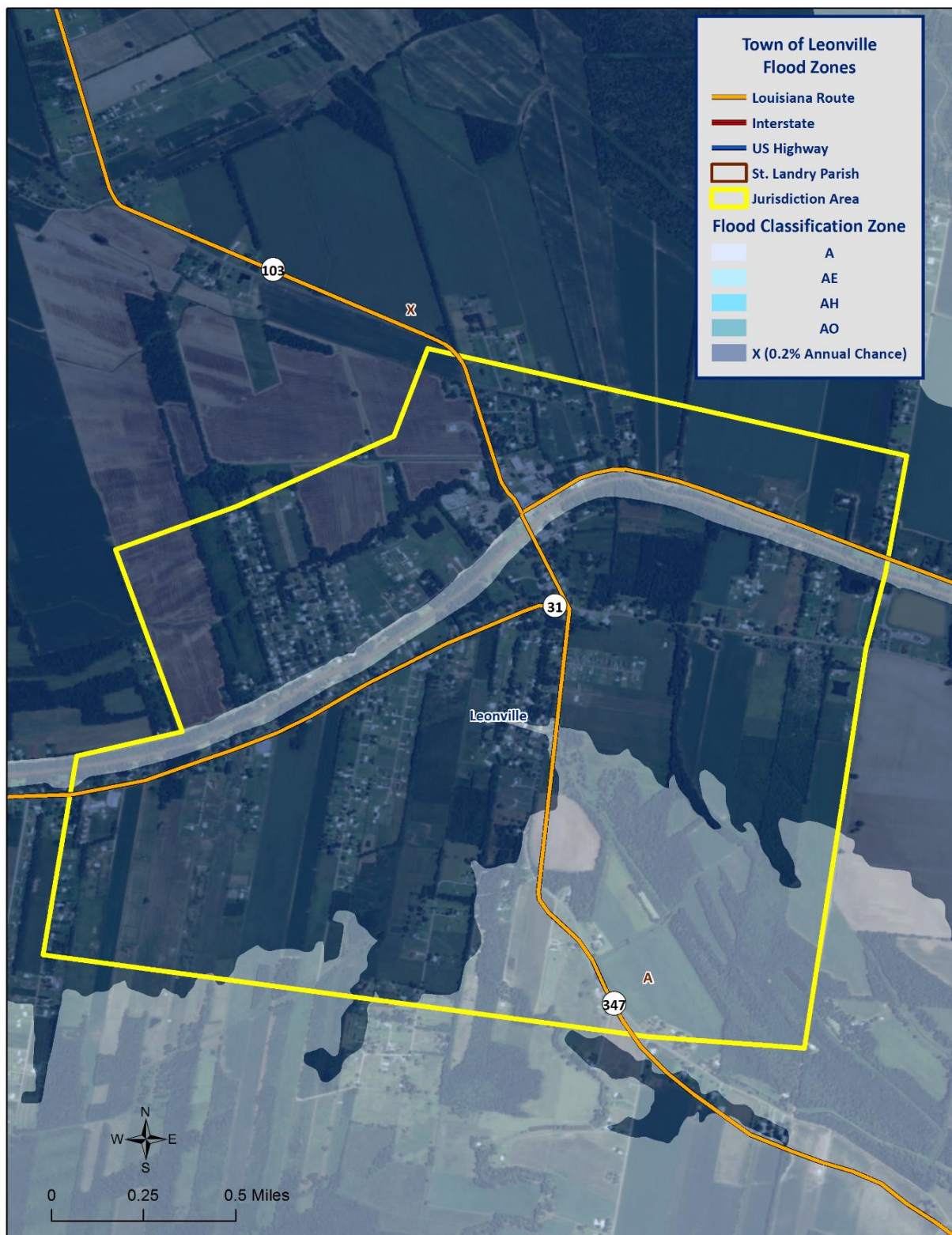


Figure 2-18: Town of Leonville Areas within the Flood Zones



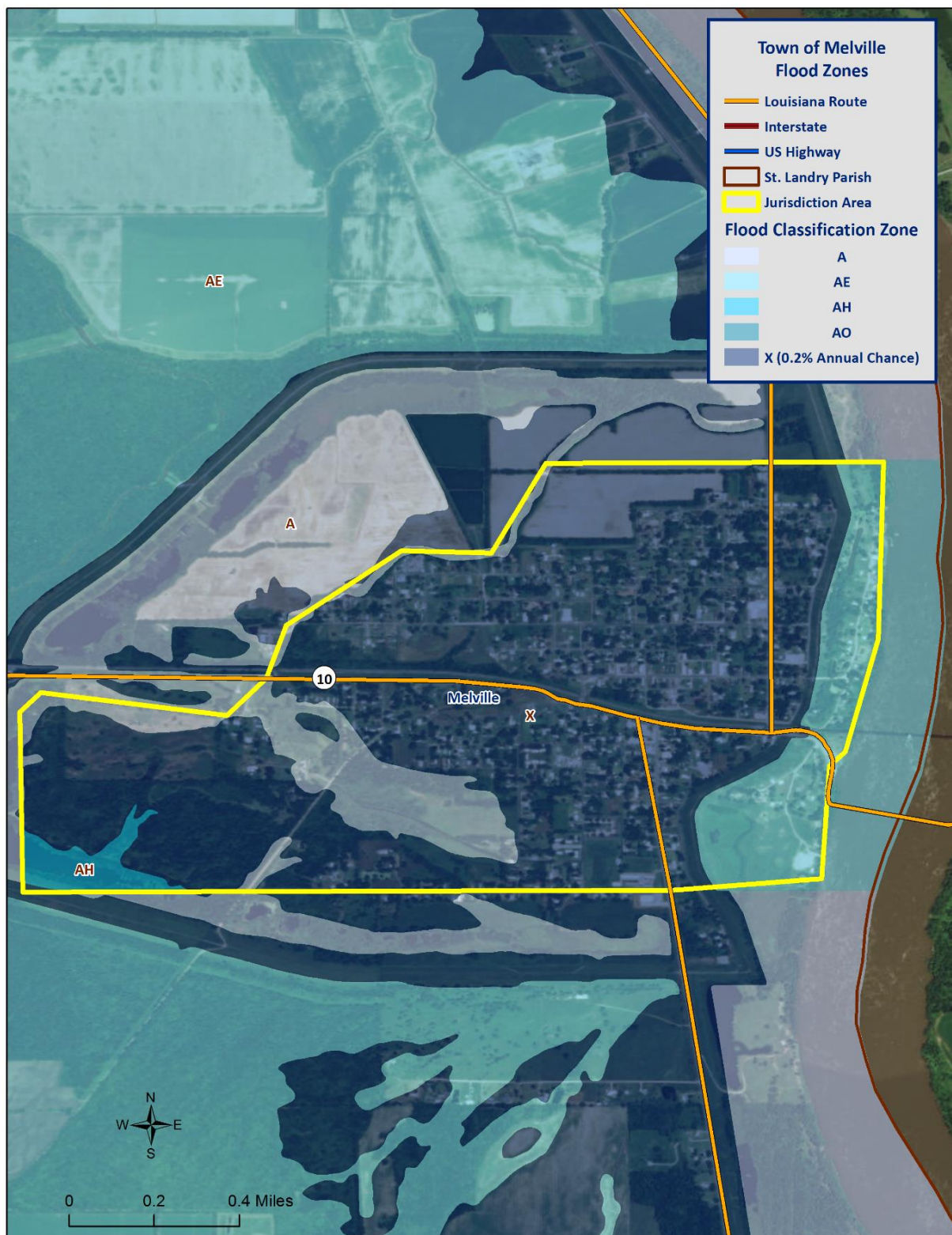


Figure 2-19: Town of Melville Areas within the Flood Zones



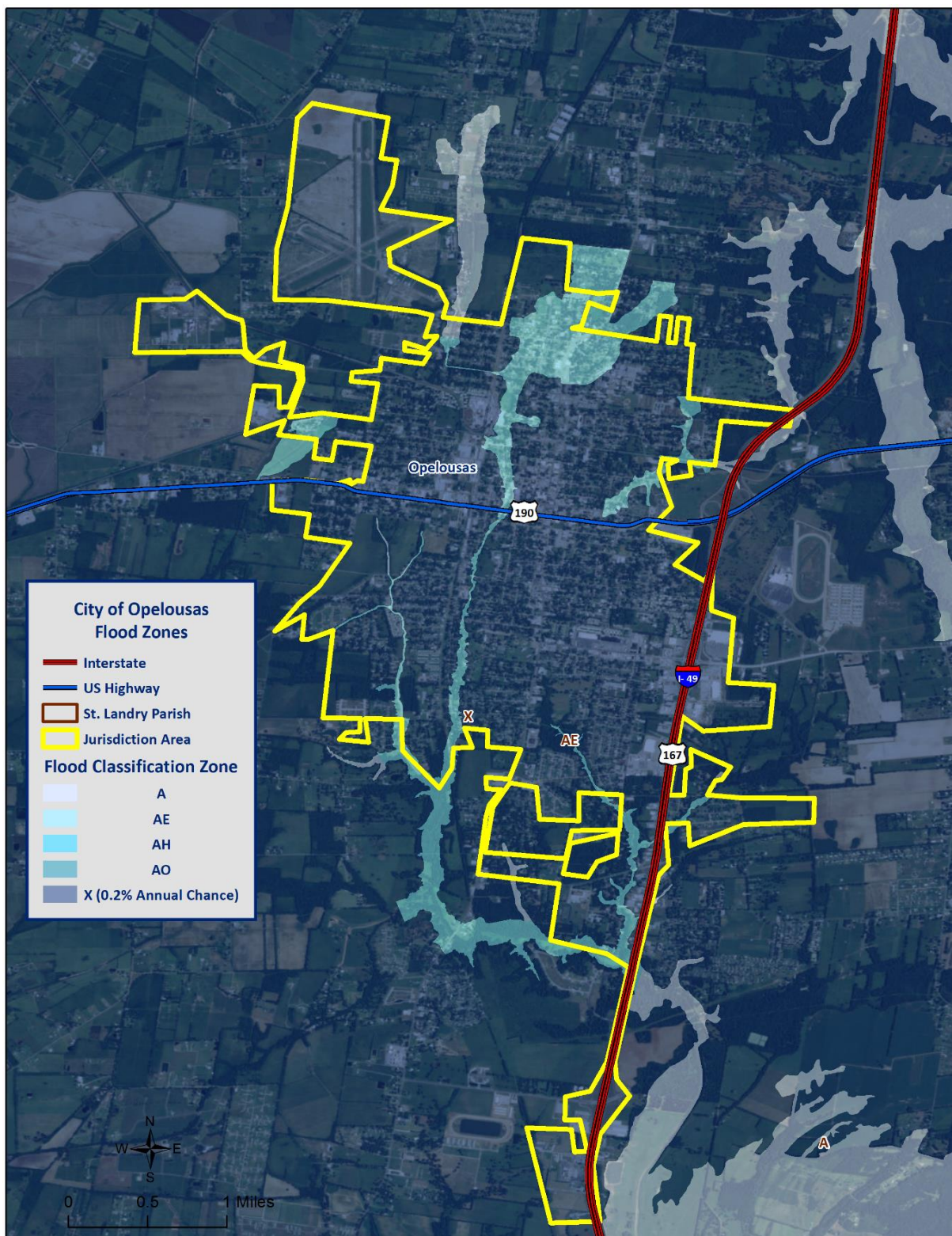


Figure 2-20: City of Opelousas Areas within the Flood Zones



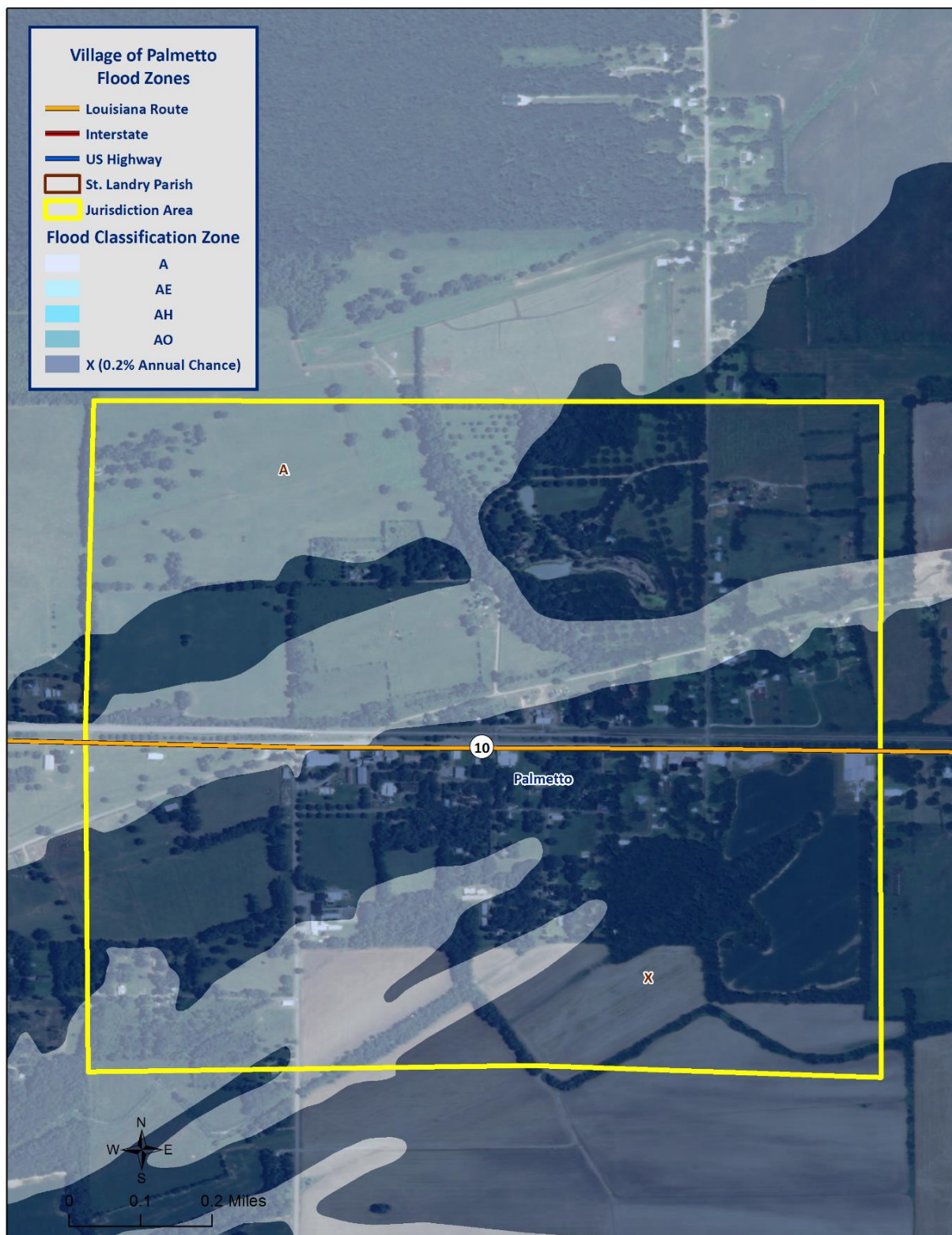


Figure 2-21: Village of Palmetto Areas within the Flood Zones

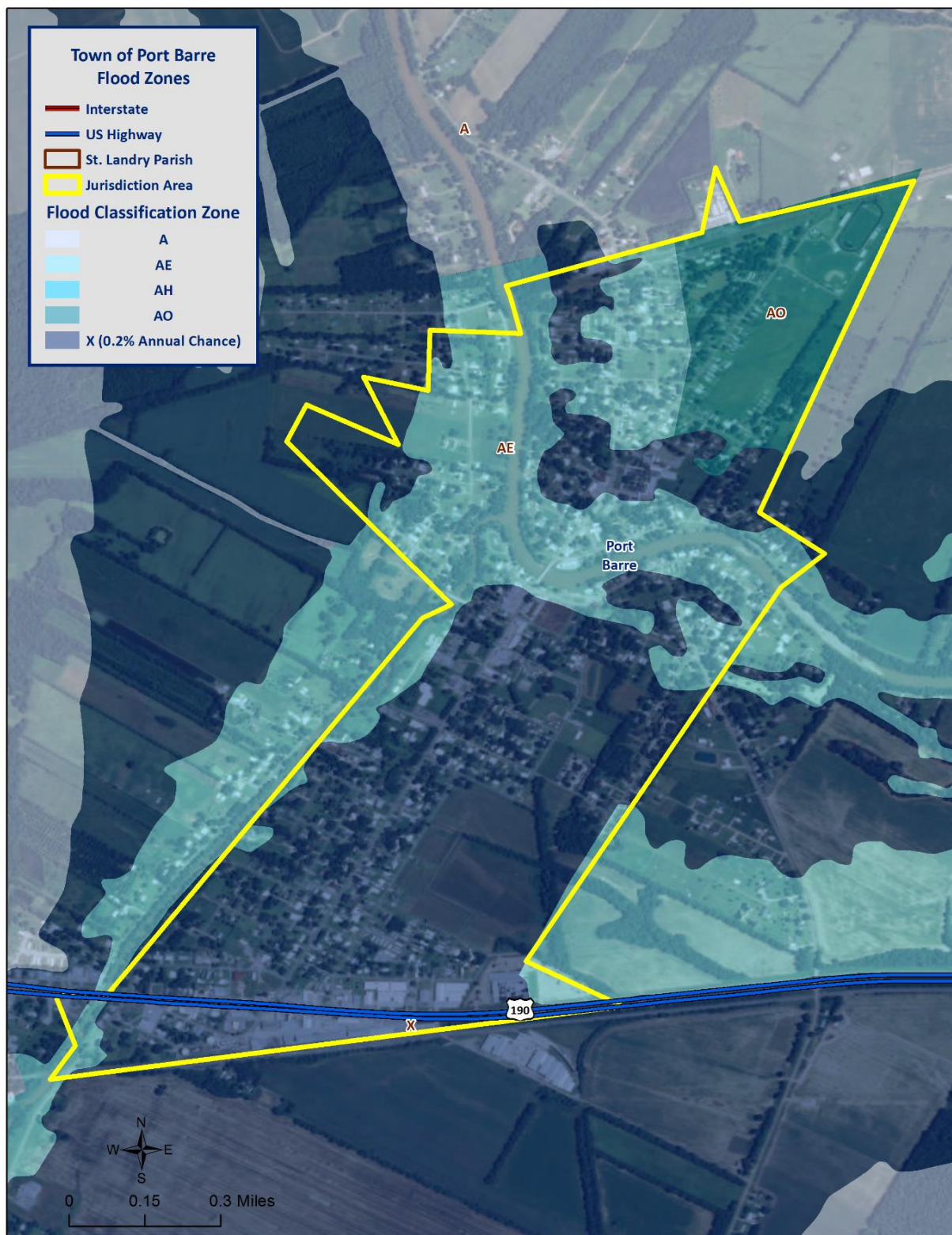


Figure 2-22: Town of Port Barre Areas within the Flood Zones



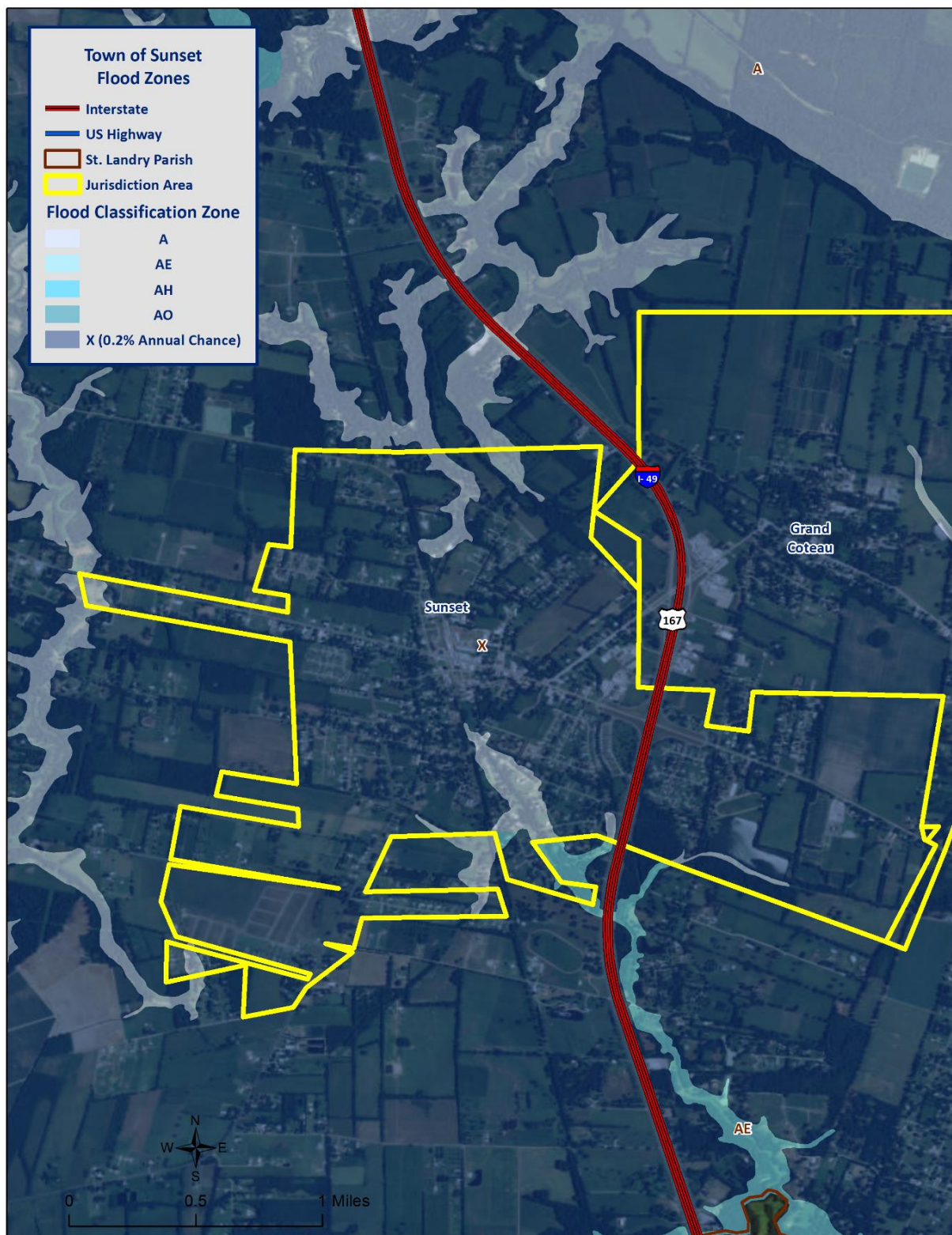


Figure 2-23: Town of Sunset Areas within the Flood Zones





Figure 2-24: Town of Washington Areas within the Flood Zones

*Previous Occurrences / Extents*

Historically, there have been 30 flooding events that have created significant flooding in St. Landry Parish between 1990 and 2015. Below is a brief synopsis of the seven flooding events that have occurred since 2010, including flooding events that have occurred since the parish's last planning update.

*Table 2-15: Historical Floods in St. Landry Parish with Locations from 2010 - 2015*

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
January 10, 2012	Many roads were flooded. 50 Lawtell Elementary School kids had to be rescued when the bus they were on became partially submerged. One house reported water in the structure.	Flash Flood	\$1k	EUNICE
March 12, 2012	151 homes were flooded in St. Landry Parish with 35 people being rescued and another dozen evacuated.	Flash Flood	\$3M	GRAND COTEAU
March 12, 2012	Heavy rain that fell across portions of Acadiana slowly drained from the region over several days.	Flood	\$0	ARNAUDVILLE
January 9, 2013	Savoy Music Center flooded. Most structures were flooded after the rain had stopped. Evacuations around Eunice also occurred.	Flash Flood	\$0	CANKTON
January 10, 2013	Flood waters slowly drained across the Mermentau Basin. 235 structures flooded during the event including the Visitor Information Center north of Opelousas.	Flood	\$41.57M	EUNICE ARPT
May 29, 2014	Heavy rain produced flooding of mostly secondary streets.	Flash Flood	\$0	ARNAUDVILLE
June 26, 2014	Flooding was reported along Pile Ridge Road where one vehicle was flooded.	Flash Flood	\$1k	WAXIA

Since 2010, the incorporated areas of Krotz Springs, Leonville, Melville, Palmetto, Port Barre, Washington, Opelousas, and Sunset have not experienced a significant flood event.

The worst-case scenarios are based on several different types of flooding events. Storm water excesses and riverine flooding primarily affect the low-lying areas of the parish, and flood depths of up to six feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish. The incorporated area of Palmetto can expect flood depths of two to four feet while the incorporated areas of Eunice, Opelousas, Arnaudville, Cankton, Krotz Springs, Leonville, Sunset, Grand Coteau, Melville, Port Barre, and Washington 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 SHELUS database to provide the annual probability, due to St. Landry Parish having multiple jurisdictions, it was necessary to assess the historical data found in the National Climatic Data Center for St. Landry Parish and its jurisdictions to properly determine probability for future flood events. The table below shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction.

*Table 2-16: Annual Flood Probabilities for St. Landry Parish*

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	68%	1 – 2 years
Arnaudville	20%	5 years
Cankton	24%	4 – 5 years
Eunice	44%	2 – 3 years
Grand Coteau	20%	5 years
Krotz Springs	16%	6 – 7 years
Leonville	16%	6 – 7 years
Melville	16%	6 – 7 years
Opelousas	44%	2 – 3 years
Palmetto	20%	5 years
Port Barre	20%	5 years
Sunset	20%	5 years
Washington	16%	6 – 7 years

Based on historical record, the overall flooding probability for the entire St. Landry Parish planning area is 100%, with 30 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. On the next page, [Table 2-17](#) shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.



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

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	\$41,262,000
Arnaudville	\$0
Cankton	\$0
Eunice	\$0
Grand Coteau	\$0
Krotz Springs	\$0
Leonville	\$0
Melville	\$0
Opelousas	\$0
Palmetto	\$29,000
Port Barre	\$0
Sunset	\$0
Washington	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$41,291,000</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 following tables.

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

St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$330,000
Commercial	\$4,125,000
Government	\$10,000
Industrial	\$8,479,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,143,000
Residential	\$25,275,000
Schools	\$1,900,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$41,262,000</b>

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

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

### *Threat to People*

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

*Table 2-20: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

<b>Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b># in Community</b>	<b># in Hazard Area</b>	<b>% in Hazard Area</b>
St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	<b>62,152</b>	<b>5,502</b>	<b>12.4%</b>
Arnaudville	<b>1,057</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Cankton	<b>484</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Eunice	<b>10,398</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Grand Coteau	<b>947</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Krotz Springs	<b>1,198</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Leonville	<b>1,084</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Melville	<b>1,041</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Opelousas	<b>16,634</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Palmetto	<b>164</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>28.7%</b>
Port Barre	<b>2,055</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Sunset	<b>2,897</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Washington	<b>964</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,384</b>	<b>5,549</b>	<b>6.7%</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 2-21: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Unincorporated St. Landry Parish*

*(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	5,502	12.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	419	7.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,077	19.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	755	13.7%
White	3,076	55.9%
Minority	2,426	44.1%

*Table 2-22: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Palmetto*

*(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Palmetto		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	47	28.7%
Persons Under 5 Years	3	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	7	14.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	8	17.1%
White	24	50.6%
Minority	23	49.4%

#### *Vulnerability*

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

### Land Subsidence

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

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

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

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

Subsidence results from a number of factors including:

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

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



Overall, subsidence creates three distinct problems in Louisiana:

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

#### *Location*

Historic areas of coastal land loss and gain (*Figure 2-25*) and subsidence rates (*Figure 2-26*) have been quantified for St. Landry Parish using data from the U.S. Geologic Survey and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA). Since 1932, the average annual land loss in Louisiana is 35 mi<sup>2</sup>, while the average annual land gain has been 3 mi<sup>2</sup> for a net loss of 32 mi<sup>2</sup> per year. However, the models reflect no measurable land loss or subsidence currently in St. Landry Parish (*Figure 2-25* and *Figure 2-26*).

#### *Frequency / Probability*

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

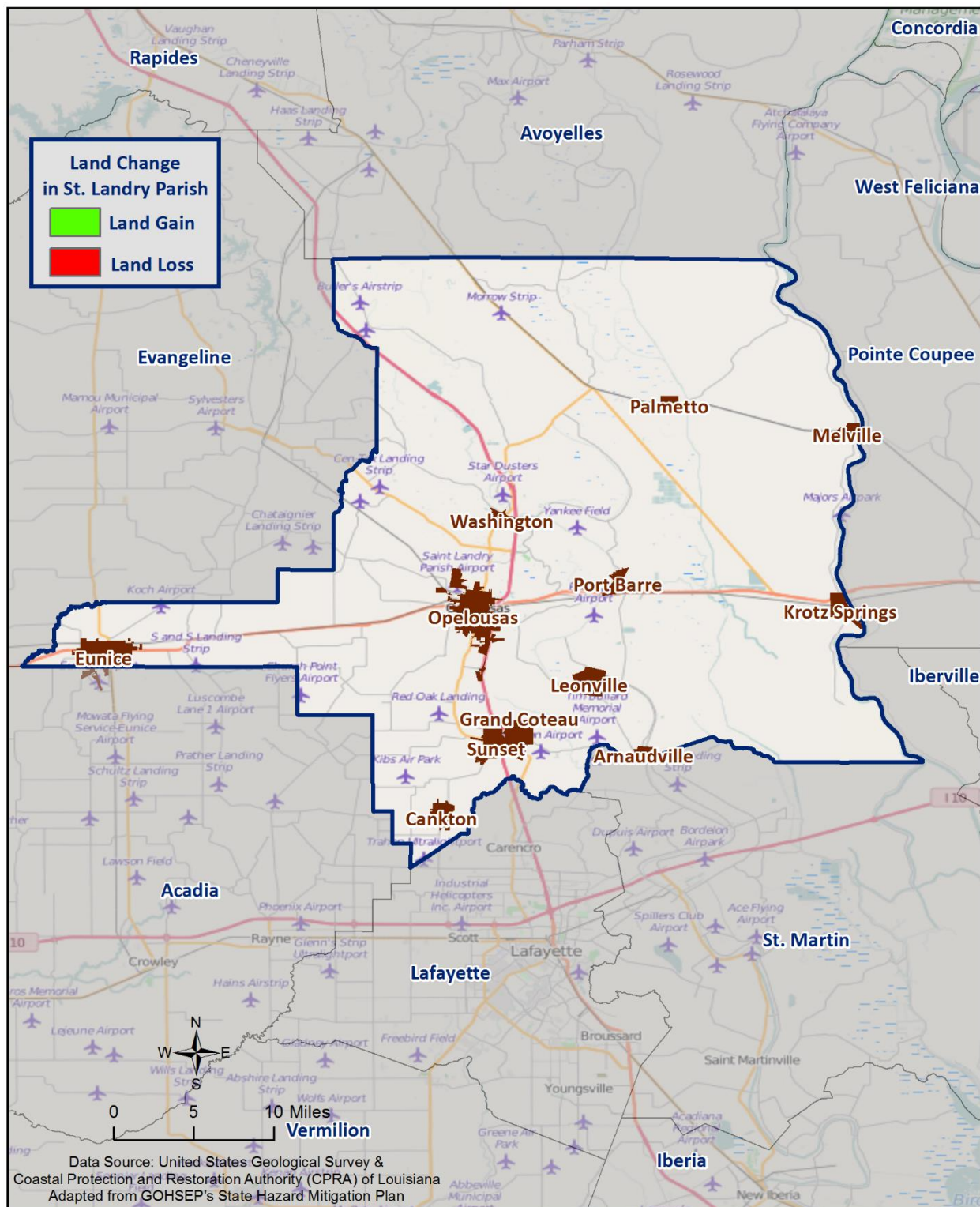
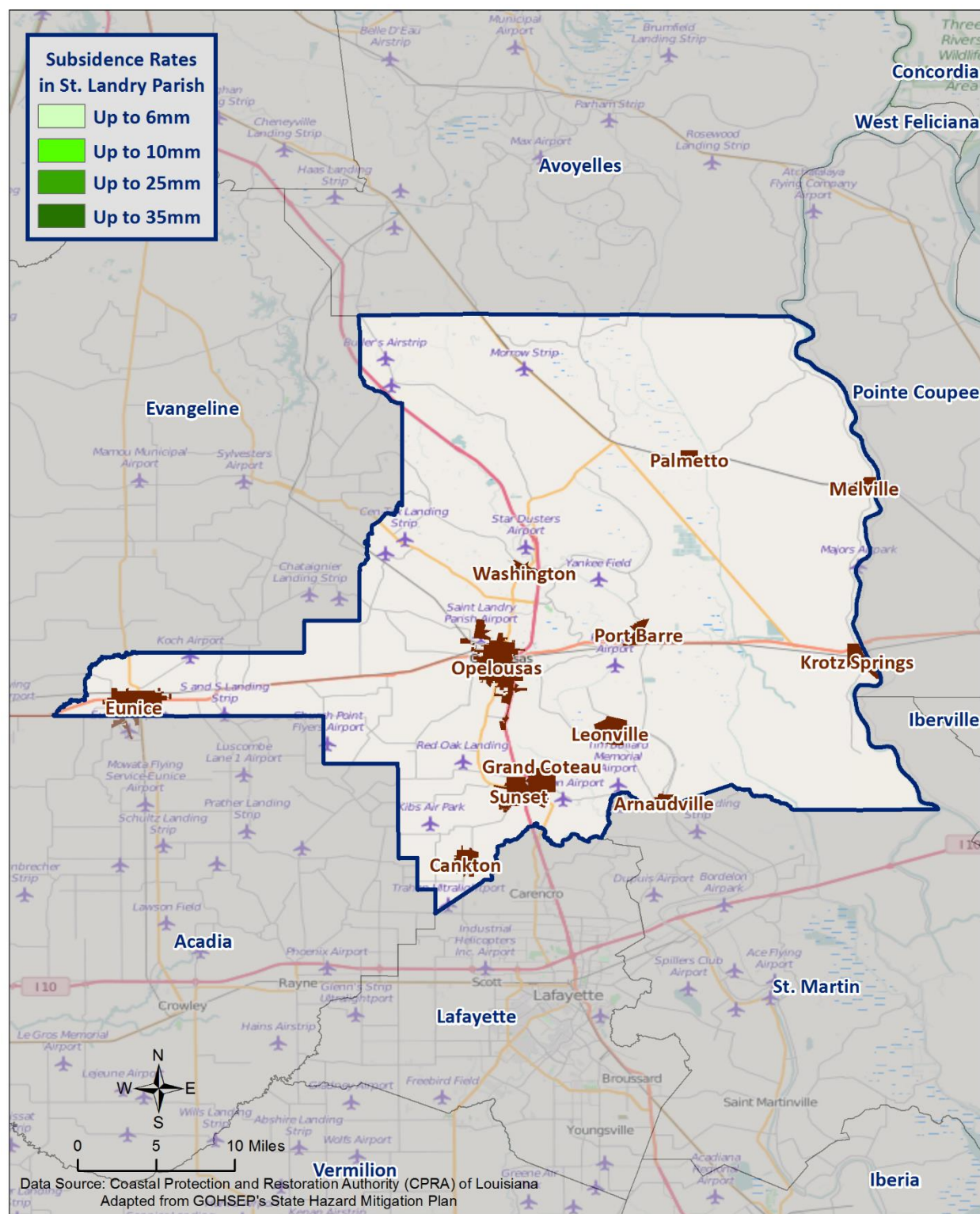


Figure 2-25: Historical Areas of Land Loss and Gain between 1932 and 2010  
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)



*Figure 2-26: Maximum Annual Subsidence Rates Based on Subsidence Zones in Coastal Louisiana  
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)*



### Thunderstorms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Hazard Description*

##### *Hailstorms*

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

Table 2-23: 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 2-24: Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters and their Everyday Description  
(Source: National Weather Service)

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



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

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

#### High Winds

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

*Table 2-25: High Winds Categorized by Source, Frequency, and Duration  
(Source: Making Critical Facilities Safe from High Wind, FEMA)*

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

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

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

*Table 2-26: Beaufort Wind Scale*  
(Source: NOAA's SPC)

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

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

### Lightning

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

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

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

*Table 2-27: 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 St. Landry Parish is equally at risk for hailstorms.

*Previous Occurrences / Extents*

The SHELDUS database reports 26 significant hailstorm events occurring within the boundaries of St. Landry Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. According to the National Climatic Data Center, hailstorm diameters experienced in St. Landry Parish have ranged from 0.75 inches to 2 inches since 1990. The most frequently recorded hail size has been 1 inch diameters. Based on the National Climatic Data Center dataset, [Table 2-28](#) provides an overview of hailstorms that have impacted the St. Landry Parish planning area since 2010. [Figure 2-27](#) displays the density of hailstorms in St. Landry Parish and adjacent parishes. St. Landry Parish can expect to experience hail up to 2 inches in diameter for future events.

*Table 2-28: Previous Occurrences of Hailstorms in St. Landry Parish*  
(Source: NCDC)

Date	Recorded Hail Size (inches)	Location
January 20, 2010	0.75	MARROW
January 20, 2010	1	BIG CANE
January 20, 2010	0.75	BIG CANE
March 29, 2011	1.25	OPELOUSAS
March 29, 2011	1	PORT BARRE
March 30, 2011	1.5	GRAND COTEAU
March 30, 2011	1	ARNAUDVILLE
March 30, 2011	2	KROTZ SPRINGS
August 18, 2011	1	LAWTELL
August 10, 2012	1.5	WHITEVILLE
December 16, 2012	1	SUNSET
June 8, 2013	1.5	LEONVILLE
June 8, 2013	0.88	PORT BARRE
February 11, 2014	0.75	PORT BARRE
December 23, 2014	1.25	OPELOUSAS

Since 2010, there have been no significant hailstorm events in the incorporate areas of Cankton, Eunice, Palmetto, and Washington.



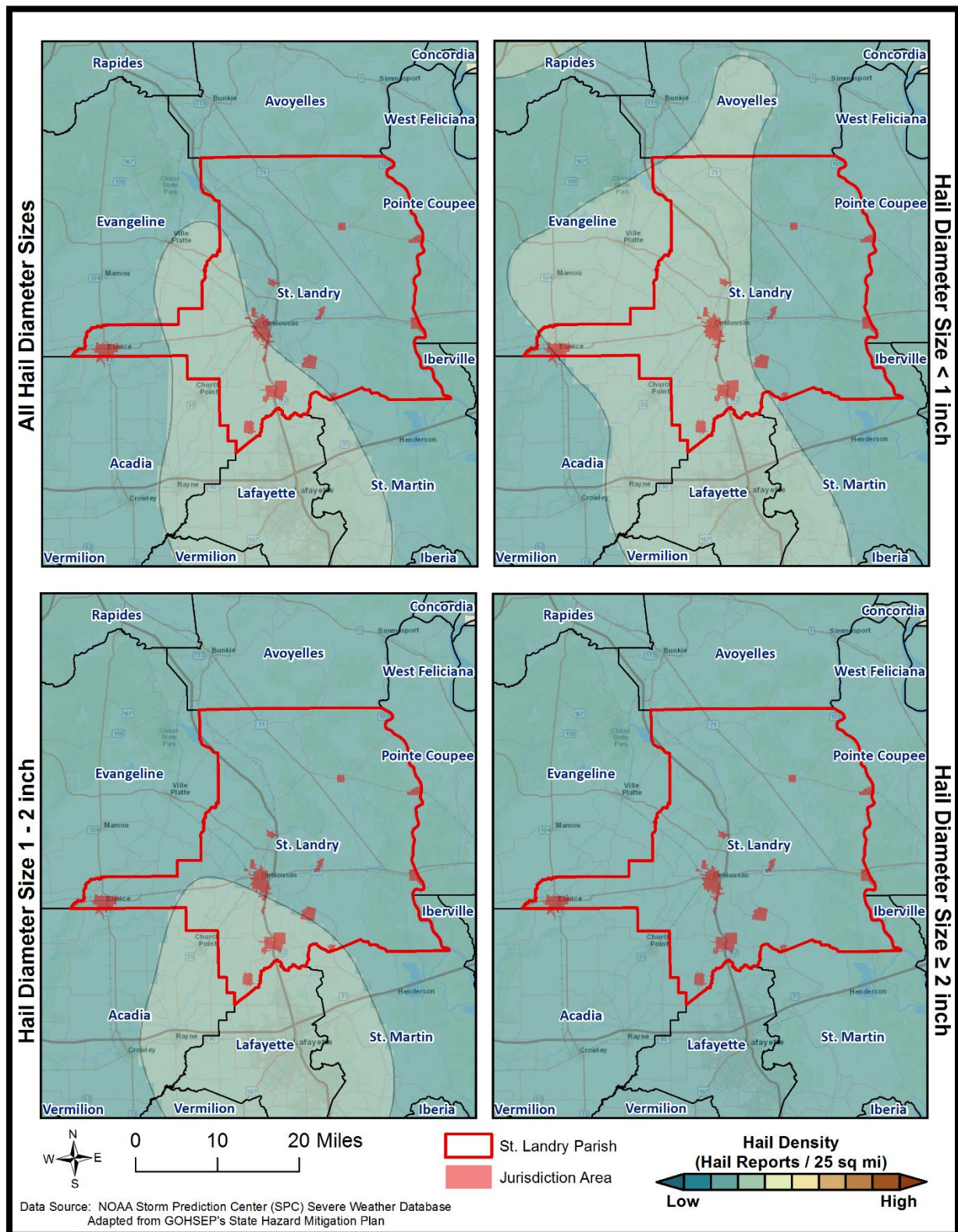


Figure 2-27: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2012  
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

### Frequency

Based on historical data from SHELDUS for the past 25 years, it is estimated the probability of occurrence for a significant hailstorm event is approximately 100%. The probability was determined based on a review of significant hail data that has caused damages in the last 25 years, in which St. Landry Parish has had no recorded events.

### Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, property damage due to hailstorms in St. Landry Parish have totaled approximately \$4,560 since 1990. To estimate the potential losses of a hail event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for hail events was divided by the total number of years of available hail data in SHELDUS (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$182. [Table 2-29](#) provides an estimate of potential property losses for St. Landry Parish.

*Table 2-29: Estimated Annual Property Losses in St. Landry Parish from Hailstorms*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Hail for St. Landry Parish						
Unincorporated St. Landry Parish (54.5% of Population)	Arnaudville (1.3% of Population)	Cankton (0.6% of Population)	Eunice (12.5% of Population)	Grand Coteau (1.1% of Population)	Krotz Springs (1.4% of Population)	Leonville (1.3% of Population)
\$97	\$2	\$1	\$23	\$2	\$3	\$2

*Table 2-29: Estimated Annual Property Losses in St. Landry Parish from Hailstorms (Continued)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Hail for St. Landry Parish					
Melville (1.2% of Population)	Opelousas (19.9% of Population)	Palmetto (0.2% of Population)	Port Barre (2.5% of Population)	Sunset (3.5% of Population)	Washington (1.2% of Population)
\$2	\$36	\$0	\$4	\$6	\$2

There have been no deaths or injuries due to hailstorms from 1990 – 2015 in St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish is equally at risk for high winds.

### Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of 96 thunderstorm wind events occurring within the boundaries of St. Landry Parish between the years of 1990 to 2015. The significant thunderstorm wind events experienced in St. Landry Parish have ranged in wind speed from 50 mph to 96 mph. St. Landry Parish can expect to receive thunderstorm winds up to 96 mph for future high wind events. The table on the next page provides an overview of significant high wind events over the last five years.

Table 2-30: Previous Occurrences for Thunderstorm High Wind Events

Location	Date	Recorded Wind Speeds (mph)	Property Damage	Crop Damage
NUBA	March 25, 2010	90	\$163,043	\$0
LAWTELL	November 26, 2010	70	\$10,870	\$0
PLAQUEMINE PT	November 30, 2010	64	\$5,435	\$0
PLAQUEMINE PT	November 30, 2010	68	\$0	\$0
LEONVILLE	February 1, 2011	75	\$15,805	\$0
OPELOUSAS	March 29, 2011	95	\$263,424	\$0
BEGGS	April 4, 2011	60	\$1,054	\$0
SHUTESTON	April 4, 2011	60	\$1,054	\$0
OPELOUSAS	April 4, 2011	70	\$10,537	\$0
PORT BARRE	April 4, 2011	55	\$5,268	\$0
KROTZ SPRINGS	April 4, 2011	60	\$5,268	\$0
LEBEAU	April 15, 2011	60	\$2,107	\$0
LYTLE	April 15, 2011	75	\$263,424	\$0
SHUTESTON	June 4, 2011	57	\$21,074	\$0
MELVILLE	June 4, 2011	57	\$10,537	\$0
EUNICE	June 4, 2011	57	\$105,369	\$0
OPELOUSAS	August 18, 2011	57	\$21,074	\$0
PORT BARRE	December 22, 2011	57	\$210,739	\$0
WASHINGTON	February 4, 2012	57	\$10,323	\$0
OPELOUSAS	May 31, 2012	57	\$25,808	\$0
EUNICE	May 31, 2012	57	\$5,162	\$0
SUNSET	December 16, 2012	57	\$0	\$0
OPELOUSAS	December 25, 2012	57	\$0	\$0
SUNSET	October 31, 2013	57	\$5,087	\$0
OPELOUSAS ARPT	June 10, 2014	57	\$2,002	\$0
ARNAUDVILLE	August 11, 2014	52	\$2,002	\$0
PORT BARRE	October 13, 2014	57	\$2,002	\$0
PORT BARRE	April 25, 2015	57	\$1,000	\$0
PLAISANCE	June 9, 2015	50	\$5,000	\$0
OPELOUSAS	June 23, 2015	57	\$4,000	\$0
PORT BARRE	October 31, 2015	57	\$10,000	\$0

Since 2010, there have been no significant high wind events in the incorporated areas of Arnaudville, Cankton, Grand Coteau, Leonville, and Palmetto.

### Frequency

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

### Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been 96 significant wind events that have resulted in property damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled \$1,223,618. To estimate the potential losses of a wind event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events was divided by the total number of years of available wind data in SHELDUS (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$48,945. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for St. Landry Parish:

*Table 2-31: Estimated Annual Property Losses in St. Landry Parish from High Wind*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from High Wind for St. Landry Parish						
Unincorporated St. Landry Parish (54.5% of Population)	Arnaudville (1.3% of Population)	Cankton (0.6% of Population)	Eunice (12.5% of Population)	Grand Coteau (1.1% of Population)	Krotz Springs (1.4% of Population)	Leonville (1.3% of Population)
\$26,098	\$620	\$284	\$6,103	\$556	\$703	\$636

*Table 2-31: Estimated Annual Property Losses in St. Landry Parish from High Wind (Continued)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from High Wind for St. Landry Parish					
Melville (1.2% of Population)	Opelousas (19.9% of Population)	Palmetto (0.2% of Population)	Port Barre (2.5% of Population)	Sunset (3.5% of Population)	Washington (1.2% of Population)
\$611	\$9,764	\$96	\$1,206	\$1,700	\$566

There have been no reported injuries but two 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 St. Landry Parish.

### Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of seven lightning events occurring within the boundaries of St. Landry Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. 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 St. Landry Parish, which occur on a nearly monthly basis. The planning area

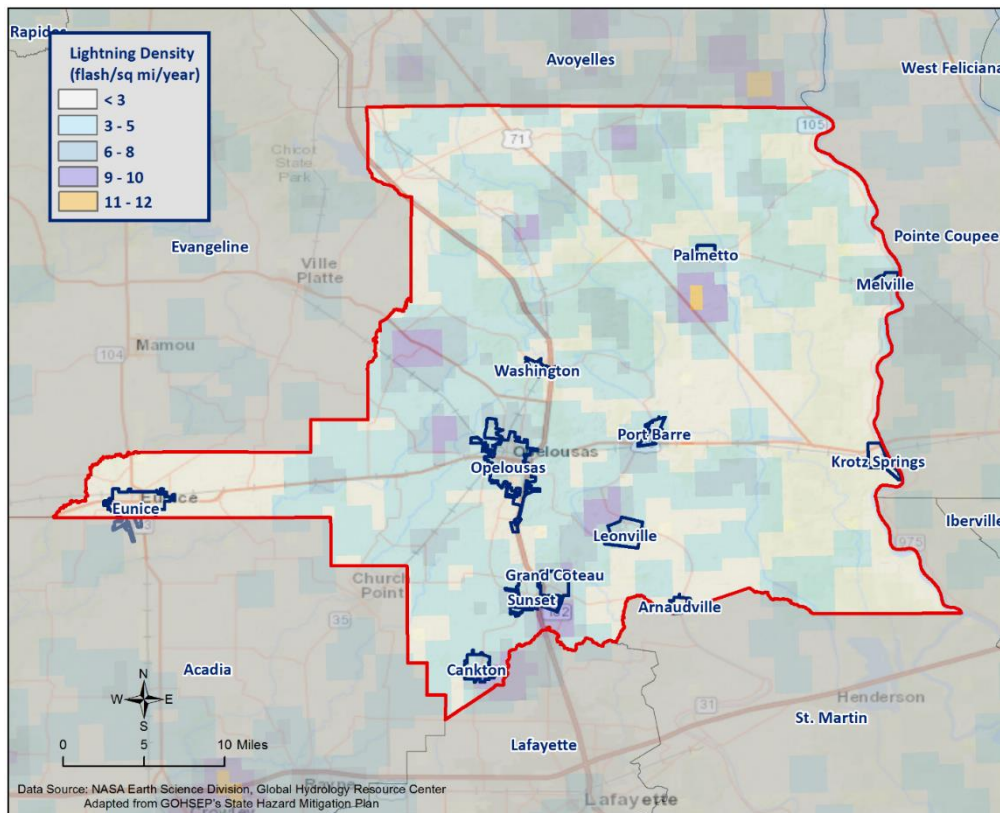


can expect to have a lightning density of 11-12 flashes per sq. mile per year. The table below provides an overview of significant lightning strikes over the last five years.

*Table 2-32: Previous Occurrences of Significant Lightning Strikes in St. Landry Parish from 2010 – 2015  
(Source: NCDC and SHELATUS)*

Location	Date	Summary	Property Damage
EUNICE ARPT	May 31, 2012	Lightning struck a house on Perchville Road outside of Eunice. Fire soon engulfed the house.	\$25,808
OPELOUSAS	July 21, 2012	Lightning struck a tree in Opelousas and then sent it crashing into a trailer home. The tree caused a hole in the home and rendered it uninhabitable.	\$2,065
EUNICE	May 23, 2013	Lightning hit a power pole. The surge caused mostly cosmetic damage to the structure, however the surge burned the circuit breaker box and meter resulting in a brief electrical fire.	\$5,087

Since 2010, there have been no lightning events that have caused property damage or loss of life in the incorporated areas of Arnaudville, Cankton, Grand Coteau, Krotz Springs, Leonville, Melville, Palmetto, Port Barre, Sunset, or Washington.



*Figure 2-28: Lightning Density Reports for St. Landry Parish*

### Frequency

Lightning can strike anywhere and is produced by every thunderstorm, so the chance of lightning occurring in St. Landry 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 seven lightning events that have caused property damages or injuries over the last 25 years, establishing an annual probability of 28%.

### Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been seven significant lightning events that have resulted in property damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with lightning events totaled \$247,453. 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 (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$9,898. The tables below provide an estimate of potential property losses for St. Landry Parish.

*Table 2-33: Estimated Annual Property Losses in St. Landry Parish from Lightning*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Lightning for St. Landry Parish						
Unincorporated St. Landry Parish (54.5% of Population)	Arnaudville (1.3% of Population)	Cankton (0.6% of Population)	Eunice (12.5% of Population)	Grand Coteau (1.1% of Population)	Krotz Springs (1.4% of Population)	Leonville (1.3% of Population)
\$5,278	\$125	\$57	\$1,234	\$112	\$142	\$129

*Table 2-33: Estimated Annual Property Losses in St. Landry Parish from Lightning (Continued)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Lightning for St. Landry Parish					
Melville (1.2% of Population)	Opelousas (19.9% of Population)	Palmetto (0.2% of Population)	Port Barre (2.5% of Population)	Sunset (3.5% of Population)	Washington (1.2% of Population)
\$124	\$1,975	\$19	\$244	\$344	\$114

There have been 20 reported injuries and no fatalities in St. Landry 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 2-34* 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 2-34: 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 2-35: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale*

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Location*

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

#### *Previous Occurrences / Extents*

SHELDUS reports a total of 26 tornadoes or waterspouts occurring within the boundaries of St. Landry Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. The tornadoes experienced in St. Landry Parish have from ranged EF0 to EF2 on the EF scale, and ranged from F0 to F2 on the F scale. The worst case scenario St. Landry Parish can expect in the future is an EF2 tornado.

The tornado that caused the most damage to property occurred on October 29, 2002. The F2 tornado moved across the small community of Prairie Ronde, destroying the school. Several neighboring houses also received major damage.



Table 2-36: Historical Tornadoes in St. Landry Parish with Locations from 1990 - 2015

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
March 1, 1991	1.0 mile path with a width of 150 yards. Damaged four mobile homes and destroyed another, injuring the only occupant.	\$43,505	EUNICE	F1
March 5, 1992	18.0 mile path with a width of 175 yards. Injured four people when it destroyed their mobile home. Also demolished a nearby race track.	\$4,223,396	SWORDS	F2
March 5, 1992	1.0 mile path with a width of 30 yards. Overturned a mobile home and blew down some power lines.	\$42,234	SAVOY	F1
December 15, 1992	20 yard path with a width of 18 yards. Destroyed a storage shed and damaged the roof of a home.	\$42,234	OPELOUSAS	F1
September 11, 1998	1.0 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Toppled trees and ripped roofs off several homes and businesses.	\$145,409	OPELOUSAS	F0
January 2, 1999	1.0 mile path with a width of 50 yard. Damaged several homes and businesses. Frozen chickens from a freezer were reported to be picked up by the tornado and deposited a quarter of a mile away in a neighbor's front yard.	\$142,267	LEONVILLE	F1
March 2, 1999	0.5 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Damaged four homes and several vehicles, including a school bus.	\$142,267	KROTZ SPRINGS	F1
April 3, 2000	1.0 mile path with a width of 20 yards. A mobile home was destroyed when it flipped over, injuring a woman inside. High winds lifted a truck off the ground.	\$68,820	LEWISBURG	F1
October 29, 2002	4.5 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Scattered debris over 100 yards away from a destroyed home. Damaged several other homes and barns.	\$131,749	EUNICE	F1
October 29, 2002	5.0 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Destroyed a school and damaged neighboring houses.	\$6,587,465	OPELOUSAS	F2
December 30, 2006	0.46 mile path with a width of 75 yards. Destroyed a large shed behind a home.	\$29,932	BRISTOL	F0
February 17, 2008	5.6 mile path with a width of 125 yards. Damaged trees, power poles, roofs, and sheds. One tied down mobile home	\$137,607	PALMETTO	EF1

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
	was rolled several times and destroyed. A 28 foot camper was rolled 80 feet and destroyed.			
February 21, 2008	0.47 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Tin roofs were blown off a barn along Highway 107. Several trees were blown down or snapped off.	\$22,017	MARROW	EF0
April 11, 2008	5 mile path with a width of 40 yards. Damaged the tin roof of a mobile home and ripped the tops off some trees.	\$22,017	SWORDS	EF0
April 11, 2008	4.14 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Broke the front winds of a house and damaged the tin roof. Several large trees were blown over.	\$66,051	PLAISANCE	EF0
September 3, 2008	0.41 mile path with a width of 25 yards. Several large trees were blown down and a mobile home lost its roof.	\$44,034	ARNAUDVILLE	EF1
April 18, 2009	0.01 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Blew down a few trees.	\$3,314	NUBA	EF0
April 18, 2009	0.18 mile path with a width of 25 yards. Blew down several trees and power lines.	\$5,524	SAMBO	EF0
April 18, 2009	5.33 mile path with a width of 100 yards. One home had minor roof damage. A barn and workshop were damaged along Highway 105.	\$27,620	KROTZ SPRINGS	EF0
December 24, 2009	5.67 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Obliterated Resurrection Catholic Church and damaged several tombstones and tombs in the nearby graveyard. A large rice silo was blown 50 yards southwestward into a bayou. Two tractor trailers were also damaged with one blown into a jackknife position.	\$552,392	WHITEVILLE	EF2
December 24, 2009	1.99 mile path with a width of 25 yards. Numerous trees and power lines were blown down. A barn was damaged with debris carried across Highway 190.	\$5,524	SAVOY	EF0
December 24, 2009	1.51 mile path with a width of 25 yards. An outbuilding was damaged with debris carried across fields to the northeast. Several trees were blown down or uprooted.	\$3,314	SAVOY	EF0

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
November 25, 2010	2.68 mile path with a width of 200 yards. Several homes received minor to moderate damage. One abandoned mobile home was blown 50 yards to the north and completely destroyed with debris blown over 100 yards away. A barn collapsed. Sheet metal from a damaged outbuilding was blown nearly 200 yards away into a forest.	\$163,043	PITREVILLE	EF1
November 26, 2010	2.15 mile path with a width of 300 yards. A mobile home lost its roof with debris causing one minor injury. Another doublewide was blown off its blocks and lost windows. Debris was scattered throughout trees to the east and east-northeast.	\$108,695	LAWTELL	EF1
November 30, 2010	1.03 mile path with a width of 25 yards. A barn received minor roof damage. Scattered trees were blown down in all directions.	\$5,435	LEWISBURG	EF0
November 30, 2010	1.26 mile path with a width of 25 yards. A barn received minor roof damage. Scattered trees were blown down in all directions.	\$5,435	SHUTESTON	EF0

The incorporated areas of Arnaudville, Cankton, Eunice, Grand Coteau, Krotz Springs, Leonville, Melville, Palmetto, Port Barre, Opelousas, Sunset, and Washington have not experienced a tornado event from 2010 to the present. Since 2011, the year in which the last update to this hazard mitigation plan was written, St. Landry Parish has had no tornadoes touchdown.

#### *Frequency / Probability*

Tornadoes are a sporadic occurrence within St. Landry Parish, with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 100% based on the records for the past 25 years (1990 - 2015). The figure on the next page displays the density of tornado touch downs in St. Landry Parish and neighboring parishes.

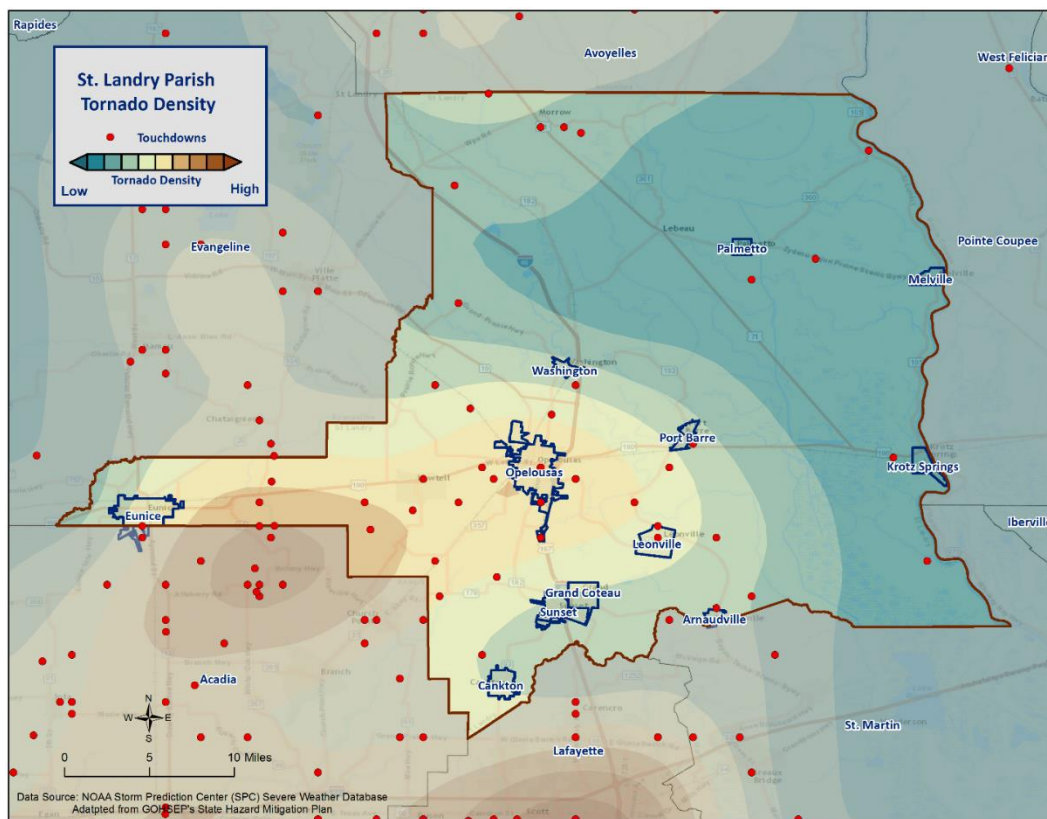


Figure 2-29: Location and Density of Tornadoes to Touch Down in St. Landry Parish  
(Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

#### Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELATUS database, there have been 26 tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage. The total damage from the actual claims for property is \$10,966,009, with an average cost of \$421,770 per tornado strike. When annualizing the total cost over the 25-year record, total annual losses based on tornadoes are estimated to be \$438,640. 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 tables provide an annual estimate of potential losses for St. Landry Parish.

Table 2-37: Estimated Annual Property Losses in St. Landry Parish from Tornadoes

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Tornadoes for St. Landry Parish						
Unincorporated St. Landry Parish (54.5% of Population)	Arnaudville (1.3% of Population)	Cankton (0.6% of Population)	Eunice (12.5% of Population)	Grand Coteau (1.1% of Population)	Krotz Springs (1.4% of Population)	Leonville (1.3% of Population)
\$233,886	\$5,560	\$2,546	\$54,699	\$4,982	\$6,302	\$5,702



*Table 2-37: Estimated Annual Property Losses in St. Landry Parish from Tornadoes (Continued)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Tornadoes for St. Landry Parish					
Melville (1.2% of Population)	Opelousas (19.9% of Population)	Palmetto (0.2% of Population)	Port Barre (2.5% of Population)	Sunset (3.5% of Population)	Washington (1.2% of Population)
\$5,476	\$87,503	\$863	\$10,810	\$15,240	\$5,071

*Table 2-38* presents an analysis of building exposure that is susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for St. Landry Parish, along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

*Table 2-38: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in St. Landry 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 (%)
8,169,842	1,862,705	355,926	46,694	239,626	85,107	134,344	19.8

The parish has suffered through a total of four days in which tornadoes or waterspouts have accounted for eight injuries and no fatalities during this 25-year period (*Table 2-39*). The average number of injuries per event for St. Landry Parish is 0.31 per tornado, with an average of 0.32 per year for the 25-year period.

*Table 2-39: Tornadoes in St. Landry Parish by Magnitude that Caused Injuries or Deaths*

Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries
March 1, 1991	F1	0	1
March 5, 1992	F2	0	5
April 3, 2000	F1	0	1
November 26, 2010	EF1	0	1

In assessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 19.8% of all housing in St. Landry Parish consists of manufactured housing. Based on location data collected in a previous hazard mitigation project, there are 31 known locations where manufactured housing is concentrated. Each of those 31 locations have an overall number of manufactured houses ranging from one to 165. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in *Figure 2-30*.

Manufactured housing is more likely to sustain damage from a tornado than any other residential structure. The highest concentration of manufactured home parks is located in the unincorporated area of St. Landry Parish (*Table 2-40*). 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 2-40: Manufactured Home Distribution throughout St. Landry Parish

Location	Number of Manufactured Home Parks	% of Manufactured Home Parks
Unincorporated Area	16	51.6%
Arnaudville	2	6.5%
Cankton	0	0%
Eunice	0	0%
Grand Coteau	0	0%
Krotz Springs	0	0%
Leonville	1	3.2%
Melville	0	0%
Palmetto	7	22.6%
Port Barre	0	0%
Sunset	1	3.2%
Washington	2	6.5%

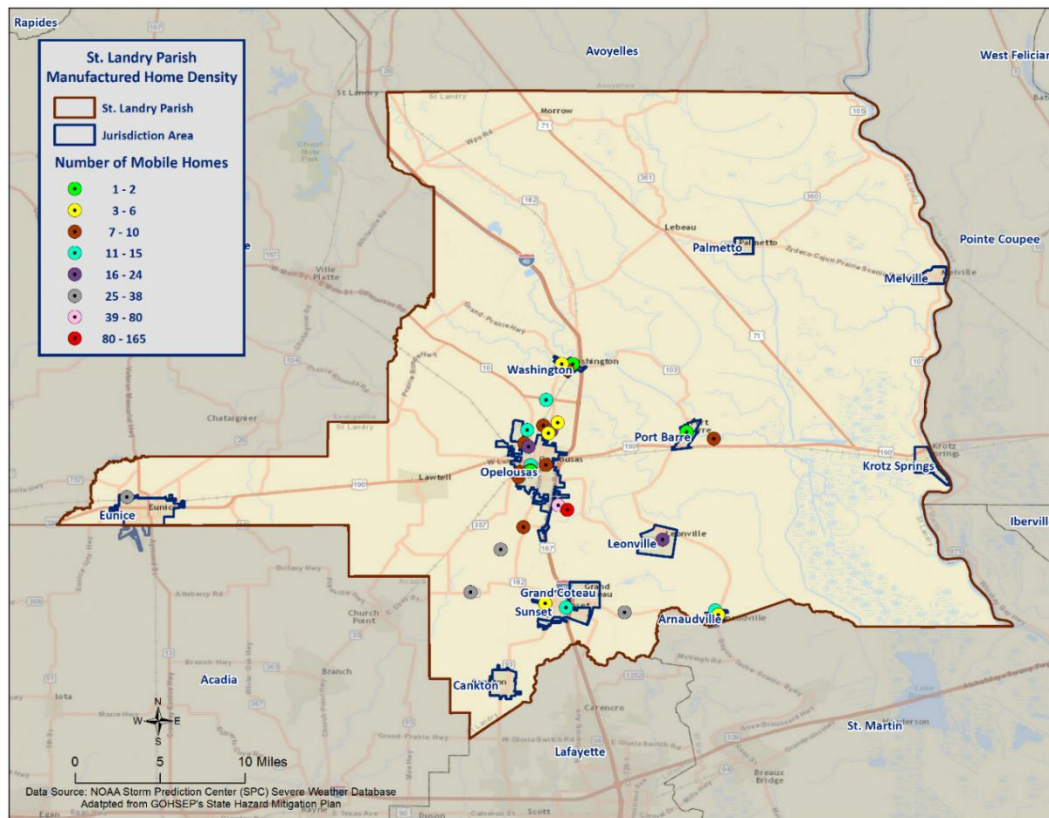


Figure 2-30: Location and Approximate Number of Units in Manufactured Housing Locations throughout St. Landry Parish.

### 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, the table presents the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, which categorizes tropical cyclones based on sustained winds.

Table 2-41: 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 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 St. Landry 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 four tropical cyclone events occurring within the boundaries of St. Landry Parish between the years 2002 and 2014 ([Table 2-42](#)). The tropical cyclone events experienced in St. Landry Parish include depressions, storms, and hurricanes. As a worst case scenario, St. Landry Parish can expect to experience hurricanes at the Category 1 level in the future.

*Table 2-42: Historical Tropical Cyclone Events in St. Landry Parish from 2002- 2015*  
(Source: SHEL DUS)

Date	Name	Storm Type At Time of Impact
October 3, 2002	Lili	Hurricane – Category 1
September 23, 2005	Rita	Hurricane – Category 1
September 3, 2011	Lee	Tropical Storm
August 28, 2012	Isaac	Tropical Storm

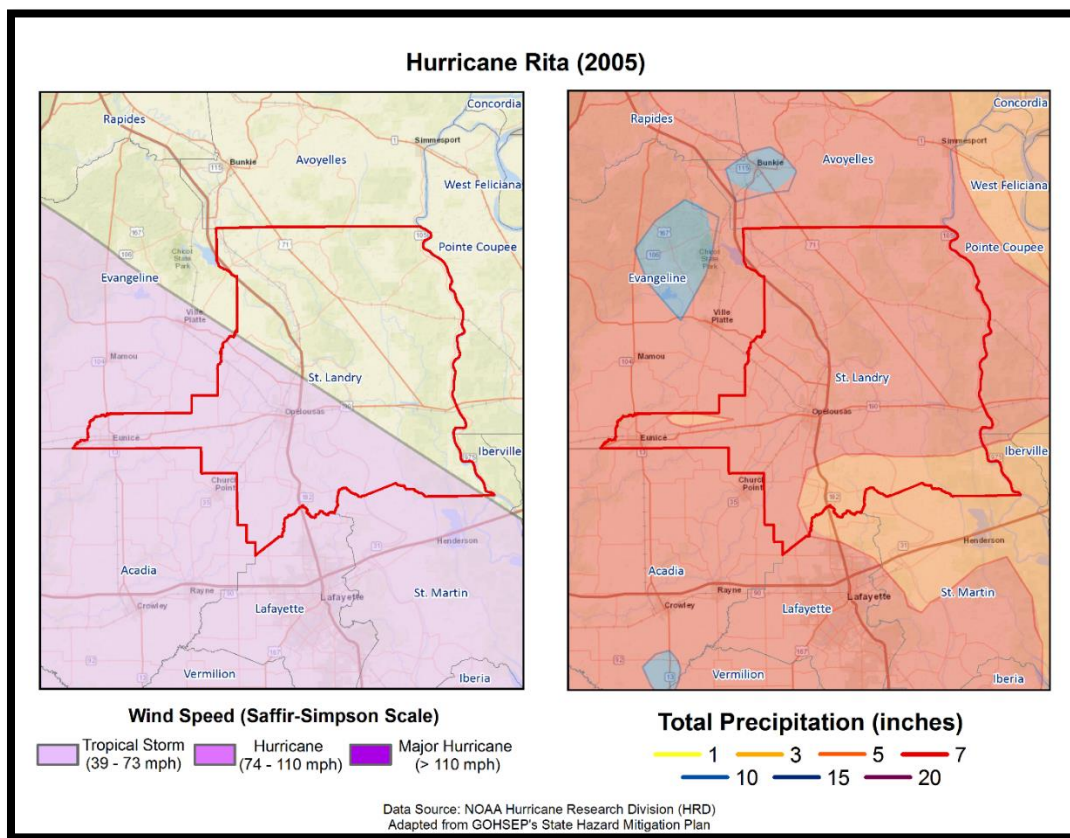
#### Hurricane Lili (2002)

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.

In St. Landry Parish, over 48,000 claims were filed with FEMA by homeowners who received damage. Wind gusts were estimated at 70 to 80 mph in Eunice, with rainfall totals exceeding three inches in much of the parish. Several schools suffered roof damage, and a business was completely destroyed when wind picked up the roof and blew down a brick wall. Western sections of St. Landry Parish received the most damage.

#### 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 2-31: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish, heavy rains produced by Hurricane Rita led to excessive damage. Cooperative observers throughout the parish recorded totals exceeding eight inches of rain.

#### **Tropical Storm Lee (2011)**

Tropical Storm Lee initially developed as Tropical Depression Thirteen in the middle of the Gulf of Mexico on the evening of Thursday, September 1, 2011. The depression moved slowly north and gradually strengthened, eventually reaching Tropical Storm strength just south of the Louisiana coast on Friday afternoon September 2, 2011. Tropical Storm Lee made only slow and haltingly northward progress over the next 24 hours, eventually moving onshore at the Louisiana coast Saturday night, September 3, 2011, with a maximum sustained wind estimated around 60 mph. Lee moved slowly inland to the north of Baton Rouge late Sunday September 4, 2011, and eventually weakened to a tropical depression Sunday evening. Tropical Depression Lee then moved steadily northeast throughout Monday, September 5, 2011, taking on extra-tropical characteristics over the next 24 hours as it interacted with an upper level disturbance moving through the region. The maximum winds observed in Louisiana were a southerly wind of 46 mph (40 kts) sustained, with a 58 mph (50 kts) gust at New Orleans Lakefront Airport on September 4, 2012, at 0528CST. The lowest

minimum central pressure was 993.2 millibars, recorded at Baton Rouge Ryan Field on September 4, 2012, at 0959CST. As Tropical Depression Lee was moving northeast and taking on mid-latitude characteristics, strong northerly winds were experienced across the region, occasionally gusting to higher levels than experienced when Lee was characterized as a tropical cyclone. No fatalities or injuries were associated with any Tropical Storm Lee hazards.

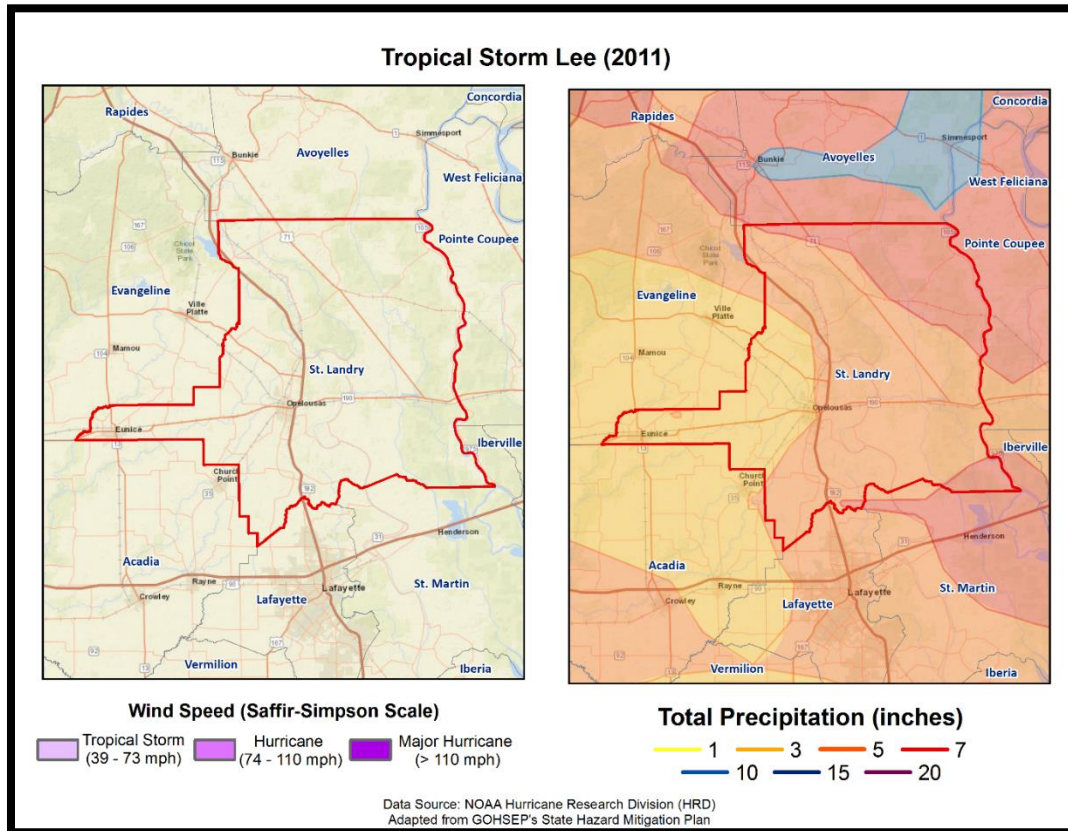


Figure 2-32: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in St. Landry Parish for Tropical Storm Lee

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

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



### 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.

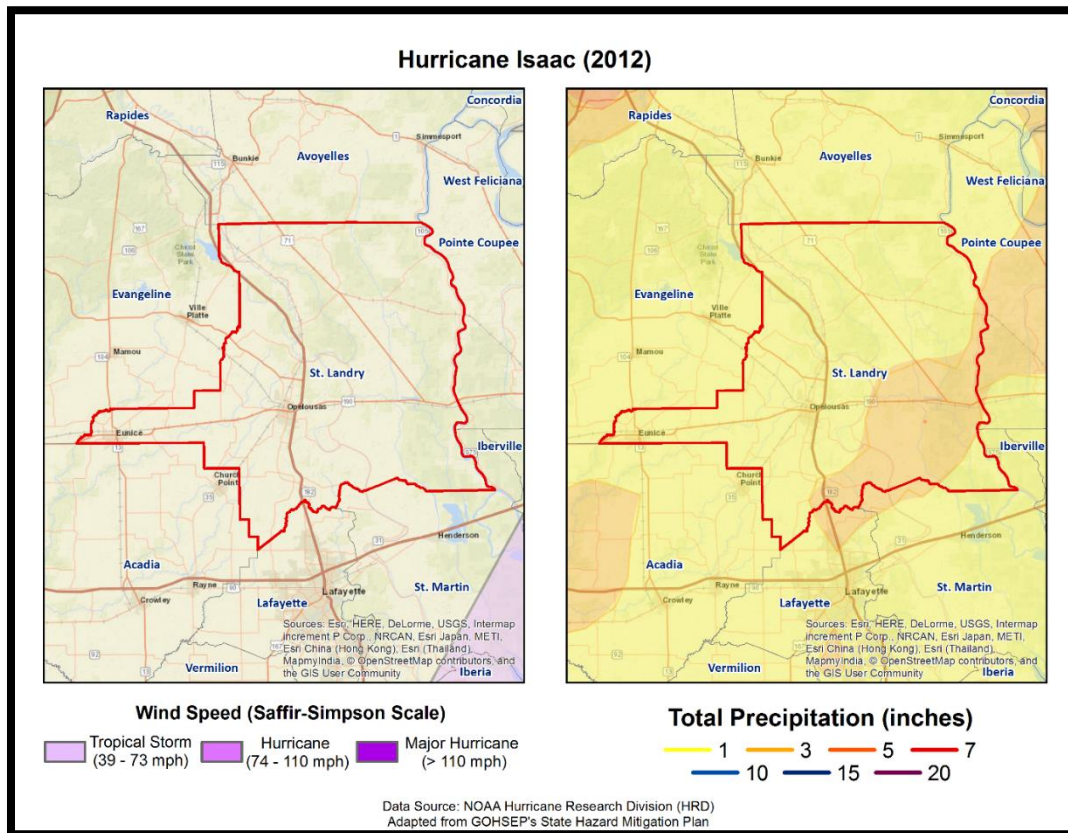


Figure 2-33: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in St. Landry Parish for Hurricane Isaac

Scattered trees and power outages were reported across St. Landry Parish. Maximum power outages were around 5,100 customers. A few homes received minor damage when trees fell on them.

The figure on the next page displays the wind zones that affect St. Landry Parish in relation to critical facilities throughout the parish.

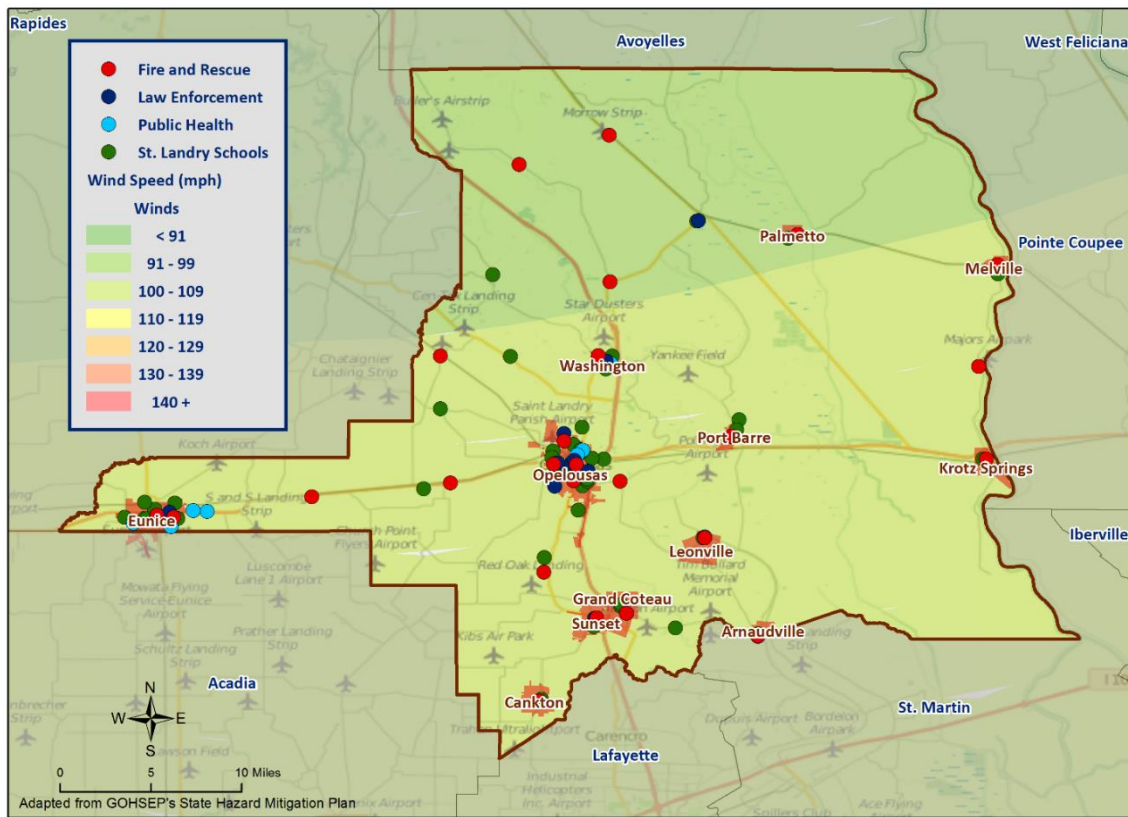


Figure 2-34: Winds Zones for St. Landry Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

#### Frequency / Probability

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that regularly impact St. Landry Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone is estimated at 16% for St. Landry Parish and its municipalities, with four 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 on the next page shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

*Table 2-43: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	\$43,732,845
Arnaudville	\$1,039,689
Cankton	\$476,073
Eunice	\$10,227,708
Grand Coteau	\$931,491
Krotz Springs	\$1,178,380
Leonville	\$1,066,247
Melville	\$1,023,951
Opelousas	\$16,361,579
Palmetto	\$161,314
Port Barre	\$2,021,344
Sunset	\$2,849,555
Washington	\$948,212
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$82,018,388</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 2-44: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for each Jurisdiction in St. Landry 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	\$43,732,845	\$5,642,153,000	0.8%
Arnaudville	\$1,039,689	\$130,528,000	0.8%
Cankton	\$476,073	\$47,039,000	1.0%
Eunice	\$10,227,708	\$1,483,296,000	0.7%
Grand Coteau	\$931,491	\$136,610,000	0.7%
Krotz Springs	\$1,178,380	\$112,069,000	1.1%
Leonville	\$1,066,247	\$111,619,000	1.0%
Melville	\$1,023,951	\$121,664,000	0.8%
Opelousas	\$16,361,579	\$2,445,708,000	0.7%
Palmetto	\$161,314	\$26,169,000	0.6%
Port Barre	\$2,021,344	\$214,391,000	0.9%
Sunset	\$2,849,555	\$301,906,000	0.9%
Washington	\$948,212	\$121,092,000	0.8%

Based on the Hazus 2.2 Hurricane Model, estimated total losses range from 0.6% to 1.1% of the total estimated value of all assets for the unincorporated area of St. Landry Parish and the incorporated areas of Arnaudville, Cankton, Eunice, Grand Coteau, Krotz Springs, Leonville, Melville, Opelousas, Palmetto, Port Barre, Sunset, and Washington.

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 below and on the following pages.

*Table 2-45: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated St. Landry Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$192,613
Commercial	\$2,586,849
Government	\$297,977
Industrial	\$333,172
Religious / Non-Profit	\$269,915
Residential	\$39,861,995
Schools	\$190,324
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$43,732,845</b>

*Table 2-46: Estimated Losses in Arnaudville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Arnaudville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$4,579
Commercial	\$61,499
Government	\$7,084
Industrial	\$7,921
Religious / Non-Profit	\$6,417
Residential	\$947,665
Schools	\$4,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,039,689</b>

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

Cankton	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$2,097
Commercial	\$28,160
Government	\$3,244
Industrial	\$3,627
Religious / Non-Profit	\$2,938
Residential	\$433,935
Schools	\$2,072
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$476,073</b>



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

Eunice	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$45,046
Commercial	\$604,981
Government	\$69,687
Industrial	\$77,918
Religious / Non-Profit	\$63,124
Residential	\$9,322,440
Schools	\$44,511
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,227,708</b>

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

Grand Coteau	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$4,103
Commercial	\$55,099
Government	\$6,347
Industrial	\$7,096
Religious / Non-Profit	\$5,749
Residential	\$849,043
Schools	\$4,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$931,491</b>

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

Krotz Springs	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$5,190
Commercial	\$69,703
Government	\$8,029
Industrial	\$8,977
Religious / Non-Profit	\$7,273
Residential	\$1,074,080
Schools	\$5,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,178,380</b>

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

Leonville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$4,696
Commercial	\$63,070
Government	\$7,265
Industrial	\$8,123
Religious / Non-Profit	\$6,581
Residential	\$971,872
Schools	\$4,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,066,247</b>

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

Melville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$4,510
Commercial	\$60,568
Government	\$6,977
Industrial	\$7,801
Religious / Non-Profit	\$6,320
Residential	\$933,320
Schools	\$4,456
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,023,951</b>

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

Opelousas	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$72,062
Commercial	\$967,807
Government	\$111,481
Industrial	\$124,648
Religious / Non-Profit	\$100,982
Residential	\$14,913,394
Schools	\$71,205
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,361,579</b>

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

<b>Palmetto</b>	<b>Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event</b>
Agricultural	\$710
Commercial	\$9,542
Government	\$1,099
Industrial	\$1,229
Religious / Non-Profit	\$996
Residential	\$147,036
Schools	\$702
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$161,314</b>

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

<b>Port Barre</b>	<b>Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event</b>
Agricultural	\$8,903
Commercial	\$119,565
Government	\$13,773
Industrial	\$15,399
Religious / Non-Profit	\$12,476
Residential	\$1,842,433
Schools	\$8,797
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,021,344</b>

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

<b>Sunset</b>	<b>Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event</b>
Agricultural	\$12,550
Commercial	\$168,555
Government	\$19,416
Industrial	\$21,709
Religious / Non-Profit	\$17,587
Residential	\$2,597,337
Schools	\$12,401
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,849,555</b>

*Table 2-57: Estimated Losses in Washington for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Washington	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$4,176
Commercial	\$56,088
Government	\$6,461
Industrial	\$7,224
Religious / Non-Profit	\$5,852
Residential	\$864,285
Schools	\$4,127
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$948,212</b>

#### *Threat to People*

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

*Table 2-58: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in St. Landry Parish  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Parish (Unincorporated)	44,461	44,461	100%
Arnaudville	1,057	1,057	100%
Cankton	484	484	100%
Eunice	10,398	10,398	100%
Grand Coteau	947	947	100%
Krotz Springs	1,198	1,198	100%
Leonville	1,084	1,084	100%
Melville	1,041	1,041	100%
Opelousas	16,634	16,634	100%
Palmetto	164	164	100%
Port Barre	2,055	2,055	100%
Sunset	2,897	2,897	100%
Washington	964	964	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,384</b>	<b>83,384</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 2-59: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated St. Landry Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	44,461	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	3,388	7.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	8,705	19.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	6,104	13.7%
White	24,854	55.9%
Minority	19,607	44.1%

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

Arnaudville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,057	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	59	5.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	179	16.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	203	19.2%
White	960	90.8%
Minority	97	9.2%

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

Cankton		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	484	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	41	8.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	92	19.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	48	9.9%
White	425	87.8%
Minority	59	12.2%

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

Eunice		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	10,398	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	796	7.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,951	18.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,594	15.3%
White	6,664	64.1%
Minority	3,734	35.9%

*Table 2-63: Vulnerable Populations in Grand Coteau for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Grand Coteau		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	947	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	85	9.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	194	20.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	137	14.5%
White	253	26.7%
Minority	694	73.3%

*Table 2-64: Vulnerable Populations in Krotz Springs for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Krotz Springs		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,198	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	108	9.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	243	20.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	181	15.1%
White	1,183	98.8%
Minority	15	1.3%

*Table 2-65: Vulnerable Populations in Leonville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Leonville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,084	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	56	5.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	231	21.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	126	11.6%
White	638	58.9%
Minority	446	41.1%

*Table 2-66: Vulnerable Populations in Melville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Melville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,041	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	72	6.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	182	17.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	172	16.5%
White	478	45.9%
Minority	563	54.1%

*Table 2-67: Vulnerable Populations in Opelousas for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Opelousas		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	16,634	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	1,459	8.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	3,387	20.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	2,420	14.6%
White	3,708	22.3%
Minority	12,926	77.7%

*Table 2-68: Vulnerable Populations in Palmetto for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Palmetto		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	164	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	11	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	23	14.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	28	17.1%
White	83	50.6%
Minority	81	49.4%

*Table 2-69: Vulnerable Populations in Port Barre for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Port Barre		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,055	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	186	9.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	359	17.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	278	13.5%
White	1,472	71.6%
Minority	583	28.4%

*Table 2-70: Vulnerable Populations in Sunset for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Sunset		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,897	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	252	8.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	582	20.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	272	9.4%
White	1,380	47.6%
Minority	1,517	52.4%



*Table 2-71: Vulnerable Populations in Washington for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Washington		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	964	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	60	6.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	171	17.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	184	19.1%
White	422	43.8%
Minority	542	56.2%

#### *Vulnerability*

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

### Wildfires

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

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

According to the State of Louisiana Forestry Division, most forest fires in Louisiana are caused by intentional acts (arson) or carelessness and negligence committed by people, exacerbated by human confrontation with nature. The wildland–urban interface is the area in which development meets wildland vegetation, where both vegetation and the built environment provide fuel for fires. As development near wildland settings continues, more people and property are exposed to wildfire danger. [Figure 2-35](#) displays the areas of wildland-urban interaction in St. Landry Parish.

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

Table 2-72: Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Fire Intensity Scale  
(Source: Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal)

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

### Location

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

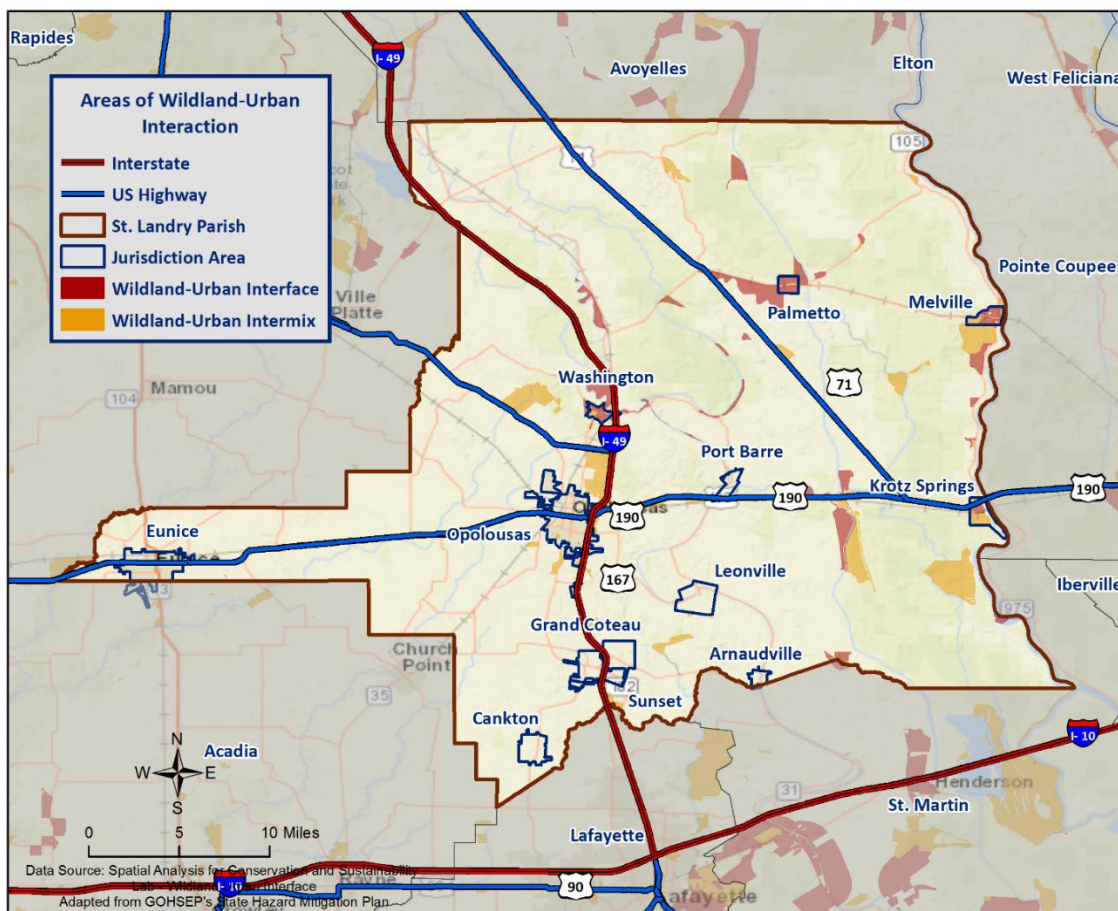


Figure 2-35: Wildland-Urban Interaction in St. Landry Parish



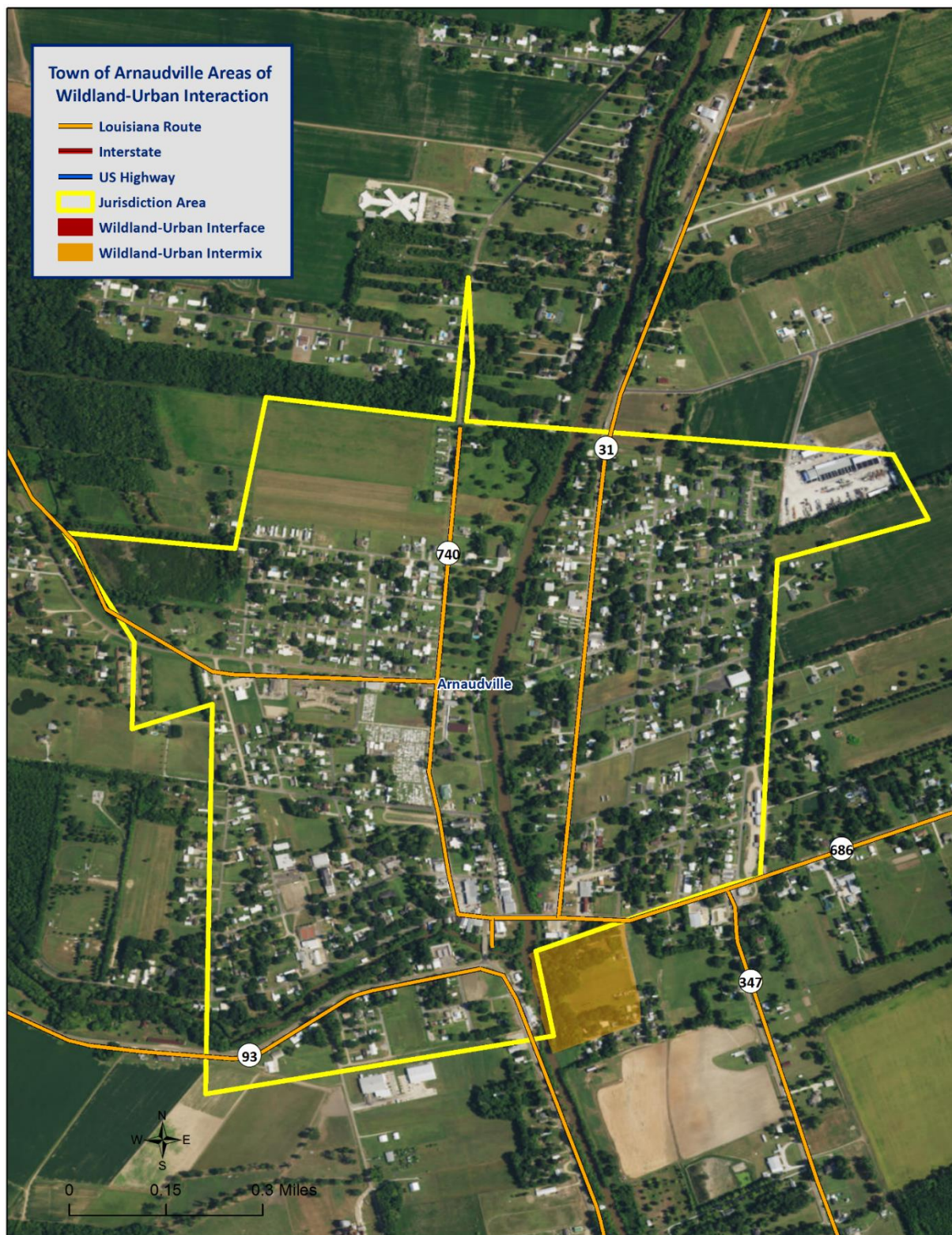


Figure 2-36: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Town of Arnaudville



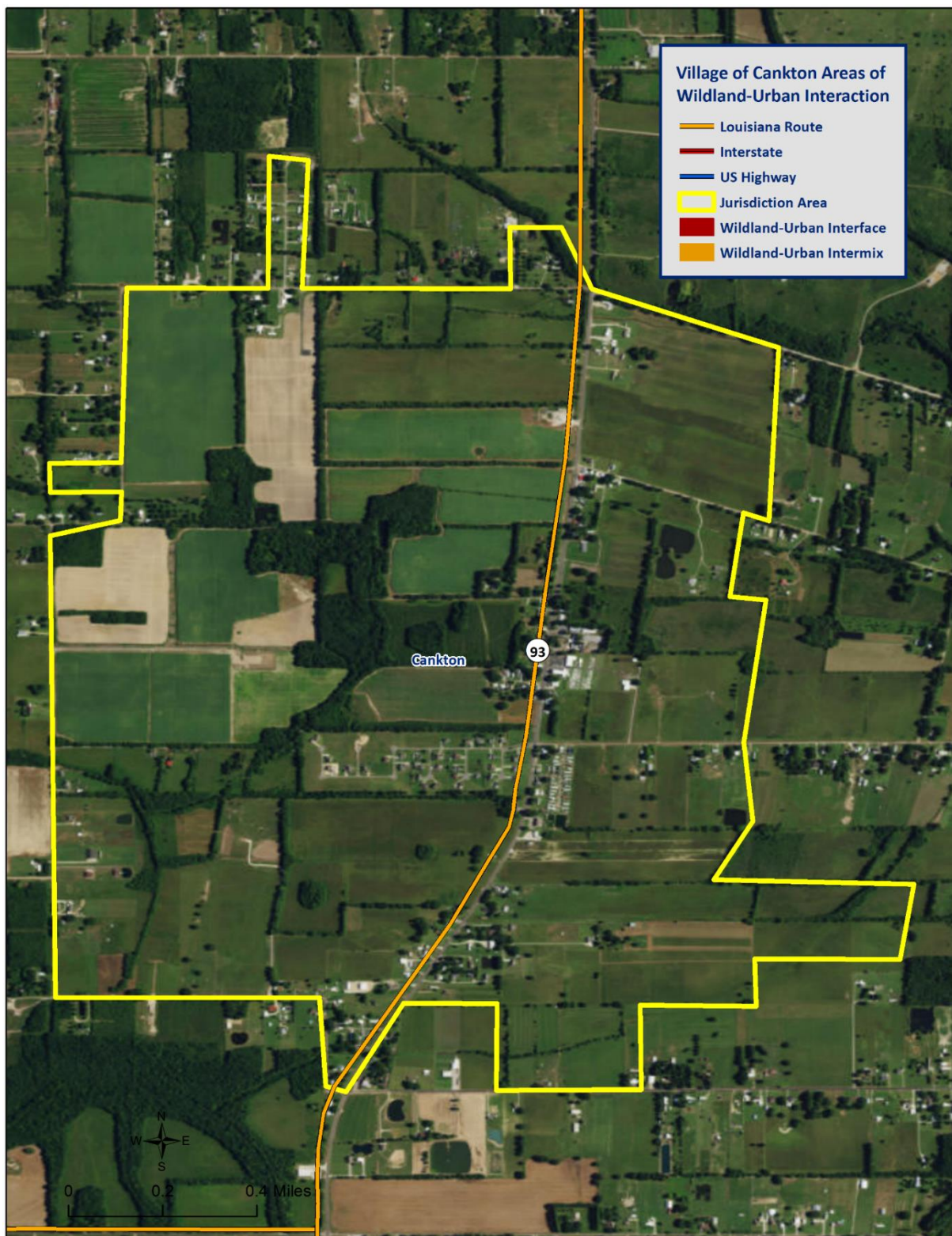


Figure 2-37: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Village of Cankton



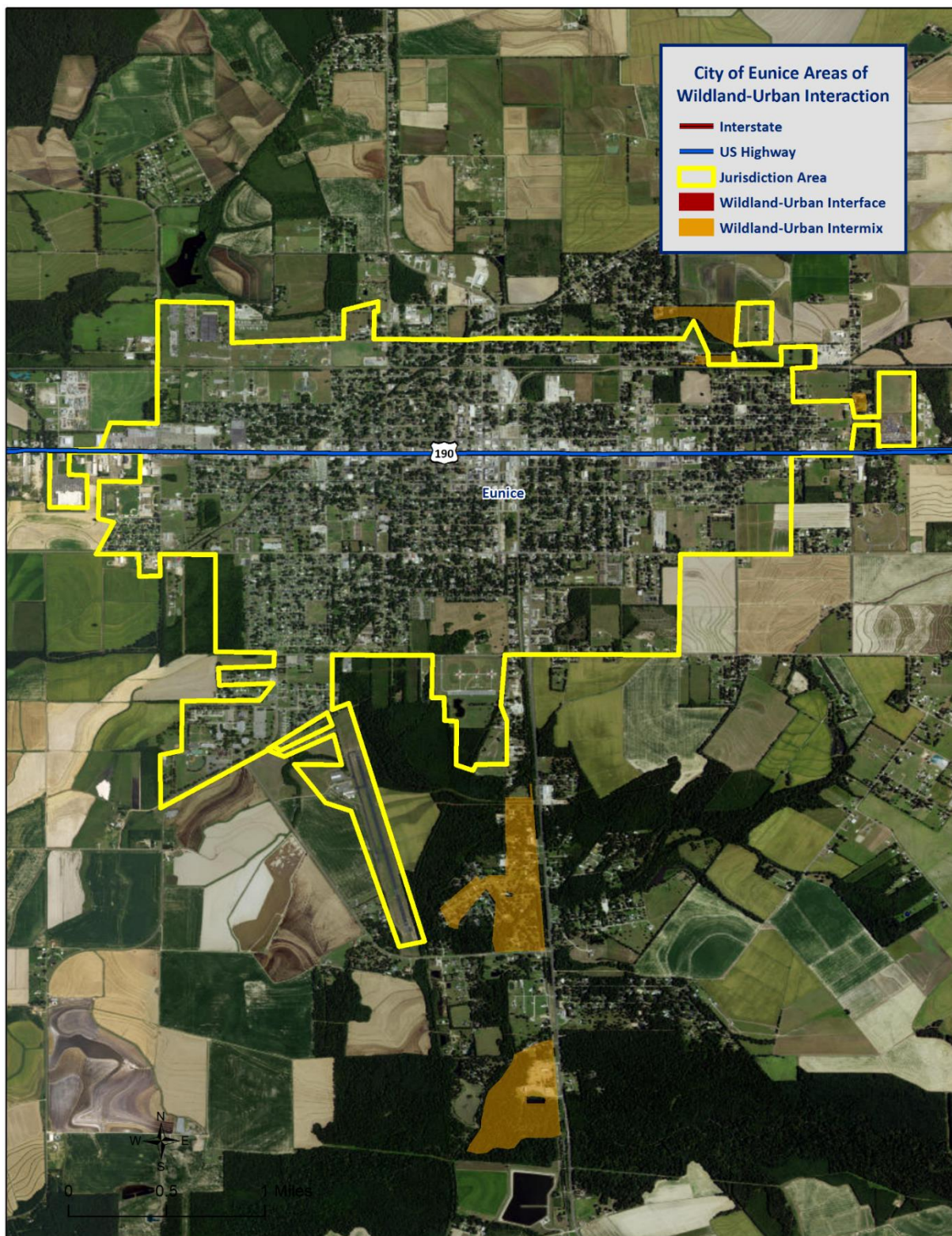


Figure 2-38: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the City of Eunice





Figure 2-39: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Town of Grand Coteau



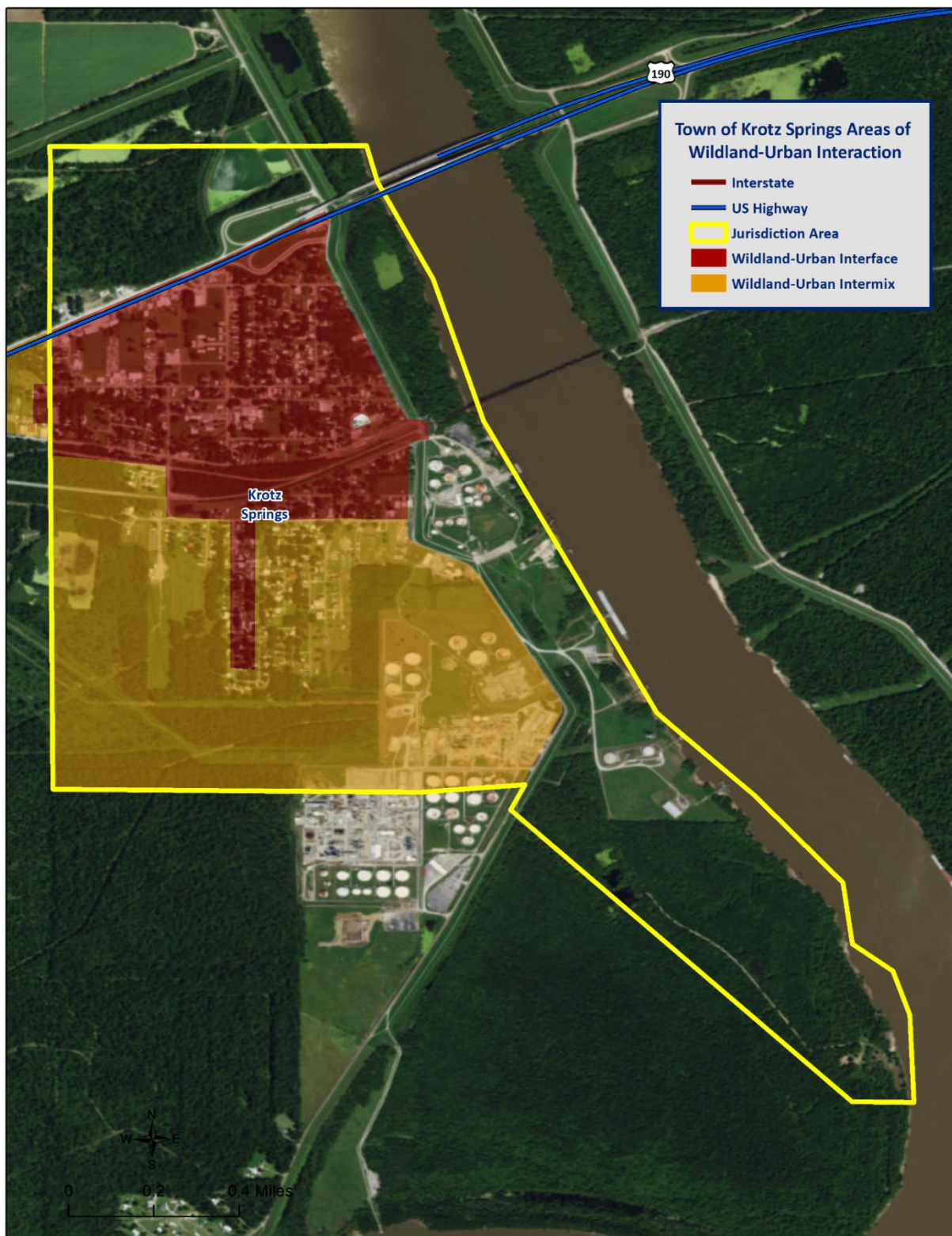


Figure 2-40: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Town of Krotz Springs



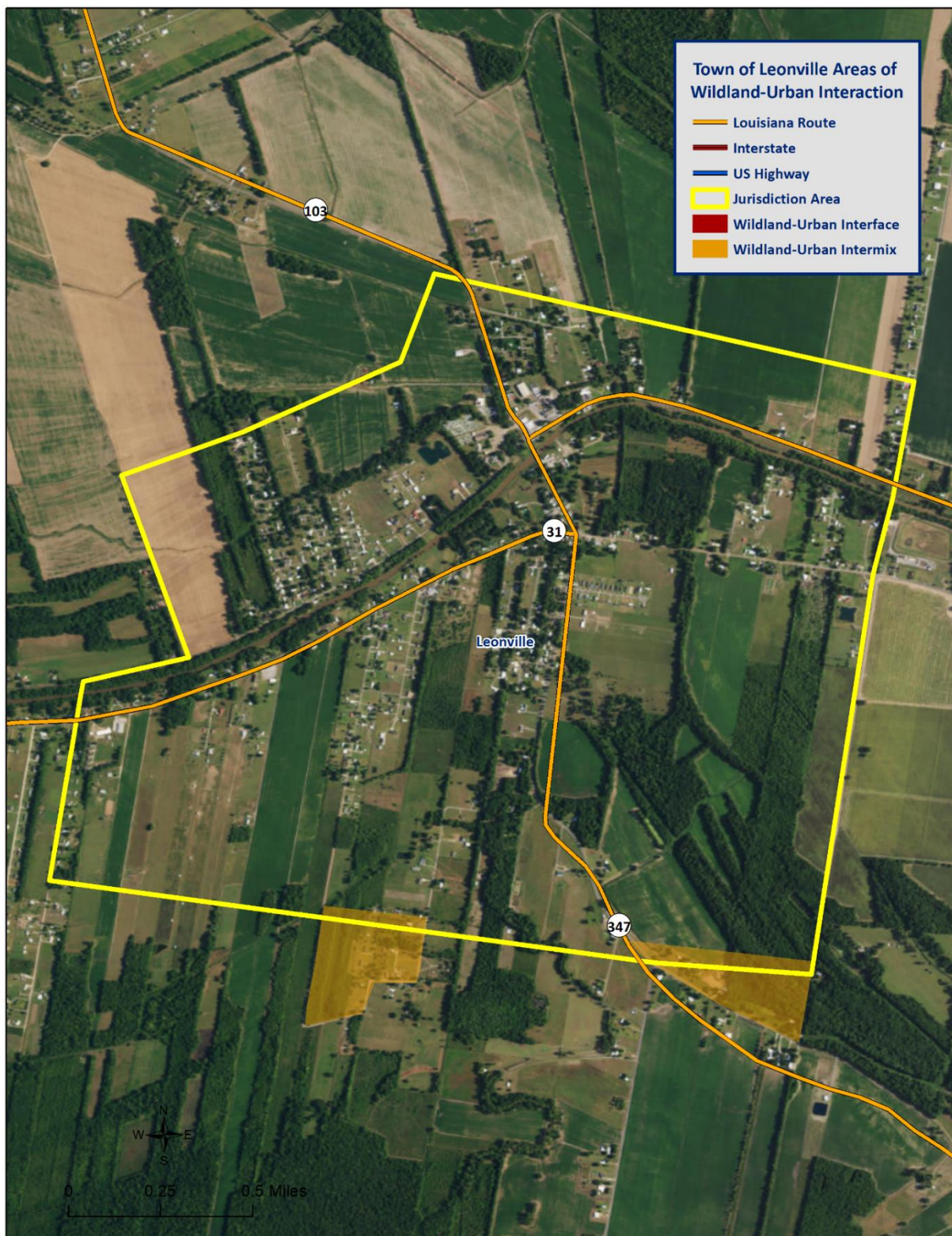


Figure 2-41: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Town of Leonville



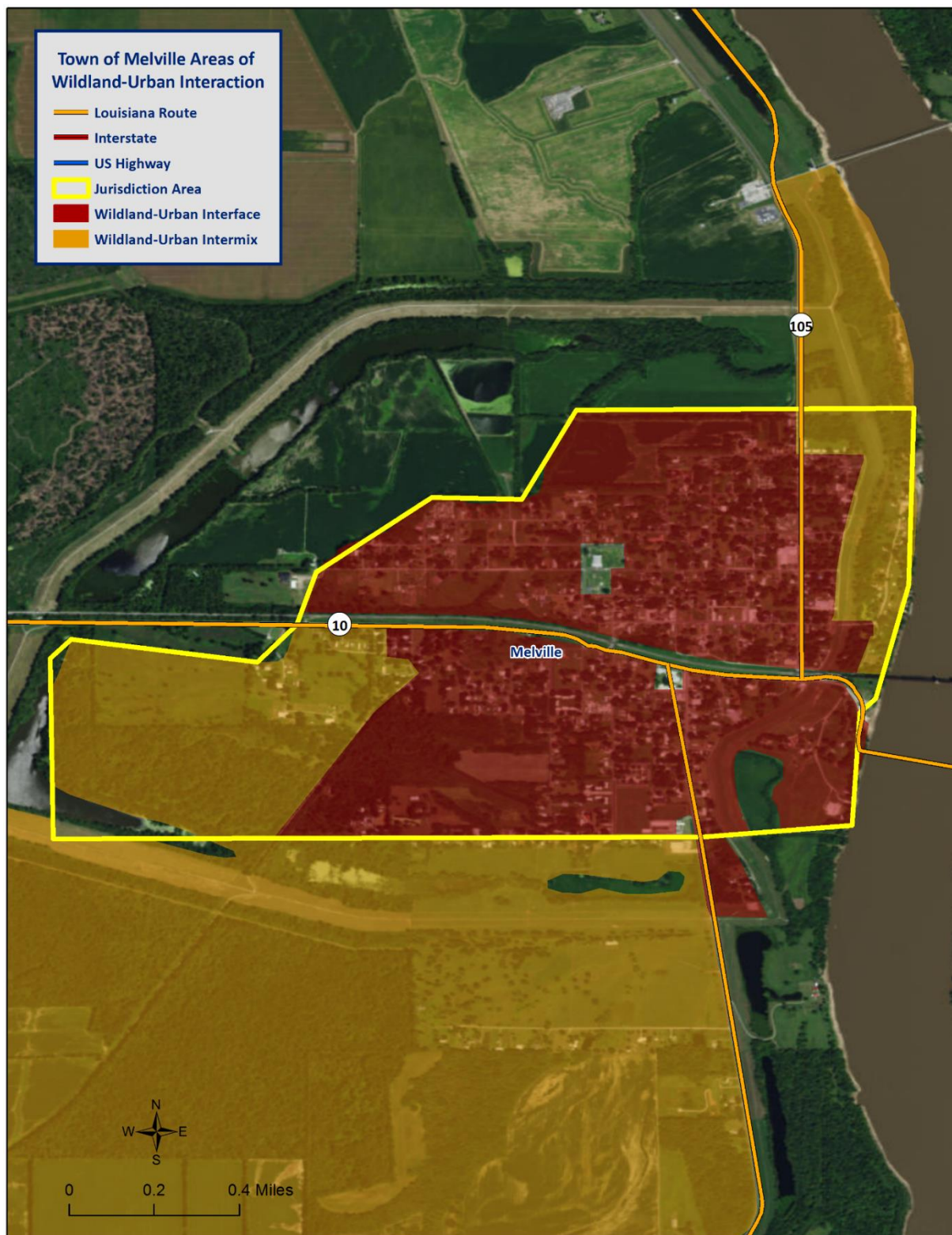


Figure 2-42: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Town of Melville



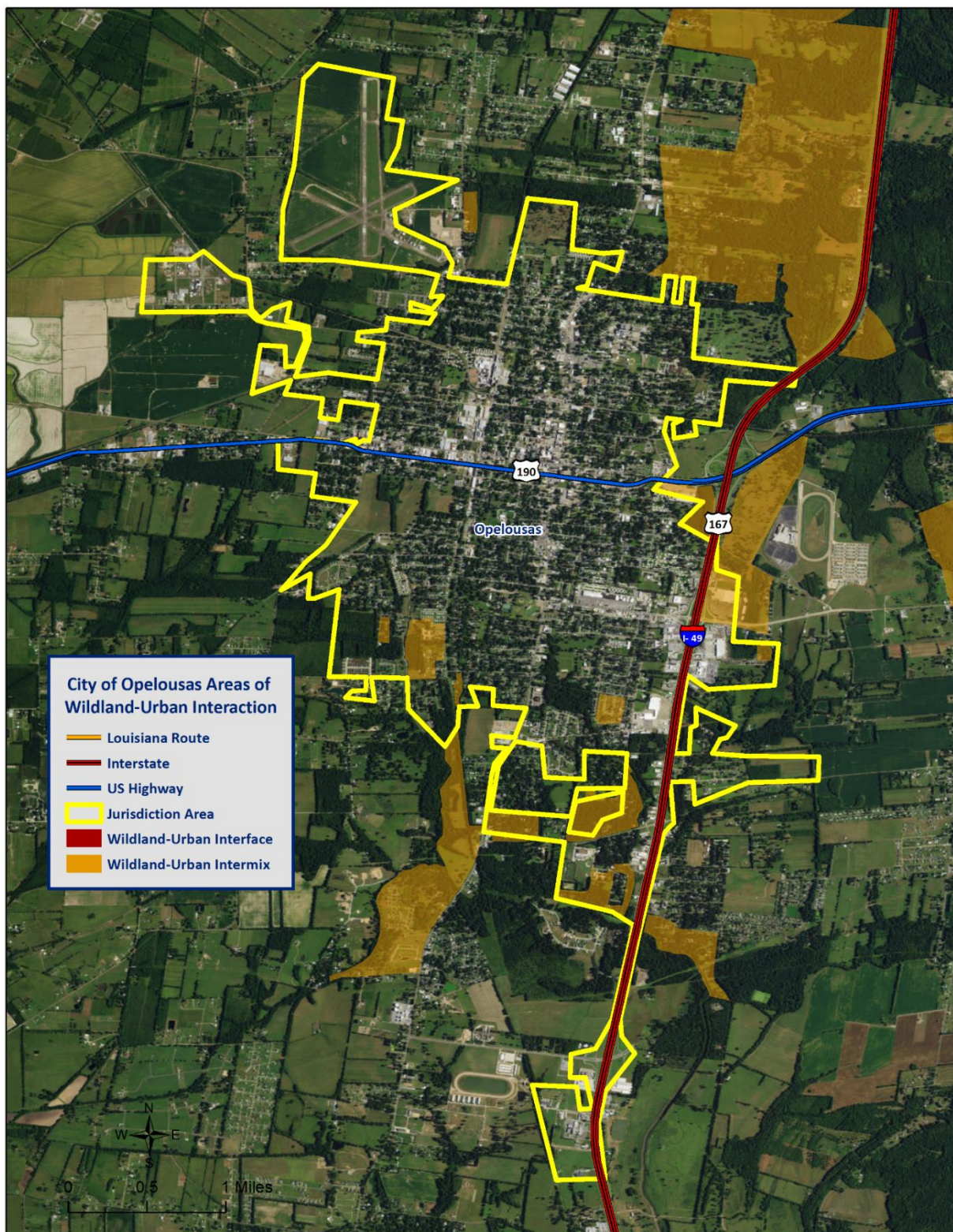


Figure 2-43: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the City of Opelousas



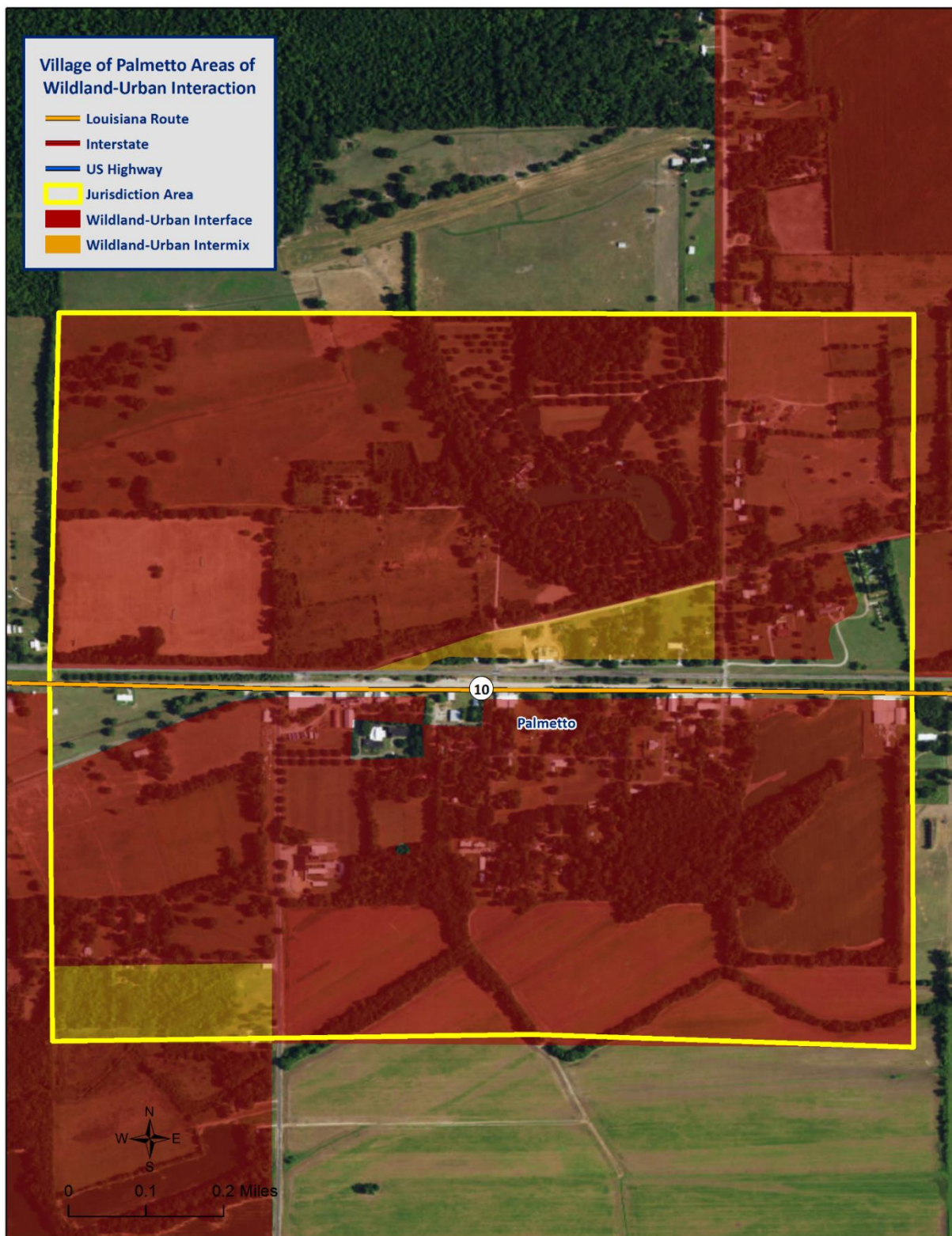


Figure 2-44: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Village of Palmetto



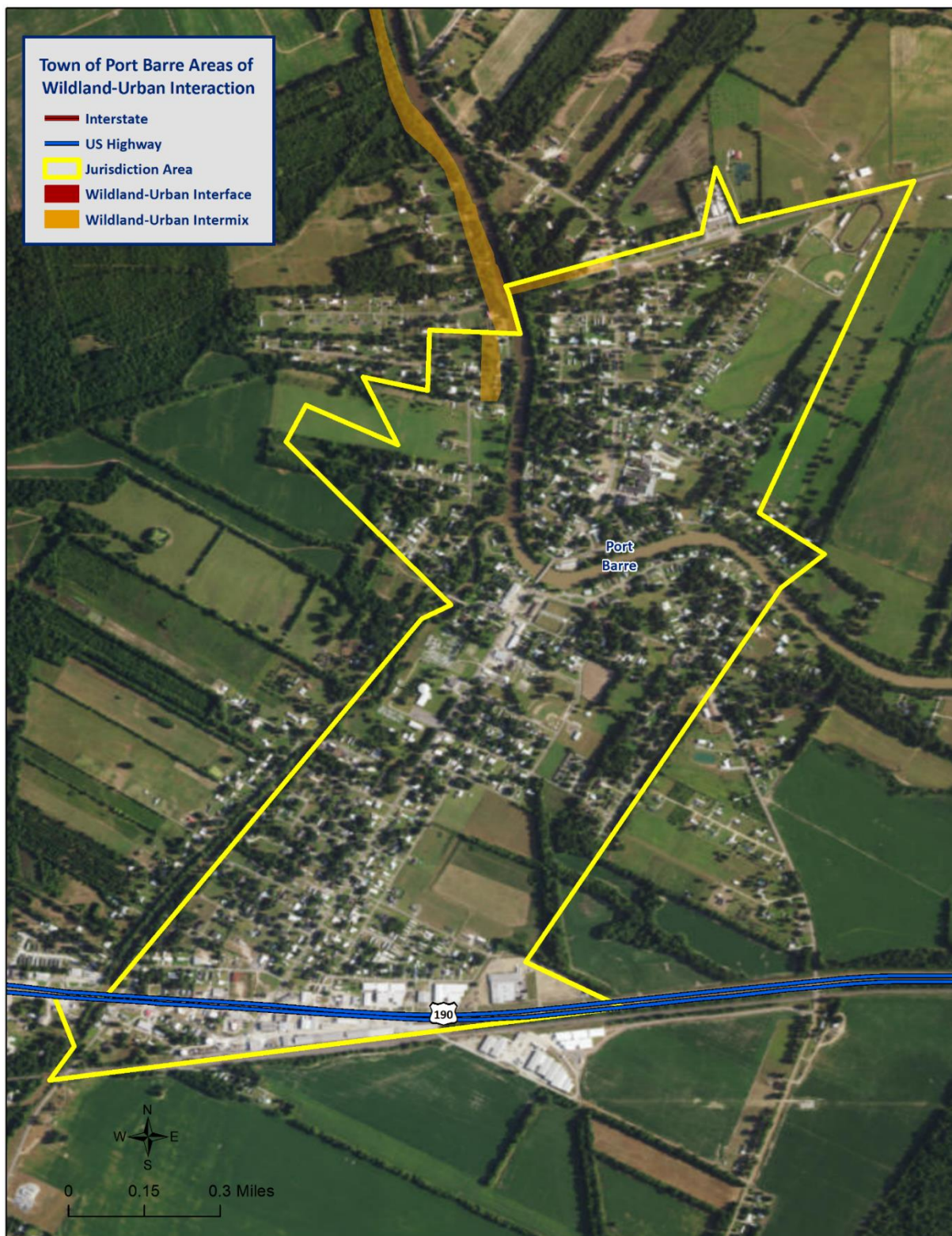


Figure 2-45: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Town of Port Barre



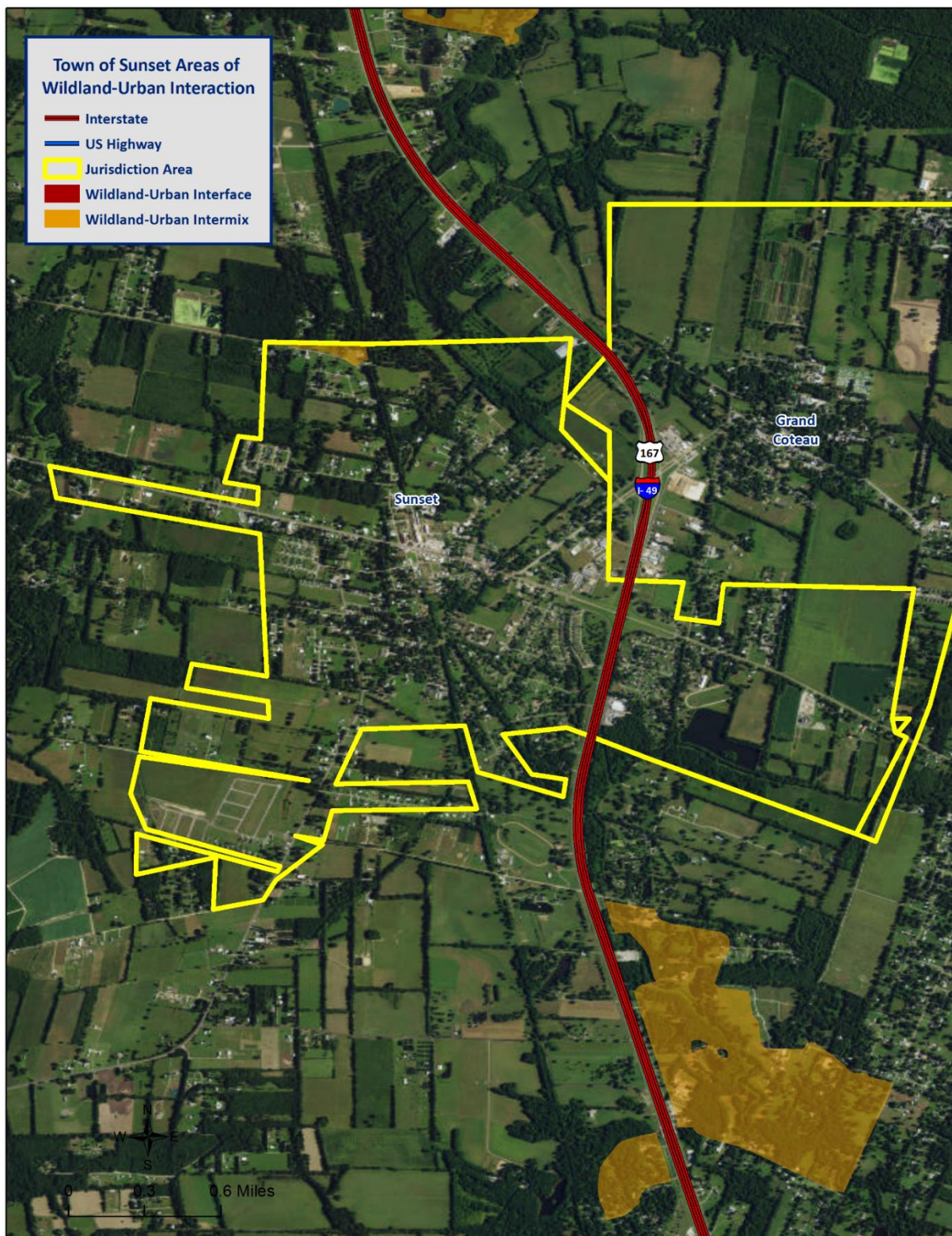


Figure 2-46: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Town of Sunset



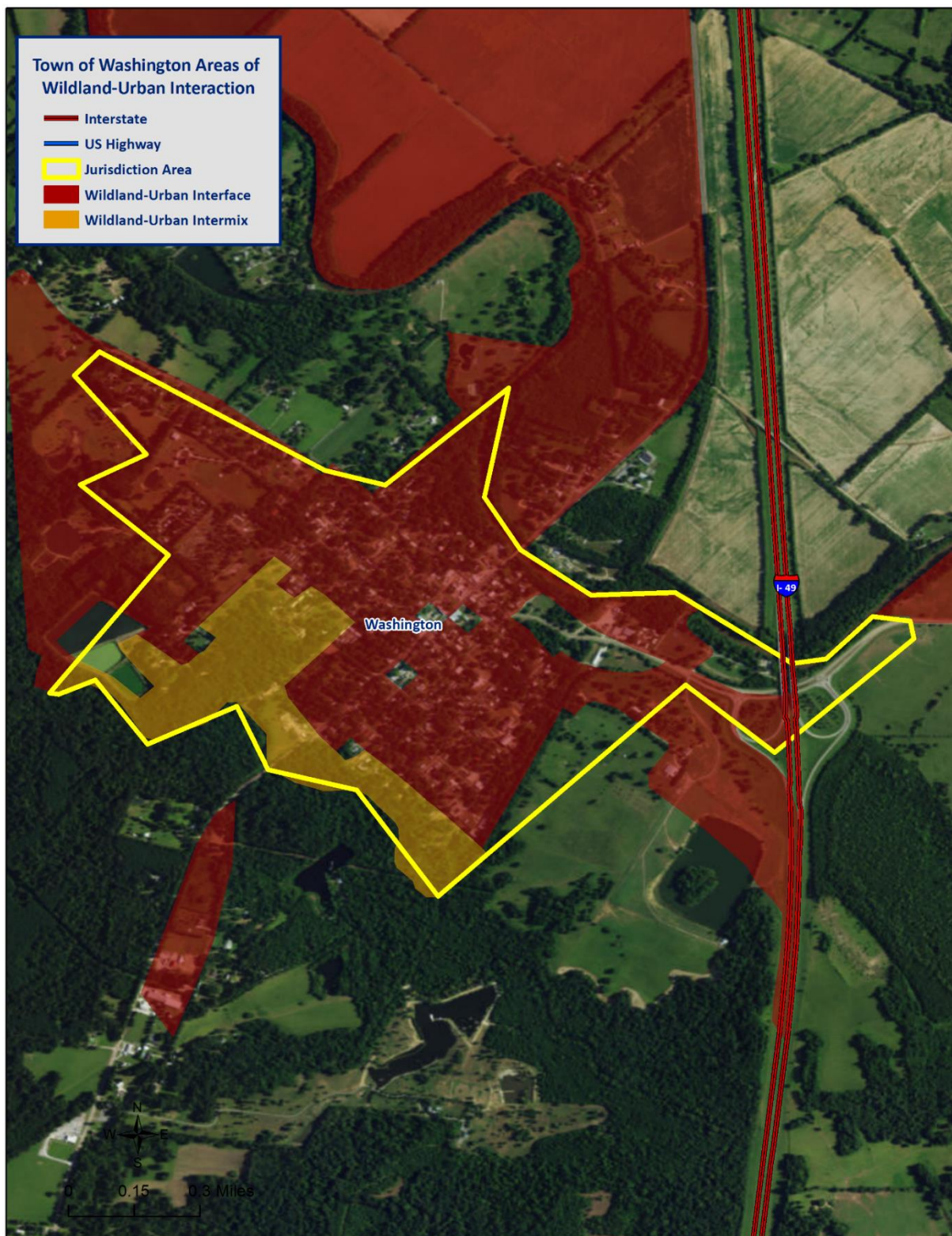


Figure 2-47: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Town of Washington

### *Previous Occurrences / Extents*

There have been no reported wildfire event that has occurred within the boundaries of St. Landry Parish between the years of 1990 and 2015.

Since 2010, there have been no reported wildfire events in the St. Landry Parish Planning area.

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

*Table 2-73: Potential Wildfire Intensity Levels for St. Landry Parish  
(Source: Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal)*

Potential Wildfire Intensity	
St. Landry (Unincorporated)	Highest Intensity Level 5
Arnaudville	Low Intensity Level 2
Cankton	Lowest Intensity Level 1
Eunice	Moderate to High Intensity Level 3.5
Grand Coteau	Lowest Intensity Level 1
Krotz Springs	Moderate Intensity Level 3
Leonville	Moderate Intensity Level 3
Melville	Moderate to High Intensity Level 3.5
Opelousas	Moderate to High Intensity Level 3.5
Palmetto	Moderate Intensity Level 3
Port Barre	Low Intensity Level 2
Sunset	Low Intensity Level 2
Washington	Moderate to High Intensity Level 3.5

### *Frequency / Probability*

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

### *Estimated Potential Losses*

There have been no wildfire events that have caused property damage, crop damage, injuries, or fatalities in St. Landry Parish. In assessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish consists of those residing in areas of wildland-urban interaction. *Figure 2-35* displays the areas of wildland-urban interaction in St. Landry Parish.

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



*Table 2-74: Total Building Exposure by Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Building Exposure
St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	\$1,605,827,000
Arnaudville	\$3,304,000
Cankton	\$0
Eunice	\$3,885,000
Grand Coteau	\$0
Krotz Springs	\$109,883,000
Leonville	\$34,621,000
Melville	\$121,664,000
Opelousas	\$165,955,000
Palmetto	\$25,432,000
Port Barre	\$4,214,000
Sunset	\$30,451,000
Washington	\$119,590,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,224,826,000</b>

Hazus 2.2 also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. Utilizing this information with the wildland-urban interaction areas allows for identifying the total exposure by jurisdiction. The total exposure for each jurisdiction by sector is listed in the tables below and on the next page.

*Table 2-75: Estimated Exposure for Unincorporated St. Landry Parish by Sector  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)*

St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$11,466,000
Commercial	\$205,537,000
Government	\$9,682,000
Industrial	\$43,008,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$16,882,000
Residential	\$1,310,576,000
Schools	\$8,676,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,605,827,000</b>

*Table 2-76: Estimated Exposure for Arnaudville by Sector*  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

<b>Arnaudville</b>	<b>Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector</b>
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$3,304,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,304,000</b>

*Table 2-77: Estimated Exposure for Eunice by Sector*  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

<b>Eunice</b>	<b>Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector</b>
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$3,885,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,885,000</b>

*Table 2-78: Estimated Exposure for Krotz Springs by Sector*  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

<b>Krotz Springs</b>	<b>Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector</b>
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$9,635,000
Government	\$262,000
Industrial	\$372,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$5,286,000
Residential	\$90,590,000
Schools	\$3,738,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$109,883,000</b>

*Table 2-79: Estimated Exposure for Leonville by Sector*  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Leonville	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$712,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$6,068,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,370,000
Residential	\$26,471,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,621,000</b>

*Table 2-80: Estimated Exposure for Melville by Sector*  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Melville	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$27,434,000
Government	\$4,087,000
Industrial	\$494,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$3,506,000
Residential	\$84,969,000
Schools	\$1,174,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$121,664,000</b>

*Table 2-81: Estimated Exposure for Opelousas by Sector*  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Opelousas	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$612,000
Commercial	\$26,877,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$710,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$5,988,000
Residential	\$131,104,000
Schools	\$664,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$165,955,000</b>

*Table 2-82: Estimated Exposure for Palmetto by Sector*  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

<b>Palmetto</b>	<b>Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector</b>
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$3,990,000
Government	\$2,446,000
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$18,996,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,432,000</b>

*Table 2-83: Estimated Exposure for Port Barre by Sector*  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

<b>Port Barre</b>	<b>Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector</b>
Agricultural	\$176,000
Commercial	\$452,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$2,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,498,000
Residential	\$2,086,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,214,000</b>

*Table 2-84: Estimated Exposure for Sunset by Sector*  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

<b>Sunset</b>	<b>Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector</b>
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$2,240,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$28,211,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$30,451,000</b>



*Table 2-85: Estimated Exposure for Washington by Sector*  
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Washington	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$142,000
Commercial	\$18,229,000
Government	\$2,224,000
Industrial	\$566,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$4,620,000
Residential	\$89,639,000
Schools	\$4,170,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$119,590,000</b>

#### *Threat to People*

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

*Table 2-86: Populations Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area*  
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)

Number of People Located in Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas			
Location	# in Community	# in Area	% in Area
St. Landry (Unincorporated)	44,461	11,753	26.4%
Arnaudville	1,057	27	2.6%
Cankton	484	0	0.0%
Eunice	10,398	34	0.3%
Grand Coteau	947	0	0.0%
Krotz Springs	1,198	1,198	100.0%
Leonville	1,084	283	26.1%
Melville	1,041	1,041	100.0%
Opelousas	16,634	1,056	6.3%
Palmetto	164	164	100.0%
Port Barre	2,055	38	1.8%
Sunset	2,897	383	13.2%
Washington	964	964	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,384</b>	<b>16,941</b>	<b>20.3%</b>

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

*Table 2-87: Population in Unincorporated St. Landry Parish Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area*

*(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

St. Landry Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	11,753	26.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	896	7.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	2,301	19.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,614	13.7%
White	6,570	55.9%
Minority	5,183	44.1%

*Table 2-88: Population in Arnaudville Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area*

*(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Arnaudville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	27	2.6%
Persons Under 5 Years	2	5.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	5	16.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	5	19.2%
White	25	90.8%
Minority	2	9.2%

*Table 2-89: Population in Eunice Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area*

*(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Eunice		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	34	0.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	3	7.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	6	18.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	5	15.3%
White	22	64.1%
Minority	12	35.9%

*Table 2-90: Population in Krotz Springs Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area  
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Krotz Springs		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,198	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	108	9.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	243	20.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	181	15.1%
White	1,183	98.8%
Minority	15	1.3%

*Table 2-91: Population in Leonville Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area  
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Leonville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	283	26.1%
Persons Under 5 Years	15	5.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	60	21.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	33	11.6%
White	167	58.9%
Minority	116	41.1%

*Table 2-92: Population in Melville Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area  
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Melville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,041	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	72	6.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	182	17.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	172	16.5%
White	478	45.9%
Minority	563	54.1%

*Table 2-93: Population in Opelousas Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area  
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Opelousas		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,056	6.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	93	8.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	215	20.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	154	14.6%
White	235	22.3%
Minority	821	77.7%

*Table 2-94: Population in Palmetto Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area  
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Palmetto		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	164	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	11	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	23	14.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	28	17.1%
White	83	50.6%
Minority	81	49.4%

*Table 2-95: Population in Port Barre Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area  
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Port Barre		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	38	1.8%
Persons Under 5 Years	3	9.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	7	17.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	5	13.5%
White	27	71.6%
Minority	11	28.4%



*Table 2-96: Population in Sunset Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area  
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Sunset		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	383	13.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	33	8.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	77	20.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	36	9.4%
White	182	47.6%
Minority	201	52.4%

*Table 2-97: Population in Washington Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area  
(Source: 2010 U.S. Census Data)*

Washington		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Wildland-Urban Interaction Area
Number in Hazard Area	964	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	60	6.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	171	17.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	184	19.1%
White	422	43.8%
Minority	542	56.2%

### *Vulnerability*

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

### Winter Storms

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Table 2-98: 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 St. Landry Parish as all of the adjacent parishes, the entire planning area for St. Landry Parish is equally at risk for winter storms.

*Previous Occurrences / Extents*

According to SHELATUS, there have been three reported winter storm events that have occurred within the boundaries of St. Landry Parish between the years of 1990 and 2015. The following table provides a brief synopsis of each event. Based on historic data, St. Landry Parish can expect an ice damage index of 2 on the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index.

*Table 2-99: Previous Occurrences for Winter Storm Events*

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage
March 14, 1993	A widespread, damaging freeze occurred. Temperatures fell into the 20s across the region. Total agricultural losses are estimated to be about \$8.9 million. Due to the relatively mild winter, many crops were in early bloom.	\$0	\$227,828
February 3, 2011	A mix of freezing rain, sleet, and snow spread across the area. Most of central Louisiana along and north of US Highway 190 received over one quarter of an inch of ice accumulation with some areas seeing up to one half inch of ice. This resulted in widespread power outages to tens of thousands of customers, especially in St. Landry Parish.	\$263,111	\$0
January 7, 2014	A strong cold front swept through the area with strong north winds behind the boundary pushing tides below normal and hindering ship traffic. Very cold temperatures also swept into South Louisiana behind the boundary. Two people were reported dead from exposure.	\$0	\$0

Based on previous winter storm events, the worst-case scenario for St. Landry Parish is approximately one to two inches of snow accumulation and approximately one quarter to one half inch of ice accumulation.

#### *Frequency / Probability*

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

#### *Estimated Potential Losses*

Since 1990, there have been three reported winter weather events that have resulted in property and/or crop damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with these storms have totaled \$263,111. 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 (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$10,524. 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 tables below provide an estimate of potential property losses for St. Landry Parish based on the 2010 Census data.

*Table 2-100: Estimated Annual Property Losses in St. Landry Parish from Winter Storms*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Winter Storms for St. Landry Parish						
Unincorporated St. Landry Parish (54.5% of Population)	Arnaudville (1.3% of Population)	Cankton (0.6% of Population)	Eunice (12.5% of Population)	Grand Coteau (1.1% of Population)	Krotz Springs (1.4% of Population)	Leonville (1.3% of Population)
\$5,612	\$133	\$61	\$1,312	\$120	\$151	\$137

*Table 2-100: Estimated Annual Property Losses in St. Landry Parish from Winter Storms (Continued)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Winter Storms for St. Landry Parish					
Melville (1.2% of Population)	Opelousas (19.9% of Population)	Palmetto (0.2% of Population)	Port Barre (2.5% of Population)	Sunset (3.5% of Population)	Washington (1.2% of Population)
\$131	\$2,099	\$21	\$259	\$366	\$122

From 1990 - 2015, there have been no injuries but two fatalities as a result of winter weather in St. Landry Parish.

#### *Vulnerability*

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



### 3. Capability Assessment

This section summarizes the results of the St. Landry 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, St. Landry 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

St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish and its jurisdictions are shown in the table on the following page.

Table 3-1: St. Landry Parish Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and Regulatory													
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.													
	St. Landry Parish	Arnaudville	Cankton	Eunice	Grand Coteau	Krotz Springs	Leonville	Melville	Opelousas	Palmetto	Port Barre	Sunset	Washington
<b>Plans</b>	Yes / No												
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	No	YES	NO	NO	Yes	NO
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	No	YES	NO	NO	No	NO
Economic Development Plan	NO	No	NO	NO	Yes	NO	NO	No	YES	NO	NO	Yes	NO
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	YES	YES	YES	Yes	YES
Continuity of Operations Plan	YES	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	YES	No	NO
Transportation Plan	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	NO	No	NO
Stormwater Management Plan	YES	No	NO	NO	Yes	NO	YES	Yes	NO	NO	NO	Yes	NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	NO	No	NO
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	YES	N/A	NO	N/A	NO	NO	YES	Yes	NO	YES	NO	Yes	NO
<b>Building Code, Permitting and Inspections</b>	Yes / No												
Building Code	YES	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	NO	Yes	YES
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	NO	Yes	NO	NO	No	N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Yes	YES
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	YES	Yes	YES	4	Yes	YES	YES	PIAL 9	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES
Site plan review requirements	YES	Yes	NO	NO	Yes	YES	YES	No	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES
<b>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</b>	Yes / No												
Zoning Ordinance	NO	Yes	NO	YES	No	NO	NO	Yes	YES	no	YES	Yes	YES
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	Yes	NO	YES	No	NO	YES	No	YES	no	YES	Yes	YES
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	No	NO	No	NO
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	YES	YES	YES	Yes	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	NO	No	YES	YES	No	YES	NO	No	NO	No	YES	Yes	NO
Other	NO	N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	NO

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

The St. Landry Parish Government provides oversight for building permits and codes for the unincorporated areas of the parish, as well as the jurisdictions of Arnaudville, Cankton, Eunice, Grand Coteau, Krotz Springs, Leonville, Melville, Opelousas, Palmetto, Sunset, and Washington. The St. Landry Parish Government also provides land use planning oversight for the jurisdictions of Arnaudville, Eunice, Melville, Opelousas, Port Barre, Sunset, and Washington, as well as oversight for parish ordinances in the jurisdictions when applicable.

As of the 2016 update, St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish Government is also responsible for enforcing the parish ordinances relating to health and safety, property maintenance standards, and condemnation of unsafe structures.

The St. Landry Parish Government 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, St. Landry Parish as a whole has a system in place to coordinate and share these capabilities through St. Landry 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, St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish and its jurisdictions.

*Table 3-2: St. Landry 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.													
	St. Landry Parish	Arnaudville	Cankton	Eunice	Grand Coteau	Krotz Springs	Leoville	Melville	Opelousas	Palmetto	Port Barre	Sunset	Washington
<b>Administration</b>	Yes / No												
Planning Commission	YES	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	No	YES	No	NO	Yes	NO
Mitigation Planning Committee	YES	Yes	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	YES	Yes	YES	NO	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES
<b>Staff</b>	Yes / No												
Chief Building Official	YES	No	NO	NO	Yes	YES	YES	No	YES	No	NO	No	NO
Floodplain Administrator	yes FT	Yes	NO	NO	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES
Emergency Manager	YES FT	Yes	NO	NO	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES	No	YES
Community Planner	NO	No	NO	NO	No	YES	NO	No	NO	no	NO	No	NO
Civil Engineer	YES	Yes	NO	YES	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES
GIS Coordinator	NO	No	NO	NO	No	N/A	NO	Yes	NO	No	YES	No	NO
Grant Writer	YES	Yes	NO	YES	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	NO	Yes	YES
Other	NO	N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	NO
<b>Technical</b>	Yes / No												
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	YES	No	NO	YES	No	YES	NO	No	NO	No	YES	No	NO
Hazard Data & Information	NO	No	NO	NO	No	YES	NO	No	NO	No	YES	No	NO
Grant Writing	NO	Yes	NO	YES	Yes	YES	NO	No	YES	yes	YES	No	YES
Hazus Analysis	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	No	YES	No	NO
Other	NO	N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No	NO	No	NO	NO	NO

Financial capabilities are the resources that St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish and its jurisdictions:

*Table 3-3: St. Landry Parish Financial Capabilities*

Financial													
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.													
	St. Landry Parish	Arnaudville	Cankton	Eunice	Grand Coteau	Krotz Springs	Leonville	Melville	Opelousas	Palmetto	Port Barre	Sunset	Washington
Funding Resource	Yes / No												
Capital Improvements project funding	NO	Yes	NO	YES	No	YES	NO	No	YES	No	YES	No	NO
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	NO	Yes	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	No	YES	No	NO	No	NO
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	NO	Yes	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	No	YES	No	YES	No	NO
Impact fees for new development	NO	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No	NO	No	NO	No	NO
Stormwater Utility Fee	NO	No	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No	NO	No	NO	No	NO
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	YES	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	YES
Other Funding Programs	NO	N/A	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	No	YES	No	YES	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.

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

*Table 3-4: St. Landry Parish Education and Outreach Capabilities*

Education and Outreach													
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.													
	St. Landry Parish	Arnaudville	Cankton	Eunice	Grand Coteau	Krotz Springs	Leonville	Melville	Opelousas	Palmetto	Port Barre	Sunset	Washington
Program / Organization	Yes / No												
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	YES	No	NO	NO	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	NO	No	NO	Yes	YES
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	YES	No	YES	YES	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	NO	Yes	YES	Yes	YES
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	YES	No	NO	NO	N/A	YES		NO	NO	No	YES	No	NO
Storm Ready certification	YES	No	YES	NO	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	Yes	YES
Firewise Communities certification	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	No	NO	No	NO
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	YES	No	NO	NO	Yes	YES	YES	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	Yes	YES
Other	NO	N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	NO

In some cases, the jurisdictions rely on St. Landry Parish OHSEP and/or St. Landry 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, St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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:

- Town of Arnaudville
- Village of Cankton
- City of Eunice
- Town of Grand Coteau
- Town of Krotz Springs
- Town of Leonville
- Town of Melville
- City of Opelousas
- Village of Palmetto
- Town of Port Barre
- Town of Sunset
- Town of Washington

### Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

St. Landry 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.

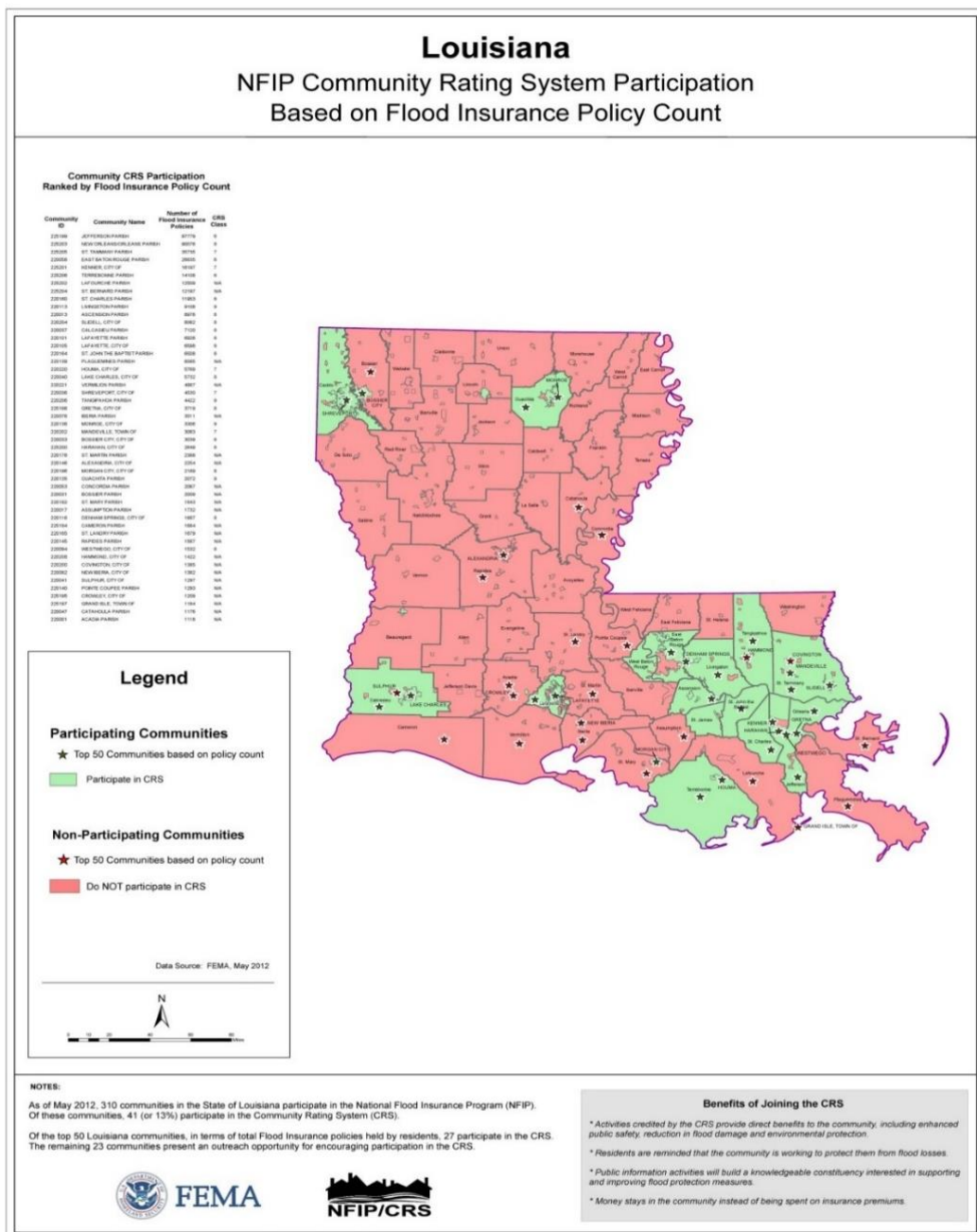


Figure 3-2: Louisiana CRS NFIP Participation  
(Source: FEMA<sup>2</sup>)

<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

St. Landry 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.

St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, under the coordination of the St. Landry 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 February 2016 – July 2016.

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

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

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

During the public meeting in July, the committee provided a 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 St. Landry 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, St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and participating jurisdictions each identified actions that would reduce and/or prevent future damage within St. Landry 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.

#### St. Landry 2011 Hazard Mitigation Action Update

St. Landry Parish - Unincorporated					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
S1: New Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	In progress
S2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	ongoing / in progress
S3: Master Drainage Plan	Develop a master drainage plan which will evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine the best method of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommended projects resulting from drainage plan.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
S4: Hwy 761	Hwy 761 Drainage Project- elevate 1,000 feet of the highway approximately 6 feet, replace one culvert, and clean ditch ways of debris to eliminate the flooding conditions.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over

St. Landry Parish - Unincorporated					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
S5: Hwy 105	Hwy 105 Drainage Project- Elevate up to a minimum of 3 feet to support safe passage during evacuations.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	delete - state roadway
S6: Cain Canal	Cain Canal Project- Restore the canal and install culverts and erosion control pipes.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	in progress
S7: State Canal	State Canal Project- Cleaning the canal and create a levee project system for farm lands and homes.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	delete - USACE function
S8: Bayou Carencro Restoration	Bayou Carencro Restoration Project- Dredge Bayou Carencro from Hwy 343 to Begneaud Road and replace/refurbish five existing bridges.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
S9: South East St. Landry Drainage	South East St. Landry Drainage Project- Dredge Bayou Portage, the Coulee LaNoire, the Melancon Canal, the Church Street Canal, and the DeRanger Canal. It will also include the replacement and/or the refurbishment of several bridges and culverts and include the restoration of the ditch slopes and bottoms.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	in progress
S10: Eunice Drainage	Eunice Drainage Project- add concrete to canals with six foot sides and a six foot base four inches thick.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
S11: Greenbriar / Shady Meadows Subdivision	Greenbriar/Shady Meadows Subdivision Project- Replace culverts and acquisition of a public right of way to create a drainage canal.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over



St. Landry Parish - Unincorporated					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
S12: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Medical Service Director / Parish Emergency Managers	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S13: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the parish.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S14: Post Disaster Recovery Systems	Provide post disaster recovery centers for local resident where appropriate in the parish.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S15: Drainage Lateral Database	Establish a database of parish-wide drainage laterals showing damage, potential projects, common goals, and flood prone areas to allow for better correspondence between the independent districts.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
S16: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Planning and Zoning	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	in progress

St. Landry Parish - Unincorporated					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
S17: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Public Works / Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S18: Day to Day Operations	Continue day-to-day operations and handle increased surge capacity of critical facilities and services in the event of a hazard or disaster.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S19: 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.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S20: Public Awareness Campaign	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Parish Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	Ongoing
S21: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Mayors and Parish Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	Ongoing

St. Landry Parish - Unincorporated					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
S22: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	Ongoing
S23: 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 Funding / Grant Funding	Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	Ongoing
S24: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Emergency Manager / Floodplain Manager	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
S25: Public Notification System	Implement a public notification system, such as sirens or a call down system with a backup communication system.	Parish Funding / Grant Funding	Parish Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	in progress
S26: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Emergency Manager	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	in progress
S27: Community Rating System	Participate in the NFIP "Community Rating System" (CRS). Inform the public about the CRS program and the fact that it could result in a	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Floodplain Manager	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds,	complete

St. Landry Parish - Unincorporated					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
	discount in flood insurance premiums.			Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	
S28: FIRM Map Updates	Implement new FIRM map updates.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Floodplain Manager	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	complete
S29: New Development Regulation	Evaluate, develop and pass local codes and ordinances to help regulate new development in the parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	Parish Council	Planning Director	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Village of Cankton					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
C1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
C2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over



Village of Cankton					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
C3: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
C4: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the village.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
C5: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
C6: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
C7: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
C8: Public Awareness	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Village of Cankton					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
C9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
C10: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
C11: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
C12: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Village of Cankton	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

City of Eunice					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
E1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
E2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
E3: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
E4: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the village.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
E5: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

City of Eunice					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
E6: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
E7: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
E8: Public Awareness	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
E9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
E10: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over



City of Eunice					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
E11: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
E12: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	City of Eunice	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Grand Coteau					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
G1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
G2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over

Town of Grand Coteau					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
G3: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
G4: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the village.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
G5: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
G6: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
G7: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Grand Coteau					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
G8: Public Awareness	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
G9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
G10: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
G11: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
G12: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Grand Coteau	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Krotz Springs					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
K1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
K2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
K3: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
K4: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the village.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
K5: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over



Town of Krotz Springs					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
K6: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
K7: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
K8: Public Awareness	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
K9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
K10: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Krotz Springs					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
K11: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
K12: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Krotz Springs	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Leonville					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
L1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
L2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over

Town of Leonville					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
L3: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
L4: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the village.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
L5: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
L6: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
L7: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
L8: Public Awareness	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Leonville					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
L9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
L10: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
L11: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
L12: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Leonville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over



Town of Melville					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
M1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
M2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
M3: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
M4: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the village.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
M5: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Melville					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
M6: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
M7: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
M8: Public Awareness	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
M9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
M10: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
M11: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over

Town of Melville					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
M12: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Melville	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

City of Opelousas					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
O1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
O3: Master Drainage Plan	Develop a master draining plan that will evaluate drainage laterals to determine best method of increasing drainage capacity.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
O4: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

City of Opelousas					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
O5: Emergency Shelters	Construct new emergency shelters where appropriate in the city.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O6: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O7: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O8: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O9: Pilot Planning Grant Program	Implement new initiatives including, but not limited to, the Pilot Planning Grant Program (PPGP), Pilot reconstruction, and repetitive loss claims, developed by the state and FEMA	Staff time / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over



City of Opelousas					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
O10: Generators	Install generators at lift stations and other portions of water system	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O11: Drainage Canal Projects	Repair major drainage canals, including cementing drainage canals.	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O12: Storm Drainage Upgrade	Upgrade storm drainage system throughout the city and establish downtown area as first priority	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
O13: Generator agreements	Pursue agreements with CAT or similar company to bring in generators during disasters.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O14: Debris Removal	Create City Debris Removal Plan	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O15: Pumps	Pursue funding for additional pumps for drainage	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds,	carried over

City of Opelousas					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
				Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	
O16: Sandbag distribution	Prepare sandbag distribution plan that will address traffic management, vendors, primary and secondary locations, keeping public informed and volunteer labor	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
O17: Drainage System	Survey aging drainage system and develop a schedule for improving, fixing, and maintaining the system	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
O18: Information Campaign	Provide brochures and other publications through media, mall, libraries, post offices and the internet to inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property	City Funding/Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O19: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O20: Information Campaign at schools	Initiate public education/awareness programs in schools and develop PSAs on how to seek shelter in disasters	City Funding/Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

City of Opelousas					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
O21: PSAs	Develop PSA agreements with TV/radio	City Funding/Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O22: Public Education	Educate public on self-sufficiency in emergency situations	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O23: Public Brochures	Create public brochures for what to do if an evacuation occurs and what to bring	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O24: Increase Public Awareness	Increase public awareness of hazards and hazardous areas. Distribute public awareness information regarding flood hazards, SFHAs, and potential mitigation measures using the local newspaper, utility bills, phones book inserts, parish hazards awareness website, and newly proposed education programs for schools. Integrate disaster resistance education into public school curriculum.	City Funding/Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

City of Opelousas					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
O25: Home and business mitigation	Create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses	Staff Time / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O26: Public Education	Institute public education campaign on importance of maintaining ditches and obeying road block signs	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O27: Tree Trimming Education	Educate public on importance of keeping trees trimmed.	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O28: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, coverage of flood insurance through the NFIP	City Funding/Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O29: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over



City of Opelousas					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
O30: Drainage Solutions	Develop drainage solutions such as concrete lining in canals and culvert upgrades.	HMPG, FMA, Parish Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
O31: Structural Solutions	Develop structural solutions to flooding (i.e. levees, drainage projects)	HMPG, FMA, Parish Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
O32: Notification System	Implement public notification system such as sirens or call down system with a backup communications system	City Funding/Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O33: Communications	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and upgrading of communications infrastructure and equipment	Staff Time / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O34: CRS	Participate in the CRS. Inform public about the CRS program.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O35: FIRM Map Updates	Implement new FIRM Map Updates	Staff Time / Grant Funding	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

City of Opelousas					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
O36: Regulation of City Development	Evaluate, develop, and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the city. Encourage new subdivision development install underground utilities.	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O37: Floodplain Ordinances	Upgrade existing floodplain ordinances	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
O38: Building Codes	Upgrade existing international building codes	City Budget	City of Opelousas	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Village of Palmetto					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
P1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over

Village of Palmetto					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
P3: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P4: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the village.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P5: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P6: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P7: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P8: Public Awareness	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Village of Palmetto					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
P9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P10: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P11: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
P12: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Village of Palmetto	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Port Barre					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
P1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over



Town of Port Barre					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
P2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
P3: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P4: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the village.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P5: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P6: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P7: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Port Barre					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
P8: Public Awareness	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P10: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
P11: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
P12: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Port Barre	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Sunset					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
S1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
S3: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S4: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the village.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S5: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S6: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Sunset					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
S7: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S8: Public Awareness	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S10: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
S11: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
S12: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Sunset	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over



Town of Washington					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W1: Building Enhancement	Consider mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of new and existing buildings, expansions, or infrastructure during high wind and flood events. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities or adding backup power supply / generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
W2: Interior Drainage Projects	Improve drainage by implementing localized interior drainage projects such as adding new drainage pumps, enlarging culverts, replacing/improving any substandard bridges, berms, retention ponds, and other drainage projects where necessary.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
W3: Emergency Response Capabilities	Improve emergency response capabilities during disasters by performing mitigation measures that will enhance the performance of emergency response facilities during disasters. This may include hardening structures, installing hurricane clips, elevating utilities, or adding backup power supply/generators.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
W4: Emergency Safe Rooms	Construct new emergency safe rooms or shelters where appropriate in the village.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
W5: Damaged Property Database	Maintain a database of all properties that sustain damage as a result of a hazard. Include information about the nature and extent of the damage.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
W6: Emergency Power and Utility Services	Provide reliable emergency power and essential utility services (water, sewer, etc.) to meet the needs of critical emergency responders during disaster events.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

Town of Washington					
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W7: Day to Day 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 / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
W8: Public Awareness	Begin a public awareness campaign by providing brochures and other publications through media, mail, libraries, Post Offices, and/or the Internet that inform residents of hazards and measures that may be taken to protect life and property.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
W9: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on hurricanes, severe storms and tornadoes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
W10: Public Education Programs	As a part of a public awareness campaign, create public education programs for self-protection mitigation procedures for homes and businesses.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over
W11: Fixing Repetitive Loss Structures	Pursue elevation / acquisition / floodproofing / pilot reconstruction projects and structural solutions to flooding using available grant funding for the repetitive loss structures. Annually review and correct the Repetitive Loss List by submitting correction worksheets to FEMA.	Local Funding / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail) / Floods	carried over
W12: Communication Capabilities	Improve both technological and administrative communication capabilities among fire, police, 911, and other state and local emergency operations through improved planning and the upgrading of communication infrastructure and equipment.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	Town of Washington	Hurricanes / Floods / Tornadoes / Drought / Winter Storms / Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Lightning, and Hail)	carried over

## Unincorporated St. Landry New Mitigation Actions

St. Landry Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
S1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
S2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
S3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3, 4	New
S4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in St. Landry Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New

St. Landry Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
S5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3, 4	New
S6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
S7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
S8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout St. Landry Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New



St. Landry Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
S9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
S10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3, 4	New

## Town of Arnaudville - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Arnaudville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
A1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Arnaudville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
A2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Arnaudville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
A3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Arnaudville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New
A4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Sunset. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Arnaudville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New

Town of Arnaudville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
A5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Arnaudville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
A6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Arnaudville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
A7:Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Arnaudville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
A8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Sunset as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Arnaudville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New

Town of Arnaudville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
A9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Arnaudville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
A10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Arnaudville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New



## Village of Cankton - New Mitigation Actions

Village of Cankton							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
C1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Cankton/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
C2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Cankton/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
C3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Cankton/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New
C4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Cankton. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Cankton/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New

Village of Cankton							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
C5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Cankton/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
C6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Cankton/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
C7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Cankton/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
C8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Cankton as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Cankton/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New

Village of Cankton							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
C9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Cankton/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
C10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Cankton/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New

## City of Eunice - New Mitigation Actions

City of Eunice							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
E1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Eunice/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
E2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Eunice/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
E3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Eunice/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New



City of Eunice							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
E4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Eunice. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Eunice/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New
E5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Eunice/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
E6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Eunice/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
E7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Eunice/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New

City of Eunice							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
E8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Eunice as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Eunice/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New
E9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Eunice/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
E10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Eunice/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New

## Town of Grand Coteau - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Grand Coteau							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	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 storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Grand Coteau/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Grand Coteau/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Grand Coteau/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New
G4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Grand Coteau. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Grand Coteau/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New

Town of Grand Coteau							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	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 Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Grand Coteau/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Grand Coteau/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
G7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Grand Coteau/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
G8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Grand Coteau as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Grand Coteau/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New

Town of Grand Coteau							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Grand Coteau/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Grand Coteau/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New



## Town of Krotz Springs - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Krotz Springs							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
K1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Krotz Springs/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
K2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Krotz Springs/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
K3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Krotz Springs/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New

Town of Krotz Springs							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
K4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Krotz Springs. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Krotz Springs/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New
K5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Krotz Springs/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
K6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Krotz Springs/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
K7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Krotz Springs/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New

Town of Krotz Springs							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
K8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Krotz Springs as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Krotz Springs/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New
K9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Krotz Springs/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
K10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Krotz Springs/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New

## Town of Leonville - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Leonville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
L1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Leonville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
L2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Leonville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
L3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Leonville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New
L4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Leonville. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Leonville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New

Town of Leonville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
L5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Leonville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
L6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Leonville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
L7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Leonville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
L8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Leonville as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Leonville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New



Town of Leonville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
L9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Leonville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
L10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Leonville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New

## Town of Melville - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Melville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
M1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Melville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
M2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Melville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
M3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Melville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New
M4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Melville. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Melville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New

Town of Melville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
M5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Melville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
M6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Melville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
M7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Melville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
M8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Melville as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Melville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New

Town of Melville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
M9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Melville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
M10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Melville/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New

## City of Opelousas - New Mitigation Actions

City of Opelousas							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
L1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Opelousas/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
L2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Opelousas/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
L3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Opelousas/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New
L4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Opelousas. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Opelousas/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New



City of Opelousas							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
L5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Opelousas/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
L6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Opelousas/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
L7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Opelousas/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
L8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Opelousas as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Opelousas/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New

City of Opelousas							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
L9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Opelousas/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
L10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Opelousas/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New

## Village of Palmetto - New Mitigation Actions

Village of Palmetto							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
P1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Palmetto/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
P2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Palmetto/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
P3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Palmetto/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New
P4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Palmetto. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Palmetto/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New

Village of Palmetto							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
P5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, extreme heat, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Palmetto/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
P6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Palmetto/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
P7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Palmetto/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
P8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Palmetto as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Palmetto/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New

Village of Palmetto							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
P9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Palmetto/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
P10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Palmetto/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New



## Town of Port Barre - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Port Barre							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
P1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Port Barre/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
P2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Port Barre/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
P3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Port Barre/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New
P4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Port Barre. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Port Barre/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New

Town of Port Barre							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
P5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Port Barre/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
P6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Port Barre/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
P7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Port Barre/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
P8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Port Barre as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Port Barre/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New

Town of Port Barre							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
P9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Port Barre/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
P10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Port Barre/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New

## Town of Sunset - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Sunset							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
S1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Sunset/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
S2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Sunset/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
S3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Sunset/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New
S4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Sunset. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Sunset/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New

Town of Sunset							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
S5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Sunset/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
S6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Sunset/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
S7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Sunset/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
S8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Sunset as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Sunset/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New



Town of Sunset							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
S9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Sunset/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
S10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Sunset/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	New

## Town of Washington - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Washington							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
W1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Washington/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1	New
W2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Washington/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,4	New
W3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties. .	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Washington/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,2,3,4	New
W4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Washington. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Washington/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	1,2,4	New

Town of Washington							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
W5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Washington/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought	1,2,3,4	New
W6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Washington/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	1	New
W7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Washington/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Lightning	1	New
W8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Washington as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Washington/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Wildfires, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,2	New

Town of Washington							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
W9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Washington/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes, Drought	1	New
W10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Washington/St. Landry Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	1,2,3,4	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 St. Landry 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.

St. Landry 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 HMGP's hazard mitigation planning process per the FEMA HMGP 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 St. Landry Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

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

St. Landry Parish includes the unincorporated areas of St. Landry Parish, as well as twelve incorporated municipalities that participated in the plan update process – the Villages of Cankton and Palmetto, the Towns of Arnaudville, Grand Coteau, Krotz Springs, Leonville, Melville, Port Barre, Sunset, and Washington; and the Cities of Eunice and Opelousas. St. Landry 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
1/19/2016	Initial Coordination	Telephone/ Email	No	Discuss with Parish HM coordinator and any Steering Committee members expectations and requirements of the project.
3/3/2016	Kick-Off Meeting	Opelousas, LA	No	Discuss with the plan steering committee expectations and requirements of the project. Assign plan worksheets to jurisdictions.
7/6/2016	Risk Assessment Overview	Opelousas, LA	No	Discuss and review the risk assessment with the steering committee discuss and review expectations for public meeting.
7/6/2016	Public Meeting	Opelousas, 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 St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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/StLandry">https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/StLandry</a>
2 Week Period	Public Plan Review (Digital)		Yes	Parish Website and St. Landry Parish OHSEP

## Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

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

## Coordination

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

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

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

## Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement

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

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

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

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

- St. Landry Parish Government
- St. Landry Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
- Town of Arnaudville
- Village of Cankton
- City of Eunice
- Town of Grand Coteau
- Town of Krotz Springs
- Town of Leonville
- Town of Melville
- City of Opelousas
- Village of Palmetto
- Town of Port Barre
- Town of Sunset
- Town of Washington

The Parish of Evangeline was invited by the St. Landry Parish OHSEP via email invitation to participate in all meetings and activities as well in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. In addition, the participation of the GOHSEP Region 4 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	AGENCY	TITLE	EMAIL	CONTACT NUMBER
Todd Abshire	Arnaudville	Town Superintendent	<a href="mailto:pbsuperintendent@yahoo.com">pbsuperintendent@yahoo.com</a>	337-692-0385
Danny Uriegas	Cankton	Village Alderman	<a href="mailto:dannyuriegas@yahoo.com">dannyuriegas@yahoo.com</a>	337-319-1990
Mike Arnold	Eunice	Fire Chief	<a href="mailto:eunicefiredept402@yahoo.com">eunicefiredept402@yahoo.com</a>	337-457-4057
Shaterral Johnson	Grand Coteau	Mayor	<a href="mailto:cte77899@centurytel.net">cte77899@centurytel.net</a>	337-662-5246
Suzanne Bellow	Krotz Springs	Town Clerk	<a href="mailto:townofks2@att.net">townofks2@att.net</a>	337-566-2322
Bobby Degueyter	Leonville	Town Superintendent	<a href="mailto:bobby_degueyter@yahoo.com">bobby_degueyter@yahoo.com</a>	337-879-0035
Erana Mayes	Melville	Mayor	<a href="mailto:mayorofmelville@yahoo.com">mayorofmelville@yahoo.com</a>	337-623-4226
Reggie Tatum	Opelousas	Mayor	<a href="mailto:reggietatum1@charter.net">reggietatum1@charter.net</a>	337-948-2520
Marx Budden	Palmetto	Mayor	<a href="mailto:clerk@palmetto-la.com">clerk@palmetto-la.com</a>	337-623-4426
Johnny Ardoin	Port Barre	Town Alderman	<a href="mailto:jardoin4511@gmail.com">jardoin4511@gmail.com</a>	337-351-2635
Charles James	Sunset	Mayor	<a href="mailto:caj590@aol.com">caj590@aol.com</a>	337-662-5296
Joseph Pitre	Washington	Mayor	<a href="mailto:townofwashington@bellsouth.net">townofwashington@bellsouth.net</a>	337-826-3626
Lisa Vidrine	St. Landry Parish	OHSEP Director	<a href="mailto:stlandryohsep@att.net">stlandryohsep@att.net</a>	337-948-7177
Tim Marks	St. Landry Parish	Public Works - Special Projects	<a href="mailto:tim.marks@stlandryparish.org">tim.marks@stlandryparish.org</a>	337-407-0950

### 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 St. Landry 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 St. Landry 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 HMGP, 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
- State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps

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

### Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities

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



## Meeting #1: Coordination Discussion

**Date:** January 19, 2016**Location:** Email**Purpose:** Discuss with the Hazard Mitigation Lead for the parish (OHSEP Director) the expectations and requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process and to establish and initial project timeline.**Public Initiation:** No**Invitees Included:** St. Landry Parish OHSEP, SDMI Staff

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

**Date:** March 3, 2016**Location:** Opelousas, 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	AGENCY	TITLE
Todd Abshire	Arnaudville	Town Superintendent
Danny Uriegas	Cankton	Village Alderman
Mike Arnold	Eunice	Fire Chief
Shaterral Johnson	Grand Coteau	Mayor
Suzanne Bellow	Krotz Springs	Town Clerk
Bobby Degueyter	Leonville	Town Superintendent
Erana Mayes	Melville	Mayor
Reggie Tatum	Opelousas	Mayor
Marx Budden	Palmetto	Mayor
Johnny Ardoin	Port Barre	Town Alderman
Charles James	Sunset	Mayor
Joseph Pitre	Washington	Mayor
Lisa Vidrine	St. Landry Parish	OHSEP Director
Tim Marks	St. Landry Parish	Public Works - Special Projects

## Meeting #3: Risk Assessment Overview

**Date:** July 6, 2016**Location:** Opelousas, 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	AGENCY	TITLE
Todd Abshire	Arnaudville	Town Superintendent
Danny Uriegas	Cankton	Village Alderman
Mike Arnold	Eunice	Fire Chief
Shaterral Johnson	Grand Coteau	Mayor
Suzanne Bellow	Krotz Springs	Town Clerk
Bobby Degueyter	Leonville	Town Superintendent
Erana Mayes	Melville	Mayor
Reggie Tatum	Opelousas	Mayor
Marx Budden	Palmetto	Mayor
Johnny Ardoin	Port Barre	Town Alderman
Charles James	Sunset	Mayor
Joseph Pitre	Washington	Mayor
Lisa Vidrine	St. Landry Parish	OHSEP Director
Tim Marks	St. Landry Parish	Public Works - Special Projects

## Meeting #4: Public Meeting

**Date:** July 6, 2016**Location:** Opelousas, 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 St. Landry Parish communities were provided for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.**Public Initiation:** Yes**Invitees Included:**

NAME	AGENCY	TITLE
Todd Abshire	Arnaudville	Town Superintendent
Danny Uriegas	Cankton	Village Alderman
Mike Arnold	Eunice	Fire Chief
Shaterral Johnson	Grand Coteau	Mayor
Suzanne Bellow	Krotz Springs	Town Clerk
Bobby Degueyter	Leonville	Town Superintendent
Erana Mayes	Melville	Mayor
Reggie Tatum	Opelousas	Mayor
Marx Budden	Palmetto	Mayor
Johnny Ardoin	Port Barre	Town Alderman
Charles James	Sunset	Mayor
Joseph Pitre	Washington	Mayor
Lisa Vidrine	St. Landry Parish	OHSEP Director
Tim Marks	St. Landry Parish	Public Works - Special Projects

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

**Meeting Public Notice**

ST LANDRY PARISH OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE – July 6, 2016

**St Landry Parish to hold Public Meetings for Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

Opelousas, LA – St Landry Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness is in the process of updating the St Landry Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and are required to hold public meetings on the plan update. The Public meeting will be held on July 6th, 2016 in the St Landry 911 Communications District /EOC located at 780Hwy 742, Opelousas, LA from 1:30PM to 2:30PM.

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

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

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

St Landry Parish is in the beginning stages of updating its hazard mitigation plan. Public meeting will be held on July 6th, 2016 for all citizens interested in learning about and participating in discussions concerning the St Landry Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Residents of St Landry 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/StLandry>

For more information, please contact: St. Landry Parish OHSEP Office – Lisa Vidrine, Director (337) 948-7177

#### 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 St. Landry Parish Hazard Mitigation Draft Plan was placed on the St. Landry Parish 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.



## 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 St. Landry 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

St. Landry 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

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

- Ordinances, Resolutions, Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinances
- Emergency Operations Plan
- Comprehensive Master Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Capital Improvement Plan

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the St. Landry 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 St. Landry Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability within the parish.

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

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

On behalf of the jurisdictions of the Villages of Cankton and Palmetto, the Towns of Arnaudville, Grand Coteau, Krotz Springs, Leonville, Melville, Port Barre, Sunset, and Washington, and the Cities of Eunice and Opelousas, St. Landry 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:

**St. Landry Unincorporated**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP  
Continuity of Operations Plan/Update as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP  
Stormwater Management Plan/Update as needed/St. Landry Parish Government

**Town of Arnaudville**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

**Village of Cankton**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

**City of Eunice**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

**Town of Grand Coteau**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP  
Economic Development Plan/Update as needed/St. Landry Parish Government and Mayor of Grand Coteau  
Stormwater Management Plan/Update as needed/St. Landry Parish Government and Mayor of Grand Coteau

**Town of Krotz Springs**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

**Town of Leonville**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP  
Stormwater Management Plan/Update as needed/St. Landry Parish Government and Mayor of Leonville

**Town of Melville**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

Stormwater Management Plan/Update as needed/St. Landry Parish Government and Mayor of Melville

**City of Opelousas**

Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish Government and Mayor of Opelousas

Capital Improvement Plan/Updated as needed/ St. Landry Parish Government and Mayor of Opelousas

Economic Development Plan/Update as needed/ St. Landry Parish Government and Mayor of Opelousas

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

**Village of Palmetto**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

**Town of Port Barre**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

Continuity of Operations Plan/Update as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

**Town of Sunset**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

Economic Development Plan/Update as needed/St. Landry Parish Government and Mayor of Sunset

Stormwater Management Plan/Update as needed/St. Landry Parish Government and Mayor of Sunset

**Town of Washington**

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/St. Landry Parish OHSEP

**Continued Public Participation**

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

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



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## Appendix C: Essential Facilities

## St. Landry Parish Essential Facilities – All Jurisdictions

St. Landry Unincorporated Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Fire District 3			X	X	X	X	X		
	Frilot Cove Substation			X	X	X	X	X		
	Ft. Hamilton - Coteau Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X		
	Morrow Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Shuteson - Lewisburg Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Fire District 1 - North Substation			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Fire District 3 - Beggs Substation		X	X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Fire District 3 - Lawtell Substation			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Fire District 6 Station			X	X	X	X	X		
	Whiteville Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	LA Department of Transportation			X	X	X	X	X		
	LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Council on Aging Inc.			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Animal Control			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Department of Public Works			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Office of Juvenile Justice			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	St. Landry Parish Public Service Center			X	X	X	X	X		

	St. Landry Parish Pupil Appraisal Center			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Recycling Center			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Sanitary Landfill		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office – Lebeau Substation			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office Training Center			X	X	X	X	X		
Public Health	Eunice Extended Care Hospital			X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Acadiana Preparatory School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Beau Chene High School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Grand Prairie Elementary			X	X	X	X	X		
	Lawtell Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		
	North Central High School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Northwest High School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Plaisance Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	St. Landry Accelerated Transition School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Washington Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Westminster Christian Academy			X	X	X	X	X		

Arnaudville Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Arnaudville Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Arnaudville Chamber of Commerce			X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	Arnaudville Police Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Arnaudville Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		

Cankton Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Cankton Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Cankton Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office - Cankton Substation			X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Cankton Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		

Eunice Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Central Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X		
	Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Eunice Municipal Complex			X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	Eunice Police Department			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Public Health	Acadian Medical Center			X	X	X	X	X		
	Acadian Medical Plaza		X	X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Health Unit			X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Central Middle School			X	X	X	X	X		
	East Elementary			X	X	X	X	X		
	Eunice Alternative School Program			X	X	X	X	X		
	Eunice Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Eunice High School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Eunice Junior High			X	X	X	X	X		
	Glendale Elementary			X	X	X	X	X		
	Highland Elementary			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Edmund School			X	X	X	X	X		



Grand Coteau Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Grand Coteau Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Grand Coteau Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	Grand Coteau Police Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Grand Coteau Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Ignatius School			X	X	X	X	X		

Krotz Springs Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	St. Landry Fire District 1 - Krotz Springs Central Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Government	Krotz Springs Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Schools	Krotz Springs Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X	X	

Leonville Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Leonville Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office			X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Leonville Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		

Melville Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Melville Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Government	Bayou Lebeouf Levee District Storage Yard			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Melville Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Schools	Vacant School			X	X	X	X	X	X	

Opelousas Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X		
	Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X		
	Opelousas Fire Department Substation 1			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Justice Building			X	X	X	X	X		
	LA Workforce Commission			X	X	X	X	X		
	Opelousas City Court			X	X	X	X	X		
	Opelousas City Hall			X	X	X	X	X		
	Opelousas Housing Authority			X	X	X	X	X		
	SLEIDD Business Center			X	X	X	X	X		
	Social Security Administration			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Chamber of Commerce			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Community Services			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Courthouse			X	X	X	X	X		

	St. Landry Parish Division of Family Services			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Materials Yard			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry School Board			X	X	X	X	X		
	Third Circuit Court of Appeals			X	X	X	X	X		
	USDA Service Center			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Law Enforcement	Opelousas Police Department			X	X	X	X	X		
	Opelousas Police Department			X	X	X	X	X		
	Opelousas Police Department - Special Operations			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office			X	X	X	X	X		
Public Health	Harmon Medical Complex			X	X	X	X	X		
	Metoyer Family Medical Center			X	X	X	X	X		
	Opelousas General Hospital			X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Amy Bradford Ware High School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Creswell Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Grolee Elementary			X	X	X	X	X		
	Magnet Academy for Cultural Arts			X	X	X	X	X		
	North Elementary		X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Northeast Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Opelousas Catholic High School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Opelousas High School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Opelousas Junior High School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Park Vista Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		
	South Street Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		
	Southwest Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		

	St. Landry Alternative School Program			X	X	X	X	X		
	St. Therese School of Early Learning		X	X	X	X	X	X		

Palmetto Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Palmetto Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Government	Palmetto Municipal Building			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Schools	Palmetto Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X	X	

Port Barre Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	St. Landry Fire District 2 - Port Barre Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Port Barre Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	Port Barre Police Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Port Barre Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Port Barre High School			X	X	X	X	X		

Sunset Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	Sunset Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Government	Sunset Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X		
Law Enforcement	Sunset Police Department			X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Sunset Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X		

Washington Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms*
Fire and Rescue	St. Landry Fire District 3 - Washington Substation			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Government	Housing Authority of St. Landry Parish			X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Washington Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Law Enforcement	Washington Police Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Public Health	Washington Community Medical Center		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Schools	Edward Harris Educational Building			X	X	X	X	X	X	

\* There are no critical facilities vulnerable to the hazard.



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## Appendix D: Plan Adoption

Town of Arnaudville

Resolution 4-2016

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

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Government's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency preparedness (GOHSEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and;

WHEREAS our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) compliant HMP based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides;

WHEREAS, our community wishes to participate in the HMP Update prepared by the St. Landry Parish government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives;

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

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

WHEREAS the updated plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

WHEREAS adoption of the updated plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- ❖ Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- ❖ Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- ❖ Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Therefore, the Town of Arnaudville hereby adopts the St. Landry Parish HMP Update on 15<sup>th</sup> day of November 2016

Motion by *Todd Meche* seconded by *Suzanne Stelly*  
Roll Call

YEAS: *Todd Meche, Annette Guidry, Suzanne Stelly*

Nays: *0*  
Absent: *0*

Attest:

*Dolores R. Quebedeaux*  
Dolores R. Quebedeaux  
Arnaudville Town Clerk

VILLAGE OF CANKTON  
A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PARISH-WIDE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, St Landry Parish has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through Government's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), for the update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and;

WHEREAS, our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Management Act (DMA) compliant with HMP based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides, and;

WHEREAS, our community wishes to participate in HMP update prepared by the St Landry Parish government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide Representatives, and;

WHEREAS, St Landry Parish, local representatives, and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process, and;

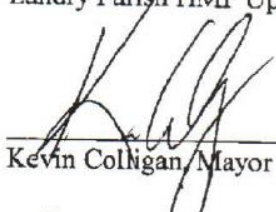
WHEREAS, appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through press releases, open meetings, and availability of draft documents, and;

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

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

- \* Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- \* Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- \* Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Cankton hereby adopts the St Landry Parish HMP Update on this day October 10, 2016.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kevin Colligan, Mayor

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Cinderella Miller, Clerk

The following resolution was offered by Danielle Belson  
and seconded by Brandon Miller and unanimously carried:

### **RESOLUTION**

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

**WHEREAS**, St. Landry Parish has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Government's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and;

**WHEREAS**, our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) complaint HMP based on the FEMA guidance Available in the How to Guides;

**WHEREAS**, St. Landry Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

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

**WHEREAS**, the updated plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

**WHEREAS**, adoption of the updated plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

**THEREFORE**, the Town of Grand Coteau hereby adopts the St. Landry Parish HMP Update on this 13<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2016.



**TOWN OF KROTZ SPRINGS  
RESOLUTION 2016**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
PARISH-WIDE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

**WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA), through the Government's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and;**

**WHEREAS, our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) compliant HMP based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides;**

**WHEREAS, our community wishes to participate in the HMP Update prepared by the St. Landry Parish Government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives;**

**WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;**

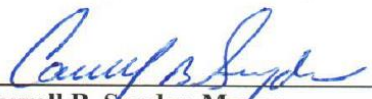
**WHEREAS, appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through press releases, open meetings and availability of draft documents;**

**WHEREAS, the updated plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;**

**WHEREAS, adoption of the updated plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:**

- \*Pre-Disaster Mitigation**
- \*Hazard Mitigation Grant Program**
- \*Flood Mitigation Assistance Program**

**Therefore, the Town of Krotz Springs hereby adopts the St. Landry Parish HMP Update on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2016.**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Carroll B. Snyder, Mayor



EUNICE, LOUISIANA

November 8, 2016

**THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND ALDERWOMAN, THE GOVERNING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF EUNICE, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY / ACADIA, STATE OF LOUISIANA,** met in regular session on Tuesday, November 8, 2016 at six-thirty (6:30) o'clock p.m., at their regular meeting place, the Eunice City Hall.

**WHEREUPON**, the following resolution was introduced for adoption on the motion by Alderman Dale Soileau and seconded by Alderman at Large Jack Burson and carried.

**RESOLUTION 1116(A)  
PARISH-WIDE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, the St. Landry has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Government's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and;

**WHEREAS** our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) compliant HMP based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides;

**WHEREAS**, our community wishes to participate in the HMP Update prepared by the St. Landry Parish government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives;

**WHEREAS**, St. Landry Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

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

**WHEREAS**, the updated plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

**WHEREAS**, adoption of the updated plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

The above resolution having been considered was submitted to a vote, thereon was as follows:

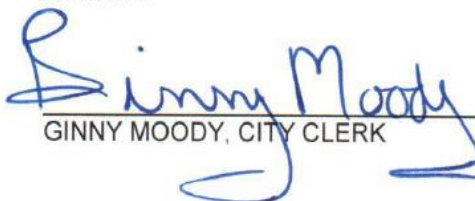
YEAS: Bertrand, Simpson, Burson, Sattler and Soileau.

NAYS: None.

ABSENT: None.

**BE IT RESOLVED**, the above resolution adopting the St. Landry Parish HMP Update was declared adopted on this, the 8<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2016.

ATTEST:

  
GINNY MOODY, CITY CLERK

  
SCOTT A. FONTENOT, MAYOR

On a motion made by Kerry Willingham, duly seconded by  
Benita Kennerson the following resolution was offered for adoption:

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
PARISH-WIDE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish has received grant funds from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Government Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and;

WHEREAS, our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Management Act (DMA) compliant HMP based on the FEMA guidance available in the How To guides;

WHEREAS, our community wishes to participate in the HMP Update prepared by the St. Landry Parish government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives;

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

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

WHEREAS, the updated plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

WHEREAS, adoption of the undated plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

Pre-Disaster Mitigation  
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program  
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

THEREFORE, the Town of Leonville hereby adopts the St. Landry Parish HMP Update on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2016.

\*\*\*\*\*

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Dolores Melancon, Clerk of the Town of Leonville, do hereby certify that the above is a true and exact copy of a resolution adopted by Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Leonville on December 13, 2016 at which time a quorum was present and voting.

Dolores Melancon  
DOLORES MELANCON, CLERK  
TOWN OF LEONVILLE

TOWN OF MELVILLE  
RESOLUTION 080911J

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
PARISH-WIDE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Government's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and;

WHEREAS our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Management ACT (DMA) compliant HMP based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides;

WHEREAS our community wishes to participate in the HMP Update Prepared by the St. Landry Parish government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives;

WHEREAS, St Landry Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

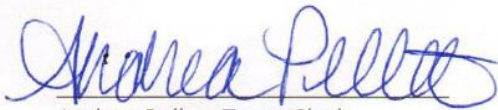
WHEREAS appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through press releases, open meetings and availability of draft documents;

WHEREAS the updated plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

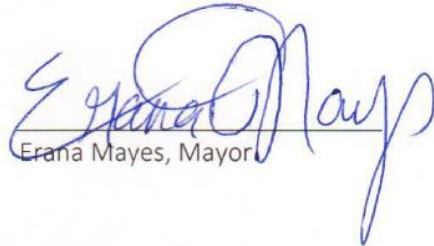
WHEREAS adoption of the updated plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation assistance Program

Therefore the Town of Melville hereby adopts the St. Landry Parish HMP Update on day of November 28, 2016.



Andrea Pellot, Town Clerk



Erana Mayes, Mayor



On a motion by Alderman Blair Briggs and seconded by Alderman J. Tyrone Glover, the following Resolution was offered for adoption:

**CITY OF OPELOUSAS  
RESOLUTION NO. 10 OF 2016**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
CITY OF OPELOUSAS HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the City of Opelousas Council has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through the Louisiana Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, for the preparation of a Hazard Mitigation Plan and;

WHEREAS, our community has participated in the process to prepare a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides;

WHEREAS, our community wishes to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Plan prepared by the City of Opelousas government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of City-wide representatives;

WHEREAS, City of Opelousas Representatives have participated in the planning process;

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

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

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

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT the City of Opelousas supports the adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The foregoing Resolution having been duly submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Marvin Richard, Julius Alsandor, J. Tyrone Glover, Blair Briggs, Sherell Roberts and Jacqueline Martin.

NAYS: None.

ABSENT: None.

Therefore, the City of Opelousas does hereby adopt the Hazard Mitigation Plan on this 13<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2016.

ATTEST:

  
CITY CLERK

  
MAYOR

CERTIFICATE

I, LEISA S. ANDERSON, Clerk for the City of Opelousas, State of Louisiana do hereby certify that the above foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen at a Regular Meeting held on December 13, 2016.

  
CITY CLERK

## RESOLUTION 9-2016

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
PARISH WIDE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Governments' office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOSHEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and;

WHEREAS, our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) complaint HMP based on the FEMA guidelines available in the How to Guides;

WHEREAS, our community wishes to participate in the HMP Update prepared by the St. Landry Parish Government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives;

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish and local representatives and governments has participated in the mitigation planning process;

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

WHEREAS, the undated plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

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

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program


Therefore, the Village of Palmetto, State of Louisiana, hereby adopts the St. Landry Parish HMP Update on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2016, by the following votes:

YEAS: Judy Dupre, Joseph Irving Jr., Guyton Budden

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

And the Resolution was declared adopted this 10<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2016.



Krista Mouille, Clerk



Marx Budden, Mayor



**RESOLUTION**

Upon motion of Alderman Ardoin, and duly seconded by Alderman Robin, the following resolution was offered for adoption:

**ST. LANDRY PARISH-WIDE  
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, St. Landry Parish has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP); and

**WHEREAS**, the Town of Port Barre has participated in the process to update a Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) complaint HMP based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides; and

**WHEREAS**, the Town of Port Barre wishes to participate in the HMP Update prepared by the St. Landry Parish Government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives; and

**WHEREAS**, St. Landry Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process; and

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

**WHEREAS**, the updated plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee; and

**WHEREAS**, adoption of the updated plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- \* Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- \* Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- \* Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

This resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

Yeas: Ardoin, Robin, Pickney, Sharkey and Mobile

Nays: None.

Absent: None.

**NOW IT BE RESOLVED** that the Town of Port Barre does hereby adopt the Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan this 4<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2016.

  
ATTEST

  
MAYOR



W.K. Bill Fontenot  
PARISH PRESIDENT

JERRY RED, JR.  
District 1

NANCY CARRIERE  
District 2

MADLINE TAYLOR  
District 3

MILDRED THIERRY  
District 4

HAROLD TAYLOR  
District 5

KENNETH "KEN" MARKS  
District 6

ALVIN STELLY  
District 7

VIVIAN OLIVIER  
District 8

WAYNE ARDOIN  
District 9

DEXTER Q. BROWN  
District 10

TIMMY LEJEUNE  
District 11

JIMMIE EDWARDS  
District 12

COBY CLAVIER  
District 13

LAYCIE ALFRED  
Council Clerk

## ST. LANDRY PARISH COUNCIL

P.O. Box 100 • Opelousas, Louisiana 70571  
Telephone 337.942.6863 • Fax 337.942-6860  
[www.stlandryparish.org](http://www.stlandryparish.org)

### ST. LANDRY PARISH COUNCIL OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA

#### EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE ST. LANDRY PARISH COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING OCTOBER 19, 2016

A motion was made by Councilman Timmy Lejeune, seconded by Councilman Ken Marks to **Adopt Resolution No. 2016 of 020.**

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

WHEREAS, the St. Landry Parish Government has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), and

WHEREAS, our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) compliant HMP based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides, and

WHEREAS, our community wishes to participate in the HMP Update prepared by the St. Landry Parish government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives; and

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish Government and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process; and

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

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

WHEREAS, adoption of the updated plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following program:



W.K. Bill Fontenot  
PARISH PRESIDENT

JERRY RED, JR.  
District 1

NANCY CARRIERE  
District 2

MADLINE TAYLOR  
District 3

MILDRED THIERRY  
District 4

HAROLD TAYLOR  
District 5

KENNETH "KEN" MARKS  
District 6

ALVIN STELLY  
District 7

VIVIAN OLIVIER  
District 8

WAYNE ARDOIN  
District 9

DEXTER Q. BROWN  
District 10

TIMMY LEJEUNE  
District 11

JIMMIE EDWARDS  
District 12

COBY CLAVIER  
District 13

LAYCIE ALFRED  
Council Clerk

## ST. LANDRY PARISH COUNCIL

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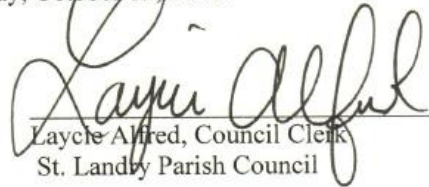
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

YEAS: Jerry Red, Nancy Carrier, Madeline Taylor, Mildred Thierry, Ken Marks, Alvin Stelly, Vivian Olivier, Wayne Ardoin, Dexter Brown, Timmy Lejeune, Jimmie Edwards and Coby Clavier.

NAYS: None. ABSENT: None. ABSTAIN: None.

WHEREUPON, this motion was adopted on this, the 19th day of October, 2016.

I, Laycie Alfred, Clerk for the St. Landry Parish Council, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an excerpt of the minutes and agenda of a meeting held by said body on Wednesday, October 19, 2016.

  
Laycie Alfred, Council Clerk  
St. Landry Parish Council

TOWN OF SUNSET  
RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
PARISH-WIDE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Government's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and;

WHEREAS our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Management Act (DMA) compliant HMP bases on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides;

WHEREAS our community wishes to participate in the HMP Update prepared by the St. Landry Parish government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives;

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

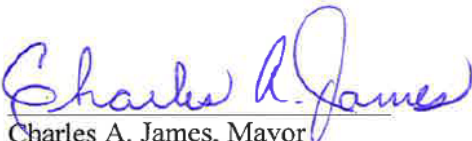
WHEREAS appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through press releases, open meeting and availability of draft document;

WHEREAS the update plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

WHEREAS adoption of the updated plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- \*Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- \*Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- \*Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Therefor the Town of Sunset hereby adopts the St. Landry HMP Update on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of October 2016.

  
Charles A. James, Mayor  
Town of Sunset



TOWN OF WASHINGTON  
RESOLUTION #6 2016

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
PARISH-WIDE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish has received grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency(FEMA), through the Government's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness(GOHSEP), for the update of a Hazard Mitigation Plan(HMP) and;

WHEREAS our community has participated in the process to update a Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) compliant HMP based on the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides;

WHEREAS our community wishes to participate in the HMP Update prepared by the St. Landry Parish government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-wide representatives;

WHEREAS, St. Landry Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

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

WHEREAS the updated plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee;

WHEREAS adoption of the updated plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

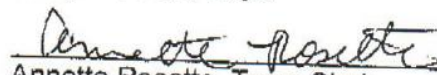
Therefore, the Town of Washington hereby adopts the St. Landry Parish HMP Update on the 17th day of October, 2016.

YEAS: Mr. Wilson, Mr. McBride, Mrs. Bob and Mr. Ledet

NAYS: None

ABSENTS: Mr. Doomes, JR

  
Joseph A. Pitre, Mayor

  
Annette Rosette, Town Clerk



## 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	AGENCY	TITLE	EMAIL	CONTACT NUMBER
Todd Abshire	Arnaudville	Town Superintendent	<a href="mailto:pbsuperintendent@yahoo.com">pbsuperintendent@yahoo.com</a>	337-692-0385
Danny Uriegas	Cankton	Village Alderman	<a href="mailto:dannyuriegas@yahoo.com">dannyuriegas@yahoo.com</a>	337-319-1990
Mike Arnold	Eunice	Fire Chief	<a href="mailto:eunicefiredept402@yahoo.com">eunicefiredept402@yahoo.com</a>	337-457-4057
Shaterral Johnson	Grand Coteau	Mayor	<a href="mailto:cte77899@centurytel.net">cte77899@centurytel.net</a>	337-662-5246
Suzanne Bellow	Krotz Springs	Town Clerk	<a href="mailto:townofks2@att.net">townofks2@att.net</a>	337-566-2322
Bobby Degueyter	Leonville	Town Superintendent	<a href="mailto:bobby_degueyter@yahoo.com">bobby_degueyter@yahoo.com</a>	337-879-0035
Erana Mayes	Melville	Mayor	<a href="mailto:mayorofmelville@yahoo.com">mayorofmelville@yahoo.com</a>	337-623-4226
Reggie Tatum	Opelousas	Mayor	<a href="mailto:reggietatum1@charter.net">reggietatum1@charter.net</a>	337-948-2520
Marx Budden	Palmetto	Mayor	<a href="mailto:clerk@palmetto-la.com">clerk@palmetto-la.com</a>	337-623-4426
Johnny Ardoin	Port Barre	Town Alderman	<a href="mailto:jardoin4511@gmail.com">jardoin4511@gmail.com</a>	337-351-2635
Charles James	Sunset	Mayor	<a href="mailto:caj590@aol.com">caj590@aol.com</a>	337-662-5296
Joseph Pitre	Washington	Mayor	<a href="mailto:townofwashington@bellsouth.net">townofwashington@bellsouth.net</a>	337-826-3626
Lisa Vidrine	St. Landry Parish	OHSEP Director	<a href="mailto:stlandryohsep@att.net">stlandryohsep@att.net</a>	337-948-7177
Tim Marks	St. Landry Parish	Public Works - Special Projects	<a href="mailto:tim.marks@stlandryparish.org">tim.marks@stlandryparish.org</a>	337-407-0950

## Capability Assessment

## St. Landry Unincorporated

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
<b>St. Landry Unincorporated</b>		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	NO	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	Jul-14
Continuity of Operations Plan	YES	DRAFT VERSION
Transportation Plan	NO	
Stormwater Management Plan	YES	PENDING COUNCIL ADOPTION
Community Wildfires Protection Plan	NO	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	YES	DEBRIS MANAGEMENT
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	YES	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	NO	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	YES	
Site plan review requirements	YES	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	NO	
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, Wildfires)	NO	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	NO	
Other		

## Administration and Technical

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

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	YES	
Mitigation Planning Committee	YES	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	YES	
<b>Staff</b>		
Chief Building Official	YES	hired under contract
Floodplain Administrator	yes FT	
Emergency Manager	YES FT	
Community Planner	NO	
Civil Engineer	YES	CONSULTANTS
GIS Coordinator	NO	
Grant Writer	YES	
Other		
<b>Technical</b>		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	YES	USE OF THE STATE ALERTING SYSTEM, IPAWS CERTIFIED
Hazard Data & Information	NO	
Grant Writing	NO	
Hazus Analysis	NO	
Other		

## Financial

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	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)	YES	
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.	YES	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	YES	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	YES	
Storm Ready certification	YES	
Firewise Communities certification	NO	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	YES	
Other		

## Town of Arnaudville

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



## Administration and Technical

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

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

## Financial

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

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

## 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	N/A	

## Village of Cankton

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

<b>Cankton</b>		
<b>Plans</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	NO	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	
Continuity of Operations Plan	NO	
Transportation Plan	NO	
Stormwater Management Plan	NO	
Community Wildfires 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	NO	
<b>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</b>		
Zoning Ordinance	NO	
Subdivision Ordinance	NO	
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, Wildfires)	NO	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	YES	
Other	NO	

## Administration and Technical

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

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

<b>Financial</b>		
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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	YES	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	YES	
Impact fees for new development	NO	
Stormwater Utility Fee	NO	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	YES	
Other Funding Programs	YES	
<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.

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



City of Eunice

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
<b>Eunice</b>		
<b>Plans</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	NO	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	NO	
Transportation Plan	NO	
Stormwater Management Plan	NO	
Community Wildfires Protection Plan	NO	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N/A	
<b>Building Code, Permitting and Inspections</b>		
Building Code	YES	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	NO	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	4	
Site plan review requirements	NO	
<b>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</b>		
Zoning Ordinance	YES	
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, Wildfires)	NO	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	YES	
Other	NO	

## Administration and Technical

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

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

## Financial

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

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

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

## Town of Grand Coteau

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
<b>Grand Coteau</b>		
<b>Plans</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	TIF District started in Feb
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	pending
Community Wildfires Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
<b>Building Code, Permitting and Inspections</b>		
Building Code	Yes	Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	5
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
<b>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</b>		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Parish
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, Wildfires)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Parish
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	

## Administration and Technical

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

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	Part Time
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Parish
Emergency Manager	Yes	Parish
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Consultant
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Consultant
Other	No	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	Consultant
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)	Yes	
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.	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	N/A	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	Parish
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	Parish
Other	No	

## Town of Krotz Springs

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
<b>Krotz Springs</b>		
<b>Plans</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	NO	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	PARISH
Continuity of Operations Plan	NO	
Transportation Plan	NO	
Stormwater Management Plan	NO	
Community Wildfires 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	N/A	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	YES	
Site plan review requirements	YES	
<b>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</b>		
Zoning Ordinance	NO	
Subdivision Ordinance	NO	
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, Wildfires)	NO	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	YES	
Other	NO	

## Administration and Technical

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

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

## Financial

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

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

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

## Town of Leonville

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Leonville		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	NO	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	PARISH
Continuity of Operations Plan	NO	
Transportation Plan	NO	
Stormwater Management Plan	YES	NEEDS PARISH ADOPTION
Community Wildfires Protection Plan	NO	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	YES	PARISH
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	YES	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	NO	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	YES	3 IN TOWN; 4 OUT TOWN
Site plan review requirements	YES	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	NO	
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, Wildfires)	NO	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	NO	
Other	NO	



## Administration and Technical

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

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

<b>Financial</b>		
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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)	YES	
Other Funding Programs	NO	

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

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

## Town of Melville

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
<b>Melville</b>		
<b>Plans</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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	Yes	parish plan
Community Wildfires Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	Yes	add parish plan
<b>Building Code, Permitting and Inspections</b>		
Building Code	Yes	parish plan
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	PIAL 9	
Site plan review requirements	No	
<b>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</b>		
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	parish plan
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, Wildfires)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	

## Administration and Technical

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

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
<b>Staff</b>		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	parish
Emergency Manager	Yes	parish
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Consultant
GIS Coordinator	Yes	Consultant
Grant Writer	Yes	
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)	Yes	
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.	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	parish
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	
Other	No	



## City of Opelousas

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
<b>Opelousas</b>		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	YES	
Capital Improvements Plan	YES	
Economic Development Plan	YES	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	
Continuity of Operations Plan	NO	
Transportation Plan	NO	
Stormwater Management Plan	NO	
Community Wildfires Protection Plan	NO	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	NO	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	YES	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	NO	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	YES	
Site plan review requirements	YES	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	YES	Adopted September 2007
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	Chapter 26 Revised 12/1/02
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	Article IV Sec. 5
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, Wildfires)	NO	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	NO	
Other	NO	

## Administration and Technical

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

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

## Financial

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

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

## Education and Outreach

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

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	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 Palmetto

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
<b>Palmetto</b>		
<b>Plans</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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 Wildfires Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	Yes	Emergency water plan
<b>Building Code, Permitting and Inspections</b>		
Building Code	Yes	Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	6
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
<b>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</b>		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	Ethel
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Parish
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, Wildfires)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Parish
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	

## Administration and Technical

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

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Parish
Emergency Manager	Yes	Parish
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Consultant
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Consultant
Other	No	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	Consultant
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)	Yes	
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)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	
Other	No	

## Town of Port Barre

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

## Administration and Technical

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

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

## Financial

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

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

## Education and Outreach

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

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

## Town of Sunset

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

## Administration and Technical

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

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	Currently in development
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Parish
Emergency Manager	No	Parish
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical		
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)	Yes	
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.	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	Parish
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	Parish
Other	No	

## Town of Washington

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Washington		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	NO	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	Parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	NO	
Transportation Plan	NO	
Stormwater Management Plan	NO	
Community Wildfires Protection Plan	NO	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	NO	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	YES	MOU-City of Opelousas
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	YES	MOU-City of Opelousas
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	YES	Fire District 3
Site plan review requirements	YES	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	YES	
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	Parish
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, Wildfires)	NO	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	NO	
Other	NO	

## Administration and Technical

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

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	NO	
Mitigation Planning Committee	YES	Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	YES	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	NO	
Floodplain Administrator	YES	MOU -City of Opel. ***
Emergency Manager	YES	Parish
Community Planner	NO	
Civil Engineer	YES	Consultant
GIS Coordinator	NO	
Grant Writer	YES	Consultant
Other	NO	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	NO	
Hazard Data & Information	NO	
Grant Writing	YES	Consultant
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)	YES	
Other Funding Programs	NO	
<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.

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

## Building Inventory

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Assessed Value	Date Built	Const. Type
St Landry Parish									
X	St. Landry Parish 911 Communications/OHSEP/EOC	Public Safety	780 Hwy 749	Opelousas	30-31'43.11N	92-01'35.93W	\$120,987	2008	Steel
X	St. Landry Parish Department of Public Works	Parish Government	1939 W. Landry St.	Opelousas	30-32'03.17N	92-06'21.33W	\$2,416,500	1956	Concrete
	St. Landry Parish Public Works Shop	Parish Government	905 Hwy 749	Opelousas	30.552622	-92.090158	\$1,247,535	1983	Metal
X	St. Landry Parish Public Services Building	Parish Government	1065 Hwy 749	Opelousas	30.550109	-92.083448		1978	Reinforced Masonry
	St. Landry Parish Public Safety Training Center	Parish Government	931 Hwy 749	Opelousas	30.553939	-92.083401		2016	Metal
	St. Landry Parish Ag Arena	Parish Government	1925 W. Landry St.	Opelousas	30.534511	-92.105583	\$4,881,060	1982	Metal
X	St. Landry Parish Animal Control	Parish Government	255 Hanger Rd.	Opelousas	30.555219	-92.094664	\$369,360	1998	Concrete
X	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	1592 E. Prudhomme St.	Opelousas	30.533417	-92.050133	\$4,035,960	2014	Reinforced Masonry
	AgroMen Youth Center	Education	867 Hwy 749	Opelousas	30.551508	-92.090319	\$592,515	2011	Metal
	St. Landry Parish CAA Warehouse	Parish Government	1073 Hwy 749	Opelousas	30.557389	-92.090558	\$487,890	2005	Metal
	St. Landry Parish Code Enforcement	Parish Government	1929 W. Landry St.	Opelousas	30.534469	-92.105269	\$149,985	2014	Reinforced Masonry
	St. Landry Parish Tourist Center	Parish Government	978 Kennerson Rd.	Opelousas	30.583581	-92.051017	\$1,229,040	2011	Metal
	St. Landry Parish Veterans Memorial	Parish Government	5348 S. Hwy 182	Opelousas	30.477328	-92.095139		2014	
X	Prairie - FD # 5	Fire Search and Rescue	7209 Hwy 93	Arnaudville	30.405078	-91.996658	\$780,570	1986	Metal
X	Morrow - FD # 7 Main	Fire Search and Rescue	Hwy 71	Morrow	30.796375	-92.054111	\$204,435		Metal
X	Morrow - FD # 7 Sub	Fire Search and Rescue	3449 Hwy 361	Washington	30.815853	-92.008742		2015	Metal
X	Fire District # 6 Substation	Fire Search and Rescue	790 Hwy 13	Eunice	30.519278	-92.422872	\$439,320	2015	Metal
X	Fire District # 6 Main	Fire Search and Rescue	1398 Guillory Rd.	Eunice	30.508408	-92.291653			Metal

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Assessed Value	Date Built	Const. Type
X	Fire District # 3 Main	Fire Search and Rescue	887 Hwy 749	Opelousas	30.552133	-92.090142	\$1,744,890	1973	Metal
X	Fire District # 3 Shuteston	Fire Search and Rescue	5202 Hwy 358	Opelousas	30.447786			1978	Metal
X	Fire District # 3 Whiteville	Fire Search and Rescue	18021 Hwy 182	Bunkie	30.772894	-92.125919	\$187,005	1987	Metal
X	Fire District # 3 Coteau	Fire Search and Rescue	7706 Hwy 31	Opelousas	30.520161	-92.045542	\$286,125	1989	Metal
X	Fire District # 3 Frilot Cove	Fire Search and Rescue	4210 Prairie Rhonde Hwy	Opelousas	30.620172	-92.189075	\$273,210	1987	Metal
X	Fire District # 3 Beggs	Fire Search and Rescue	13283 Hwy 182	Washington	30.679425	-92.053708	\$284,445	1989	Metal
X	Fire District # 3 Lawtell	Fire Search and Rescue	10351 Lawler Hwy.	Lawtell	30.518814	-92.180833	\$565,425	1975	Metal
X	Fire District # 3 Grand Prairie	Fire Search and Rescue	4455 Grand Prairie Hwy.	Washington	30.668292	-92.147514	\$392,385	1986	Metal
X	Fire District # 2 Wauksha	Fire Search and Rescue	2049 Hwy 359	Washington	30.656714	-91.9513	\$332,115		Metal
X	Fire District # 2 Courtableau	Fire Search and Rescue	20251 Hwy 190	Port Barre	30.547647	-91.88245	\$317,520	2014	Metal
X	Fire District # 1 Sub	Fire Search and Rescue	3437 West Atchafalaya Levee Rd	Krotz Springs	30.462667	-91.7585	\$11,447,055	2013	Metal
X	Fire District # 1 Sub	Fire Search and Rescue	9281 Hwy 105	Krotz Springs	30.600022	-91.759556		2000	Metal
X	Beau Chene High	SCHOOL	706 Hwy 93	Arnaudville	30.403611	-92.001944	\$15,726,736	1990	BRICK
X	Grand Prairie Elementary	SCHOOL	669 Hwy 363	Washington	30.685556	-92.148333	\$3,609,454	1930	BRICK - 2 STORY
X	Lawtell Elementary	SCHOOL	1010 School Rd.	Lawtell	30.513889	-92.202222	\$6,326,560	1960/ 1965	BRICK
X	North Central High	SCHOOL	6579 Hwy 10	Washington	30.7275	-91.984167	\$13,852,804	1989	BRICK
X	Northwest High	SCHOOL	3746 Hwy 104	Opelousas	30.566848	-92.183436	\$13,236,915	1990	BRICK
X	Plaisance Elementary	SCHOOL	3264 Hwy 167	Opelousas	30.6167	-92.116936	\$4,169,420	1959/ 1979	BRICK
X	Pupil Appraisal Center	SCHOOL	127 Blair St.	Opelousas	30.563567	-92.075242	\$3,576,240	1969	BRICK / CONCRETE
X	SLATS	SCHOOL	152 Violet Dr.	Opelousas	30.563456	92.04'33.87" W	\$3,361,452	2005/ 2006	BRICK / CONCRETE
	St. Landry Parish Office of Juvenile Justice	Civil Government	7359 I 49 Rd S	Opelousas	30.54278896	-92.05857347	\$554,715		Reinforced Masonry



Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Assessed Value	Date Built	Const. Type
	St. Landry Parish Recycling Center	Civil Government	2717 West Landry Street	Opelousas	30.53385701	-92.1177818	\$5,212,350		Metal
	St. Landry Council on Aging Inc.	Civil Government	2419 James Eaglin Lane	Opelousas	30.52064373	-92.0567623	\$902,475		Metal
X	St. Landry Parish Solid Waste District	Civil Government	417 Solid Waste Dr.	Washington	30.683428	-92.0621	\$289,305	1980	Reinforced Masonry
X	Arnaudville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	111 Rue De Jausiers Ave	Arnaudville	30.397653	-92.931994	\$699,405	1968	Metal
X	St. Landry Parish Fire District # 4	Fire Search and Rescue	107 Dandurand Street	Cankton	30.344789	-92.109681	\$793,125	1979/ 1969	Reinforced Masonry
X	Cankton Elementary	SCHOOL	602 Main St.	Cankton	30.346389	-92.108611	\$2,843,391	1952/ 2009	BRICK / WOOD
X	St. Landry Parish Coulee Croche Fire District # 4	Fire Search and Rescue	189 Credeur Rd.	Cankton	30.344789	-92.10675	\$918,540	2003	Metal
X	Central Middle School	Education	602 Martin Luther King Drive	Eunice	30.48863	-92.40607	\$3,968,022	1955/ 1980	Reinforced Masonry
X	Highland Elementary	Education	1341 Duck Avenue	Eunice	30.49107	-92.39877	\$2,702,100	1969	Reinforced Masonry
	Eunice Headstart Center	Education	131-A City Ave	Eunice	30.48433	-92.40363	\$986,580		Reinforced Masonry
X	Eunice Elementary School	Education	451 South 9th Street	Eunice	30.49087	-92.42429	\$2,208,077	1972	Reinforced Masonry
X	Eunice Junior High	Education	751 West Oak Avenue	Eunice	30.49059	-92.42357	\$5,914,569	1984/ 1959	Reinforced Masonry
X	East Elementary	Education	550 Brother J Road	Eunice	30.50231	-92.40114	\$2,805,285	1966	Reinforced Masonry
X	Eunice High School	Education	301 South Bobcat Drive	Eunice	30.491108	-92.44061	\$16,587,943	1966	Reinforced Masonry
X	St. Edmund School	Education	351 West Magnolia Avenue	Eunice	30.49736	-92.41743	\$4,310,415	1911/ 1925	Reinforced Masonry
X	Glendale Elementary	Education	900 West Dean Avenue	Eunice	30.50334	-92.42528	\$1,921,098	1960	Reinforced Masonry
	Eunice Career and Technical Education Center	Education	421 South 10th Street	Eunice	30.49053	-92.42541	\$5,609,115		Steel
X	Eunice Fire Department Sub Station 2	Fire Search and Rescue	401 Ella Street	Eunice	30.49156	-92.40167			Reinforced Masonry

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Assessed Value	Date Built	Const. Type
X	Central Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	100 West Park Avenue	Eunice	30.49298	-92.41544	\$612,150		Reinforced Masonry
X	St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office - Sub Eunice	Law Enforcement	101 Moosa Blvd.	Eunice	30.495617	-92.405172	\$314,010		Reinforced Masonry
	St Charles College	Education	St Charles College Service Entrance	Grand Coteau	30.41852445	-92.04341851	\$3,806,055		
	St Ignatius School	Education	180 Church Street	Grand Coteau	30.42059686	-92.04514088	\$5,974,830		
X	Grand Coteau Fire Department	Civil Government	442 East Martin Luther King Drive	Grand Coteau					
X	St. Ignatius	PRIVATE SCHOOL	180 Church St.	Grand Coteau	30.420556	-92.045833	\$5,974,830	1890/ 1956	Brick
X	Academy of the Scared Heart	PRIVATE SCHOOL	1821 Academy Rd.	Grand Coteau	30.429722	-92.038056	\$11,061,090	1821	Brick
X	Berchman's Academy	PRIVATE SCHOOL	1821 Academy Rd.	Grand Coteau	30.432483	-92.039203		2006	Reinforced Masonry
X	Grand Coteau Elementary	SCHOOL	238 Church St.	Grand Coteau	30.4225	-92.045278	\$2,682,118	1960	BRICK
X	Krotz Spring Elementary School	Education	445 Division Street	Krotz Springs	30.5378088	-91.75608201	\$3,208,320	1967/ 1969	Reinforced Masonry
X	St. Landry Fire District 1 - Krotz Springs Central Station	Fire Search and Rescue	313 Division Street	Krotz Springs	30.53800726	-91.75336321		1997	Reinforced Masonry
X	Leonville Elementary School	Education	3774 Louisiana 31	Leonville	30.47519141	-91.97951683	\$4,631,158	1928/ 1952	Reinforced Masonry
X	Leonville Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	3726 Louisiana 31	Leonville	30.4752429	-91.97811022	\$139,440	1985	Metal
X	Leonville Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	3731 Louisiana 31	Leonville	30.14405095	-91.99251652	\$25,000	1991	Metal
X	Leonville Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	3735 Louisiana 31	Leonville	30.14405095	-91.99251652	\$30,000	1991	Metal
	Leonville Head Start School	Education	4157 Louisiana 31	Leonville	30.503778	-92.044412			Reinforced Masonry
X	Melville Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	516 Church Street	Melville	30.692981	-91.744144			Concrete
	Council on Aging	Government Building	330 Comeaux Ally	Melville	30.693164	-91.742558			Reinforced Masonry
X	Palmetto Elementary School	Education	235 Rideau Street	Palmetto	30.71421035	-91.91155046	\$2,098,032	1956	Reinforced Masonry

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Assessed Value	Date Built	Const. Type
X	Palmetto Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	224 Railroad Avenue	Palmetto	30.717297	-91.903989		1977	Reinforced Masonry
X	North Elementary	Education	308 West Martin Luther King Junior Drive	Opelousas	30.54958704	-92.08294552	\$3,269,814	1959	Reinforced Masonry
	St Therese School of Early Learning	Education	1257 Attakapas Drive	Opelousas	30.54527638	-92.07711358			Wood
	J S CLARK LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	Education	1517 Statesman Road	Opelousas	30.54431323	-92.09914435		1970	Reinforced Masonry
X	Grolee Elementary	Education	1540 West Grolee Street	Opelousas	30.53925941	-92.10013782	\$4,181,370	1959	Reinforced Masonry
	Warriors of Christ Christian Academy	Education	1802 Wilson Drive	Opelousas	30.53800182	-92.05868518		1972	Reinforced Masonry
X	Northeast Elementary School	Education	1125 Mamie Street	Opelousas	30.53866867	-92.06808228	\$3,556,000	1966	Reinforced Masonry
X	Opelousas Catholic	PRIVATE SCHOOL	428 E. Prudhomme St.	Opelousas	30.533501	-92.066814		1953/ 2009	Reinforced Masonry
X	Southwest Elementary School	Education	1203 Burr Street	Opelousas	30.52595029	-92.09712799	\$3,705,283	1959/ 1989	Reinforced Masonry
X	Park Vista Elementary School	Education	1000 Abdalla Boulevard	Opelousas	30.51643186	-92.07553438	\$5,365,387	1959/ 2013	Reinforced Masonry
X	Center for Academic Programs School	Education	1218 Leo Street	Opelousas	30.52014557	-92.07162626	\$2,724,514	1959/ 1983	Reinforced Masonry
X	Opelousas High School	Education	1014 Judson Walsh Drive	Opelousas	30.4970496	-92.0788705	\$17,228,225	1965	Reinforced Masonry
X	Opelousas Jr. High School	Education	730 S Market St	Opelousas	30.52711842	-92.08615717	\$6,167,752	1955	Reinforced Masonry
X	South Street Elementary School	Education	409 East South Street	Opelousas	30.53079496	-92.07974506	\$3,242,332	1960	Reinforced Masonry
X	Magnet Academy for Cultural Arts	Education	1100 Leo Street	Opelousas	30.52272676	-92.07281141	\$7,274,591	1957	Reinforced Masonry
X	Opelousas Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1334 South Union Street	Opelousas	30.55215431	-92.09019899	\$931,665	1978	Reinforced Masonry
X	Opelousas Fire Department Substation III	Fire Search and Rescue	109 South Union Street	Opelousas	30.53366914	-92.08061112	\$454,965	1935/ 1967	Reinforced Masonry
X	Opelousas Fire Department Substation 1	Fire Search and Rescue	1345 W. Vine St.	Opelousas	30.53381795	-92.09858505	\$213,885	1989	Reinforced Masonry
X	Opelousas Fire Station Sub 2	Fire Search and Rescue	1440 N. Main St.	Opelousas					Reinforced Masonry

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Assessed Value	Date Built	Const. Type
X	St. Landry Parish Courthouse	Civil Government	118 South Court Street #37	Opelousas	30.53362136	-92.08341778	\$1,930,095	1934	Sandstone
X	St. Landry School Board	Civil Government	1013 Creswell Lane	Opelousas	30.51997907	-92.07363813	\$10,447,335	1960	Reinforced Masonry
X	Third Circuit Court of Appeals	Civil Government	131 South Court Street	Opelousas	30.53323453	-92.08278126	\$1,112,400		
	St. Landry Parish Chamber of Commerce	Civil Government	109 West Vine Street	Opelousas	30.53192577	-92.08352565	\$25,131,195		
X	St. Landry Parish Department of Children & Family Services	Civil Government	6069 I-49 South Service Rd.	Opelousas					Reinforced Masonry
X	Opelousas General Health System	Hospital or Medical Center	539 East Prudhomme Lane	Opelousas	30.54371947	-92.07422198	\$23,593,600	1957	Reinforced Masonry
X	St Landry Airport	Airports and Airfields	299 Hanger Road	Opelousas	30.5559108	-92.09797674	\$1,921,590	1980	Reinforced Masonry
X	Opelousas General Health System (South Campus)	Hospital or Medical Center	3972 I-49 S. Service Road	Opelousas	30.471622	-92.078155	\$22,845,600	1995	Reinforced Masonry
	Apostolic Christian Academy	Education	637 Melancon Street	Opelousas	30.527147	-92.071398	\$1,167,075		
X	BIO Medical Academy	SCHOOL	1202 Linwood Dr.	Opelousas	30.494972	-92.077128	\$86,000	1971	Brick
X	St. Landry Parish Jailhouse	Government	108 S. Market St.	Opelousas	30.53338	-92.066906		1981	Concrete
X	St. Landry Parish Health Unit	Parish Government	308 W. Bloch St.	Opelousas	30.533417	-92.083362	\$2,006,910	1998	Reinforced Masonry
	St. Landry Parish Jail Annex Building	Parish Government	116 S. Market St.	Opelousas	30.533803	-92.084183	\$961,065	1981	Reinforced Masonry
X	Port Barre Elementary School	Education	199 O G Track Road	Port Barre	30.56881	-91.950457	\$2,524,544	1956/1989	Unreinforced Masonry
X	Port Barre High School	Education	846 Saizan Avenue	Port Barre	30.561497	-91.953084	\$8,018,305	1940/1960	Unreinforced Masonry
x	St. Landry Fire District 2 - Port Barre Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	514 Saizan Avenue	Port Barre	30.556484	-91.956876	\$1,296,405		Metal
X	Sunset Elementary School	Education	236 Churchill Street	Sunset	30.40420843	-92.06658165	\$4,761,040	1955/1960	WOOD FRAME
X	Sunset Fire Department	Fire Department	872 Napoleon Ave.	Sunset	30.411275	-92.064242	\$633,885		Concrete
	Housing Authority of St. Landry Parish	Civil Government	509 W. Carrier St.	Washington	30.61844698	-92.06201617	432945		Reinforced Masonry

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Assessed Value	Date Built	Const. Type
X	Fire District # 3 Washington	Fire Search and Rescue	715 Dejean St.	Washington	30.620575	-92.062953	\$717,120	1976	Metal
X	Washington Elementary	Education	1530 Hwy 10	Washington	30.620278	-92.052222	\$3,563,004	1958	BRICK
X	Washington Career & Technical ED. CTR.	Education	605 Buhot St.	Washington	30.609167	-92.058056	\$3,776,708	1954	BRICK
<b>Arnaudville</b>									
X	Arnaudville Town Hall	Civil Government/Law Enforcement	107 Rue De Jausiers Ave	Arnaudville	30.397942	-91.932067	\$909,495	1968	Reinforced Masonry
X	Arnaudville Elementary School	Education	120 W Railroad st	Arnaudville	30.3986472	-91.93540027	\$4,953,270	?	Reinforced Masonry
X	Arnaudville Community Center	Civil Government	Guidroz St.	Arnaudville	30.402533	-91.937106	\$845,235	2010	Reinforced Masonry
<b>Cankton</b>									
X	Cankton Town Hall	Civil Government	107 Dandurand Street	Cankton	30.344789	-92.109681	\$794,880	1979/ 1969	Reinforced Masonry
<b>Eunice</b>									
X	Eunice Police Department	Law Enforcement	300 South 2nd Street	Eunice	30.49174	-92.41556		1979	
X	Eunice Municipal Complex	Civil Government	300 South 2nd Street	Eunice	30.49235	-92.4158	\$2,977,560	1979	
X	Eunice Health Unit	Parish Government/Multi- Purpose	131 City Ave.	Eunice	30.484236	-92.404108	\$872,100	1981	Reinforced Masonry
<b>Grand Coteau</b>									
X	Grand Coteau Town Hall	Civil Government	231 Burleigh Lane	Grand Coteau	30.41566083	-92.0500684	\$411,480		
X	Grand Coteau Police Department	Civil Government	438 Martin Luther King Drive	Grand Coteau					

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Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Assessed Value	Date Built	Const. Type
<b>Opelousas</b>									
X	Opelousas Police Department	Law Enforcement	318 North Court Street	Opelousas	30.53677872	-92.08210865	\$2,277,990		Reinforced Masonry
	Opelousas Police Department	Law Enforcement	1705-1779 Brown Street	Opelousas	30.51628899	-92.09756009	\$681,210		
	Opelousas Police Department - Special Operations	Law Enforcement	509 Martel Lane	Opelousas	30.52837914	-92.07086928	\$390,420		
X	Opelousas City Court	Civil Government	127 East Grolee Street	Opelousas	30.53630351	-92.08147583	\$778,950		Reinforced Masonry
	Opelousas City Hall	Civil Government	118 South Court Street #121	Opelousas	30.53409428	-92.083833	\$343,980		
	SLEIDD Business Center	Civil Government	5367 Interstate 49 South Service Road	Opelousas	30.50351595	-92.0721117	\$2,341,710		Reinforced Masonry
X	Justice Building	Civil Government	5652 Louisiana 182	Opelousas	30.53205388	-92.08087825	\$1,733,130		Reinforced Masonry
	Opelousas Housing Authority	Civil Government	906 East Laurent Street	Opelousas	30.52788765	-92.07472268	\$1,627,560		Reinforced Masonry
X	City of Opelousas Municipal Building	Civil Government	105 N. Main Street	Opelousas	30.533994	-92.081592			Reinforced Masonry
<b>Palmetto</b>									
X	Palmetto Municipal Building	Civil Government	224 Railroad Avenue	Palmetto	30.717297	-91.903989	\$827,820	1977	Reinforced Masonry
<b>Port Barre</b>									
x	Port Barre Police Department	Law Enforcement	498 Saizan Avenue	Port Barre	30.556184	-91.957208	\$332,147		Reinforced Masonry
x	Port Barre Town Hall	Municipal Government	504 Saizan Avenue	Port Barre	30.556043	-91.956666	\$597,863	1977	Reinforced Masonry
	Port Barre Community Center	Municipal Meetings/Functions/COA Feeding Site	122 Park Street	Port Barre	30.556429	-91.956123	\$317,401	1977	Reinforced Masonry

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Assessed Value	Date Built	Const. Type
	John R. Dupre', Sr. Municipal Library	Education	484 Saizan Avenue	Port Barre	30.555771	-91.957176	\$350,957		Unreinforced Masonry
x	Port Barre Wastewater Treatment Facility	Wastewater Treatment	125 Jean Street	Port Barre	30.553508	-91.960849	\$275,000		Reinforced Masonry
x	Port Barre Water System	Water System	818 Highway 743	Port Barre	30.545639	-92.006333	\$150,000		Metal
<b>Sunset</b>									
X	Sunset Police Department	Law Enforcement	139 Castille Street	Sunset	30.410783	-92.066025	\$238,005	1989	Concrete
X	Sunset Town Hall	Civil Government	211 Marie St.	Sunset	30.412906	-92.064658	\$291,195	2011	Reinforced Masonry
X	Sunset Community Center	Civil Government	108 Leo Richard Lane	Sunset	30.413314	-92.065444	\$768,555	2009	Reinforced Masonry
	Sunset Health Unit	Parish Government/Multi- Purpose	178 Sunset Strip	Sunset	30.410556	-92.072222	\$650,700	1994	Reinforced Masonry
<b>Washington</b>									
X	Washington Police Station	Law Enforcement	109 St. Landry Veterans Memorial Highway	Washington	30.61619047	-92.05649663	\$218,295		Unreinforced Masonry
X	Washington Town Hall	Civil Government	405 North Washington Street	Washington	30.6161809	-92.05647186	\$591,300		Reinforced Masonry
	Washington Community Medical Center	Hospital or Medical Center	1045 St. Landry Veterans Memorial Hwy	Washington	30.61405267	-92.05297685	\$564,300		Reinforced Masonry
	Washington Museum & Tourist Center	Civil Government	404 N. Main St.	Washington	30.616367	-92.0567	\$246,510		Unreinforced Masonry

## Vulnerable Populations

# Vulnerable Populations Worksheet

## St. Landry Parish

Name	Street	City	Zip Code	Lat	Long
<b>All Hospitals (Private or Public)</b>					
St. Landry Parish Health Unit	131 City Avenue	Eunice	70535	30.48434	-92.40402
Eunice Extended Care Hospital	3879 U.S. 190	Eunice	70535	30 29.749	-92.37471
Acadian Medical Center	3501 Highway 190 East	Eunice	70535	30.49631	-92.38609
Acadian Medical Plaza	3521 Highway 190 East	Eunice	70535	30.49624	-92.38606
Opelousas General Health System	539 East Prudhomme Lane	Opelousas	70570	30.54371947	-92.07422198
Opelousas General Hospital	539 East Prudhomme Lane	Opelousas	70570	30.54492934	-92.07528838
Center for Women's Health	1270 Attakapas Drive # 101	Opelousas	70570	30.5450716	-92.07567883
Metoyer Family Medical Center	204 West North Street	Opelousas	70570	30.53548741	-92.08401079
Harmon Medical Complex	Nearby: 823 North Union Street	Opelousas	70570	30.54126538	-92.07980563
Opelousas General Health System (South Campus)	3972 I-49 S. Service Road	Opelousas	70570	30.472622	-92.078155
Opelousas Community Cancer Center	627 East Prudhomme Street	Opelousas	70570	30.543397	-92.074242
Dr. Paul Miller Dialysis Clinic	927 East Prudhomme Street	Opelousas	70570	30.542788	-92.070354
Opelousas Dialysis Center	528 East Vine Street	Opelousas	70570	30.53126	-92.078016
Opelousas General Hospital	539 E. Prudhomme Ln.	Opelousas	70570	30-32.654'N	092-04.521'W
Opelousas General Hospital	3972 I-49 South Service Rd	Opelousas	70570	30-28.268'N	092-04.708'W
Acadian Medical Center	3501 Hwy 190	Eunice	70535	2.892N	24.253W
Doctors' Hospital Senior Care	225 Guidroz	Arnaudville	70512	30-24'09N	091-56'07W
Washington Community Medical Center	1045 Saint Landry Veterans Memorial Hwy	Washington	70589	30.61405267	-92.05297685

Nursing Homes (Private or Public)					
DHO Senior Care	Nearby: 201-231 Guidroz Street	Arnaudville	70512	30.40234905	-91.93538179
J. Micheal Morrow Nursing Home	Nearby: 113-233 Liveoak Road	Arnaudville	70512	30.41336731	-91.93358854
Eunice Manor	3859 Highway 190 East	Eunice	70535	30.49579	-92.37562
Oaklane	1400 West Magnolia Avenue	Eunice	70535	30.4995	-92.42951
Senior Village Nursing & Rehabilitation Center	315 Harry Guilbeau Road	Opelousas	70570	30.48047594	-92.08784454
Ocean's Behavioral Hospital	1310 Heather Drive	Opelousas	70570	30.808672	-92.073124
Med Source Home Care	Nearby: 1225 West Vine Street	Opelousas	70570	30.53345821	-92.09634019
Southside Caregivers	Nearby: 534-544 West Bertheaud Avenue	Opelousas	70570	30.52273739	-92.09109084
St Landry Homecare	816 Creswell Lane	Opelousas	70570	30.51930794	-92.07640045
Harbor Hospice	1119 Prudhomme Circle	Opelousas	70570	30.51654701	-92.06990426
Prompt Succor Nursing Facility	954 East Prudhomme Lane	Opelousas	70570	30.54161131	-92.07071973
Tri Community Nursing Center	7014 U.S. 71	Palmetto	71358	30.69935141	-91.94697282
Senior Village Nursing Home	315 Harry Guilbeau Rd.	Opelousas	70570	30.47995N	92.08991W
J. Michael Morrow Nursing Home	833 Main St.	Arnaudville	70512	30-24'49N	091-55'59W
Tri Community Nursing Home	7014 HWY 71	Palmetto	71358	30-41'57N	091-56'51W
Eunice Manor	3859 Hwy 190	Eunice	70535	29.771N	22.525W
Heritage Manor Nursing Home	7941 I-49 South Service Rd.	Opelousas	70570	30.522722N	92.06794W
Oaklane Wellness and Rehabilitation Center	1400 W. Magnolia St.	Eunice	70535	30.29'58.82N	92.25'46.06"W
Prompt Succor Nursing Home	954 E Prudhomme St.	Opelousas	70570-8239	30-32.525'N	092-04.246'W

Mobile Home Parks					
Hebert's Trailer Park	1103 Olivier-Guidry Road	Arnaudville	70512	30.40774665	-91.932683
L&N Mobile Park	Nearby: 101-117 West Pound Street	Arnaudville	70512	30.40398093	-91.92979948
Daniel Brown's Trailer Park	Quebedeaux Street	Arnaudville	70512		
Chic's Trailer Park	St. Joseph Street	Arnaudville	70512		
Scurdy's Trailer Park	448 Main St.	Cankton	70584	30.20'31.38"N	92.06'31.59"W
Soileau Mobile Home Park	410 South 10th Street	Eunice	70535	30.49862	-92.43489
Huckaby Place	1851 West Magnolia Avenue	Eunice	70535	30.49126	-92.42549
F&F Mobile Home Village	905 Samuel Drive	Eunice	70535	30.50439	-92.43492
Unknown	1898 Hazel Street	Eunice	70535	30.50275	-92.43502
Unknown Trailer Park	DOLLY LANE; NEAR LA 347	Leonville	70512	30.46805013	-91.97717971
Unknown Trailer Park	901-1311 West Martin Luther King Dr Ext	Opelousas	70570	30.55015694	-92.09507607
Unknown Trailer Park	Nearby: 147-237 Leger Drive	Opelousas	70570	30.56130973	-92.0927159
Windsor Mobile Home Park	995 Hwy 167	Opelousas	70570	30.58697268	-92.07637531
Unknown	Nearby: 8539-8565 Louisiana 182	Opelousas	70570	30.5609178	-92.07175828
Vidrine's Highland Heights Estates	Nearby: Anointing Drive	Opelousas	70570	30.55868792	-92.07457785
Unknown Trailer Park	Nearby: Lavergne Street	Opelousas	70570	30.54701609	-92.09152263
Belle Ridge Mobile Park	5379 Hwy 182	Opelousas	70570	30.47874258	-92.09571487
F&M Mobile Home Park	817 Miller RD	Opelousas	70570	30.45962834	-92.11511863
Haas Hirsch Trust Trailer Park	Nearby: 400-498 Stelly Street	Opelousas	70570	30.53127787	-92.08957736
L. J. Barras Trailer Park	Nearby: 826 South Railroad Avenue	Opelousas	70570	30.52696821	-92.08973592
Quincy Richard Trailer Park	Nearby: Hayward Street	Opelousas	70570	30.52120303	-92.09987403
YVAP Trailer Park	Nearby: 1302 Park Avenue	Opelousas	70570	30.52547826	-92.09881223
Deux Freres Properties Trailer Park	Nearby: 901-1099 South Railroad Avenue	Opelousas	70570	30.52618364	-92.08977758
Kap Properties of Acadiana Trailer Park	Nearby: 627 East Vine Street	Opelousas	70570	30.53170523	-92.07678682
Kap Properties of Acadiana Trailer Park	Nearby: 400-500 Raymond	Opelousas	70570	0.30538319	-92.098106
Dixie Mobile Home Park	137 RAYNE STREET	PORT BARRE	70577	30.547295	-91.968153
Lejeune's Trailer Park (Shirley)	256 VIRGINIA ELIZABETH AVENUE	PORT BARRE	70577	30.548634	-91.960597
Lejeune's Trailer Park (Elaine)	131 WAY STREET	PORT BARRE	70577	30.553606	-91.960667
Bourque's Mobile Home Park (Bayou Dr.)	281 BAYOU DRIVE	PORT BARRE	70577	30.558571	-91.95328
Mclemore Trailer Park	120 RAILROAD AVENUE	PORT BARRE	70577	30.558999	-91.952156

Shirley Belard Trailer Park	162 RAILROAD AVENUE	PORT BARRE	70577	30.557395	-91.951434
Bihm's Mobile Home Park	227 CARRIER	PORT BARRE	70577	30.563386	-91.949189
Bourque's Mobile Home Park (Third St.)	117 THIRD STREET	PORT BARRE	70577	30.557464	-91.954822
Bourque's Mobile Home Park (Park St.)	121 PARK STREET	PORT BARRE	70577	30.556526	-91.956177
CBS Trailer Park	Country Ridge Rd.	Opelousas	70570	30.29'37.03"N	92'03'30.09"W
Suburban Village Trailer Park	3403 Country Ridge Rd.	Opelousas	70570	30.29'48.79"N	92'03'58.43"W
BonAmi Trailer Park	2810 Hwy 35	Opelousas	70570	30.29'24.15"N	92.10'48.44"W
Residents Row Trailer Park	1988 Hwy 104	Opelousas	70570	30.32'27.21"N	92.09'55.04"W
Ty's Trailer Park	214 Halfway House Rd.	Arnaudville	70512	30.24'22.63"N	92.00'35.11"W
Floyd's Trailer Park	4275 Floyd's Lane	Opelousas	70570	30.30'48.89"N	92.06'32.23"W
Trailer Park	2872 S. Union St.	Opelousas	70570	30.30'05.56"N	92.05'18.44"W
Guillory Trailer Park	567 Hwy 190	Eunice	70535	30.29'19.27"N	92.28'37.87"W
WD Trailer Park	995 Hwy 167	Opelousas	70570	30.35'13.59"N	92.04'34.83"W
Landry's Trailer Park	327 Hwy 93	Carencro	70520	30.19'12.91"N	92.07'00.07"W
Marks Trailer Park	5379 Angie Lane/5353 Beth Lane	Opelousas	70570	30.28'43.28"N	92.05'43.99"W
Ardoins Trailer Park	3711 Hwy 357 (Cottontail Dr.)	Opelousas	70570	30.29'53.71"N	92.06'42.10"W
Lewisburg Trailer Park	112 Chachere Rd.	Opelousas	70570	30.27'03.78"N	92.09'52.08"W
Joubert's Trailer Park	136 Chachere Rd.	Opelousas	70570	30.27'03.73"N	92.09'49.24"W
Castille Trailer Park	2264 Hwy 178 (Bobbie Lane)	Opelousas	70570	30.25'48.16"N	92.07'05.34"W
Morgan Trailer Park	1323 Hwy 178	Opelousas	70570	30.25'21.38"N	92.08'26.55"W
Green Acres Trailer Park	8239 Gerry Lane	Opelousas	70570	30.33'08.07"N	92.04'36.85"W
Beard Trailer Park	450 Harmon Lane	Opelousas	70570	30.34'03.76"N	92.03'59.86"W
Unknown Trailer Park	Nearby: Jill Street	Sunset	70570	30.42353063	-92.14087335
Blue's Trailer Park	Nearby: 1001-1099 Louisiana 182	Sunset	70584	30.41024021	-92.05948779
John & Sue's Mobile Home Park	Nearby: 408 Napoleon Avenue	Sunset	70584	30.41398649	-92.07742392
Willie's Washington Campground RV Park	1409 Hwy 10	Washington	70589	30.61733155	-92.05398324
Unknown Trailer Park	333 East Saint Mitchell Street	Washington	70589	30.61232723	-92.05831745
Unknown Trailer Park	217 Kavanaugh Street	Washington	70589	30.61751809	-92.06328304
Newton Thibodeaux Agency	Fronting on N. 11th Street	Eunice			



## National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

St. Landry Parish

## ELEMENT F: STATE REQUIREMENT

## National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

	St. Landry Parish	Arnaudville	Cankton	Eunice	Grand Coteau	Krotz Springs	Leonville	Melville	Opelousas	Palmetto	Port Barre	Sunset	Washington
Insurance Summary													
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	1768; \$296,560,700; \$953,124	26; \$5,367,600; \$19,711	17; \$4,119,500 \$7,172	0	5; \$1,750,000; \$1,892	56; \$7,479,800; \$38,271	13; \$1,258,500; \$3,865	28 \$3,561,200; \$15,179	Policies: 236 Total Premiums: \$189,128.00 Total Coverage: \$40,578,800.00	8; \$556,100; \$5,473	62; \$31,361; \$6,842,400	50; \$12,602,200; 23,207	13; \$1,152,600; \$6,045
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?	334; \$4,517,690	14; \$294,736	17;\$301,346	0	1; \$10,492	30; \$63,568	2, \$8,977	4; \$6,198.00; 2	Paid Claims: 1 Total Amount of Paid Claims: \$1,103,597.00 Substantial Damage: 1	Claims 0, Paid Claims 0, Substantial Damage Claims 0	18; \$82,633.45;	21 \$658,083.00	5; \$50,812

How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	1768 and various others	Various	Various	None that we have been made aware of	None that we have been made aware of	320	Various	Various	Various	None	UNKNOWN	Various	Various
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None known	None known	None known	Unknown	None known	south of railroad tracks	None known	None known	None known	None known	None known	None known	None known
<b>Staff Resources</b>													
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	No	No	No	No	No	no	NO	no	NO	No	NO	No	No
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	NO	no	Yes	No	YES	No	Yes
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permits, elevation certificates and floodproofing all regulated through the electrical companies	Permits, elevation certificates and floodproofing all regulated through the electrical companies	Permits, elevation certificates and floodproofing all regulated through the electrical companies	City Engineers, Aucoin & Associates, are assigned to guide citizens in FloodPlan	Permits, elevation certificates and floodproofing all regulated through the electrical companies	Permits, elevation certificates and floodproofing all regulated through the electrical companies	ELEVATION CERTS, PERMITS, FLOOD PROOFING; ALL REGULATED THROUGH ELECTRICAL COMPANY	Permits, elevation certificates and floodproofing all regulated through the electrical companies	Permit Review	Flood proofing, permit reviews are regulated through the electrical companies	NONE	Permit, Elevation certificates and floodproofing all regulated through the electric company	Permits, elevation certificates and floodproofing all regulated through the electrical companies
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Identify all at risk properties in zones A & AE	Staffing, Funding	Staffing, Funding	Limited Personnel	Staffing, Funding	none	ID ALL AT RISK PROPERTIES IN ZONES A AND AE	Identify all at risk properties in zones A & AE	Staffing, Funding	Any at risk properties in zones A & AE	NO STAFFING	Identify all at risk properties in Zones A & AE	Staffing, Funding
<b>Compliance History</b>													
Is the community in	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	YES	yes	YES	Yes	YES	Yes	yes

[illegible]

