

2022 FRANKLIN PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH,
BASKIN, GILBERT,
WINNSBORO, WISNER



FRANKLIN PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Prepared for:

Franklin Parish



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This 2022 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee, in collaboration with community stakeholders and the general public. The participating jurisdictions are made up of the following communities:

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

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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 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (HMPU) process; (b) identifies natural hazards and risks within the parish; and (c) identifies the parish's hazard mitigation strategy to make Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions less vulnerable and more disaster resilient. It also includes mitigation project scoping to further identify scopes of work, funding sources, and implementation timing requirements of proposed selected mitigation projects. Information in the plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation and local policy decisions affecting future land use.

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

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

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

This Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive plan for disaster resiliency in Franklin Parish. The parish is subject to natural hazards that threaten life and health and have caused extensive property damage. To better understand these hazards and their impacts on people and property, and to identify ways to reduce those impacts, the parish's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness undertook this Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. "Hazard mitigation" does not mean that all hazards are stopped or prevented. It does not suggest complete elimination of the damage or disruption caused by such incidents. Natural forces are powerful and most natural hazards are well beyond our ability to control. Mitigation does not mean quick fixes. It is a long-term approach to reduce hazard vulnerability. As defined by FEMA, "hazard mitigation" means any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.

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 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.

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 (CRS), a program that reduces flood insurance premiums in participating communities. This program is further described in Section Three: Capability Assessment.

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 CRS credit, and provides Franklin Parish and its communities with a blueprint for reducing the impacts of these natural hazards on people and property.

Geography, Population and Economy

Geography

Franklin Parish is located in Northeast Louisiana, approximately 35 miles west from the Mississippi River which serves as the border between Louisiana and Mississippi (*Figure 1-1*). Franklin's Tensas River, Big Roaring Bayou, and Bayou Macon form the watery eastern border with Tensas and Madison parishes. Big Creek lies between Franklin and Richland to the North and west. And the Boeuf River forms the western border with Caldwell Parish. To the south, Deer Creek and Boeuf River form the border with Catahoula Parish. Franklin Parish covers an area of about 635 square miles.



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

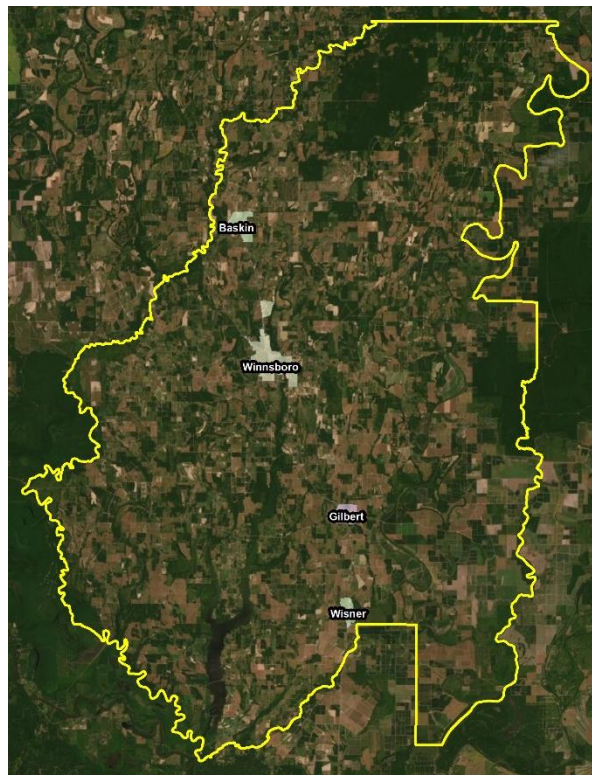


Figure 1-2: Incorporated Jurisdictions within Franklin Parish

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

Franklin Parish weather is typically warm and humid. Variations in daily temperature are determined by distance from the Gulf of Mexico and, to a much lesser degree, by differences in elevation. The average annual temperature for the state as a whole is 68°F. January is typically the coldest month for Louisiana, averaging approximately 54°F, while July is typically the warmest at an average of 83°F. Winter months are usually mild with cold spells of short duration. For Franklin Parish in particular, the summer months are usually quite warm, with an average daily maximum temperature in July and August of 93°F. Winters are typically mild. Snowfall averages less than one inch per year. Average annual rainfall for the area is 58 inches. Franklin Parish is susceptible to the normal weather dangers, such as thunderstorms and flooding.

Franklin Parish is located in Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 8 (Figure 1-3).

As noted above, Franklin Parish is located in the south-central region of Louisiana.



Figure 1-3: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

Population

The population of Franklin Parish is 19,774 based on the 2020 census, with a percent change from April 1, 2010, to April 1, 2020 of -5.02 %.

Table 1-1: Franklin Parish Population
(Source: US Census)

	2010 Census	2014 Estimate	2020 Census	Percent Change 2010 - 2020
Total Population	20,767	20,441	19,774	-5.02%
Population Density (Pop/Sq. Mi.)	33.2	-----	-----	-----
Total Households	7,748	7,748	7,423	-4.38%
Persons Per Household	-----	-----	2.17	-----

Economy

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

Table 1-2: Franklin Parish Business Patterns
(Source: US Census, CBP)

Business Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
Retail Trade	65	754	20,413
Manufacturing	7	223	3,452
Health Care and Social Assistance	47	1,059	23,911
Transportation and Warehousing	18	91	2,965
Construction	22	109	3,163
Administration/Support and Waste Management/Remediation Services	12	68	1,813
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	13	33	1,128
Wholesale Trade	20	151	8,475
Other Services (except Public Administration)	55	263	4,382
Accommodation and Food Services	27	401	4,485
Financial and Insurance	36	233	10,322
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	41	109	3,884
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	9	39	1,240
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	6	7	384
Utilities	4	63	4137
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	5	13	177

Hazard Mitigation

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

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

- **Disaster Response**—includes actions taken to provide emergency assistance, save lives, minimize property damage, and speed recovery immediately following a disaster.
- **Disaster Recovery**—includes actions taken to return to a normal or improved operating condition following a disaster.

Figure 1-4 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 1-4* 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, post-disaster revision is a vital component of improving mitigation. Each hazardous event affords an opportunity to reduce the consequences of future occurrences.

Unfortunately, this cycle can be painful for a community. For instance, the risks of disasters that could create catastrophic incidents in Louisiana were thought to be relatively well-understood prior to 2005. However, the impact of the 2005 hurricane season on the Gulf Coast region of the United States prompted a new level of planning and engagement related to disaster response, recovery, and hazard mitigation. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit three weeks apart and together caused astonishing damage to human life and to property. The two storms highlighted a hurricane season that spawned 28 storms—unparalleled in American history. The 2005 hurricane season confirmed Louisiana’s extreme exposure to natural disasters and both the positive effects and the concerns resulting from engineered flood-protection solutions. More recently, the historically impactful 2020 hurricane season reinforced the need for proper planning and mitigation strategies.



Figure 1-4: The Four Phases of Emergency Management and their Relation to Future Hazard Mitigation
(Source: Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

The catastrophic tropical events of 2005 and 2020, coupled with the unprecedented flooding events of 2016 have 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 the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) encourages the parishes and the local communities 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 2022 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) maintains much of the information from the 2016 plan version, but it now incorporates the order and methodologies of the 2019 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The sections in the 2016 Franklin Parish HMP were 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

This plan update also coheres with the Plain Writing Act of 2010, which requires federal agencies to use clear communication that is accessible, consistent, understandable, and useful to the public. While the State of Louisiana and its political subdivisions are not required to meet such standards, the Act aligns with best practices in hazard mitigation. Since successful hazard mitigation relies on full implementation and cooperation at all levels of government and community, a successful hazard mitigation plan must also be easily used at all of these levels. Nevertheless, the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee recognized the benefits from the successful analysis and mitigation planning executed in previous plan updates, as well as improvements to be made in the 2022 update. This plan update remains coherent with those documents, retaining language and content when needed, deleting it when appropriate, and augmenting it when constructive.

2022 Plan Update

This 2022 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
4. 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 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCEI) Storm Events Database was used in the analysis, which provides historical hazard data from 1950 to 2021. The planning committee was also instrumental in providing detailed data where appropriate to more accurately reflect hazard impacts on the parish and jurisdictions. Furthermore, all of the sections were updated to reflect the most current information and the most current vision of the plan update. The most significant changes are the newly developed hazard profiles and risk assessments, as well as the removal of much repetition between sections from the previous plan updates.

The 2022 plan update is organized in the same format as the 2016 update as outlined below:

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

Table 1-3: 2022 Plan Update Crosswalk

Plan Update Crosswalk	
2016 Update	2022 Update
Section 1: Introduction	Section 1: Introduction
Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment
Section 3: Capability Assessment	Section 3: Capability Assessment
Section 4: Mitigation Strategy	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy
Appendix A: Planning Process	Appendix A: Planning Process
Appendix B: Plan Maintenance	Appendix B: Plan Maintenance
Appendix C: Essential Facilities	Appendix C: Critical Facilities
Appendix D: Plan Adoptions	Appendix D: Plan Adoptions
Appendix E: State Required Worksheets	Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

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

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

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2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

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

The table below provides an overview of the hazards that had been previously profiled in the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan published in 2016, as well as the hazards that were identified in the state's 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan that were 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 2022 Update
Dam Failure	X		X
Drought	X		X
Extreme Heat	X		X
Flooding	X	X	X
Levee Failure	X		+
Sinkholes	X		X
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)	X	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X	X	X
Winter Storms	X		X

*Hazard discounted in previous plan; +Hazard 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 levee failure was profiled, but was not carried forward to risk assessment due to no levees being located in the parish. The following hazards have been selected to be included in this risk assessment:

- a) Drought
- b) Extreme Heat
- c) Flooding
- d) Sinkholes
- e) Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)
- f) Tornadoes
- g) Tropical Cyclones
- h) Winter Storms
- i) Dam Failure

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

- Flooding from rivers and waterways, rainstorms, 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)
 - e) Coastal
- High wind damage most commonly resulting from hurricanes, thunderstorms, and tornadoes
- Property damage resulting from all profiled natural hazards

The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones and floods were determined to be the most prevalent hazard to the parish. Twenty-four of the twenty-eight disaster declarations received by Franklin Parish have resulted from either flooding (11) or tropical cyclones (13), which validates these as the most significant hazards. Therefore, the issues of flooding and tropical cyclones will serve as the main focus during the mitigation planning process. Hurricanes present risks from the potential for flooding, primarily resulting from storm surge, and high wind speeds. While storm surge is considered the hazard with the most 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 common occurrences, and resultant wind damage is of utmost concern. Damage from high winds can include roof damage, destruction of homes and commercial buildings, downed trees and power lines, and damage and disruption to services caused by heavy debris. A wind map for Franklin Parish is included in the hurricane risk assessment.

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

Previous Occurrences

On the next page, [Table 2-2](#) summarizes federal disaster declarations for Franklin Parish since 1965. Information includes names, dates, and types of disaster.

Table 2-2: Franklin Parish Major Disaster Declarations.

Disaster Number	Year	Declaration
208	9/10/1965	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Betsy
374	4/27/1973	Severe Storm, Flooding
418	2/23/1974	Severe Storm, Flooding
3011	4/12/1975	Severe Storm, Flooding
470	6/6/1975	Severe Storm, Flooding
3031	2/22/1977	Drought and Freezing
675	1/11/1983	Severe Storm, Flooding
804	11/30/1987	Tornado
829	5/20/1989	Severe Storm, Flooding
904	5/3/1991	Severe Storm, Flooding
1264	1/21/1999	Severe Storm, Ice Storm
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
1668	11/2/2006	Severe Storms, Flooding
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Gustav
1863	12/10/2009	Severe Storm, Flooding
3322	5/6/2011	Severe Storm, Flooding
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac
4102	2/22/2013	Severe Storm, Flooding
4345	10/16/2017	Tropical Cyclone – TS Harvey
4458	8/27/2019	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Barry
4484	3/24/2020	COVID-19 Pandemic
3527	6/7/2020	Tropical Cyclone – TS Cristobal
3538	8/23/2020	Tropical Cyclone – TS Laura and Marco
4559	8/28/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Laura
3543	9/14/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Sally
4570	10/16/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Delta
3549	10/27/2020	Tropical Cyclone – TS Zeta

Probability of Future Hazard Events

The probability of a hazard event occurring in Franklin Parish is estimated in the table on the following page. The percent chance of an event happening during any given year was calculated by posting past events and dividing by the time period. Unless otherwise indicated, the time period used to access probability followed the method used in the State of Louisiana's most current Hazard Mitigation Plan. The primary source for historical data used throughout the plan is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCEI) Storm Events Database, which provides historical hazard data from 1950 to 2021. In staying consistent with the state plan, the Storm Events Database was evaluated for the last thirty years (1990 – 2021) to determine future probability of a hazard occurring. While the 30-year record used by the State was adopted for the purpose

of determining the overall probability, to assist with determining estimated losses, unless otherwise stated, the full 70-year record was used when Hazus was not 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.

The following table shows the annual probability for each hazard occurring across the parish:

Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.

Hazard	Probability				
	Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
Drought	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Extreme Heat	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Flooding	60%	50%	33%	53%	33%
Sinkholes	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Thunderstorms – Hail	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorms – Lightning	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Thunderstorms – Winds	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%
Tropical Cyclones	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%
Winter Storms	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Dam Failure	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Levee Failure	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%

As shown in the table above, hailstorms and thunderstorm winds have the highest chance of occurrence in the parish (100%). These are followed by flooding in the unincorporated area (60%), flooding in the incorporated area of Winnsboro (53%), flooding for the incorporated area of Baskin (50%), tropical cyclones (44%), tornadoes (43%), flooding for the incorporated areas of Gilbert and Wisner (33%), lightning (20%), and extreme heat and winter storms (3%). The hazards of dam failure, levee failure, and sinkholes have less than a one percent chance of occurrence.

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

As part of the Risk Assessment, the planning team identified critical 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 \$1,793,669,000 in structures throughout the parish. The table on the next page provides the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

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

Occupancy	Franklin Parish	Unincorporated Area	Baskin	Gilbert
Agricultural	\$26,714,000	\$23,924,000	\$0	\$206,000
Commercial	\$199,337,000	\$84,599,000	\$1,761,000	\$2,249,000
Government	\$14,028,000	\$2,655,000	\$417,000	\$223,000
Industrial	\$25,952,000	\$15,363,000	\$0	\$2,304,000
Religion	\$63,864,000	\$45,297,000	\$1,228,000	\$682,000
Residential	\$1,445,455,000	\$987,830,000	\$21,538,000	\$37,176,000
Education	\$18,319,000	\$7,972,000	\$0	\$0
Total	\$1,793,669,000	\$1,167,640,000	\$24,944,000	\$42,840,000

Table 2-5: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout Franklin Parish (cont.)

Occupancy	Winnsboro	Wisner
Agricultural	\$1,020,000	\$1,564,000
Commercial	\$105,740,000	\$4,988,000
Government	\$9,313,000	\$1,420,000
Industrial	\$8,285,000	\$0
Religion	\$13,367,000	\$3,290,000
Residential	\$321,208,000	\$77,703,000
Education	\$10,347,000	\$0
Total	\$469,280,000	\$88,965,000

Critical Facilities of the Parish

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

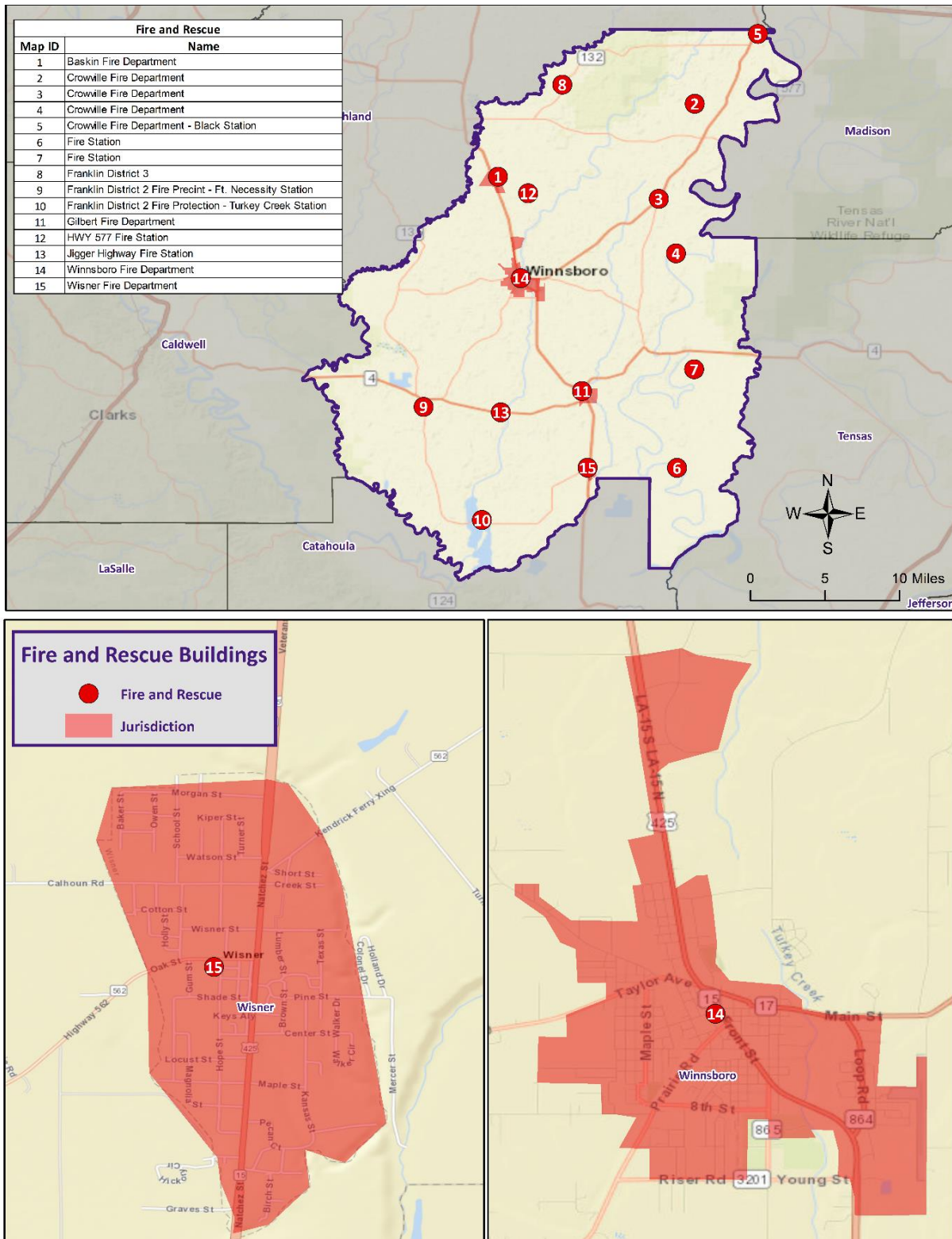


Figure 2-1: Fire and Rescue Facilities in Franklin Parish.

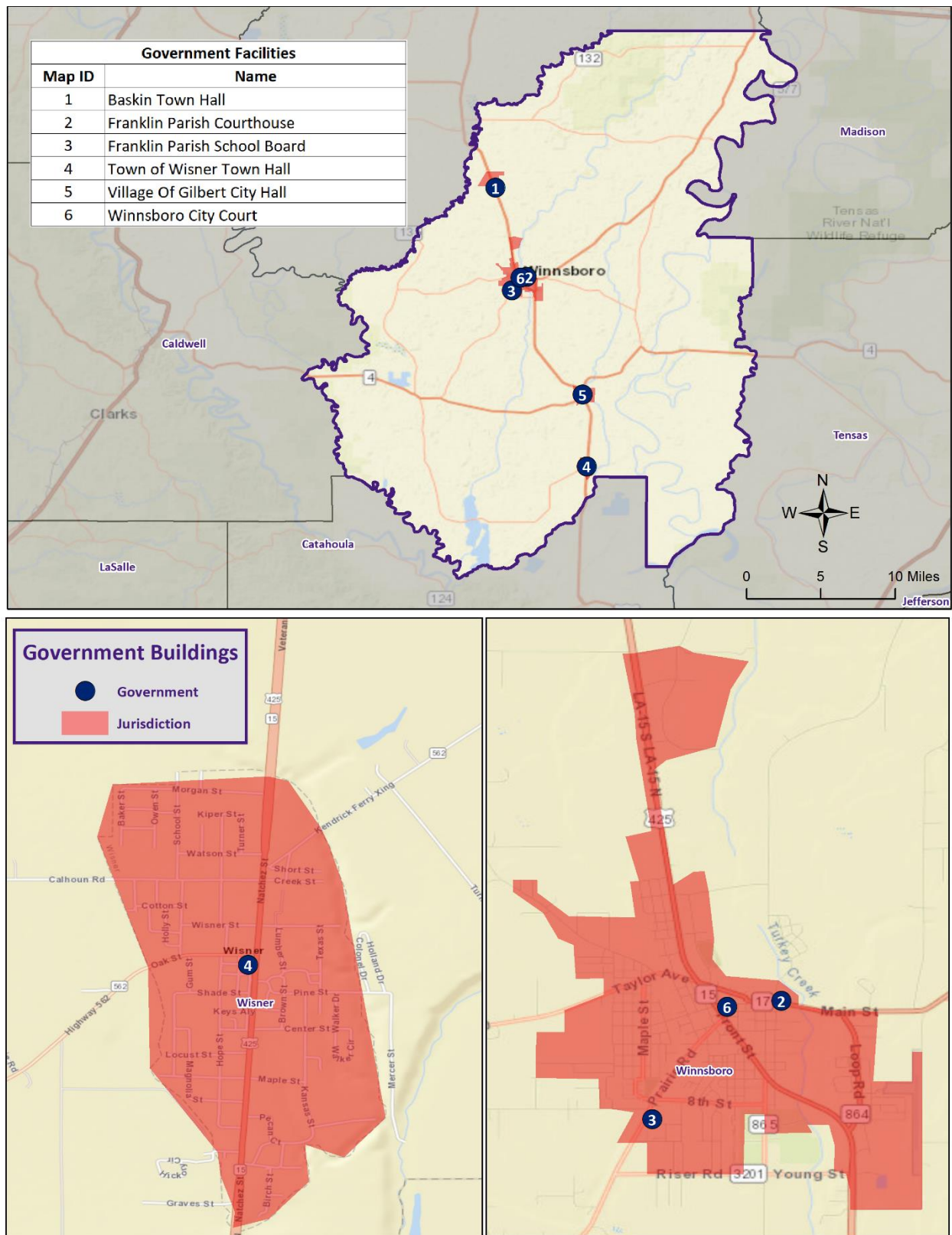


Figure 2-2: Government Buildings in Franklin Parish.

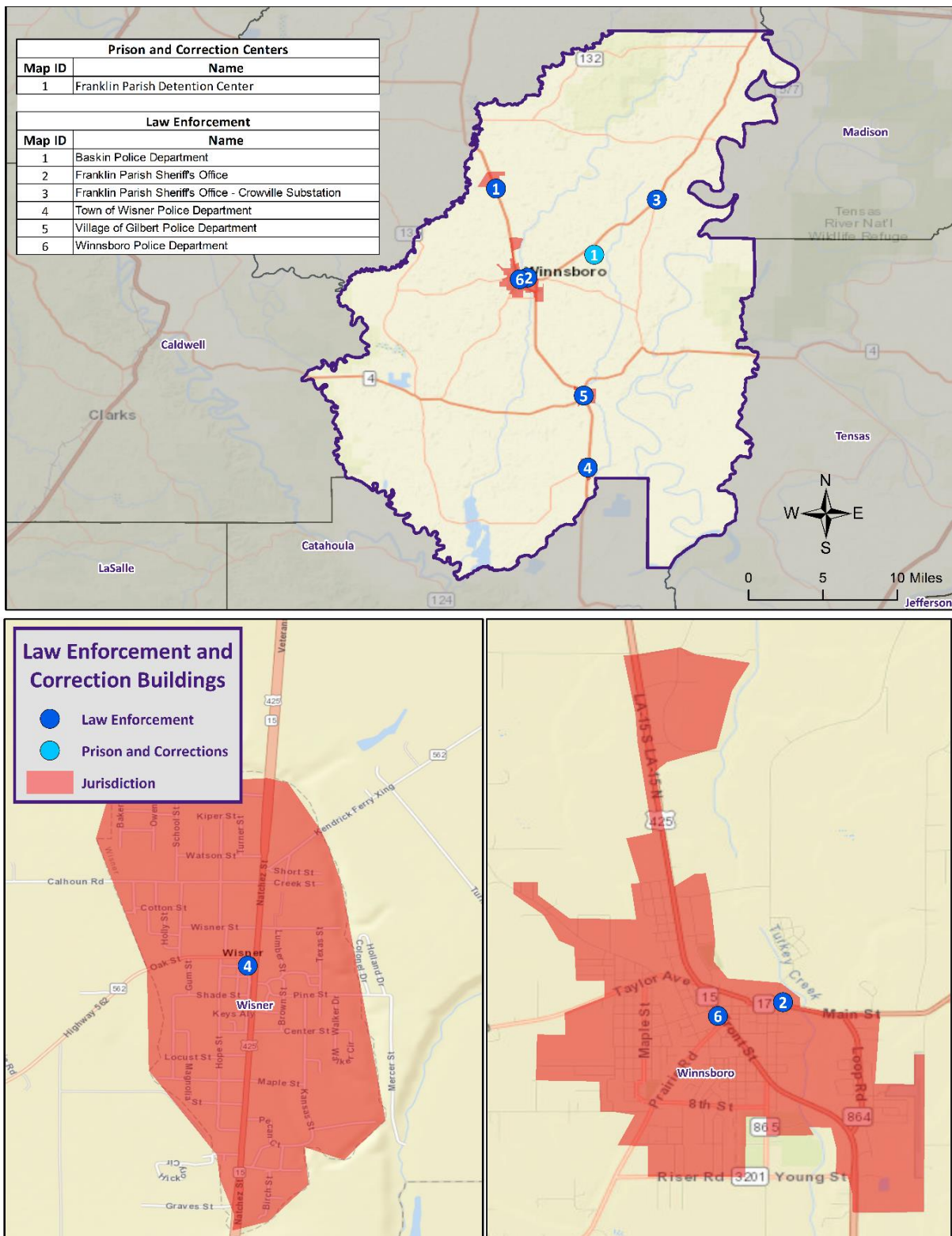


Figure 2-3: Law Enforcement in Franklin Parish.

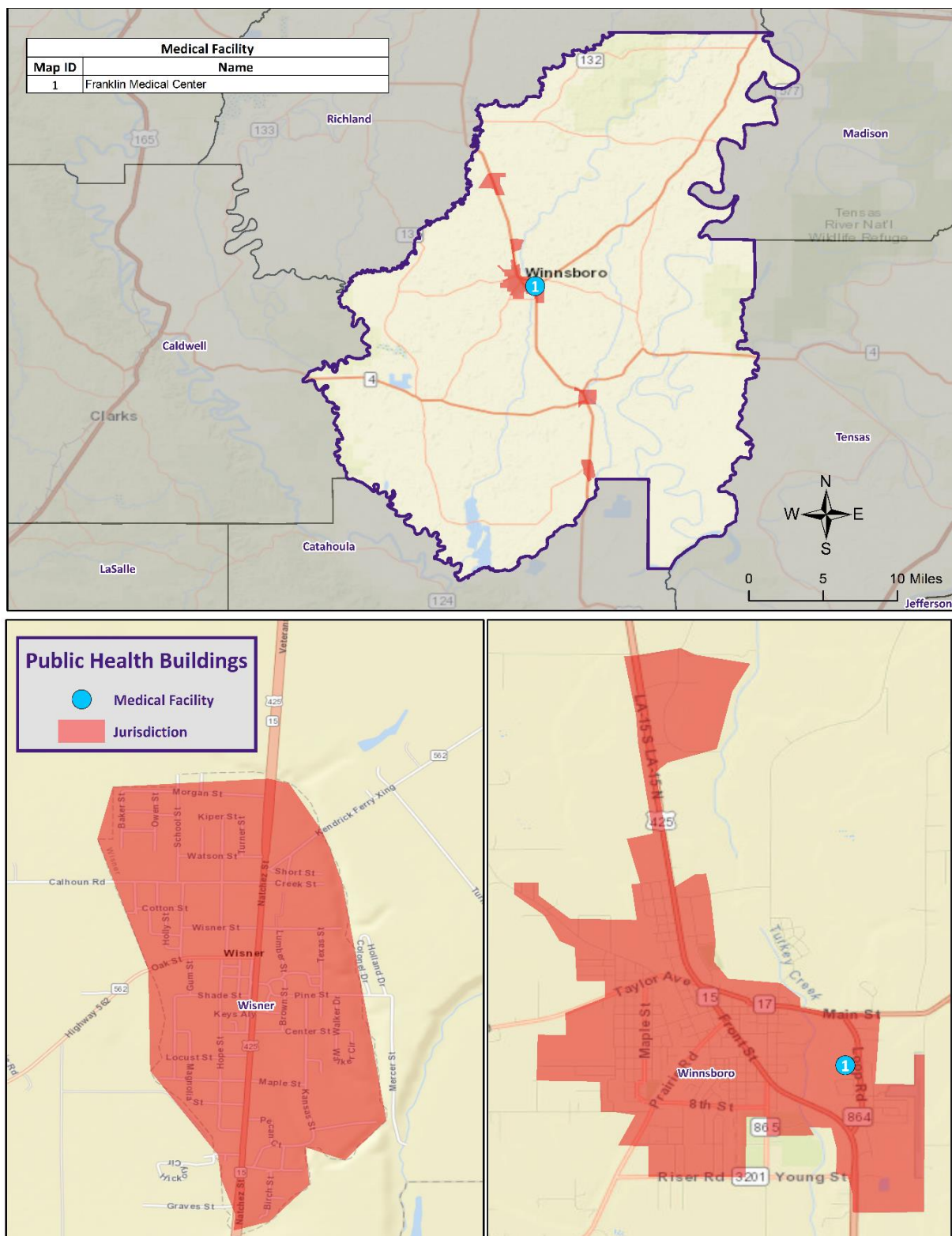


Figure 2-4: Public Health Facilities in Franklin Parish.

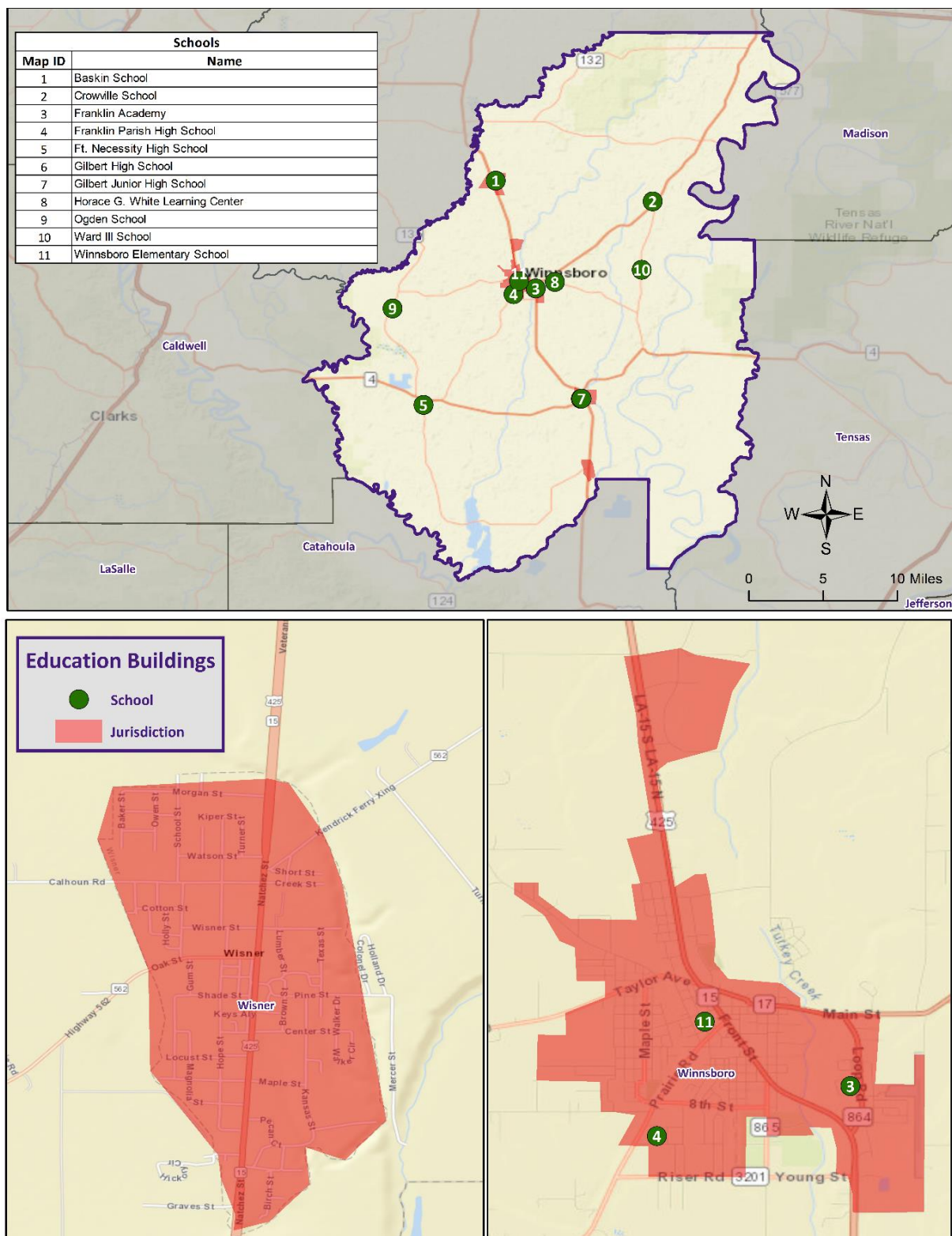


Figure 2-5: Educational Facilities in Franklin Parish.

Assessing Vulnerability Overview

The purpose of assessing vulnerability is to quantify and/or qualify exposure and determine how various threats and hazards impact life, property, the environment, and critical operations in Franklin Parish. Vulnerability can be defined as the manifestation of the inherent states of the system (e.g., physical, technical, organizational, cultural) that can be exploited to adversely affect (cause harm or damage to) that system. For example, identifying areas in the parish that suffer disproportional damages from flooding compared with other areas, or overall exposure of an entire town to flooding. Identifying and understanding vulnerability to each threat and hazard provides a strong foundation for developing and pursuing mitigation actions.

The Vulnerability Assessment section for each hazard builds upon the information provided in the Risk Assessment by assessing the potential impact and amount of damage that each hazard has on the parish and each jurisdiction location. To complete the assessment, best available data were collected from a variety of sources, including local, state, and federal agencies, and multiple analyses were performed qualitatively and quantitatively. The estimates provided in the Vulnerability Assessment should be used to understand relative risk from each hazard and the potential losses that may be incurred; however, uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning specific hazards and their effects on the built environment, as well as incomplete datasets from approximations and simplifications that are necessary to provide a meaningful and complete analysis. Further, most datasets used in this assessment contain relatively short periods of records, which increases the uncertainty of any statistically based analysis.

Quantitative Methodology

The quantitative methodology consists of utilizing a detailed GIS-based approach informed through the development of comprehensive hazard and infrastructure databases. This data-centric approach forms the foundation for our quantitative vulnerability assessment. GIS technology allowed for the identification and analysis of potentially at-risk community assets such as people and infrastructure. This analysis was completed for hazards that can be spatially defined in a meaningful manner (i.e., hazards with an official and scientifically determined geographic extent) and for which GIS data were readily available.

Qualitative Methodology

The qualitative assessment relies less on technology, but more on historical and anecdotal data regarding expected hazard impacts. The qualitative assessment completed for Franklin Parish is based on the Priority Risk Index (PRI). The purpose of the PRI is to prioritize all potential hazards, and then group them into three categories of high, moderate, or low risk to identify and prioritize mitigation opportunities. The PRI is a good practice to use when prioritizing hazards because it provides a standardized numerical value for hazards to be compared. PRI scores were calculated using five categories:

- Probability
- Impact
- Spatial Extent
- Warning Time
- Duration

Each degree of risk is assigned a value (1-4) and a weighting factor. To calculate the Risk Factor for a given hazard, the assigned risk value for each category is multiplied by the weighted factor, and the sum of all six categories is totaled together to determine the final Risk Factor. The highest possible Risk Factor is 4.0.

$$\text{Risk Factor} = [(\text{Probability} * 0.25) + (\text{Impact} * 0.25) + (\text{Spatial Extent} * 0.20) + (\text{Warning Time} * 0.15) + (\text{Duration} * 0.15)]$$

Priority Risk Index and Hazard Risk

Hazard risk is determined by calculating the Risk Factor for each hazard impacting Franklin Parish. A summary of the PRI is found in the following table. The conclusions drawn from the qualitative and quantitative assessments are fitted into three categories based on High, Moderate, or Low designations. Hazards identified as high risk have risk factors of 2.5 or greater. Risk Factors ranging from 2.0 to 2.4 are deemed moderate risk hazards. Hazards with Risk Factors less than 2.0 are considered low risk.

Table 2-6: Summary of the Priority Risk Index.

PRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level	Criteria	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Less than 1% annual probability	1	25%
	Possible	Between 1 and 10% annual probability	2	
	Likely	Between 10 and 100% probability	3	
	Highly Likely	100% annual probability	4	
Impact	Minor	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption on quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	1	25%
	Limited	Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	2	
	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than a week.	3	
	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	4	
Spatial Extent	Negligible	Less than 1% of area affected	1	20%
	Small	Between 1 and 10% of area affected	2	
	Moderate	Between 10 and 50% of area affected	3	
	Large	Between 50 and 100% of area affected	4	
Warning Time	More than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	1	15%
	12 to 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	6 to 12 hours	Self-explanatory	3	
	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	4	
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	1	15%
	Less than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	Less than one week	Self-explanatory	3	
	More than one week	Self-explanatory	4	

Table 2-7: Associated Risk Factor with PRI Value Range.

Risk Factor	PRI Range
High Risk	2.5 to 4.0
Moderate Risk	2.0 to 2.4
Low Risk	0 to 1.9

Table 2-8: Risk Assessment for Franklin Parish.

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Dam Failure	1	2	1	4	2	1.85
Drought	3	2	4	2	3	2.8
Extreme Heat	2	1	4	1	4	2.3
Flooding	3	4	3	4	3	3.4
Levee Failure	1	2	1	4	2	1.85
Sinkholes	1	2	1	4	2	1.85
Thunderstorms – Hail	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Thunderstorms – Lightning	3	2	2	3	1	2.25
Thunderstorms – Winds	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Tornadoes	3	3	2	4	3	2.95
Tropical Cyclones	3	4	4	1	4	3.3
Winter Storms	2	2	2	4	2	2.3

Future Development Trends

Franklin Parish experienced a decline in population from the years of 2000 and 2020, declining in population from 21,264 in the year 2000 to a population of 19,774 in the year 2020. The incorporated area of Wisner experienced the largest population decline within the parish falling from a populace of 964 in 2010 to 774 in 2020 (20% overall decline) which is then followed by the incorporated area of Baskin (17.3% overall decline), the unincorporated area of the parish (4.9% overall decline), the incorporated area of Gilbert (3.1% overall decline), and the incorporated area of Winnsboro (1% overall decline).

Baskin along with the incorporated area of Wisner experienced the largest decline in housing units from 2010 to 2019 with a 1% annual decline. The incorporated areas of Gilbert and unincorporated area of the parish also experienced a decline in housing units during this time period with a 0.2% annual decline. The incorporated area of Winnsboro is the only area which experienced an increase in housing units during this time period. The following tables show population (2000 to 2020) and housing unit (2000 to 2019) estimates:

Table 2-9: Population Growth Rate for Franklin Parish.

Total Population	Franklin Parish	Unincorporated Area	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
1-Apr-00	21,263	14,000	222	570	5,345	1,126
1-Apr-10	20,767	14,118	254	521	4,910	964
1-Apr-20	19,774	13,426	210	505	4,862	771
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	-2.3%	0.8%	14.4%	-8.6%	-8.1%	-14.4%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-0.2%	0.1%	1.4%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-1.4%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	-4.8%	-4.9%	-17.3%	-3.1%	-1.0%	-20.0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-0.48%	-0.49%	-1.73%	-0.31%	-0.10%	-2.00%

Table 2-10: Housing Growth Rate for Franklin Parish.

Total Housing Units	Franklin Parish	Unincorporated Area	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
1-Apr-00	8,623	5,706	86	231	2,144	456
1-Apr-10	9,034	6,196	113	245	2,047	433
1-Jul-19	8,883	6,097	102	239	2,054	391
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	4.8%	8.6%	31.4%	6.1%	-4.5%	-5.0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.5%	0.9%	3.1%	0.6%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2019	-1.7%	-1.6%	-9.7%	-2.4%	0.3%	-9.7%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2019	-0.2%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-0.2%	> 0.01%	-1.0%

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts were estimated for five years and ten years in the future (2025 and 2030). 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 within Franklin Parish from the present until 2030. A summary of estimated future impacts

is shown in the table below. Dollar values are expressed in future costs and assume an annual rate of inflation of 1.02%.

Table 2-11: Estimated Future Impacts, 2025-2030.

(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2020)	Hazard Area (2020)	Hazard Area (2025)	Hazard Area (2030)
Flood Damage				
Structures	8,868	2,637	2,615	2,589
Value of Structures	\$1,808,935,792	\$537,881,182	\$561,165,029	\$590,439,897
# of People	19,794	5,886	5,915	5,951
Tropical Cyclone Damage				
Structures	8,868	8,868	8,794	8,706
Value of Structures	\$1,808,935,792	\$1,808,935,792	\$1,887,241,158	\$1,985,694,791
# of People	19,794	19,794	19,893	20,013

Both population and housing numbers have remained relatively steady throughout the parish since the last update to the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. With that in mind, Franklin Parish is mindful in offsetting any new development around the parish with appropriate mitigative actions. Initiatives such as active floodplain management have regulated the development of flood prone areas to continue supporting and encouraging safer communities within Franklin Parish. Strict enforcement of building codes for all new development is an additional step taken by the parish in its effort to decrease its vulnerability and increase the resiliency of the parish against natural hazards. The small amount of development that has occurred since 2016 has not in any knowing way altered the parish's vulnerability to natural hazards.

Land Use

The Franklin Parish Land Use table is provided below. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 5% of the parish's land use. Agricultural land at 277,142 acres is the largest category accounting for 68% of land in the parish. The parish also consists of wetlands (16%), forested areas (8%), and water areas (2%).

Table 2-12: Franklin Parish Land Use.

(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

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

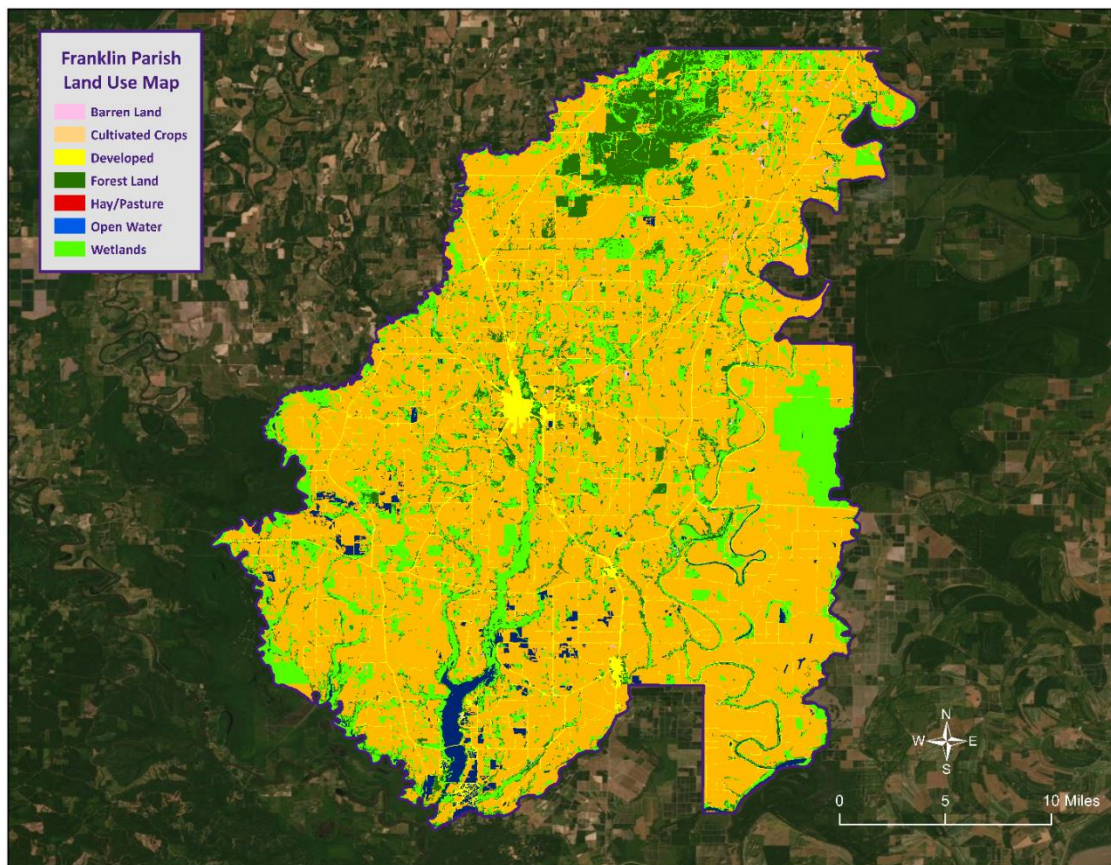


Figure 2-6: Franklin Parish Land Use Map.
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Hazard Identification

Dam Failure

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

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

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

- **High:** Dams assigned the high hazard potential classification are those where failure or mis operation will probably cause loss of human life.
- **Significant:** Dams assigned the significant hazard potential classification are those dams where failure or mis operation results in no probable loss of human life, but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or can impact other concerns. Significant hazard potential classification dams are often located in predominately rural or agricultural areas, but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure.
- **Low:** Dams assigned the low hazard potential classification are those where failure or mis operation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the owner's property.

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

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

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

Location

According to the National Inventory of Dams, Franklin Parish has one low hazard dam located in the unincorporated area of Franklin Parish. Dam hazards pose no threat to the incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, or Wisner. The dams located in Franklin Parish are shown in the following figures:

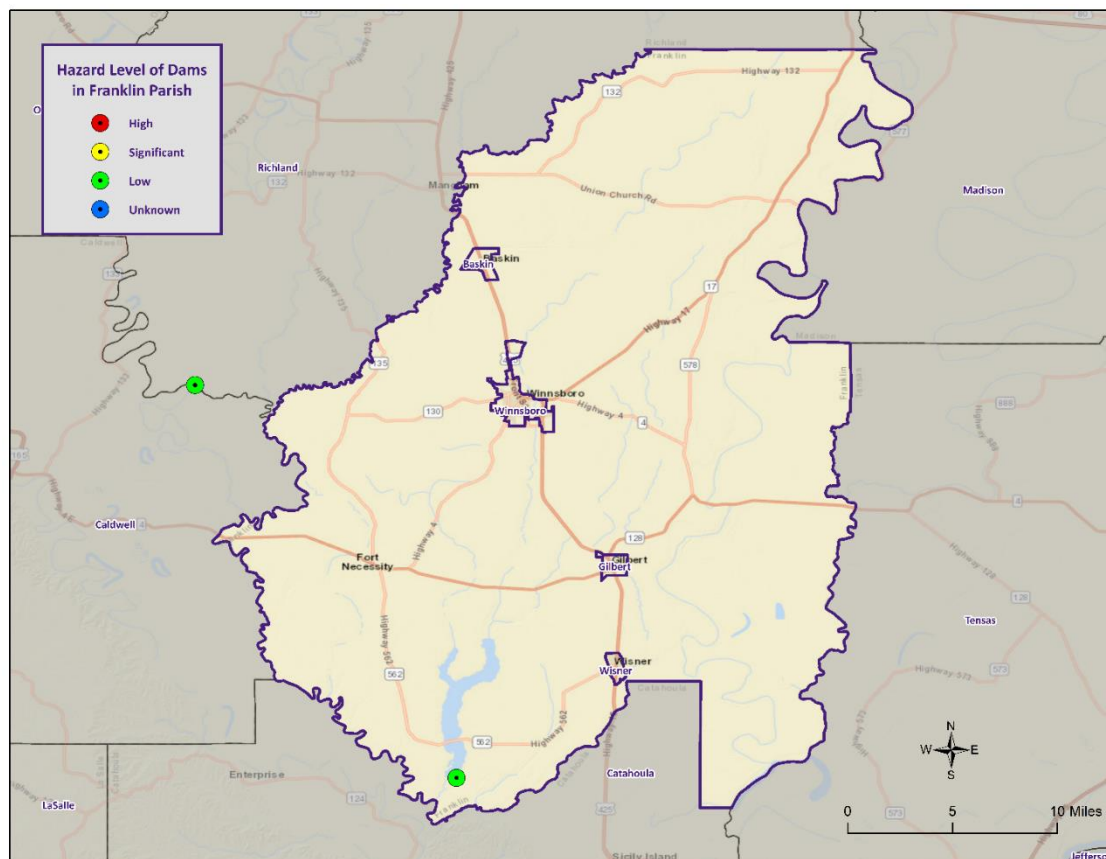


Figure 2-7: National Inventory of Dam Locations in Franklin Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The National Performance of Dams Program (NPDP), a database of dam incidents maintained by Stanford University, lists one dam incident in Louisiana, which occurred in Kisatchie Lake Dam in Grant Parish in 1991. However, there have been no dam failures within the boundaries of Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions. The parish claims a data deficiency on the extent of dam failure for Turkey Creek Dam. Franklin Parish will continue to develop an extent for this dam.

Frequency / Probability

It is nearly impossible to predict and model dam failure and its impacts on Franklin Parish. Due to the unpredictability of dam failures, it is calculated that the probability of a dam failure is less than 1% annually for the unincorporated areas of Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions.

Estimated Potential Losses

Determining the annualized loss as a result of a dam failure is difficult in Franklin Parish due to availability of data on past dam failure events. The National Inventory of Dams was utilized to determine the dams

within Franklin Parish, the risk level, and storage capacity of the reservoir. The NID is a congressional authorized database that documents dams in the United States and its territories and is maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The following table provides an extensive list of the dams in Franklin Parish with the risk associated with each system.

*Table 2-13: Dams and Risk Associated with each in Franklin Parish.
(Source: National Inventory of Dams)*

System	Rating	Height (ft)	Storage (Acre-Feet)	Dam Type	Last Inspection Date
Turkey Creek Dam	Low	40	85,000	Earth	07/15/2000

Vulnerability

See *Appendix C: Critical Facilities* for parish and municipality building exposure to dam failures.

Drought

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

Drought is a unique and insidious hazard. Unlike other natural hazards, no specific threshold of “dryness” exists for declaring a drought. In addition, the definition of drought depends on stakeholder needs. For instance, the onset (and demise) of agricultural drought is quick, as crops need water every few days; once they get rainfall, they improve. But hydrologic drought sets in (and is alleviated) only over longer time periods. A few dry days will not drain a reservoir, but a few rain showers cannot replenish it either. Moreover, different geographical regions define drought differently based on the deviation from local, normal precipitation. And drought can occur anywhere, triggered by changes in the local-to-regional-scale atmospheric circulation over an area, or by broader-scale circulation variations such as the expansion of semi-permanent oceanic high-pressure systems or the stalling of an upper-level atmospheric ridge in place over a region. The severity of a drought depends upon the degree and duration of moisture deficiency, as well as the size of the affected area. Periods of drought 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. On the next page, [Table 2-14](#) displays the range and Palmer classifications of the PDSI index while [Figure 2-8](#) displays the current drought monitor for the state of Louisiana and its parishes.

Table 2-14: 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 normally conditions currently exist within Franklin Parish.

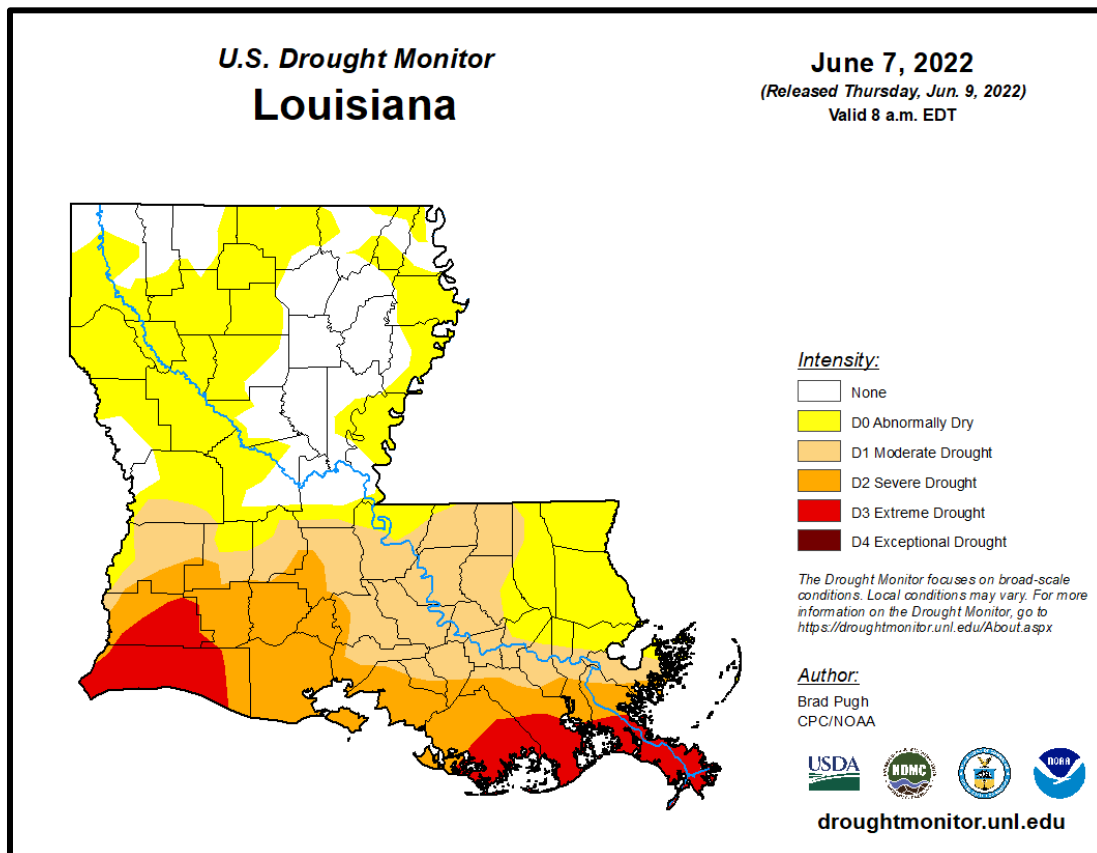


Figure 2-8: United States Drought Monitor for the State of Louisiana and its Parishes.
(Source: The National Drought Mitigation Center)

Location

Drought typically impacts a region and not one specific parish or jurisdiction. While the entire planning area can experience drought, the major impact of a drought event in Franklin Parish is on the agricultural community. The worst-case drought scenario for Franklin Parish would be an extreme drought (D3).

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Historically, there have been five drought incidents in Franklin Parish. Drought events have ranged from Mild to Extreme per the National Climatic Data Center. Since the last update in 2016, there has been one drought event within the boundaries of Franklin Parish. Below is a brief synopsis of that event:

Table 2-15: Historical Droughts in Franklin Parish since the 2016 Franklin Parish HMP Update.

Date	Extents	Drought Magnitude	Estimated Damages
October 2019	Lack of rainfall across the region has led to a severe drought across portions of Louisiana. This includes severe drought (D2) level in Franklin Parish.	D2	\$100,000

Frequency / Probability

Based on five drought events since 1990, the annual chance of occurrence of a drought event occurring within a given year is calculated at 17% for Franklin Parish.

Estimated Potential Loses

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been five drought events which have impacted Franklin Parish which resulted in limited to no damage to crops in the parish. When examining the drought hazard, the main impact will primarily be on the crops. The following table presents an analysis of agricultural exposure which are susceptible to droughts by type for Franklin Parish.

*Table 2-16: Agricultural Exposure by Crop Type for Droughts in Franklin Parish.
(Source: LSU AG Center 2018 Parish Totals)*

Agricultural Exposure by Type for Drought				
Cotton	Hay	Forestry	Sweet Potatoes	Wheat
\$11,451,111	\$437,114	\$879,516	19,691,134	\$8,757,901

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

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C: Critical Facilities](#) for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to drought.

Excessive Heat

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

However, temperature alone is insufficient to describe the stress placed on humans (as well as flora and fauna) in hot weather. It is crucial to consider the effect of relative humidity since it is essential to the body's ability to perspire and cool. Once air temperature reaches 95° F, perspiration becomes a very significant biophysical mechanism to ensure heat loss. Perspiration is ineffective as a cooling mechanism if the water cannot evaporate (i.e., sweating in high relative humidity is reduced as compared to during dry conditions). To communicate this relationship between temperature and humidity, the National Weather Service (NWS) developed the Heat Index (HI), which provides a warning system based on a combination of air temperature and relative humidity. The HI is presented in [Figure 2-9](#) and [Table 2-17](#) summarizes the HI risk levels and protective measures. The NWS devised the index for shady, light wind conditions, and thus advises that the HI value can be increased by as much as 15 F° if a person is in direct sunlight, and that strong winds of hot, dry air can be extremely hazardous.

Most heat disorders (e.g., sunburn, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke) occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat or has over-exercised considering age and physical condition. Other circumstances that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality. Seniors and children are most at risk from adverse heat effects. Excessive heat can also damage roads, bridges, pipelines, utilities, and railroads. High temperatures can be partially responsible for deflection of rails and related railroad accidents.

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

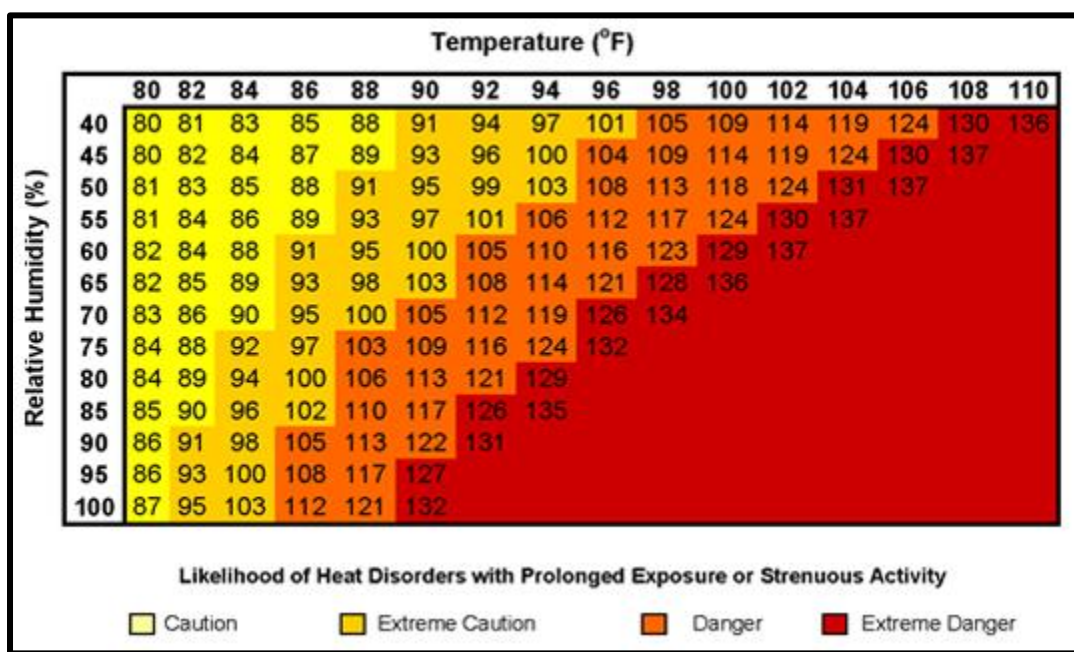


Figure 2-9: Heat Index Advisor based on Air Temperature (°F) and Relative Humidity.
(Source: National Weather Service)

Table 2-17: Summary of Heat Index Risk Levels with Protective Measures
(Source: National Weather Service)

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

Location

Excessive heat typically impacts a region and not one specific parish or jurisdiction. Because excessive heat is a climatological based hazard, it has the same probability of occurring in Franklin Parish as all of the adjacent parishes. The entire planning area of Franklin Parish is equally at risk for excessive heat. Based on historical data, the worst-case scenario for Franklin Parish involving excessive heat would be a high-risk level on the HI scale with temperatures ranging from 103°F to 115°F.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there has been one incident of an excessive heat event in Franklin Parish since 1990. Since the HMP update in 2016, there have been no excessive heat events within the boundaries of Franklin Parish.

Frequency / Probability

Based on historical data, the annual chance of occurrence of an excessive heat event occurring within a given year is calculated at less than 3% for Franklin Parish.

Estimated Potential Loses

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no excessive heat events which have impacted Franklin Parish resulting in injuries, deaths, or crop damages.

Vulnerability

See [*Appendix C: Critical Facilities*](#) for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to excessive heat.

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.

Historically, in Franklin Parish, all types of flooding events have historically been observed except for coastal flooding. For purposes of this assessment, ponding, flash flood, and urban flooding are considered to be flooding as a result of storm water from heavy precipitation thunderstorms

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

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

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

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

The 100-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 2-10](#).

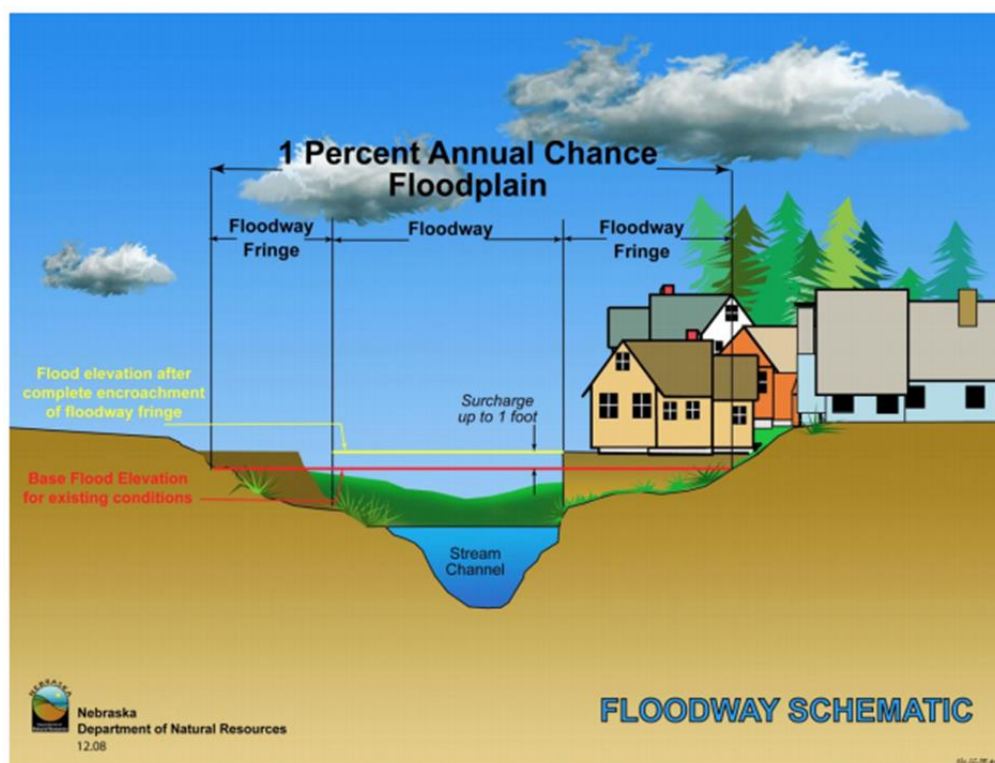


Figure 2-10: Schematic of 100-year Floodplain. The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe.

(Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)

A SFHA is the land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood (red line in [Figure 2-10](#)), 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 usually are not salvageable. Electrical appliances and gasoline engines will flood, making them worthless until they are professionally dried and cleaned.

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

Repetitive Loss Properties

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-18: Repetitive Loss Structures for Franklin Parish.

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	21	21	0	0	68	1,602,568	\$23,567
Baskin	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Gilbert	1	1	0	0	2	\$14,364	\$7,182
Winnsboro	6	6	0	0	22	\$410,888	\$18,677
Wisner	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	28	28	0	0	92	\$2,027,820	\$22,042

All 28 repetitive loss structure was geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structure was located. [Figure 2-11](#) shows the approximate location of the structure, while [Figure 2-12](#) shows where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures is located. Through the repetitive loss map, it is clear the primary concentrated area of repetitive loss structures is focused in and around the incorporated area of Winnsboro.

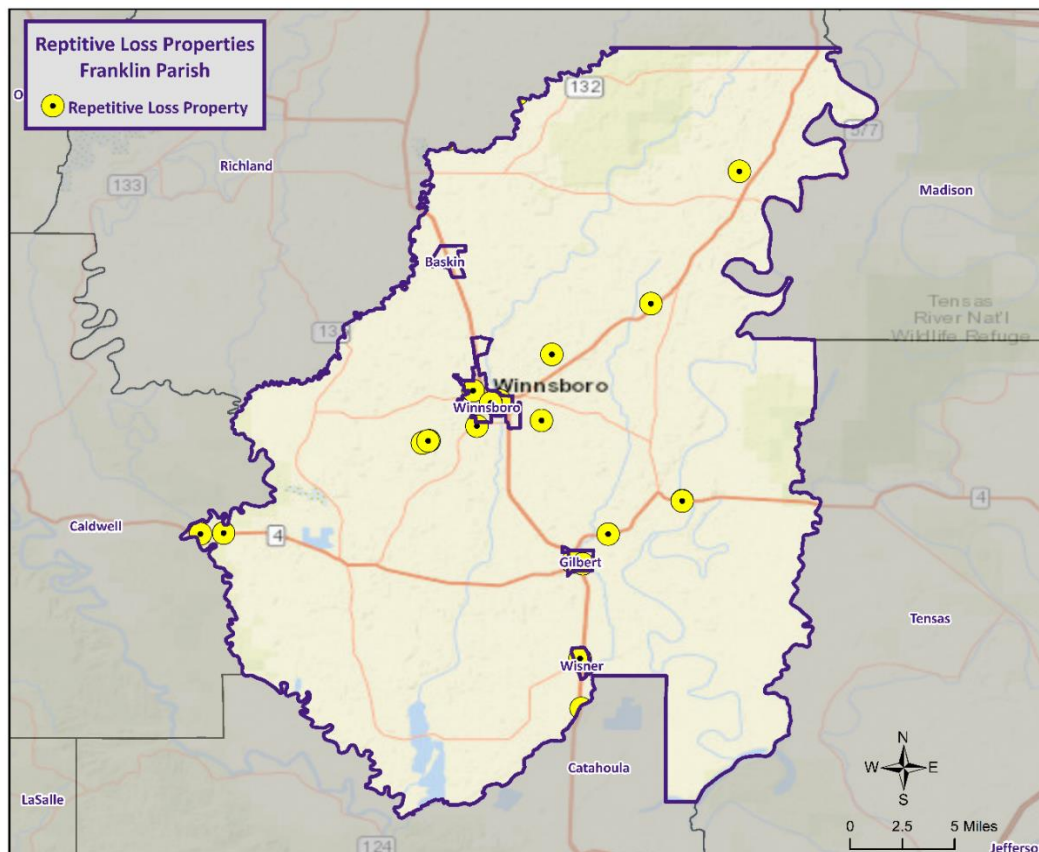


Figure 2-11: Repetitive Loss Properties in Franklin Parish.

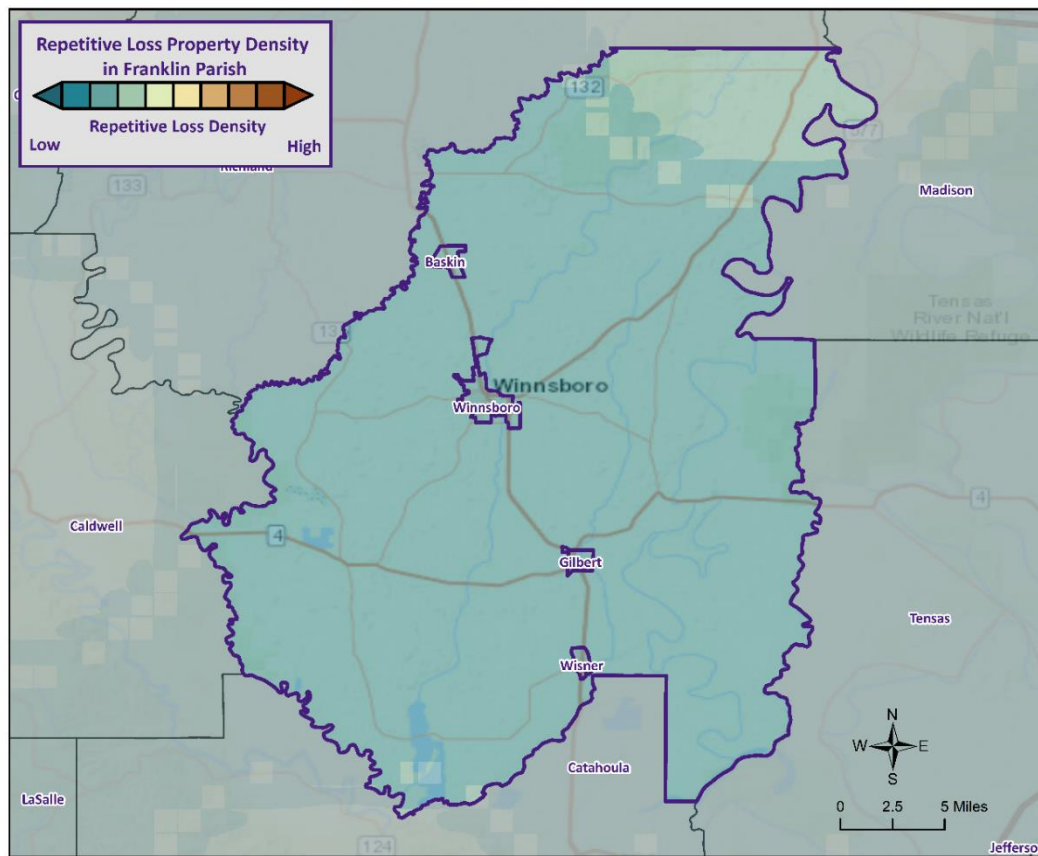


Figure 2-12: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in Franklin Parish.

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Franklin Parish has 341 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$266,313. Franklin Parish and the jurisdictions of Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner are all participants in the NFIP. Franklin Parish and all of its jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, and will continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions is provided in the tables to follow.

Table 2-19: Summary of NFIP Policies for Franklin Parish.

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Franklin Parish	233	\$54,462,200	\$133,345	183	\$3,632,512
Baskin	4	\$630,000	\$1,394	2	\$39,425
Gilbert	1	\$140,000	\$356	3	\$16,623
Winnsboro	99	\$19,944,600	\$126,065	69	\$1,242,976
Wisner	4	\$795,000	\$5,153	2	\$52,515
Total	341	\$75,971,800	\$266,313	259	\$4,984,051

Table 2-20: Summary of Community Flood Maps for Franklin Parish.

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220071#	Franklin Parish	5/31/1977	11/1/1985	10/5/2018	11/1/1985	No
220072#	Baskin, Village of	5/24/1974	9/1/1986	10/5/2018	9/1/1986	No
220073#	Gilbert, Village of	3/22/1974	9/3/1980	10/5/2018	9/3/1980	No
220074#	Winnsboro, City of	12/14/1973	9/1/1978	10/5/2018	9/1/1978	No
220075#	Wisner, Town of	3/29/1974	7/16/1980	10/5/2018	7/16/1980	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities dated April 1, 2022, neither Franklin Parish nor the incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner participate in the CRS program.

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 floods have often put themselves in perilous situations by entering flood waters that they believe to be safe, or by ignoring travel advisories.

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

Flooding in Franklin Parish

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

Flash Floods: Flash floods are characterized by a rapid rise in water level, high velocity, and large amounts of debris. They are 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, by definition, is river-based. Most of the riverine flooding problems occur when rivers crest at flood stage levels, causing extensive flooding in low-lying areas.

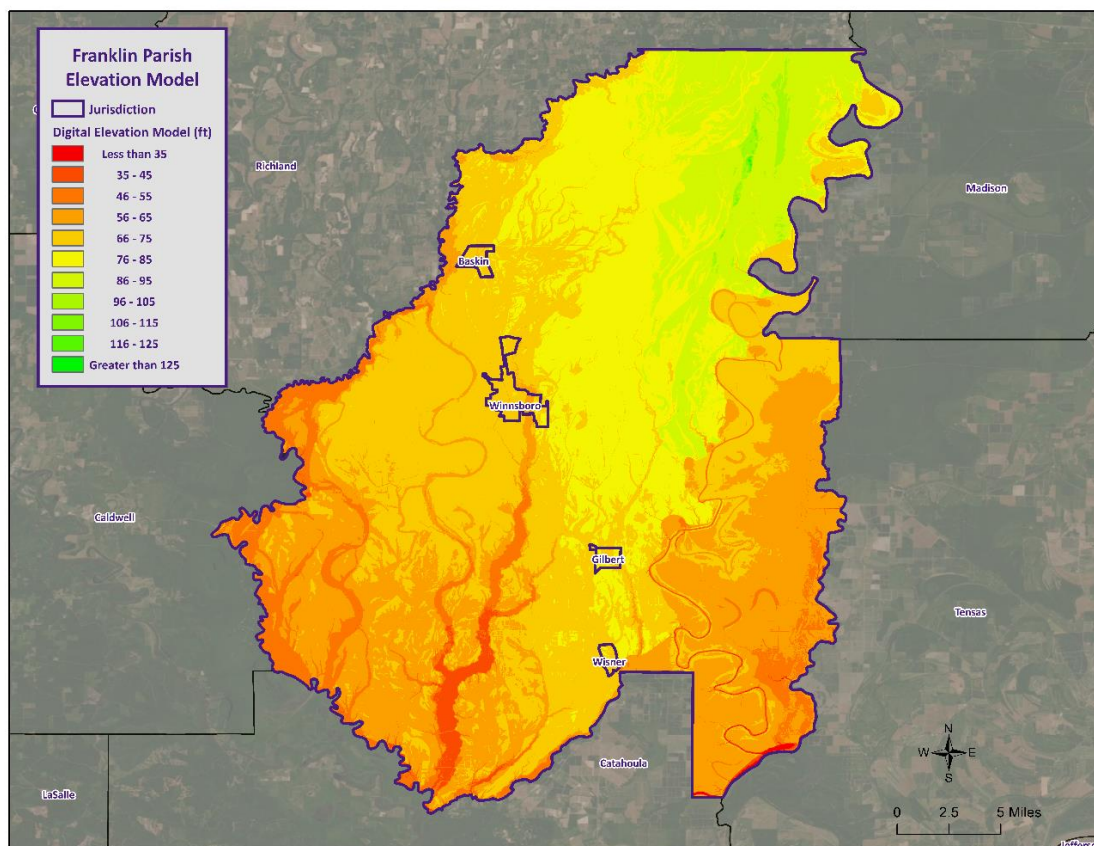


Figure 2-13: Elevation throughout Franklin Parish.

The digital elevation model (DEM) in the figure above for Franklin Parish is instructive in visualizing where the low-lying and high-risk areas are for the parish. Elevations in the parish range from less than 35 feet (NAVD88) to over 135 feet (NAVD88). The highest elevation in the parish is approximately 135 feet (NAVD88), located in the northeast section of the unincorporated area of the parish. These higher elevations are not representative of the elevations throughout the parish. The incorporated areas range in elevation from an average of 69 to 75 feet (NAVD88) with the incorporated area of Baskin having an average elevation of approximately 72 feet (NAVD88), Gilbert having an average elevation of 75 feet (NAVD88), Winnaboro having an average elevation of 69 feet (NAVD88), and Wisner has an average elevation of 75 feet (NAVD88).

Location

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

Based on previous flood events, the worst-case scenarios are based on several different types of flooding events. Storm water excesses and riverine flooding primarily affect the low-lying areas of the parish, and flood depths of up to four feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish. The

incorporated areas of Baskin and Winnsboro can expect flood depths up to three feet, while the incorporated areas of Gilbert and Wisner can expect flooding levels of approximately two feet.

The following is a flood zone map displaying 100- and 500-year flood zones for Franklin Parish:

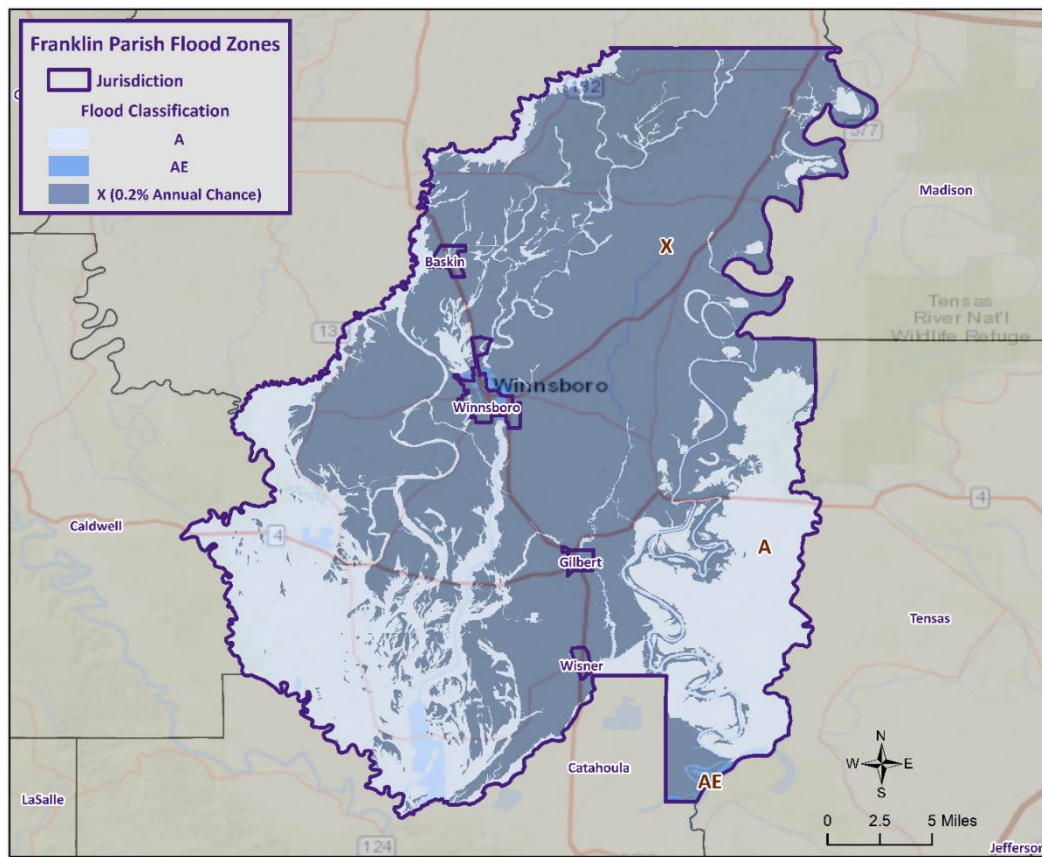


Figure 2-14: Franklin Parish Areas within the Flood Zones.

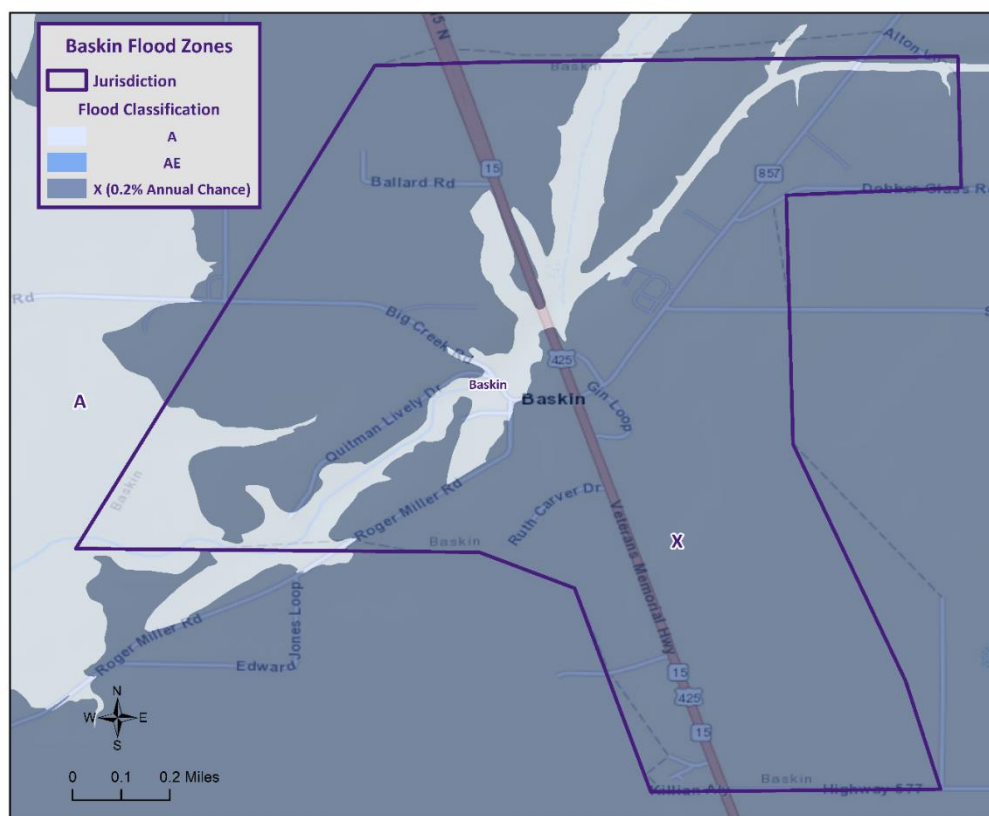


Figure 2-15: Baskin Areas within the Flood Zones.

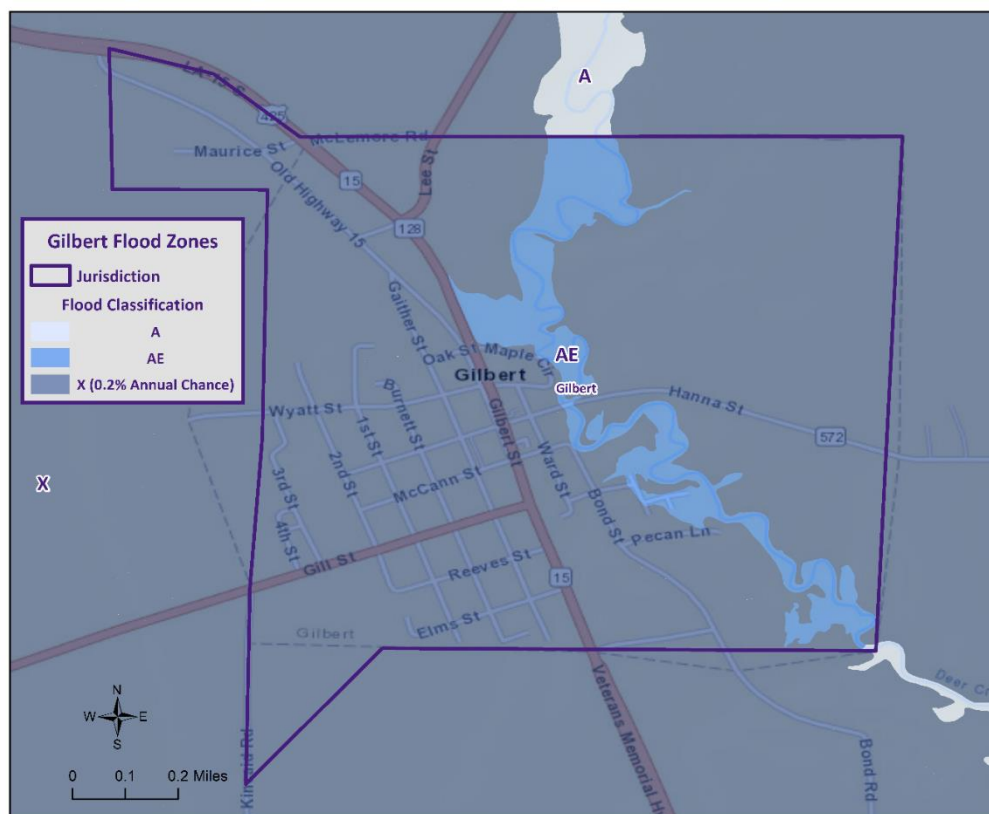


Figure 2-16: Gilbert Areas within the Flood Zones.

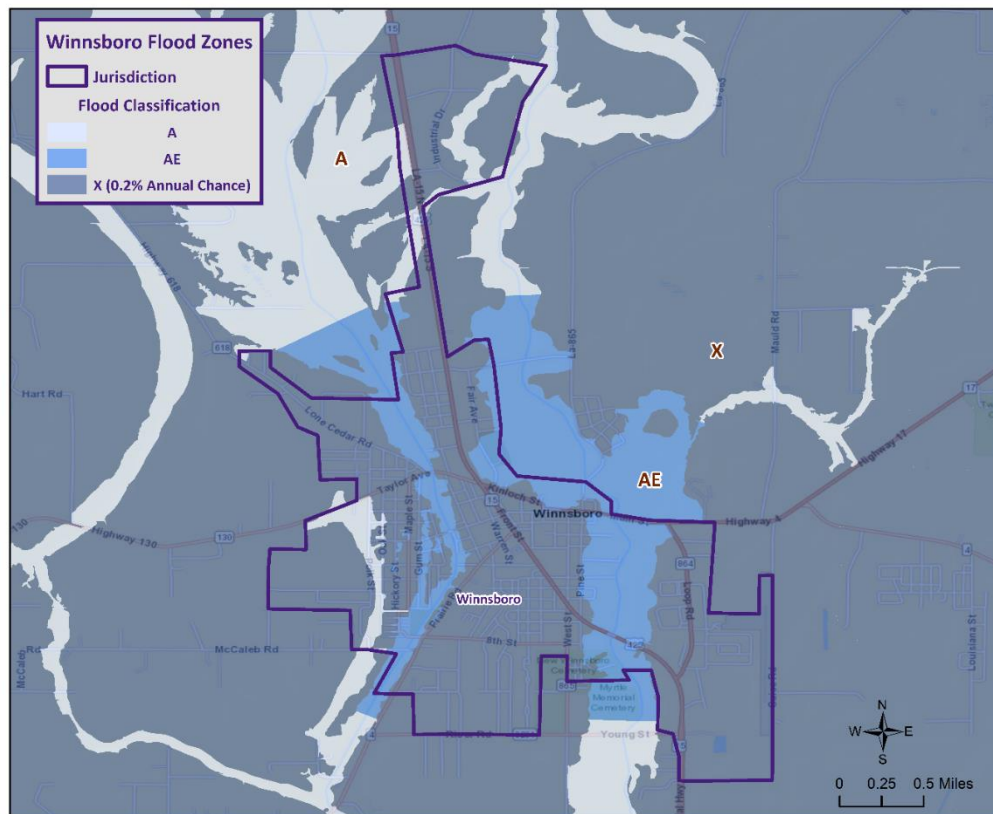


Figure 2-17: Winnsboro Areas within the Flood Zones.

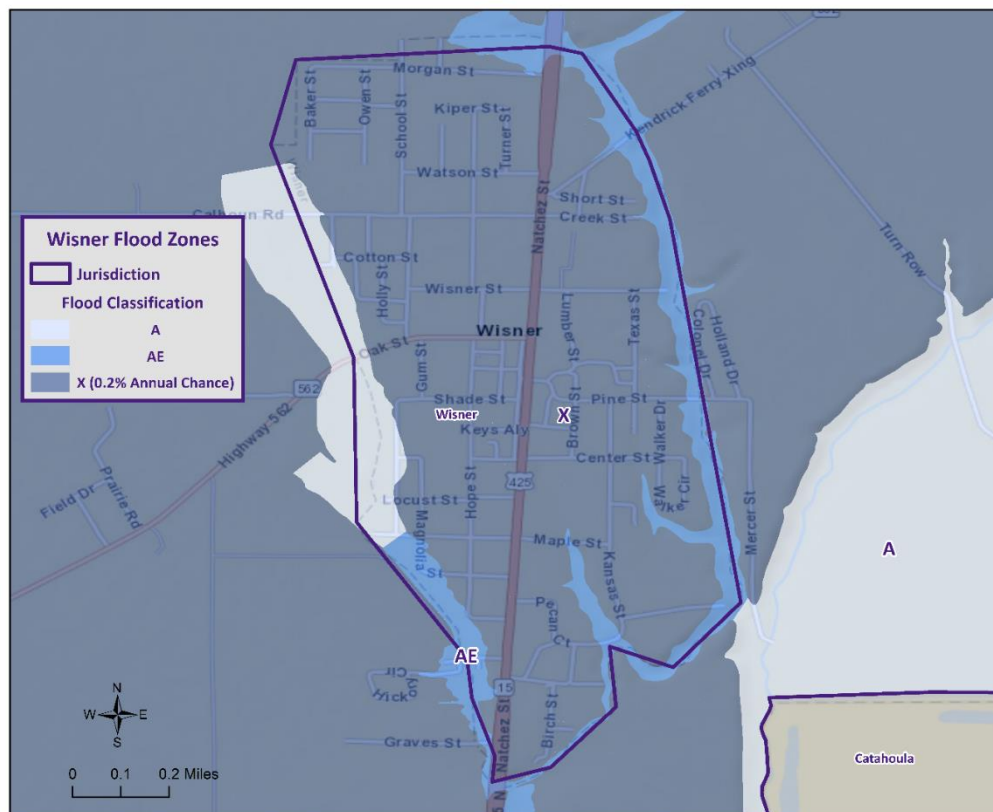


Figure 2-18: Wisner Areas within the Flood Zones.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 38 flooding events that have caused significant flooding in Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions between 1990 and 2020. Below is a brief synopsis of the flooding events which occurred since the last Franklin Parish HMP Update in 2016.

Table 2-21: Historical Floods in Franklin Parish with Locations since the 2016 Franklin Parish HMP Update.

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
February 21, 2018	Multiple roads were flooded across the parish.	Flash Flood	\$200,000	WISNER
February 22, 2018	Water was on Parish Line and College Roads.	Flash Flood	\$15,000	BAKERS
April 6, 2018	Flooding occurred at LA Highway 578 and 863.	Flash Flood	\$2,000	COMO
April 6, 2018	Flooding occurred on Hill Ridge Road.	Flash Flood	\$2,000	LONGVIEW
May 9, 2019	Two houses were flooded. Several roads were closed due to flash flooding including eight parish roads and a portion of LA Highway 572 near Bayou Macon.	Flash Flood	\$350,000	LORELEIN
April 22, 2020	Eight to ten inches of water covered roads in Gilbert and in Jigger.	Flash Flood	\$3,000	GILBERT

Frequency / Probability

The NCEI Storm Events Database identified 38 flooding events within the Franklin Parish planning area since 1990. The table below shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction.

Table 2-22: Annual Flood Probabilities for Franklin Parish.

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	60%	1 event every 1 to 2 years
Baskin	50%	1 event every 2 years
Gilbert	33%	1 event every 3 years
Winnsboro	53%	1 event every 1 to 2 years
Wisner	33%	1 event every 3 years

Based on historical record, the overall flooding probability for the entire Franklin Parish Planning area is 100% with 38 events occurring over a 30-year period.

Estimated Potential Losses

Using the Hazus Flood Model, the 100-year flood scenario, along with the Parish DFIRM, was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. *Table 2-23* shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

*Table 2-23: Estimated Losses in Franklin Parish from a 100-year Flood Event.
(Source: Hazus)*

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

The Hazus Flood model also provides a breakdown for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for Franklin Parish by sector are listed in the following table:

*Table 2-24: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Franklin Parish by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

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

*Table 2-25: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Baskin by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

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

Table 2-26: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Winnsboro by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

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

Threat to People

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

Table 2-27: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event.
(Source: Hazus)

Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Franklin Parish (Unincorporated)	14,118	5,369	38.0%
Baskin	254	71	28.0%
Gilbert	521	0	0.0%
Winnsboro	4,910	616	12.5%
Wisner	964	119	12.3%
Total	20,767	6,175	29.7%

The Hazus flood model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions in the following tables:

Table 2-28: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Franklin Parish.
(Source: Hazus)

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

Table 2-29: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Baskin.
(Source: Hazus)

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

Table 2-30: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Winnsboro.
(Source: Hazus)

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

Table 2-31: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Wisner.
(Source: Hazus)

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

Vulnerability

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

Levee Failure

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

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

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

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

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

The Mississippi River levee system is constantly monitored during high water events by federal, state, and parish officials. Any potential failure of the Mississippi River levee would be observed long before a failure took place. Once observed, it would be mitigated to prevent any failure in the levee. As a slowly developing hazard, there is significant lead time to warn and evacuate the population in the event of a potential failure. The more likely scenario involving a potential levee failure would be an overtopping event for a major precipitation event taking place during a tropical cyclone, similar to Tropical Storm Allison in 2001. An event of this nature is less likely to produce an early warning and most likely to subject more people to flooding,

Location

Levees play a vital role in protecting Franklin Parish from flooding, particularly floods caused by tropical cyclones. Several areas in the southeastern portion of the parish are protected by levees.

There is currently one levee alignment that exists within the parish:

- Sicily Island Louisiana System

This levee is tested anytime a high water event such as a tropical cyclone or heavy rain storm occurs. The Sicily Island Louisiana System levee located in Franklin Parish is shown in the following figure:

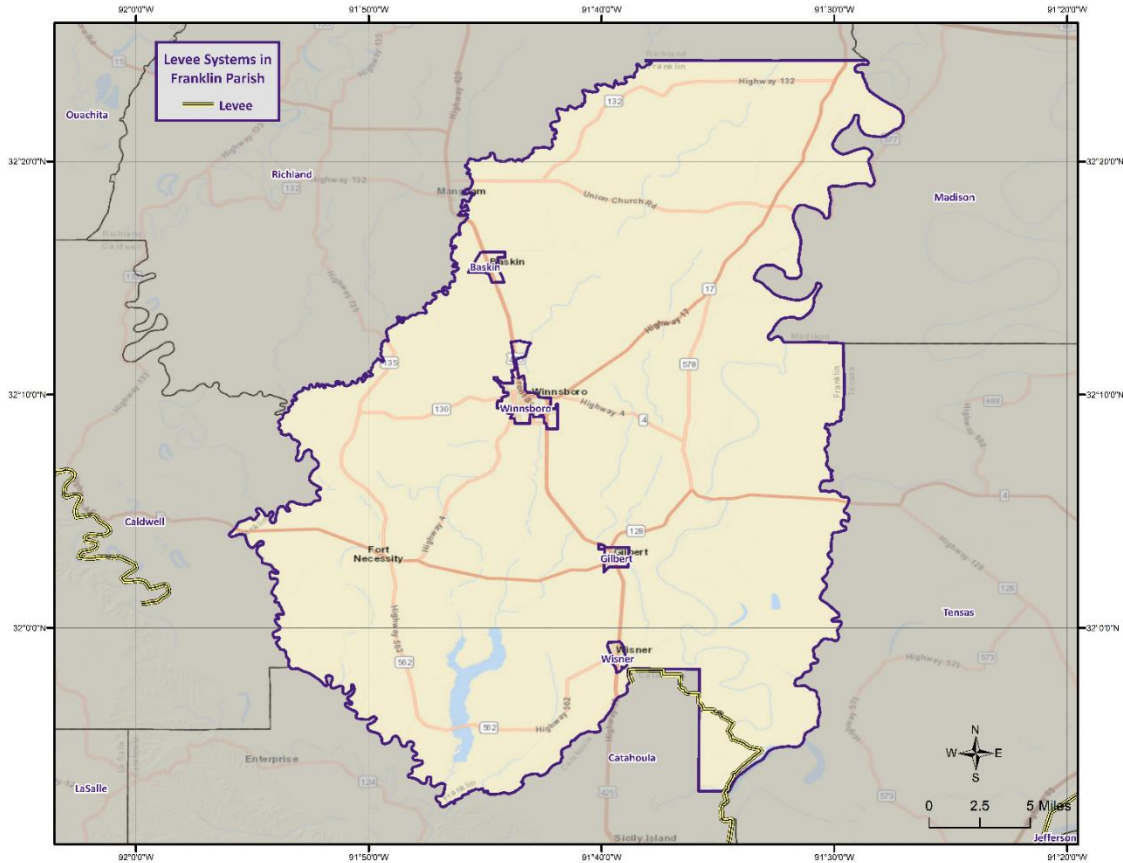


Figure 2-19: Levee Systems in Franklin Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The NCEI Storm Events Database does not record anthropogenic disasters such as levee failures; therefore, it was necessary to rely on local knowledge and media reports. Since the 2016 HMP Update, there have been no flooding events related to levee failure in Franklin Parish. As a worst-case scenario, the unincorporated area of Franklin Parish could expect to experience flood depths of 10 to 20 feet in the event of a levee failure. The extent of the flooding is unknown; therefore, a data deficiency is declared at this time.

Frequency / Probability

It is nearly impossible to predict and model levee failure and its impacts on Franklin Parish. Due to the unpredictability of levee failures, it is calculated that the probability of a levee failure is less than 1% annually for the unincorporated areas Franklin Parish and the incorporated area of Wisner. The incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, and Winnsboro are not impacted by levee failure.

Estimated Potential Loses

Determining the annualized loss as a result of levee failure is difficult in Franklin Parish due to availability of data related to past levee failure events. The National Levee Database (NLD) was utilized to determine the levee systems within Franklin Parish, the risk level, and populace/infrastructure at risk. The NLD is a congressional authorized database that documents levees in the United States and is maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The following table provides a list of the levee systems in Franklin Parish and the risk associated with each system.

Table 2-32: Levee Systems and Risk Associated with each System in Franklin Parish and Surrounding Parishes.

(Source: National Levee Database)

System	Length (Miles)	People at Risk	Structures at Risk	Property Value at Risk	Overall Risk
Sicily Island Louisiana System	58.04	1,646	984	\$288 M	Low

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C: Critical Facilities](#) for parish and municipality building exposure to levee failures.

Sinkholes

Sinkholes are areas of ground—varying in size from a few square feet to hundreds of acres and reaching in depth from 1 to more than 100 ft.—with no natural external surface drainage. Sinkholes are usually found in karst terrain—that is, areas where limestone, carbonate rock, salt beds, and other water-soluble rocks lie below the Earth’s surface. Karst terrain is marked by the presence of other uncommon geologic features such as springs, caves, and dry streambeds that lose water into the ground. In general, sinkholes form gradually (in the case of cover subsidence sinkholes), but they can also occur suddenly (in the case of cover-collapse sinkholes).

Sinkhole formation is a very simple process. Whenever water is absorbed through soil, encounters water-soluble bedrock, and then begins to dissolve it, sinkholes start to form. The karst rock dissolves along cracks; as the fissures grow, soil and other particles fill the gaps, loosening the soil above the bedrock. Figure 1 illustrates the development of a cover subsidence sinkhole. As the soil sinks from the surface, a depression forms, which draws in more water, funneling it down to the water-soluble rock. The increase of water and soil in the rock pushes open the cracks, again drawing more soil and water into it. This positive feedback loop continues, unless clay plugs into the cracks in the bedrock, at which time a pond may form. A sudden cover-collapse sinkhole occurs when the topsoil above dissolving bedrock does not sink, but forms a bridge over the soil that is sinking beneath it. Underground soil continues to fill the bedrock fissures, until finally the soil bridge collapses and fills the void beneath it.

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

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

Location

Currently, there are three identifiable salt dome locations in Franklin Parish. *Figure 2-20* displays the location of the salt domes with their relative location to the nearest jurisdiction. All of these salt domes are located in the unincorporated areas of Franklin Parish. At this time, there are no sinkholes in or near the incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner, but the salt domes will continue to be monitored.

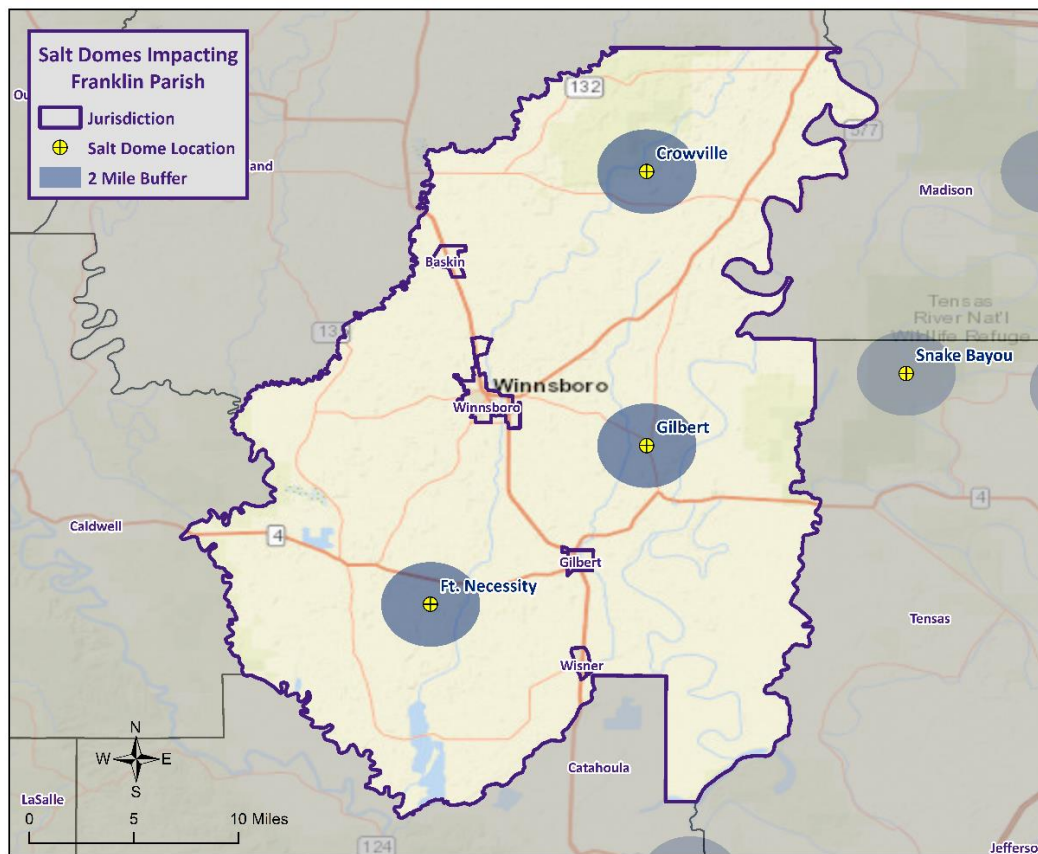


Figure 2-20: Salt Dome Locations in Franklin Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

There has been no recorded incident of a sinkhole or salt dome collapse in Franklin Parish to date. While the exact length and depth of a sinkhole caused by a salt dome collapse is unknown, it is theorized based on the average size of salt domes that the parish could expect a sinkhole approximately 35 acres in size and approximately 75 feet deep.

Frequency / Probability

Based on historical data for the past 30-years, there has been no recorded incident of a sinkhole formation or salt dome collapse in Franklin Parish. The annual chance of occurrence based on this historical data is calculated at less than 1%.

Estimated Potential Losses

The three salt domes were analyzed to determine the number of people and houses that are potentially susceptible to losses from a sinkhole materializing from one of the salt domes. The table on the next page is based on conducting a two-mile buffer around the center of the salt dome. The values were determined by querying the 2010 U.S. Census block data to determine the number of houses and people located within two miles of the salt dome. Critical facilities were also analyzed to determine if they fell within the two-mile buffer of the salt dome. Total value for all occupancy group from Hazus was used to estimate a total loss of all facilities that were within two miles of the salt dome.

*Table 2-33: Estimated Potential Losses from a Sinkhole formation.
(Source: U.S. 2010 Census Data and Hazus)*

Salt Dome Name	Total Building Exposure	Critical Infrastructure Exposure	Number of People Exposed	Number of Houses Exposed
Crowville	\$9,462,000	0	392	164
Ft. Necessity	\$20,637,000	1	647	267
Gilbert	\$9,258,000	0	273	123

The salt dome that poses the greatest risk to Franklin Parish is the Ft. Necessity salt dome. Within the two mile buffer for the Ft. Necessity salt dome is a total of 267 homes, 647 people, and one critical infrastructure facility.

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C: Critical Facilities](#) for parish and municipality building exposure to a sinkhole hazard.

Thunderstorms

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Hail of 1 inch in diameter or larger
- Wind gusts to 58 mph or greater
- One or more tornadoes

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

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

[Hazard Description](#)

[Hailstorms](#)

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

Table 2-34: 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 2-35: Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters and their Everyday Description.

(Source: National Weather Service)

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

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

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

High Winds

In general, high winds can occur in a number of different ways, within and without thunderstorms. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) distinguishes these as shown in *Table 2-36*.

Table 2-36: 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 mountainous areas of Louisiana where they occur. Nor'easters are cyclonic events that have at most a peripheral effect on Louisiana, and none associated with high winds. Winds associated with hurricanes and tornadoes will be considered in their respective sections.

Table 2-37 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 2-37: Beaufort Wind Scale.
(Source: NOAA's SPC)

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

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

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

Lightning

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

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

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

Table 2-38: 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

Hailstorms are a meteorological phenomenon that can occur anywhere. Therefore, the entire planning area for Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions are equally at risk for hailstorms. The worst-case scenario for hailstorms is hail up to a 2.75" diameter.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 82 hail incidents in Franklin Parish. Hailstorm diameters have ranged from 0.75 inches to 2.75 inches per the National Climatic Data Center since 1990. The most frequently recorded hail sizes have been 1-inch in diameter. There have been four significant hailstorm events in Franklin Parish since the 2016 Franklin Parish HMP update. The next page contains a brief synopsis of those events.

Table 2-39: Previous Occurrences for Hailstorm Events since the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.
(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database)

Date	Hail Size (inches)	Property Damage	Crop Damage
March 27, 2017	1	\$0	\$0
March 27, 2017	1	\$0	\$0
April 12, 2020	1	\$0	\$0
April 22, 2020	1.25	\$5,000	\$0

Frequency

Hailstorms occur frequently within Franklin Parish with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 100% based on the records for the past 30 years (1990 – 2020). *Figure 2-21* displays the density of hailstorm events in Franklin Parish, while *Figure 2-22* provides an overview of hailstorm size based on location.

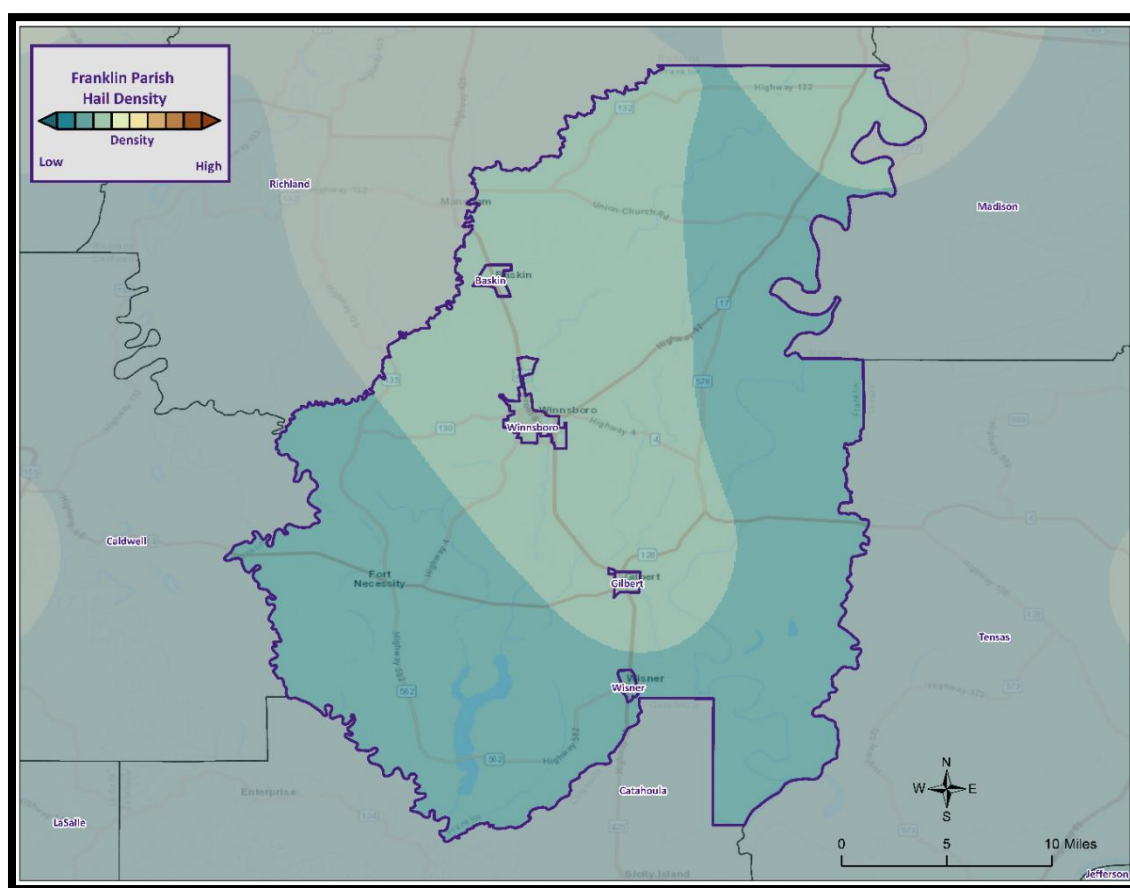


Figure 2-21: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2020.

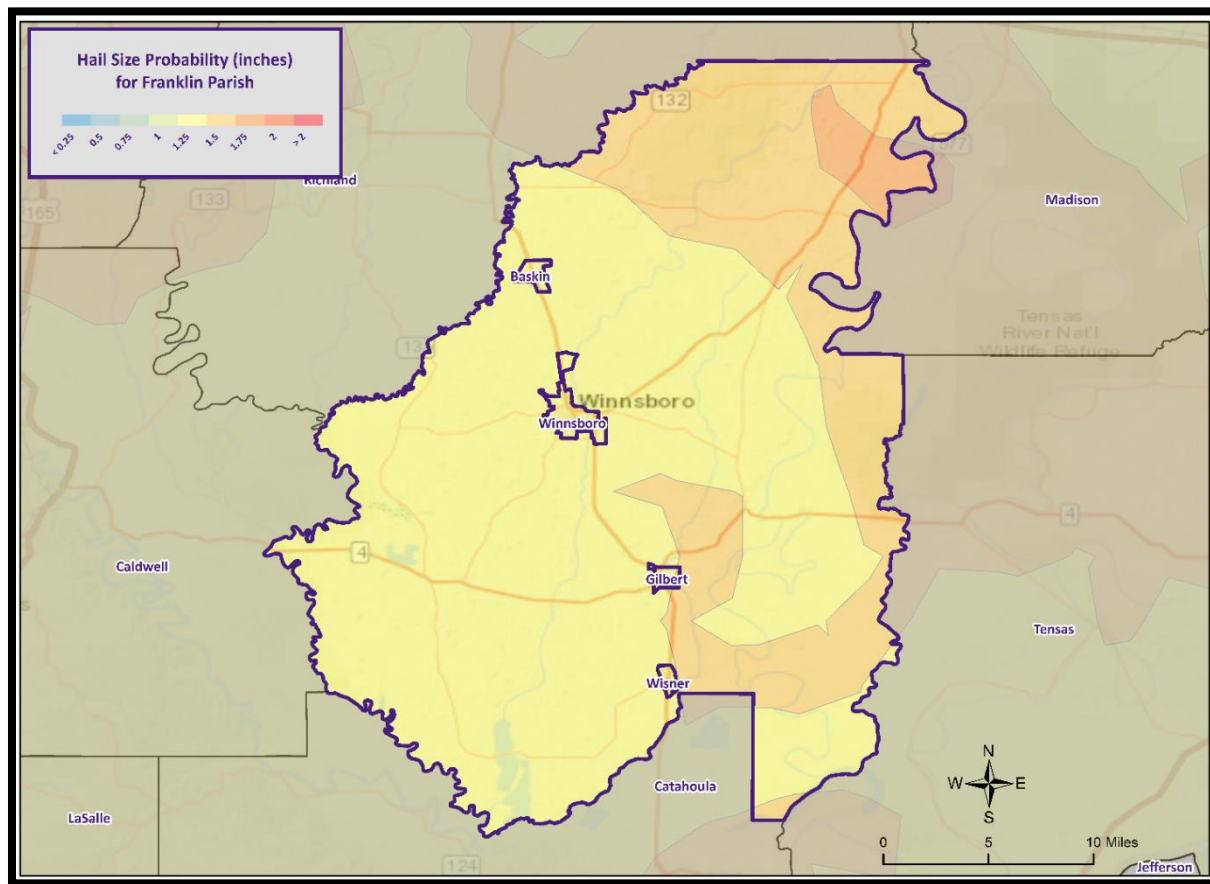


Figure 2-22: Hail Size Probability in Inches for Franklin Parish.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been 82 significant hail events that have resulted in property damages according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled approximately \$1,333,000. To estimate the potential losses of a hailstorm 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 the NCEI Storm Events Database (1990 – 2020). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$44,433 and \$16,256 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Franklin Parish:

Table 2-40: Estimated Annual Losses Franklin Parish and its Jurisdictions Resulting from Hailstorms.

Estimated Potential Annual Losses from Hailstorms				
Unincorporated Area	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
\$30,207	\$543	\$1,115	\$10,505	\$2,063

There have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of a hail events over the 30-year record.

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C: Critical Facilities](#) for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to hailstorms.

*High Winds**Location*

Because high winds are a meteorological phenomenon that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area for Franklin Parish is equally at risk from high winds. The worst-case scenario for thunderstorm high wind is wind speeds of approximately 100 mph.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 189 thunderstorm high wind events in Franklin Parish. The high wind events ranged in windspeeds between 49 mph and 100 mph per the National Climatic Data Center since 1990. There have been 18 high wind speed events which impacted the Franklin Parish Planning area since the 2016 Franklin Parish HMP update. Below is a brief synopsis of those events.

Table 2-41: Previous Occurrences for Thunderstorm High Wind Events since the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database)

Date	Wind Speed (mph)	Property Damage	Crop Damage
January 2, 2017	62	\$20,000	\$0
May 28, 2017	69	\$35,000	\$0
March 28, 2018	58	\$10,000	\$0
March 28, 2018	58	\$5,000	\$0
April 6, 2018	58	\$5,000	\$0
December 27, 2018	58	\$10,000	\$0
December 27, 2018	58	\$10,000	\$0
December 27, 2018	58	\$5,000	\$0
April 7, 2019	58	\$8,000	\$0
May 8, 2019	58	\$10,000	\$0
May 9, 2019	63	\$20,000	\$0
May 19, 2019	58	\$10,000	\$0
June 24, 2019	61	\$20,000	\$0
June 24, 2019	61	\$30,000	\$0
January 11, 2020	58	\$3,000	\$0
April 22, 2020	58	\$10,000	\$0
April 22, 2020	58	\$10,000	\$0
April 22, 2020	58	\$10,000	\$0
April 22, 2020	58	\$5,000	\$0
May 8, 2020	58	\$2,000	\$0
May 23, 2020	58	\$15,000	\$0
May 25, 2020	58	\$5,000	\$0

Frequency

High winds are a fairly common occurrence within Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions, with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 100% based on the records for the past 30 years (1990 – 2020). *Figure 2-23* displays the thunderstorm wind speed probability for Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions.

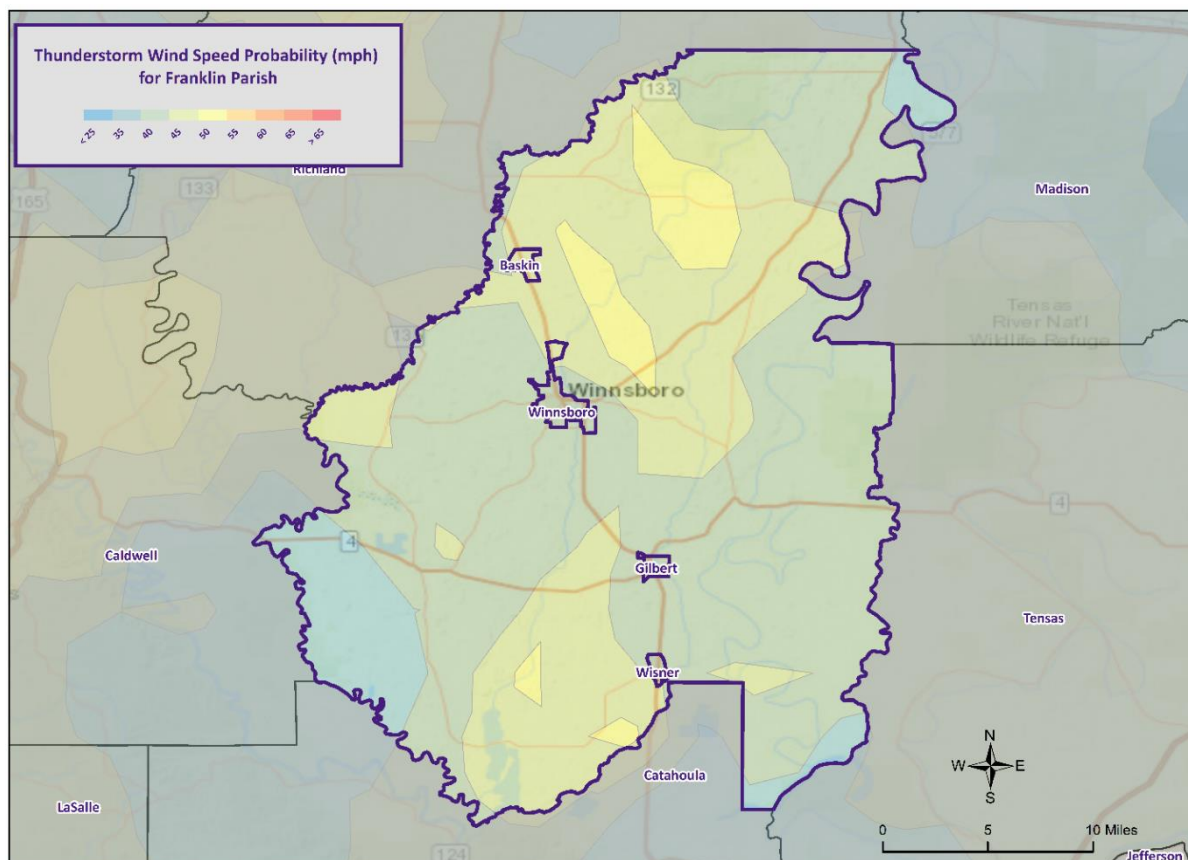


Figure 2-23: Thunderstorm High Wind Speed Probability in Miles Per Hour for Franklin Parish.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been 189 significant wind events that have resulted in property damages according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$5,037,000. To estimate the potential losses of a wind event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events were divided by the total number of years of available wind data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1990 – 2020). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$167,900 and \$26,651 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Franklin Parish:

Table 2-42: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Franklin Parish resulting from Wind Damage.

Estimated Potential Annual Losses from High Winds				
Unincorporated Area	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
\$114,143	\$2,054	\$4,212	\$39,697	\$7,794

There have been two injuries and no fatalities as a result of a thunderstorm high wind event over the 30-year record.

Vulnerability

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

Lightning

Location

Like hail and high winds, lightning is a meteorological phenomenon that can occur anywhere within the Franklin Parish planning area. The worst-case scenario for lightning events is a lightning activity level of 4 which is approximately 16 to 25 lightning strikes every 15 minutes.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Historically, there have been six lightning events in Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions between the years 1990 and 2020. Since the last HMP update, there have been no significant lightning events within the boundaries of Franklin Parish.

Frequency

Lightning can strike anywhere and is produced by every thunderstorm, so the chance of lightning occurring in Franklin Parish is high. However, lightning that meets the definition that is used by the NCEI Storm Events Database that results in damages to property and injury or death to people is a less likely event. Franklin Parish experienced two significant lightning events between the years 1990 and 2020 resulting in a 20% annual chance of occurrence.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been six significant lightning event that has resulted in property damages according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damages associated with this storm has totaled approximately \$370,020. 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 lightning data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1990 – 2020). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$12,334 and \$61,670 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for Franklin Parish:

Table 2-43: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Franklin Parish resulting from Lightning Damage.

Estimated Potential Annual Losses from Lightning				
Unincorporated Area	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
\$8,385	\$151	\$309	\$2,916	\$573

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there has been one injury and no fatalities as a result of lightning in Franklin Parish.

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C: Critical Facilities](#) for parish and municipality building exposure to lightning hazards.

Tornadoes

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

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed; wind speed is then derived and estimated. This contrasts with the Saffir-Simpson scale used for hurricane classification, which is based on measured wind speed. *Table 2-44* 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 2-44: 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 2-45: 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 with definitions of each:

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

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

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

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

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extent

The NCEI Storm Events Database reports a total of 13 tornadoes or waterspouts occurring within the boundaries of Franklin Parish since 1990, ranging in extent from F0 to F2 under the Fujita Scale and EF0 to EF2 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale. Franklin Parish can expect future tornadoes up to an EF2 under the Enhanced Fujita Scale as a worst-case scenario.

The most destructive tornado to impact Franklin Parish was an EF2 tornado which occurred on April 2, 2017. The tornado was responsible for over \$300,000 in damage and three injuries. The tornado touched down along Willie Hall Road and continued northeast to Ellis Lane. Several trees were snapped, shingle roofs destroyed, and it destroyed one home completely built on blocks. Since the 2016 HMP Update, seven tornadoes have occurred within the boundaries of Franklin Parish. The next page contains a list and brief description of the impact for the events.

Table 2-46: Historical Tornadoes in Franklin Parish with Locations since the 2016 Update.

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
April 2, 2017	<p>1.24 mile path with a width of 1,232 yards. This tornado touched down just to the west in Caldwell Parish before crossing into western Franklin Parish. A tornadic debris signature (TDS) was noted from the KULM radar. The tornado was quite wide at this point, nearly 1200 yards or three-quarters of a mile. It crossed Highway 4, snapping numerous trees in the path and tearing tin off the roof of a home. The tornado continued north-northeast back into Caldwell Parish. Wooded area prevented further access to this region but damage was seen through the distance. The TDS was still noted from the KULM radar through this area. The tornado continued north-northeast, moving back into Richland Parish, crossing LR Hatton Road, before crossing into a wooded area and the Franklin-Richland Parish line. The tornado continued north-northeast over Maple Ridge Road, Sligo Road and Goldmine Road. Numerous large trees were snapped and uprooted all through this area. The tornado then crossed LA Highway 135, where a couple of trees were snapped, before lifting shortly after crossing the road. Maximum winds were 110 mph.</p>	\$20,000	Mason	EF1
April 2, 2017	<p>3.37 mile path with a width of 1,232 yards. This tornado touched down just to the west in Caldwell Parish before crossing into western Franklin Parish. A tornadic debris signature (TDS) was noted from the KULM radar. The tornado was quite wide at this point, nearly 1200 yards or three-quarters of a mile. It crossed Highway 4, snapping numerous trees in the path and tearing tin off the roof of a home. The tornado continued north-northeast back into Caldwell Parish. Wooded area prevented further access to this region but damage was seen through the distance. The TDS was still noted from the KULM radar through this area. The tornado continued north-northeast, moving back into Richland Parish, crossing LR Hatton Road, before crossing into a wooded area and the Franklin-Richland Parish line. The tornado continued north-northeast over Maple Ridge Road, Sligo Road and Goldmine Road. Numerous large trees were snapped and uprooted all through this area. The tornado then crossed LA Highway 135, where a couple of trees were snapped, before lifting shortly after crossing the road. Maximum winds were 110 mph.</p>	\$50,000	Liddieville	EF1

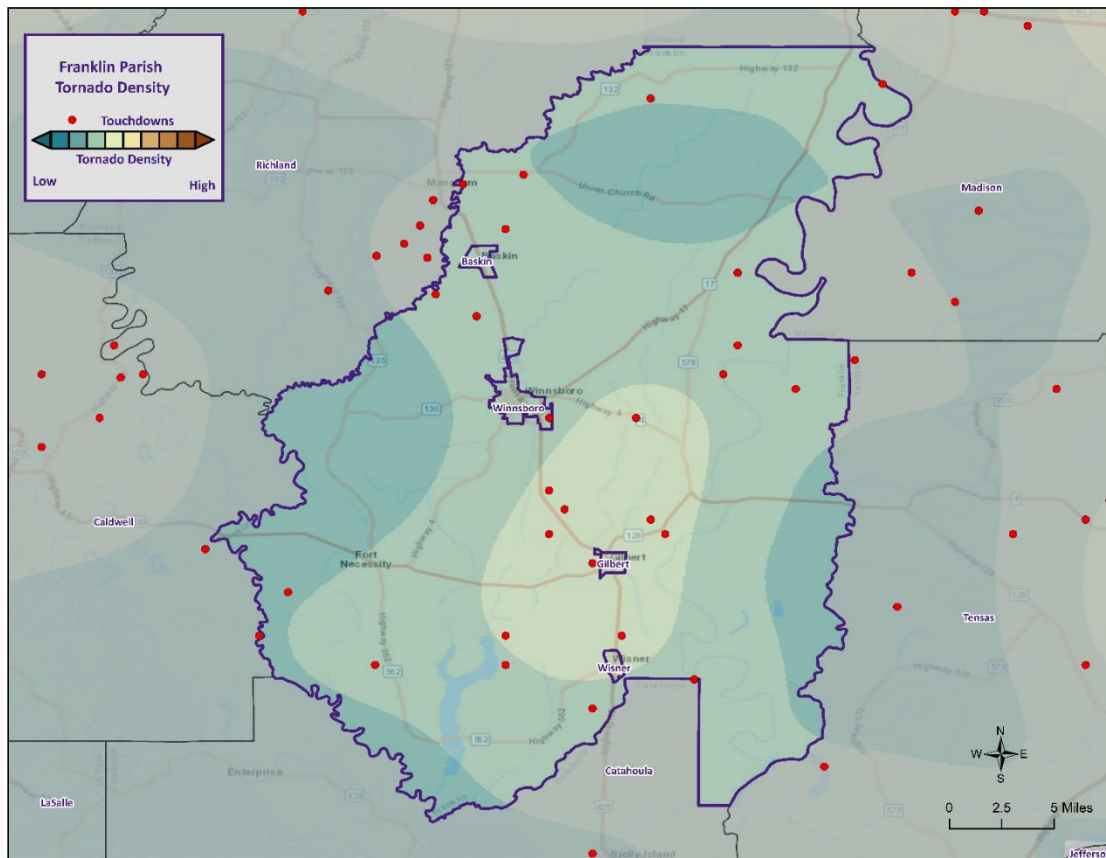
Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
April 2, 2017	0.99 mile path with a width of 600 yards. This tornado started off of Newlight Road in Richland Parish where it snapped a few large branches. The tornado continued north along Newlight Road where it continued to snap trees along the way. The tornado turned northeast towards Highway 425 where it snapped a power pole along with a few more trees. The tornado continued northeast across Sayre Lake Road snapping trees. This tornado continued northeast into Franklin Parish, where it crossed Punchard Road and destroyed a mobile home and also snapped more trees. The tornado continued across the intersection of Punchard Road and LA Highway 132 where it took the shingles off of a mobile home. The tornado ended just north of LA Highway 132, snapping a couple of more trees. Max winds were 105 mph.	\$150,000	Big Creek	EF1
April 2, 2017	5.83 mile path with a width of 616 yards. The tornado began along Willie Hall Road, where it caused some uprooted trees and minor roof damage to a shed. The tornado continued northeast and reached its strongest and widest as it crossed Ellis Lane. Here it snapped several trees and caused some shingle damage to a couple of roofs. Also along this road is where it caused EF2 type damage to two homes. One was a home that was built on some blocks that was totally destroyed, as well as a horse trailer flipped. It was in this location where one of the injuries occurred to a woman in the home. Next door, a mobile home was tossed about 10 feet from its original location. A couple of power poles were also broken in this location. The tornado continued northeast and caused additional tree damage, with snapped hardwood trees. A home along Lishman Road sustained roof damage and a small trailer was tossed, as well as additional tree damage. As the tornado tracked across Louisiana Highway 4, it broke a couple of power poles. The tornado lifted along Louisiana 863. Maximum winds were 115 mph.	\$300,000	Chase	EF2
March 28, 2018	1.29 mile path with a width of 450 yards. This tornado began around the intersection of Bill Taylor Road and Augustus Road. The tornado was videoed as it continued east northeast across a field north of Bill Taylor Road, where it overturned an irrigation pivot. The tornado then crossed Middle Road, flipping a mobile home on its side and atop a vehicle. Four occupants of the mobile home sustained minor	\$30,000	Big Creek	EF1

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
	injuries. Numerous trees were snapped at this location as well. The tornado reached its widest point as it continued eastward across Newlight Road, causing minor damage to two mobile homes and a shed, and damaging the roof of another house. The tornado then crossed Big Creek into Franklin Parish, and ended as it crossed US Highway 425 just north of Baskin. Here, trees were damaged and a home sustained minor damage. The maximum estimated wind speed of the entire path was 105mph with the highest wind speed in Franklin Parish being 95mph.			
March 28, 2018	3.86 mile path with a width of 400 yards. This tornado began along LA Highway 132 near the intersection with Union Church Road and Highway 857. It tracked northeast across a farm, overturning an irrigation pivot. It then paralleled Highway 132 from around Bobby Woods Road and Piney Woods Road north northeastward. Several sheds were damaged or destroyed in this area, and several trees were snapped or uprooted. A home received roof damage as well. The tornado lifted along Highway 132 before reaching Frazier Road. The maximum estimated wind speed was 100mph.	\$90,000	Baskin	EF1
November 26, 2019	7.02 mile path with a width of 700 yards. This tornado began on Roger Miller Road as it snapped the tops of several hardwood trees. It continued to trek northeast across Big Creek Road where multiple hardwood trees were uprooted and several large limbs were snapped. A one-story residence lost the majority of its shingles on the backside of the residence, whilst it also snapped two wooden power poles. It continued to uproot and snap hardwood trees on JL Taylor Road in addition to peeling off some of metal roof from a metal outdoor shed. The tornado gained strength as it pushed northeast across Ballard Road, pushing a mobile home off of its cinder blocks and moving the Union Chapel Church four-feet from its original position, all the while snapping and uprooting multiple hardwood trees. The worst destruction along the aforementioned road occurred with a larger mobile home where it rolled several feet and was completely demolished. It crossed US Highway 425 uprooting trees and when it moved northeast of US Highway 425 across Hemphill Road, it rolled and destroyed a small mobile home where one injury and one fatality were reported. The fatality	\$120,000	Baskin	EF2

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
	occurred several weeks after this tornadic event due to sustained injuries. It lifted along LA Highway 825 just south of LA Highway 132/Bienville Trace Scenic Byway, but not before uprooting and snapping multiple hardwood trees along LA Highway 825. Maximum winds were 120 mph.			

Frequency / Probability

Tornadoes occur frequently within Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 43% based on the records for the past 30 years (1990 – 2020). *Figure 2-24* displays the density of tornado touchdowns in Franklin Parish and neighboring parishes.



*Figure 2-24: Location and Density of Tornadoes to Touchdown in Franklin Parish.
(Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)*

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been 13 tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage. The total damage from the actual claims for property is approximately \$995,000 with an average cost of \$76,538 per tornado event. When annualizing the total cost over the 30-year record, total annual losses based on tornadoes are estimated to be \$33,167. The table on the next page provide an annual estimate of potential losses for Franklin Parish.

Table 2-47 Estimated Annual Losses for Tornadoes in Franklin Parish.

Estimated Annual Losses for Tornadoes				
Unincorporated Area	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
\$22,548	\$406	\$832	\$7,842	\$1,540

Table 2-48 presents an analysis of building exposure that are susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for Franklin Parish along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

Table 2-48: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in Franklin Parish.
(Source: Hazus)

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

The Parish has suffered through a total of 13 events in which tornadoes or waterspouts have accounted for three injuries and one fatality during this 30-year period.

In accessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 18.4% of all housing in Franklin Parish consists of manufactured housing. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in Figure 2-25.

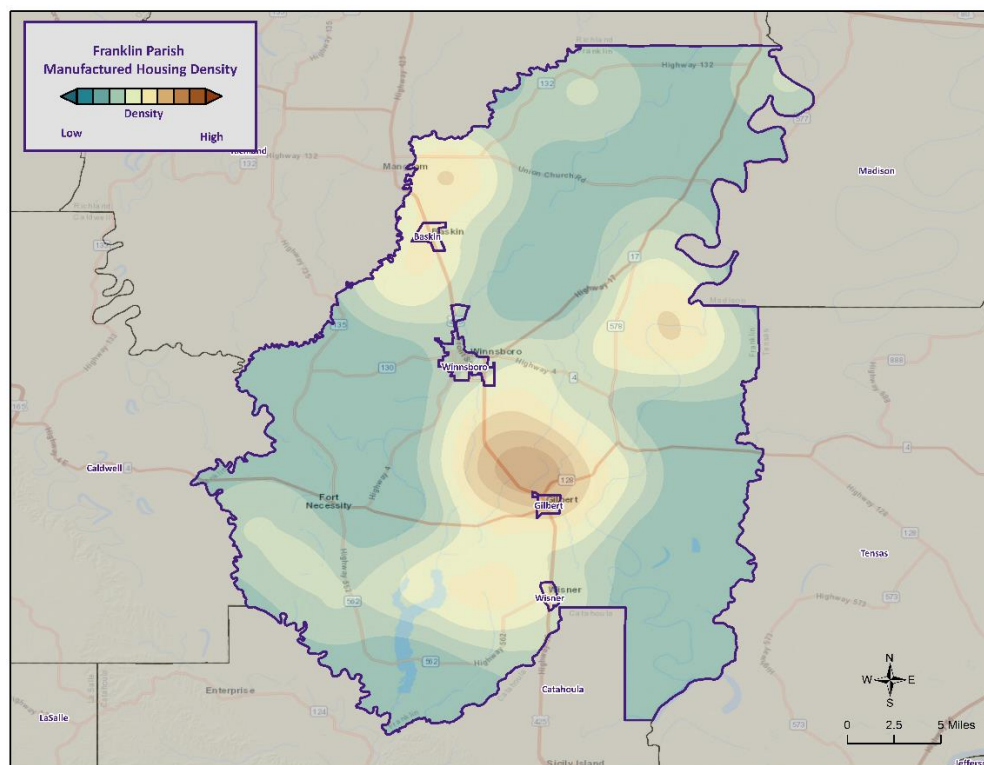


Figure 2-25: Location and Approximate Number of Units in Manufactured Housing Locations throughout Franklin Parish.

Vulnerability

See *Appendix C: Critical Facilities* for parish and municipality building exposure to tornadoes.

Tropical Cyclones

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

Table 2-49: 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 freshwater intrusions from storm surge send animals, such as snakes, into areas occupied by humans.

[Location](#)

Tropical cyclones are the single biggest threat to Louisiana. With any single tropical cyclone event having the potential to devastate multiple parishes at once, tropical cyclones are a significant threat to the entire Franklin Parish planning area. The worst-case scenario for a tropical cyclone event in Franklin Parish is a Category 1 Hurricane.

[Previous Occurrences / Extents](#)

Franklin Parish has experienced seven major tropical cyclone events since 2002. The table on the next page provides a list of tropical cyclones which have impacted Franklin Parish since 2002.

Table 2-50: Historical Tropical Cyclone Events in Franklin Parish from 2002 – 2020.

Date	Name	Storm Type at Time of Impact
2002	Lili	Hurricane
2005	Rita	Hurricane
2007	Humberto	Tropical Depression
2008	Gustav	Tropical Storm
2012	Isaac	Tropical Storm
2020	Laura	Hurricane
2020	Delta	Tropical Storm

Since the last Franklin Parish HMP update in 2016, there have been two tropical cyclone events which have impacted the parish. Below is a brief description of the events and the impact they had on Franklin Parish.

Tropical Storm Laura (2020)

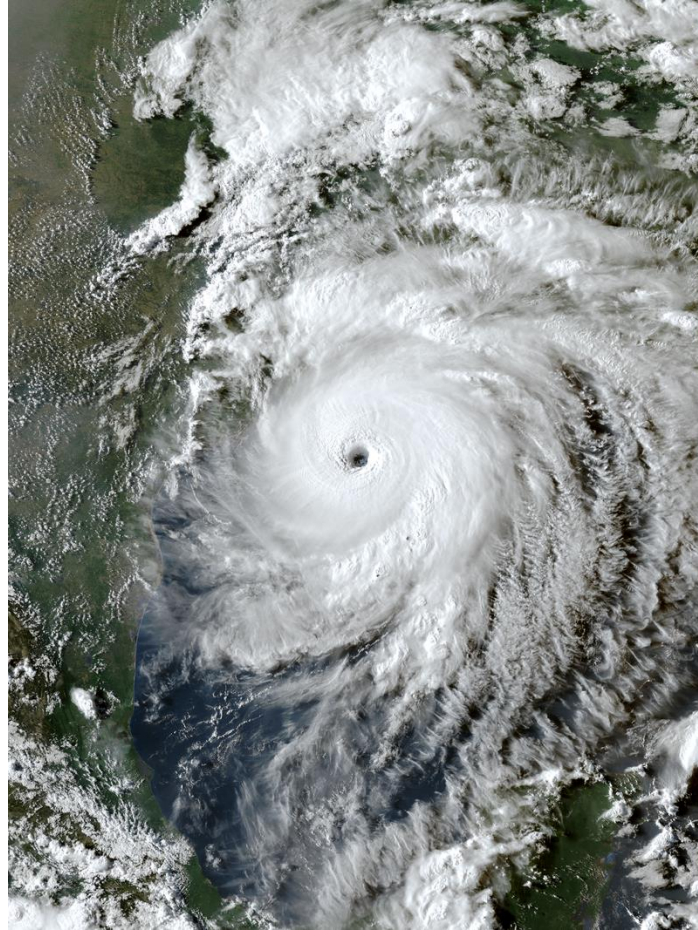
Laura began as a large tropical wave that emerged off the west coast of Africa on August 16th. The wave traversed the tropical Atlantic for the next several days with little additional organization. On August 19th, the system became better organized, closed off a low-level circulation, and subsequently the National Hurricane Center began issuing advisories on Tropical Depression Thirteen late that evening.

On the morning of August 21st, Tropical Depression Thirteen strengthened into Tropical Storm Laura, which was the earliest twelfth named Atlantic storm, beating the previous record of Hurricane Luis of 1995 by eight days. As Laura moved westward, little additional strengthening took place as the center moved over the northern Lesser Antilles later that evening, and south of Puerto Rico on August 22nd. Early on August 23rd, Tropical Storm Laura made landfall across Hispaniola, traversed the entire island, and made landfall across Eastern Cuba later that evening. Tropical Storm Laura continued west northwestward, traveling just south of the island with a second landfall across Western Cuba late on August 24th.

On August 25th, Laura entered the Gulf of Mexico and became a Category 1 hurricane at 10 AM CDT. Laura began to explosively intensify on August 26th, reaching category 2 by 1 AM CDT, category 3 by 7 AM CDT, and category 4 by 1 PM CDT. Laura reached a peak intensity of 150 mph (130 knots) and a minimum central pressure of 937 millibars (27.67 inches of mercury) by 8 PM CDT.

With little change in strength, Laura made landfall at Cameron, Louisiana around 1 AM CDT August 27th, with sustained winds of 150 mph (130 knots) and a minimum central pressure of 938 millibars (27.70 inches of mercury). Laura was the strongest hurricane to strike Southwest Louisiana since records began in 1851. Laura slowly weakened after landfall but maintained major hurricane status throughout its passage across Cameron, Calcasieu, and southern Beauregard Parishes, and category 2 status across northern Beauregard and Franklin parishes as daybreak approached on August 27th. Laura finally weakened below hurricane strength by Noon as it was crossing I-20 in North Louisiana. With this being the strongest hurricane to affect Southwest Louisiana, wind damage to buildings and trees was major to catastrophic across Cameron and Calcasieu parishes, with considerable damage across Beauregard and Franklin parishes where the core of the hurricane passed.

The National Weather Service in Lake Charles, Louisiana recorded a station record highest peak wind gust of 116 knots (133 mph) at 1:42 AM CDT before the Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) wind equipment failed. However, the ASOS barometer sensor that was safely within the NWS building (which received very little damage) recorded a station record minimum sea level pressure of 956 millibars (28.23 inches of mercury) at 2:20 AM CDT when the eye of Hurricane Laura passed nearly overhead.



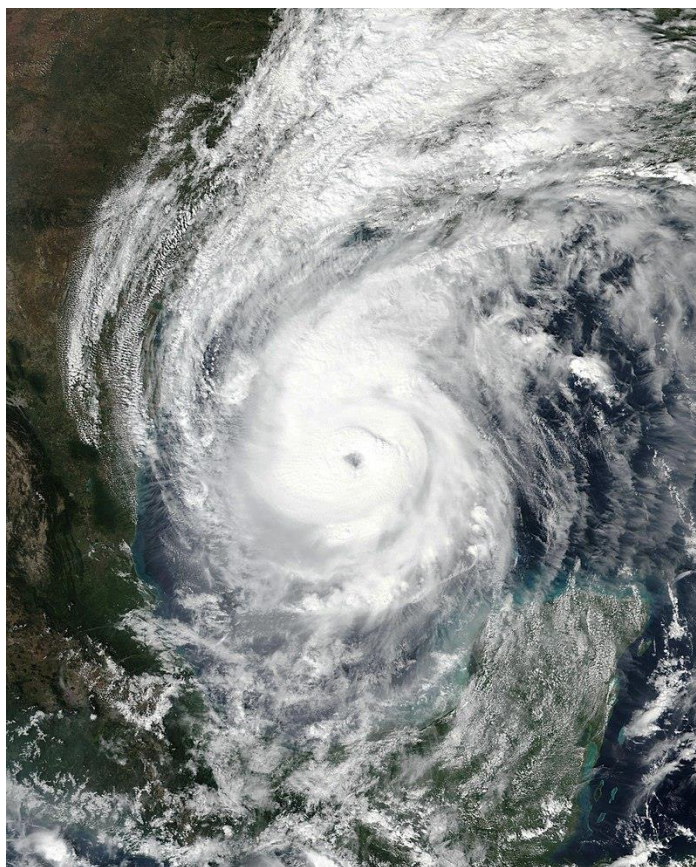
*Figure 2-26: Hurricane Laura in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

A total of 33 fatalities occurred throughout the state with four of them coming from falling trees. They included a 14-year-old girl in Franklin Parish, a 68-year-old man in Acadia Parish, a 51-year-old man in Jackson Parish, and a 64-year-old man in Allen Parish. Carbon monoxide poisoning from generators being inside homes, which is strongly discouraged, led to the deaths of twelve people in Calcasieu Parish and two people in Allen Parish. Another man died of drowning while aboard a sinking boat during the storm. Finally, one person died in Calcasieu Parish in a house fire, four people died in Calcasieu Parish, Natchitoches Parish, and Rapides Parish during the cleanup process, and eight others died in Beauregard Parish, Grant Parish, Rapides Parish, and Franklin Parish due to heat-related illnesses following the loss of electricity.

In Franklin Parish, numerous trees, powerlines, and poles were downed from Old Columbia Road to Dummy Line Road near Fort Necessity. One tree fell onto a trailer and another fell onto a man who was outside of his home on Louisiana Highway 128 in Gilbert.

Tropical Storm Delta (2020)

Hurricane Delta was the record-tying fourth named storm of 2020 to strike Louisiana, as well as the record-breaking tenth named storm to strike the United States in that year. The twenty-sixth tropical cyclone, twenty-fifth named storm, ninth hurricane, and third major hurricane of the record breaking 2020 Atlantic hurricane season, Delta formed from a tropical wave which was first monitored by the National Hurricane Center on October 1. As it tracked across the western Caribbean, it rapidly intensified into a Category 4 hurricane. In fact, intensifying from tropical depression to Category strength in 40 hours is the fastest rate of intensification of any storm on record in the Atlantic Basin and accomplished by Delta. Delta quickly weakened to a category 1 hurricane after making its first landfall on the Yucatan Peninsula. It gradually recurved north towards the Louisiana coastline, fluctuating in intensity between category 2 and 3.



*Figure 2-27: Hurricane Delta in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

Hurricane Delta made landfall around 5 pm as a category 2 storm east of Cameron, Louisiana or about 15 miles east of where category 4 Hurricane Laura made landfall just a couple of months earlier of the same year. Local impacts included 50 to 70 mph wind gusts across the area, storm surge of 2 to 3 feet above ground, and widespread tree and structural damage. There were six injuries due to Hurricane Delta. In addition, outer bands of Delta produced a significant amount of rainfall on the north side of Baton Rouge Metro. Upwards of five to 10 inches of rain fell, causing street flooding in Baton Rouge and moderate river flooding in the region. Delta caused approximately \$100 million worth of damage across southeast Louisiana.

In Franklin Parish, tropical storm force winds and flooding rain produced damage across the parish. Trees were blown down by the strong winds and several roads had to be cleared of fallen trees. Flash flooding from up to 10 to 12 inches of rain closed several roads across the parish and caused residents of four homes to be rescued from rising waters.

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

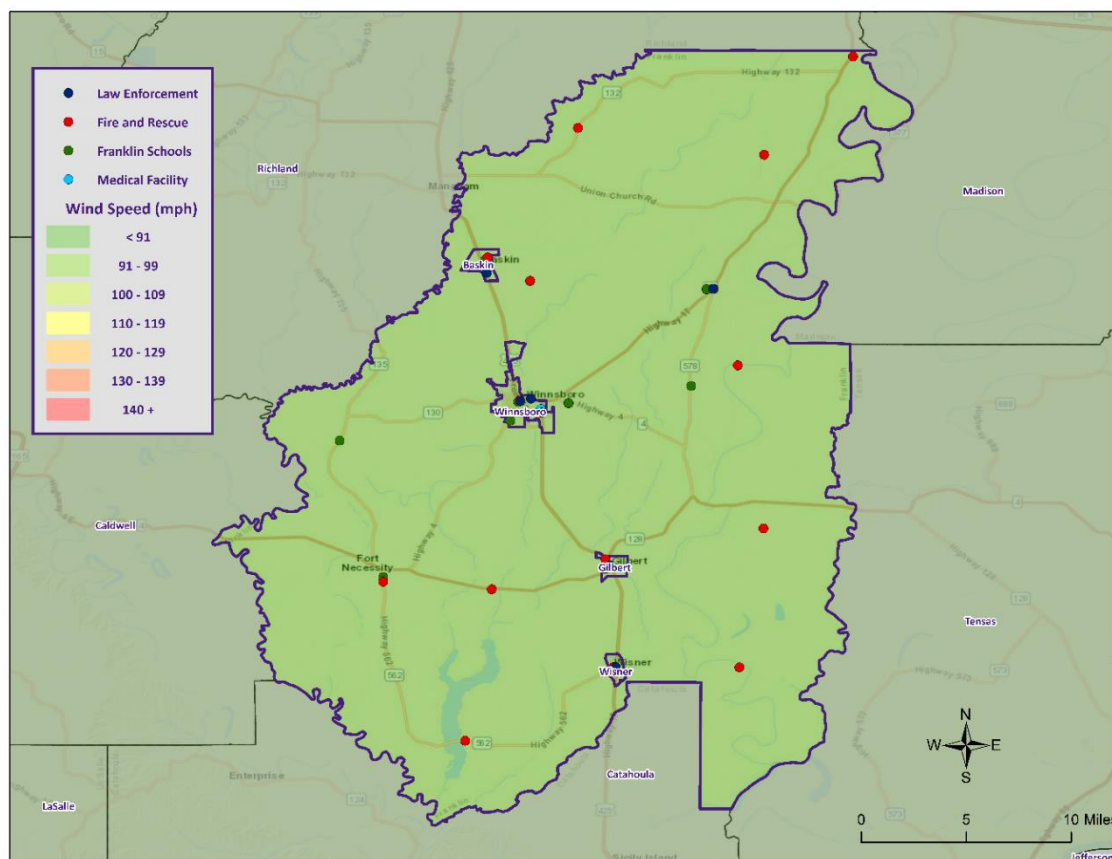


Figure 2-28: Winds Zones for Franklin Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

Frequency / Probability

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that occasionally impact Franklin Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone is estimated at 44% for Franklin Parish, with eight events having occurred within 18 years (2002 to 2020). The tropical cyclone season for the Atlantic Basin is from June 1st through November 30th, with most of the major hurricanes (Saffir-Simpson Categories 3, 4, & 5) occurring between the months of August and October. Based on geographical location alone, Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions are fairly vulnerable to tropical cyclones. This area has experienced several tropical cyclone events in the past and can expect more in the future.

Estimated Potential Losses

Using Hazus 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 2-51: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

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

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

*Table 2-52: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for Franklin Parish
(Source: Hazus)*

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

Based on the Hazus Hurricane Model, estimated total losses for Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions was 0.1% of the total estimated value of all assets.

The Hazus Hurricane Model also provides a breakdown for seven primary sectors (Hanus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for Franklin Parish by sector are listed in the following tables:

*Table 2-53: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Franklin Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Franklin Parish
(Source: Hazus)

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

The Hazus hurricane model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout Franklin Parish. These populations are illustrated in the following tables:

Table 2-59: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Franklin Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-63: Vulnerable Populations in Wisner for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

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

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C: Critical Facilities](#) for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to tropical cyclones.

Winter Weather

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 2-64: Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index

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

Location

Because a winter storm is a climatological based hazard and has the same probability of occurring in Franklin Parish as all of the adjacent parishes, the entire planning area for Franklin Parish is equally at risk for winter storms. The worst case scenario for winter storms in Franklin Parish is a 2 on the Sperry-Piltz Ice accumulation index.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The NCEI Storm Events Database reports one winter weather event occurring within the boundaries of Franklin Parish between the years 1990 and 2020. Since the last Franklin Parish HMP Update in 2016, there have been no winter weather events which have occurred within the boundaries of Franklin Parish.

Frequency / Probability

Based on historical records, there has been one significant winter weather event within the boundaries of Franklin Parish and the jurisdictions of Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner; therefore, the annual chance of occurrence for winter weather is estimated at 3%.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there has been one winter weather event that has resulted in property damages according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled approximately \$6,000. To estimate the potential losses of a winter weather event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for winter weather was divided by the total number of years of available winter weather in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1990 - 2020). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$200 and \$6,000 per event. The table on the next page provides an estimate of potential property losses for Franklin Parish.

Table 2-65: Estimated Annual Losses Franklin Parish and its Jurisdictions Resulting from Winter Weather.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Winter Weather				
Unincorporated Area	Baskin	Gilbert	Winnsboro	Wisner
\$136	\$2	\$5	\$47	\$9

There have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of winter weather over the 30-year record.

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C: Critical Facilities](#) for parish and municipality building exposure to winter weather.

3. Capability Assessment

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

Through this assessment, Franklin Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions are able to identify strengths that could be used to reduce losses and reduce risk throughout the communities. 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

These capabilities are unique to the parish and jurisdictions, 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, and take an integrated and strategic look holistically at hazard mitigation in the Franklin Parish planning area 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 include the following:

Table 3-1: Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

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

All jurisdictions within the Franklin Parish planning area will work to expand their capabilities by adding to these plans, as well as work to create new plans that will address a long-term recovery and resiliency framework. In instances where there are no existing plans, there will be a concerted effort to explore opportunities to create new plans that will address long-term recovery and resiliency framework as parish and local resources allow.

Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances

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

As of the 2022 update, Franklin Parish and the incorporated communities ensure that all adopted building codes are enforced and in compliance relating to the construction of any structure within the boundaries of the parish. Building permits are required prior to beginning any type of construction or renovation projects, installation of electrical wiring, plumbing or gas piping, moving manufactured/modular or portable buildings, and reroofing or demolitions.

The Franklin Parish Police Jury is also responsible for enforcing the parish ordinances related to health and safety, property maintenance standards, and condemnation of unsafe structures.

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

While local capabilities for mitigation can vary from community to community, the jurisdictions within the Franklin Parish planning area as a whole have a system in place to coordinate and share these capabilities through the OHSEP 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

The jurisdictions within the Franklin Parish planning area have 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 on the following page shows examples of resources in place.

Table 3-2: Administration and Technical Capabilities

Administration and Technical						
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.						
	Unincorporated Franklin Parish	Village of Baskin	Village of Gilbert	City of Winneshboro	Town of Wisner	Comments
Administration	Yes / No					
Planning Commission	yes	No	No	No	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	yes	No	No	No	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	yes	No	No	No	No	
Staff	Yes / No					
Chief Building Official	yes	No	No	No	No	
Floodplain Administrator	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Emergency Manager	yes	No	No	No	No	
Community Planner	yes	No	No	No	No	
Civil Engineer	yes	No	No	No	No	
GIS Coordinator	yes	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writer	yes	No	No	No	No	
Other	no	No	No	No	No	
Technical	Yes / No					
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	yes	No	No	No	No	
Hazard Data & Information	no	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writing	no	No	No	No	No	
Hazus Analysis	no	No	No	No	No	
Other	no	No	No	No	No	

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

The following financial resources are available to fund mitigation actions in the Franklin Parish planning area:

Table 3-3: Financial Capabilities

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

Education and Outreach

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

The jurisdictions within the Franklin Parish planning area have existing education and outreach programs to implement mitigation activities, as well as communicate risk and hazard related information to its communities. Specifically, focusing on advising repetitive loss property owners of ways they can reduce their exposure to damage by repetitive flooding remains a priority for the entire parish. The existing programs are as follows:

Table 3-4: 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.						
	Unincorporated Franklin Parish	Village of Baskin	Village of Gilbert	City of Winnsboro	Town of Wisner	Comments
Program / Organization	Yes / No					
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	no	No	No	No	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	no	No	No	No	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	yes	No	No	No	No	
Storm Ready certification	yes	No	No	No	No	
Firewise Communities certification	no	No	No	No	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	no	No	No	No	No	
Other	no	No	No	No	No	

As reflected with the above existing regulatory mechanisms, programs and resources within the parish, the jurisdictions within the Franklin Parish planning area remain committed to expanding and improving on the existing capabilities within the parish. Communities will work together along with Franklin Parish 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 parish, will enhance and expand overall risk reduction for the entirety of Franklin Parish.

Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

Participation in the CRS strengthens local capabilities by lowering flood insurance premiums for jurisdictions that exceed NFIP minimum requirements. As noted in the CRS Eligible Communities List effective April 1, 2022, neither Franklin Parish nor the incorporated areas of Baskin, Gilbert, Winnsboro, and Wisner participate in the CRS program.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) administers the Community Rating System (CRS). 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.

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.

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

As of February 2022, 318 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Of these communities, 41 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Jefferson Parish leads the state with a rating of Class 5, followed by three cities with a rating of Class 6: the Cities of Gretna and Kenner in Jefferson Parish and the City of Mandeville in St.

Tammany Parish. Of the top fifty Louisiana communities, in terms of total flood insurance policies held by residents, 29 participate in the CRS. The remaining 21 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. Once the parish has obtained a CRS rating and is a participant, 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 1 of each year. That report must be made available to the media and the public. Second, the parish must annually recertify to FEMA that it is continuing to implement its CRS credited activities. Failure to maintain the same level of involvement in flood protection can result in a loss of CRS credit points and a resulting increase in flood insurance rates to residents.

In 2011¹, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) completed a comprehensive review of the Community Rating System (CRS) that resulted 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 to evaluate the CRS and refine the program to meet its stated goals. The changes helped to 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

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

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.

Since the revision of the 2013 Coordinator's Manual, FEMA released the 2017 CRS Coordinator's Manual which continued the evolution of the CRS program and its mission to reward communities that prioritize mindful floodplain regulations. As with the 2013 manual, the changes made in the 2017 manual impact each CRS community differently. Some communities see an increase in the points they receive since points for certain activities have increased (e.g., Activity 420 Open Space Preservation). Other communities 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 have to identify new CRS credits in order to remain in the CRS class. Most notably, as it relates to this hazard mitigation plan, more credit was made available for Activity 410 Floodplain Mapping.

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 2017 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 the 2017 manual will impact their community and when.

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 program 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.

NFIP Worksheets

Parish NFIP worksheets can be found in [*Appendix E: State Required Worksheets*](#).

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4. Mitigation Strategy

Introduction

The Hazard Mitigation Strategy for Franklin Parish and its incorporated communities have a common guiding principle and is the demonstration of the parish's 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.

Officials from all jurisdictions within the planning area confirmed the goals, objectives, actions and projects over the period of the hazard mitigation plan update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2022 HMP update are a product of analysis and review of the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee under the coordination of the Franklin Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2016 plan, for review from January 2022 – June 2022.

An online public opinion survey of Franklin Parish residents was conducted between October 2021 and June 2022. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the Franklin Parish planning area. In addition, the survey collected information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards.

This activity was created in an effort to confirm that the goals and action items developed by the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning 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 Franklin Parish survey can be found at the following link:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FranklinHM2022>

Goals

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

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

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

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

The goals are as follows:

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

The Mitigation Action Plan focuses on actions to be taken by Franklin Parish and its communities. All of the activities in the Mitigation Action Plan will be focused on helping the parish and its communities 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.

After the adoption of the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, large portions of Louisiana were impacted by two flooding events whose ramifications are still being felt by the population. Because of this event, Franklin Parish and its jurisdictions reprioritized its efforts and became much more aggressive in seeking funding for flood mitigation efforts, particularly related to drainage. Pressure was placed on political leaders throughout the parish and jurisdictions to ensure that money and resources were sought and made available to mitigate against such events in the future.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee 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.

2022 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

The Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee identified new actions that would reduce and/or prevent future damage within the Franklin Parish planning area. In that effort, the committee focused on a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions. These actions were identified in thorough fashion by the consultant team and the committee by way of frequent and open communications and meetings held throughout the planning process. The addition of these new actions, coupled with any ongoing and/or carried over projects from their previous update, provide Franklin Parish with a solid mitigation strategy through which risk and losses will be reduced throughout the parish and its communities.

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.

Status updates for actions included in the previous plan can be found on the following pages. Additionally, new mitigation actions agreed upon by the parish and its jurisdictions are included.

Franklin Parish Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
F1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after natural hazard events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Complete
F2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing

F3: Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
F4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Franklin Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Excessive Heat, Flooding, Wildfires, Winter Weather, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Franklin Parish Action 1)
F5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	In Progress: through schools, education centers, and releases as appropriate during storms by governmental agencies.

F6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
F7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Complete
F8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Franklin Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
F9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/ installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Complete

F10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding	In Progress
F11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group	Create parish working group to collect data and assess the extent possible effects of Dam/Levee Failure. Seek and apply for future funding.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress: Funded acquired through DOTD, planning process has begun. (See Franklin Parish Action 3)
F12: Relocation Incentives	Offer relocation incentives to current flood hazard area residents and businesses to reduce repeated property damage and safety risks.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
F13: Water Conservation Measures	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Franklin Parish OHSEP Director	Drought	Not Started/Carried Over (See Franklin Parish Action 4)
F14: Drainage Improvements	Improve drainage ways including, but not limited to, enlarging any inferior culverts and replacing any substandard bridges where necessary.	Parish Budget, Grant Funding	1-5 years	Planning Director	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete (Duplicate of F2 Action)

F15: Drainage Evaluation	Develop a master drainage plan which will evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine best method of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommended projects resulting from drainage plan.	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget	1-5 years	Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing
F16: Retrofitting of Structures	Harden critical facilities including, but not limited to, utilizing applicable floodproofing techniques, adding roof tie-downs and additional storm protecting features such as storm shutters or impact resistant glass, and add back up power supply/generators at these locations.	Parish Budget and HMGP Grants	1-5 years	OHLS/EP Director	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete (Duplicate of F1 Action)
F17: Everyday Operations	Continue day-to-day operations and handle increased surge capacity of critical facilities and services in the event of a hazard or disaster.	Staff Time / Local Funding / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Ongoing

F18: Implementing New Initiatives	Implement new initiatives including, but not limited to, the Pilot Planning Grant Program (PPGP), Pilot Reconstruction, and Repetitive Flood Claims, developed by the State and FEMA.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Completed
F19: Public Notification System	Implement a public notification system, such as sirens or a call down system with a backup communication.	Parish Budget / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete (Duplicate of F8 Action)
F20: Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Flooding, Thunderstorms	Delete (Duplicate of F10 Action)

F21: Public Awareness	Increase public awareness of hazards and hazardous areas. Distribute public awareness information regarding flood hazards, SFHA's, and potential mitigation measures using the local newspaper, utility bill inserts, inserts in the phone book, and parish hazards awareness website, and an educational program for school age children or "how to" classes in retrofitting by local merchants. Integrate "Disaster Resistance Education" into the public school curriculum. Provide public education on the importance of maintaining the ditches.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Parish School Board and Parish Emergency Manager	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete (Duplicate of F5 Action)
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F22: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on tornadoes, severe storms, and hurricanes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, and flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Parish and Town Budgets, Business and Industry	1-5 years	Mayors and Parish Emergency Manager	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete (Duplicate of F5 Action)
F23: Localized Drainage Projects	Investigate and implement localized interior drainage projects including, but not limited to, culvert upgrades, beams, retention ponds, and reduce flood potential where necessary.	TBD	1-5 years	Parish and Town Floodplain Mangers / Public Works Director	Floods/Severe Storms (Thunderstorms, Lightning, and High Winds)	Ongoing

F24: Community Rating System	Continue to participate in the "Community Rating system (CRS)" of the NFIP. Inform the public about the CRS program and the fact that it could result in a discount in Flood Insurance Premiums. Review the existing floodplain ordinance and see how it could be augmented to increase CRS potential and further reduce the flood insurance premiums.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Floodplain Manager	Flooding	Ongoing
F25: New Development Regulation	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Planning Director	Dam Failure, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Franklin Parish Action 5)

F26: International Building Codes	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Parish Police Jury	Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Franklin Parish Action 6)
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New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 1	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazard
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Unincorporated Franklin Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 2	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office – Unincorporated Franklin Parish/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness and mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather 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.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Providing educational information to the citizens of Franklin Parish regarding relevant hazards will aid them in preparation and mitigation techniques to hopefully lessen the impact of hazards facing the parish.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: through schools, education centers, and releases as appropriate during storms by governmental agencies.

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 3	Dam/Levee Failure Working Group
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Unincorporated Franklin Parish / Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Create parish working group to collect data and assess the extent possible effects of Dam/Levee Failure. Seek and apply for future funding.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The creation of a dam failure working group would allow for a more accurate impact assessment in the event of a dam failure in the parish.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information: Funding acquired through DOTD, planning process has begun.

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 4	Water Conservation Measures
LEAD AGENCY	Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 5	New Development Regulation
LEAD AGENCY	Planning Director
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life before, during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Dam Failure, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 6	International Building Codes
LEAD AGENCY	Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life before, during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 7	Warming & Cooling Stations
LEAD AGENCY	Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget, HMGP
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Planning and execution of warming and/or cooling stations throughout the parish for use by vulnerable populations during longer than expected events with extended power outages and damage to infrastructure.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would ensure that in times of extreme weather, residents could take shelter in climate-controlled environments, thus reducing the risk of heat or cold induced health problems
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Excessive Heat, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 8	Relocate Electric Lines
LEAD AGENCY	Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Relocate electric and communications lines that serve critical facilities underground to minimize the risk of loss of services. Institute general policy to install underground electric and communications lines for future public facilities in cases where it is cost-effective to do so.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reducing or preventing further power outages and/or damages can significantly reduce the impacts on local government, residents, etc. throughout the Parish
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Dam Failure, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 9	Install Frangible Pole Connections
LEAD AGENCY	Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install frangible (break away) pole connections for power line networks to reduce potential for electrical transmission loss.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reducing or preventing further power outages and/or damages can significantly reduce the impacts on local government, residents, etc. throughout the Parish
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Dam Failure, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Baskin Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
B1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after natural hazard events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Complete
B2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing

B3: Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
B4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Baskin. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Excessive Heat, Winter Weather	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Baskin Action 1)
B5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	In Process: through schools, education centers, and releases as appropriate during storms by governmental agencies.

B6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
B7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Complete
B8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Baskin as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
B9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/ installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Complete

B10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding	In Progress
B11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group / Grant Funding Opportunities	Participate in parish working group to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of dam/levee failure. Seek and apply for future funding.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding, Levee Failure Tropical Cyclones	Deleted (Not Applicable)
B12: Relocation Incentives	Offer relocation incentives to current flood hazard area residents and businesses to reduce repeated property damage and safety risks.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
B13: Water Conservation Measures	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Drought	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Baskin Action 4)
B14: Drainage Evaluation	Develop a master drainage plan which will evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine best method of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommended projects resulting from drainage plan.	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget	1-5 years	Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing

B15: Everyday Operations	Continue day-to-day operations and handle increased surge capacity of critical facilities and services in the event of a hazard or disaster.	Staff Time / Local Funding / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Ongoing
B16: Implementing New Initiatives	Implement new initiatives including, but not limited to, the Pilot Planning Grant Program (PPGP), Pilot Reconstruction, and Repetitive Flood Claims, developed by the State and FEMA.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
B17: Community Rating System	Continue to participate in the "Community Rating system (CRS)" of the NFIP. Inform the public about the CRS program and the fact that it could result in a discount in Flood Insurance Premiums. Review the existing floodplain ordinance and see how it could be augmented to increase CRS potential and further reduce the flood insurance premiums.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Floodplain Manager	Flooding	Ongoing

B18: New Development Regulation	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Planning Director	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Baskin Action 5)
B19: International Building Codes	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Parish Police Jury	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Baskin Action 6)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR BASKIN	
DESCRIPTION	
BASKIN MITIGATION ACTION 1	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazard
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in BASKIN. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR BASKIN	
DESCRIPTION	
BASKIN MITIGATION ACTION 2	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness and mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather 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.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: through schools, education centers, and releases as appropriate during storms by governmental agencies.

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR BASKIN	
DESCRIPTION	
BASKIN MITIGATION ACTION 3	Water Conservation Measures
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR BASKIN	
DESCRIPTION	
BASKIN MITIGATION ACTION 4	New Development Regulation
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish Planning Director
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life before, during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR BASKIN	
DESCRIPTION	
BASKIN MITIGATION ACTION 5	International Building Codes
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life before, during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR BASKIN	
DESCRIPTION	
BASKIN MITIGATION ACTION 6	Warming & Cooling Stations
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget, HMGP
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Planning and execution of warming and/or cooling stations throughout the city for use by vulnerable populations during longer than expected events with extended power outages and damage to infrastructure.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would ensure that in times of extreme weather, residents could take shelter in climate-controlled environments, thus reducing the risk of heat or cold induced health problems
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Excessive Heat, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR BASKIN	
DESCRIPTION	
BASKIN MITIGATION ACTION 7	Relocate Electric Lines
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Relocate electric and communications lines that serve critical facilities underground to minimize the risk of loss of services. Institute general policy to install underground electric and communications lines for future public facilities in cases where it is cost-effective to do so.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reducing or preventing further power outages and/or damages can significantly reduce the impacts on local government, residents, etc. throughout Baskin
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR BASKIN	
DESCRIPTION	
BASKIN MITIGATION ACTION 8	Install Frangible Pole Connections
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install frangible (break away) pole connections for power line networks to reduce potential for electrical transmission loss.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reducing or preventing further power outages and/or damages can significantly reduce the impacts on local government, residents, etc. throughout Baskin
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Gilbert Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
G1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after natural hazard events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Complete
G2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing

G3: Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
G4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Gilbert. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Gilbert Action 1)
G5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	In Process: through schools, education centers, and releases as appropriate during storms by governmental agencies.

G6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
G7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Complete
G8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Gilbert as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
G9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/ installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
G10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding	In Progress

G11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group / Grant Funding Opportunities	Participate in parish working group to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of dam/levee failure. Seek and apply for future funding.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted (Not Applicable)
G12: Relocation Incentives	Offer relocation incentives to current flood hazard area residents and businesses to reduce repeated property damage and safety risks.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
G13: Water Conservation Measures	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Drought	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Gilbert Action 4)
G14: Drainage Evaluation	Develop a master drainage plan which will evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine best method of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommended projects resulting from drainage plan.	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget	1-5 years	Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing
G15: Everyday Operations	Continue day-to-day operations and handle increased surge capacity of critical facilities and services in the event of a hazard or disaster.	Staff Time / Local Funding / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Ongoing

G16: Implementing New Initiatives	Implement new initiatives including, but not limited to, the Pilot Planning Grant Program (PPGP), Pilot Reconstruction, and Repetitive Flood Claims, developed by the State and FEMA.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
G17: Community Rating System	Continue to participate in the "Community Rating system (CRS)" of the NFIP. Inform the public about the CRS program and the fact that it could result in a discount in Flood Insurance Premiums. Review the existing floodplain ordinance and see how it could be augmented to increase CRS potential and further reduce the flood insurance premiums.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Floodplain Manager	Flooding	Ongoing

G18: New Development Regulation	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Planning Director	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Gilbert Action 5)
G19: International Building Codes	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Parish Police Jury	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Gilbert Action 6)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR GILBERT	
DESCRIPTION	
GILBERT MITIGATION ACTION 1	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazard
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Gilbert. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR GILBERT	
DESCRIPTION	
GILBERT MITIGATION ACTION 2	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Gilbert/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness and mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather 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.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: through schools, education centers, and releases as appropriate during storms by governmental agencies.

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR GILBERT	
DESCRIPTION	
GILBERT MITIGATION ACTION 3	Water Conservation Measures
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR GILBERT	
DESCRIPTION	
GILBERT MITIGATION ACTION 4	New Development Regulation
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish Planning Director
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in Gilbert, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life before, during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR GILBERT	
DESCRIPTION	
GILBERT MITIGATION ACTION 5	International Building Codes
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life before, during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR GILBERT	
DESCRIPTION	
GILBERT MITIGATION ACTION 6	Warming & Cooling Stations
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget, HMGP
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Planning and execution of warming and/or cooling stations throughout the jurisdiction for use by vulnerable populations during longer than expected events with extended power outages and damage to infrastructure.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would ensure that in times of extreme weather, residents could take shelter in climate-controlled environments, thus reducing the risk of heat or cold induced health problems
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Excessive Heat, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR GILBERT	
DESCRIPTION	
GILBERT MITIGATION ACTION 7	Relocate Electric Lines
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Relocate electric and communications lines that serve critical facilities underground to minimize the risk of loss of services. Institute general policy to install underground electric and communications lines for future public facilities in cases where it is cost-effective to do so.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reducing or preventing further power outages and/or damages can significantly reduce the impacts on local government, residents, etc. throughout the Parish
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR GILBERT	
DESCRIPTION	
GILBERT MITIGATION ACTION 8	Install Frangible Pole Connections
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Baskin/ Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install frangible (break away) pole connections for power line networks to reduce potential for electrical transmission loss.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reducing or preventing further power outages and/or damages can significantly reduce the impacts on local government, residents, etc. throughout the Parish
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Winnsboro Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
WIN1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after natural hazard events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Complete
WIN2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing

WIN3: Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
WIN4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Winnsboro. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Winnsboro Action 1)
WIN5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	In Process: through schools, education centers, and releases as appropriate during storms by governmental agencies.

WIN6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
WIN7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Complete
WIN8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Winnsboro as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
WIN9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/ installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
WIN10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding	In Progress

WIN11: Dam/Levee Failure Working Group / Grant Funding Opportunities	Participate in parish working group to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of dam/levee failure. Seek and apply for future funding.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted (Not Applicable)
WIN12: Relocation Incentives	Offer relocation incentives to current flood hazard area residents and businesses to reduce repeated property damage and safety risks.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
WIN13: Water Conservation Measures	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Drought	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Winnsboro Action 4)
WIN14: Drainage Evaluation	Develop a master drainage plan which will evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine best method of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommended projects resulting from drainage plan.	Parish and/or Drainag e Board Budget	1-5 years	Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing
WIN15: Everyday Operations	Continue day-to-day operations and handle increased surge capacity of critical facilities and services in the event of a hazard or disaster.	Staff Time / Local Funding / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Ongoing

WIN16: Implementing New Initiatives	Implement new initiatives including, but not limited to, the Pilot Planning Grant Program (PPGP), Pilot Reconstruction, and Repetitive Flood Claims, developed by the State and FEMA.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
WIN17: Community Rating System	Continue to participate in the "Community Rating system (CRS)" of the NFIP. Inform the public about the CRS program and the fact that it could result in a discount in Flood Insurance Premiums. Review the existing floodplain ordinance and see how it could be augmented to increase CRS potential and further reduce the flood insurance premiums.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Floodplain Manager	Flooding	Ongoing

WIN18: New Development Regulation	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Planning Director	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Winnsboro Action 5)
WIN19: International Building Codes	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Parish Police Jury	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Winnsboro Action 6)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WINNSBORO	
DESCRIPTION	
WINNSBORO MITIGATION ACTION 1	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Winnsboro/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazard
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Winnsboro. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WINNSBORO	
DESCRIPTION	
WINNSBORO MITIGATION ACTION 2	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Winnsboro / Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness and mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather 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.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: through schools, education centers, and releases as appropriate during storms by governmental agencies.

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WINNSBORO	
DESCRIPTION	
WINNSBORO MITIGATION ACTION 5	Water Conservation Measures
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Winnsboro / Franklin Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WINNSBORO	
DESCRIPTION	
WINNSBORO MITIGATION ACTION 6	New Development Regulation
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Winnsboro / Franklin Parish Planning Director
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in Winnsboro, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life before, during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WINNSBORO	
DESCRIPTION	
WINNSBORO MITIGATION ACTION 7	International Building Codes
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Winnsboro / Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life before, during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WINNSBORO	
DESCRIPTION	
WINNSBORO MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warming & Cooling Stations
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Winnsboro / Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget, HMGP
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Planning and execution of warming and/or cooling stations throughout the city for use by vulnerable populations during longer than expected events with extended power outages and damage to infrastructure.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would ensure that in times of extreme weather, residents could take shelter in climate-controlled environments, thus reducing the risk of heat or cold induced health problems
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Excessive Heat, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WINNSBORO	
DESCRIPTION	
WINNSBORO MITIGATION ACTION 9	Relocate Electric Lines
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Winnsboro / Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Relocate electric and communications lines that serve critical facilities underground to minimize the risk of loss of services. Institute general policy to install underground electric and communications lines for future public facilities in cases where it is cost-effective to do so.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reducing or preventing further power outages and/or damages can significantly reduce the impacts on local government, residents, etc. throughout the Parish
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WINNSBORO	
DESCRIPTION	
WINNSBORO MITIGATION ACTION 10	Install Frangible Pole Connections
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Winnsboro / Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install frangible (break away) pole connections for power line networks to reduce potential for electrical transmission loss.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reducing or preventing further power outages and/or damages can significantly reduce the impacts on local government, residents, etc. throughout the Parish
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Wisner Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
WIS1: Building Retrofits	<p>Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.</p> <p>Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after natural hazard events.</p>	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Complete
WIS2: Drainage Improvement	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing

WIS3: Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
WIS4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Wisner. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Wisner Action 1)
WIS5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	In Process: through schools, education centers, and releases as appropriate during storms by governmental agencies.

WIS6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
WIS7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and installation of lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Complete
WIS8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Wisner as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
WIS9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/ installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Complete

WIS10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding	In Progress
WIS11: Levee Failure Working Group	Create working group to collect data and assess the extent possible effects of Levee Failure. Seek and apply for future funding.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Levee Failure, Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress: Funded acquired through DOTD, planning process has begun. (See Wisner Action 3)
WIS12: Relocation Incentives	Offer relocation incentives to current flood hazard area residents and businesses to reduce repeated property damage and safety risks.	FEMA HMPG, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
WIS13: Water Conservation Measures	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Mayor's Office - Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP	Drought	Not Started/ Carried Over (See Wisner Action 4)
WIS14: Drainage Evaluation	Develop a master drainage plan which will evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine best method of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommended projects resulting from drainage plan.	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget	1-5 years	Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing

WIS15: Everyday Operations	Continue day-to-day operations and handle increased surge capacity of critical facilities and services in the event of a hazard or disaster.	Staff Time / Local Funding / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Ongoing
WIS16: Implementing New Initiatives	Implement new initiatives including, but not limited to, the Pilot Planning Grant Program (PPGP), Pilot Reconstruction, and Repetitive Flood Claims, developed by the State and FEMA.	Staff Time / Grant Funding	1-5 years	Parish Emergency Manager	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
WIS17: Community Rating System	Continue to participate in the "Community Rating system (CRS)" of the NFIP. Inform the public about the CRS program and the fact that it could result in a discount in Flood Insurance Premiums. Review the existing floodplain ordinance and see how it could be augmented to increase CRS potential and further reduce the flood insurance premiums.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Floodplain Manager	Flooding	Ongoing

WIS18: New Development Regulation	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Planning Director	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started/Carried Over (See Wisner Action 5)
WIS19: International Building Codes	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Parish Police Jury	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started/Carried Over (See Wisner Action 6)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WISNER	
DESCRIPTION	
WISNER MITIGATION ACTION 1	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazard
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Wisner. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather, Flooding

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WISNER	
DESCRIPTION	
WISNER MITIGATION ACTION 2	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Wisner / Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness and mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Dam Failure, Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather 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.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: through schools, education centers, and releases as appropriate during storms by governmental agencies.

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WISNER	
DESCRIPTION	
WISNER MITIGATION ACTION 3	Levee Failure Working Group
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Wisner / Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMPG, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Create working group to collect data and assess the extent possible effects of Levee Failure. Seek and apply for future funding.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The creation of a dam failure working group would allow for a more accurate impact assessment in the event of a dam failure in the parish.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Levee Failure, Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information: Funding acquired through DOTD, planning process has begun.

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WISNER	
DESCRIPTION	
WISNER MITIGATION ACTION 4	Water Conservation Measures
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Wisner/ Parish Engineer and/or Parish Department of Public Works
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WISNER	
DESCRIPTION	
WISNER MITIGATION ACTION 5	New Development Regulation
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Wisner/ Franklin Parish Planning Director
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life before, during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WISNER	
DESCRIPTION	
WISNER MITIGATION ACTION 6	International Building Codes
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Wisner/ Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces risk to human life before, during and after a natural hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Not started/Carried Over
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WISNER	
DESCRIPTION	
WISNER MITIGATION ACTION 7	Warming & Cooling Stations
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Wisner/ Franklin Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget, HMGP
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Planning and execution of warming and/or cooling stations throughout the city for use by vulnerable populations during longer than expected events with extended power outages and damage to infrastructure.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would ensure that in times of extreme weather, residents could take shelter in climate-controlled environments, thus reducing the risk of heat or cold induced health problems
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Excessive Heat, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WISNER	
DESCRIPTION	
WISNER MITIGATION ACTION 8	Relocate Electric Lines
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Wisner/ Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Relocate electric and communications lines that serve critical facilities underground to minimize the risk of loss of services. Institute general policy to install underground electric and communications lines for future public facilities in cases where it is cost-effective to do so.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reducing or preventing further power outages and/or damages can significantly reduce the impacts on local government, residents, etc. throughout the Parish
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR WISNER	
DESCRIPTION	
WISNER MITIGATION ACTION 9	Install Frangible Pole Connections
LEAD AGENCY	Mayor's Office - Village of Wisner/ Franklin Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	TBD
TIMELINE	1-5 Years
COST ESTIMATE	TBD
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install frangible (break away) pole connections for power line networks to reduce potential for electrical transmission loss.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reducing or preventing further power outages and/or damages can significantly reduce the impacts on local government, residents, etc. throughout the Parish
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Action Prioritization

During the prioritization process, the planning 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. Therefore, many projects were prioritized with these factors in mind. In addition, prioritization of the mitigation actions was performed based on the following economic criteria: i) whether the action can be performed with the existing parish resources; ii) whether the action requires additional funding from external sources; and iii) relative costs of the mitigation actions.

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

The planning committee prioritized the possible activities that could be pursued. Planning committee members consulted appropriate agencies in order to assist with the prioritizations. The results were items that address the major hazards, are appropriate for those hazards, are cost-effective, and are affordable. The planning committee met internally for mitigation action meetings to review and approve mitigation actions for Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government and the incorporated jurisdictions. On-going actions, as well as actions which will provide maximum benefit that can be undertaken by existing parish staff with or without additional external funding were given high priority. The actions with medium benefit and relatively 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 and would result in limited benefit to the community were given low priority.

Franklin Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions will implement and administer the identified actions based off 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. 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 planning committee followed FEMA's hazard mitigation planning process per the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. This planning process assured public involvement and the participation of interested agencies and private organizations. Documentation of the planning process for the updated plan is addressed in this section.

The Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in October 2021 with a series of emails, phone calls, meetings, and collaborations between the contractor (SDMI) and a diverse group of participating agencies and stakeholders. Update activities were intended to give each participating agency and stakeholder the opportunity to shape the plan to best fit their community's mitigation goals. Community stakeholders and the general public were invited to attend and contribute information to the planning process during specific time periods or meetings.

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

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
10/21/2021	Kick Off Meeting	Phone Conference	No	Discuss with the Parish OHSEP Director expectations and requirements of the project. Discuss meeting schedules, committee make up, and next steps.
2/8/2022	Initial Planning Committee Meeting	Zoom	No	Discuss with Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee the process and expectations of plan participants. Discuss timeline and action items for parish and each jurisdiction.
6/20/2022	Planning Committee Risk Assessment Review	Winnsboro, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessment and profiled hazards to Planning Committee.
6/20/2022	Public Meeting	Winnsboro, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessment s and profiled hazards to public. Presentation also includes current mitigation project highlights within communities and public survey discussion.
10/21/2021 – 6/30/2022	Public Opinion Survey	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Franklin Parish. In addition, questions covered the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards.

Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11
Plan Revision											
Data Collection											
Risk Assessment											
Public Input											
Mitigation Strategy											
Plan Review by GOHSEP and FEMA											
FEMA APA											
Plan Adoptions											
Final Plan Approval											

Coordination

The Franklin Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) oversaw the coordination of the 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee during the update process. The parish OHSEP was responsible for identifying members for the committee.

The Parish Director was responsible for inviting the planning committee and key stakeholders to scheduled meetings and activities via phone call and/or email. SDMI assisted the Parish Director with press releases and social media statements for notification to the media and general public for public meetings and public outreach activities.

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

Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement

From the outset of the planning process, the planning committee encouraged participation from a broad range of parish 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 planning meetings at the local and parish level
- Community Rating System Meetings and coordination
- Sharing local data and information with jurisdictions
- Incorporation of other planning documents, studies and efforts
- Action item development and action progress from 2016 update
- Risk Assessment review
- Plan document draft review
- Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Richland Parish OHSEP Director was invited to attend the Initial Planning and Risk Assessment Meetings for Franklin Parish in an effort to coordinate mitigation efforts where possible as neighboring communities. The Richland OHSEP Director was invited via email and phone call to participate in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. SDMI assisted Franklin Parish with encouraging the collaboration with these neighboring communities via email by extending an invitation to the Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Meetings.

As part of the coordination and planning process, the parish was provided the State Required Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet. The completed worksheets can be found in [Appendix E: State Required Worksheets](#).

The 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal or community stakeholders. Below is a detailed list of the 2022 HMPU Planning Committee:

Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee			
Name	Title	Agency	Email
Kevin W. Cobb	Sheriff	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office	kevincobb@franklinsheriff.net
Sam Wiggins	Secretary	Franklin Parish Police Jury	samwiggins@franklinparish.org
John "Sonny" Dumas	Mayor	Town of Winnsboro	mayorsonny@winnsborola.net
Marc McCarty	Mayor	Town of Wisner	wisnerla@nexusla.net
Robert "Bobby" Fife	Mayor	Village of Baskin	baskin@inetsouth.com
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert	villageg@inetsouth.com
Todd Roberts	Director	Franklin Parish OEP	toddroberts@franklinsheriff.net
David Wm. Rigdon	Chief Civil Deputy	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office	davidrigdon@franklinsheriff.net
Dawn Williams	Director	Richland Parish OEP - Neighboring Community	dwilliams@richlandso.org

Program Integration

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

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

management under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Community Rating System, parish planning and zoning and building code enforcement.

Franklin Parish will continue to integrate the requirements of this Hazard Mitigation Plan into other local planning mechanisms that are to be identified through future meetings of the parish, and through the five-year review process described in [Appendix B: Plan Maintenance](#). The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of any individual municipal plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

The members of the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their communities 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 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 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan was also used in the planning process. Other existing data and plans used in the planning process include those listed below.

- Parish Emergency Operations Plan
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps
- State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan

Further information on the plans can be found in [Section 3: Capability Assessment](#).

Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities

The following pages contain documentation of the meetings and public outreach activities conducted during this hazard mitigation plan update.

Meeting #1: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off

Date: November 4, 2021

Location: Conference Call

Purpose: Discuss with the Parish OHSEP Director expectations and requirements of the project. Discuss meeting schedules, committee make up, and next steps.

Public Invitation: No

Meeting Invitees:

Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Todd Roberts	Director	Franklin Parish OEP
David Wm. Rigdon	Chief Civil Deputy	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI

Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Initial Planning Committee Meeting**Date:** February 8, 2022**Location:** Zoom Teleconference

Purpose: Discuss the expectations and requirements of the hazard mitigation plan update process and establish an initial project timeline with the Parish's Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee. Assign each individual tasks related to the parish data collection for the plan update.

Public Invitation: No**Meeting Invitees:**

Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Kevin W. Cobb	Sheriff	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office
Sam Wiggins	Secretary	Franklin Parish Police Jury
John "Sonny" Dumas	Mayor	Town of Winnsboro
Marc McCarty	Mayor	Town of Wisner
Robert "Bobby" Fife	Mayor	Village of Baskin
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert
Todd Roberts	Director	Franklin Parish OEP
David Wm. Rigdon	Chief Civil Deputy	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office
Dawn Williams	Director	Richland Parish OEP - Neighboring Community

Meeting #3: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee Risk Assessment Review**Date:** June 20, 2022**Location:** Winnsboro, LA

Purpose: Presentation of Risk Assessment hazards and maps to Planning Committee.

Public Invitation: No**Meeting Invitees:**

Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Kevin W. Cobb	Sheriff	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office
Sam Wiggins	Secretary	Franklin Parish Police Jury
John "Sonny" Dumas	Mayor	Town of Winnsboro
Marc McCarty	Mayor	Town of Wisner
Robert "Bobby" Fife	Mayor	Village of Baskin
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert
Todd Roberts	Director	Franklin Parish OEP
David Wm. Rigdon	Chief Civil Deputy	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office
Dawn Williams	Director	Richland Parish OEP - Neighboring Community

Meeting #4: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Meeting**Date:** June 20, 2022**Location:** Winnsboro, LA

Purpose: The Public Meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Presentation also included highlights of current mitigation projects highlights, as well as public survey discussion.

Public Invitation: Yes**Meeting Invitees:**

Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Kevin W. Cobb	Sheriff	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office
Sam Wiggins	Secretary	Franklin Parish Police Jury
John "Sonny" Dumas	Mayor	Town of Winnsboro
Marc McCarty	Mayor	Town of Wisner
Robert "Bobby" Fife	Mayor	Village of Baskin
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert
Todd Roberts	Director	Franklin Parish OEP
David Wm. Rigdon	Chief Civil Deputy	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office
Dawn Williams	Director	Richland Parish OEP - Neighboring Community

Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

Date: Ongoing throughout planning process

Location: Web survey

Public Invitation: Yes

As referenced in the *Mitigation Strategy* section of this document, an online public opinion survey of Franklin Parish residents was conducted between October 2021 and June 2022. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Franklin Parish. In addition, the survey collected information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards. As of June 29, 2022, there have been 0 responses to the Livingston Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey.

Outreach Activity #2: Public Meeting Activity - Incident Questionnaire

Date: June 20, 2022

Location: Public Meeting

Public Invitation: Yes

An incident/issue questionnaire was provided at the public meeting in an effort to collect additional information from residents of Franklin Parish regarding hazard events and their localized impacts. While the information collected via the questionnaire was to be integrated into this planning document, there was no public turnout for the meeting, and subsequently no results could be collected. A copy of the incident questionnaire can be found on the next page.

Outreach Activity #3: 2022 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review

Date: Ongoing

Location: SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website

Public Initiation: Yes

After an initial review by the Franklin Parish Planning Committee was completed, the 2022 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan was made available for public review and comment. The plan was hosted on SDMI's Hazard Mitigation website: <https://hmplans.sdmi.lsu.edu/Home/Parish/franklin>

FRANKLIN PARISH PUBLIC MEETING

PUBLIC ACTIVITY: INCIDENT/ ISSUE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. HAZARD TYPE(S):

- A. Dam Failure
- B. Drought
- C. Excessive Heat
- D. Flooding
 - I. Riverine
 - II. Flash Flooding
 - III. Ponding
- E. Levee Failure
- F. Sinkholes
- G. Thunderstorms (Lightning, High Winds, and Hail)
- H. Tornadoes
- I. Tropical Cyclones
- J. Wildfires
- K. Winter Weather

2. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR ISSUE:

3. LOCATION:

A. CITY:

B. ADDRESS OR AREA:

4. INTENSITY:

A. DEPTH (FLOODING) OR SIZE (HAIL ETC.):

B. WIND STRENGTH

5. RECURRING OR ONE TIME:

A. IF RECURRING, HOW OFTEN:

6. WHAT TYPE OF INTERRUPTIONS
DOES/DID THE INCIDENT OR ISSUE
CAUSE? (BUSINESS CLOSURE, DAMAGE,
EVACUATION, ETC.)

7. HOW LONG WAS THE INTERRUPTION
(HOURS, DAYS, WEEKS ETC.)

8. HOW COULD THIS HAZARD OR
IMPACT BE PREVENTED, FIXED
OR ALLEVIATED?

Appendix B: Plan Maintenance

Purpose

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

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation 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 other applicable 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 buildings and the SDMI website. This section describes the whole update process which includes the following:

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

Responsible Parties

Franklin Parish has developed a method to ensure that a regular review and update of this Hazard Mitigation Plan occurs. This will be the responsibility of the planning 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 planning committee.

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

Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria

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

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

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

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

In addition to monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation plan actions and projects, the mitigation plan is required to be maintained and monitored annually, and fully 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 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) Any new or existing procedures that can be done more efficiently
- 4) Any additional ways to gain more diverse and widespread cooperation
- 5) 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 indicates a substantial change in hazard profile and risk assessment in the parish.

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

The review by the planning 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 planning 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.

2022 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 2022 update. Based on this analysis, the method and schedule were deemed to be acceptable, and nothing was changed for this update.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Programs

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

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

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning 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.). While there have been no instances of the mitigation strategy being incorporated into other planning documents since the adoption of the 2016 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, the committee members recognize the importance of a holistic approach across all planning efforts and will use their

standing to integrate the mitigation strategy outlined in the 2022 Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan into other planning documents when appropriate.

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 planning committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to ensure implementation of Parish and local hazard mitigation actions.

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

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

Franklin Parish			
<i>Economic Development Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Franklin Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated annually	Franklin Parish OHSEP	✓
<i>Capital Improvement Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Franklin Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Stormwater Management Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Franklin Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Continuity of Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Franklin Parish OHSEP	✓
<i>Transportation Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Franklin Parish OHSEP	✓

Village of Baskin

****There are no local plans to incorporate for the Village of Baskin****

Village of Gilbert

****There are no local plans to incorporate for the Village of Gilbert****

City of Winnsboro

****There are no local plans to incorporate for the City of Winnsboro****

Town of Wisner

Local Emergency Operations Plan | Updated as needed | Town of Wisner Mayor's Office | ✓

Continued Public Participation

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

- 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: Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities within the Franklin Parish Planning Area

Type	Franklin Parish Planning Area Critical Facilities										
	Name	Dam Failure	Drought	Extreme Heat	Flooding	Levee Failure	Sinkholes	Thunderstorms	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Winter Weather
Government Facilities	Baskin Town Hall							X	X	X	
	Franklin Parish Courthouse							X	X	X	
	Franklin Parish School Board							X	X	X	
	Town of Wisner Town Hall							X	X	X	
	Village Of Gilbert City Hall							X	X	X	
	Winnsboro City Court							X	X	X	
Fire & SAR	Baskin Fire Department							X	X	X	
	Crowville Fire Department							X	X	X	
	Crowville Fire Department							X	X	X	
	Crowville Fire District							X	X	X	
	Crowville Fire District - Black Station							X	X	X	
	Fire Station							X	X	X	
	Fire Station				X			X	X	X	
	Franklin District 3							X	X	X	
	Franklin Parish Dist. 2 Fire Precinct - Ft. Necessity Station				X			X	X	X	
	Franklin Parish Dist. 2 Fire Protection - Turkey Creek Station							X	X	X	
	Gilbert Fire Dept							X	X	X	
	HWY 577 Fire Station							X	X	X	
	Jigger Hwy Fire Station				X		X	X	X	X	
	Winnsboro Fire Department							X	X	X	

Law Enforcement	Winnsboro Police Department							X	X	X	
	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office							X	X	X	
	Baskin Police Department							X	X	X	
	Town of Wisner Police Department							X	X	X	
	Village of Gilbert Police Department							X	X	X	
	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office - Crowville Substation							X	X	X	
Public Health	Franklin Medical Center							X	X	X	
	Winnsboro Medical Clinic							X	X	X	
Schools	Baskin School							X	X	X	
	Crowville School							X	X	X	
	Franklin Academy							X	X	X	
	Franklin Parish High School							X	X	X	
	Ft. Necessity High School				X			X	X	X	
	Gilbert School							X	X	X	
	Horace G. White Learning Center							X	X	X	
	Franklin Parish Head Start							X	X	X	
	Ward III School							X	X	X	
	Winnsboro Elementary School							X	X	X	

Appendix D: Plan Adoption

WILL UPDATE ONCE JURISDICTIONS FORMALLY ADOPT HMP AFTER FEMA REVIEW

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Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

During the planning process (*Appendix A: Planning Process*), the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee was provided state-required plan update process worksheets to be filled out. The worksheets were presented at the Initial Planning Meeting by SDMI as tools for assisting in the update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, but also as a state requirement for the update. The plan update worksheets allowed for collection of information such as planning team members, community capabilities, community infrastructure, vulnerable populations and NFIP information. The following pages contain documentation of the state required worksheets.

Mitigation Planning Team

Franklin Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee			
Name	Title	Agency	Email
Kevin W. Cobb	Sheriff	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office	kevincobb@franklinsheriff.net
Sam Wiggins	Secretary	Franklin Parish Police Jury	samwiggins@franklinparish.org
John "Sonny" Dumas	Mayor	Town of Winnsboro	mayorsonny@winnsborola.net
Marc McCarty	Mayor	Town of Wisner	wisnerla@nexusla.net
Robert "Bobby" Fife	Mayor	Village of Baskin	baskin@inetsouth.com
Mike Stephens	Mayor	Village of Gilbert	villageg@inetsouth.com
Todd Roberts	Director	Franklin Parish OEP	toddroberts@franklinsheriff.net
David Wm. Rigdon	Chief Civil Deputy	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office	davidrigdon@franklinsheriff.net
Dawn Williams	Director	Richland Parish OEP - Neighboring Community	dwilliams@richlandso.org

Capability Assessment

Unincorporated Franklin Parish

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

Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	yes	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	yes	
Floodplain Administrator	yes	
Emergency Manager	yes	
Community Planner	yes	
Civil Engineer	yes	
GIS Coordinator	yes	tax accessor
Grant Writer	yes	
Other	no	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	yes	Alert FM
Hazard Data & Information	no	
Grant Writing	no	
Hazus Analysis	no	State Police
Other	no	

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	no	
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	yes	
Storm Ready certification	yes	
Firewise Communities certification	no	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	no	
Other	no	

Village of Baskin

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

Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

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

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

Village of Gilbert

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

Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

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

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

City of Winnsboro

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

Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

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

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

Town of Wisner

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

Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

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

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

Building Inventory

Franklin Parish Owned Building Information								
Franklin Unincorporated								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Crowville School	Education	None	Crowville	32.24116957	-91.59252227	\$600,075	unknown	Concrete
Crowville Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	125 Louisiana 578	Crowville	32.333701	-91.55287571	\$23,475	unknown	Metal
Crowville Fire District	Fire Search and Rescue	125 Louisiana 578	Crowville	32.18868421	-91.57105102	\$23,475	unknown	Metal
Crowville Fire District - Black Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 105-117 Military Road	Crowville	32.40142895	-91.49156503	\$113,070	unknown	Metal
Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office - Crowville Substation	Law Enforcement	5257 Louisiana 17	Crowville	32.24164711	-91.58812447	\$131,250	unknown	Concrete
North Franklin Waterworks	Civil Government	145 Louisiana 578	Crowville	32.24125173	-91.58751043	\$332,040	unknown	Concrete
Hospital Helipad	Emergency Medical Services	Nearby: 1976 Loop Road	Winnsboro	32.15907136	-91.70790616	\$746,600	unknown	Concrete
Ambulance Station	Emergency Medical Services	Nearby: 901-1099 Gum Street	Winnsboro	32.16808211	-91.72797691	\$663,180	unknown	Metal
Northeast Louisiana Ambulance	Emergency Medical Services	Nearby: 243-259 Taylor Avenue	Winnsboro	32.1681101	-91.7285326	\$27,150	unknown	Metal
Franklin Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	Emergency Operations Center	None	Winnsboro	32.16567231	-91.71361423	\$431,460	unknown	Concrete
Franklin Parish High School	Education	1600 Glover Drive	Winnsboro	32.15074947	-91.72784215	\$1,220,940	unknown	Concrete
Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 6550 Main Street	Winnsboro	32.16567748	-91.71371821	\$431,460	unknown	Concrete
Franklin Parish Detention Center	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	388 Natures Acres Road	Winnsboro	32.18806604	-91.64880704	\$1,088,100	unknown	Concrete
Lasalle Community Action Association & Franklin CDC	Civil Government	Nearby: 100-120 Davis Street	Winnsboro	32.14572204	-91.70496872	\$318,600	unknown	Concrete

Franklin Parish Police Jury Road Barn	Civil Government	Nearby: 8259-8319 Louisiana 17	Winnsboro	32.17354526	-91.68370145	\$43,425	unknown	Metal
Franklin Parish Courthouse	Civil Government	6550 Main Street	Winnsboro	32.16554462	-91.71371341	\$431,460	unknown	Concrete
Franklin Parish Council on Aging	Civil Government	714 Adams Street	Winnsboro	32.16550585	-91.71912672	\$44,625	unknown	Metal
Franklin Parish School Board	Civil Government	Franklin Parish School Board	Winnsboro	32.15230186	-91.72816775	\$2,216,430	unknown	Concrete
Franklin/Caldwell Parish Medicaid Office & Office of Family Support/Dept. of Social Services	Civil Government	Nearby: 2400-2598 West Street	Winnsboro	32.1554645	-91.71614946	\$174,420	unknown	Concrete
Franklin District 3	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 4888-4944 Louisiana 132	Baskin	32.35220724	-91.68126788	\$21,300	unknown	Metal
Baskin Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1863 Louisiana 857	Baskin	32.26304339	-91.74355139	\$24,150	unknown	Concrete
Gilbert High School	Education	None	Gilbert	32.04888059	-91.66241463	\$8,583,165	unknown	Concrete
Gilbert Jr. High School	Education	Nearby: 152-188 1st Street	Gilbert	32.049088	-91.66174996	\$783,540	unknown	Concrete
Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: Louisiana 572	Gilbert	32.0763363	-91.55333397	\$203,385	unknown	Metal
Gilbert Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: Gilbert Street	Gilbert	32.0552739	-91.66222349	\$326,655	unknown	Metal
Franklin Academy	Education	2110 Loop Road	Winnsboro	32.1563329	-91.7062235	\$468,450	unknown	Concrete
Horace G. White Learning Center	Education	5915 Louisiana 4	Winnsboro	32.16271492	-91.68774594	\$600,075	unknown	Concrete
Winnsboro Elementary School	Education	None	Winnsboro	32.16354446	-91.7225001	\$7,984,575	unknown	Concrete
Ft. Necessity High School	Education	None	Winnsboro	32.04298497	-91.81554426	\$1,379,565	unknown	Concrete
Ward III School	Education	Ward III School Rd	Winnsboro	32.17457567	-91.6031784	\$340,710	unknown	Concrete
Ogden School	Education	None	Winnsboro	32.13687021	-91.84558596	\$346,680	unknown	Concrete
Winnsboro Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	905 Havard Street	Winnsboro	32.164637	-91.72145254	\$40,200	unknown	Metal
Crowville Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	905 Havard Street	Winnsboro	32.24157304	-91.58766736	\$40,200	unknown	Metal

Franklin Parish Dist. 2 Fire Precinct - Ft. Necessity Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 10478-10626 Louisiana 562	Winnsboro	32.03986469	-91.81563301	\$17,475	unknown	Metal
Jigger Hwy Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	905 Havard Street	Winnsboro	32.03460189	-91.74075319	\$40,200	unknown	Metal
HWY 577 Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 3901-4061 Baskin Crowville Road	Winnsboro	32.24692462	-91.7142479	\$21,375	unknown	Metal
Franklin Parish Dist. 2 Fire Protection - Turkey Creek Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 100-298 James Prince Road	Wisner	31.93025704	-91.75902949	\$16,875	unknown	Concrete
Wisner Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: Oak Street	Wisner	31.98094218	-91.65674992	\$458,325	unknown	Metal

Village of Baskin								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Baskin School	Education	1926 Louisiana 857	Baskin	32.26138251	-91.74524906	\$801,360	unknown	Concrete
Baskin Police Department	Law Enforcement	1325 Louisiana 15	Baskin	32.25234088	-91.7441861	\$30,240	unknown	Concrete
Baskin Town Hall	Civil Government	1325 Louisiana 15	Baskin	32.25233277	-91.74422193	\$30,240	unknown	Concrete

Village of Gilbert								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Village Of Gilbert Police	Law Enforcement	Nearby: Gilbert Street	Gilbert	32.05095385	-91.65896893	\$248,670.00	unknown	Metal
Village Of Gilbert City Hall	Civil Government	Nearby: Gilbert Street	Gilbert	32.0509015	-91.65894513	\$248,670	unknown	Metal

City of Winnsboro								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Winnsboro Police Department	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 900-998 Alsworth Street	Winnsboro	32.16414676	-91.72098109	\$75,600	unknown	Concrete
Winnsboro Municipal Building	Civil Government	Nearby: 3800-3810 U.S. 425	Winnsboro	32.16468589	-91.72118537	\$44,955	unknown	Concrete
City of Winnsboro Maintenance Department	Civil Government	2404 Loop Road	Winnsboro	32.15484578	-91.70565025	\$92,250	unknown	Concrete
Winnsboro City Court	Civil Government	1308 Cornell Street	Winnsboro	32.16487425	-91.71980556	\$58,320	unknown	Concrete
Winnsboro Chamber of Commerce	Civil Government	513 Prairie Street	Winnsboro	32.16419639	-91.7208278	\$70,605	unknown	Concrete
Franklin Parish Health Unit	Hospital or Medical Center	6614 Main Street	Winnsboro	32.16601158	-91.71715788	\$111,375	unknown	Concrete
Franklin Medical Center	Hospital or Medical Center	2106 Loop Road	Winnsboro	32.15865473	-91.70679206	\$746,600	unknown	Concrete

Town of Wisner								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Town of Wisner Police Department	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 9522-9528 State Route 15	Wisner	31.98090323	-91.65507927	\$711,585	unknown	Concrete
Town of Wisner Town Hall	Civil Government	9530 Natchez Street	Wisner	31.98083135	-91.65508562	\$711,585	unknown	Concrete

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet					
Franklin Parish and Jurisdictions					
All Hospitals (Private or Public)	Address	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Franklin Parish Health Unit	6614 Main St	Winnsboro	71295	32.1657981	-91.716423
Franklin Medical Center	2106 Loop Rd	Winnsboro	71295	32.1585351	-91.706884
Nursing Homes (Private or Public)	Address	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Gilbert Manor	290 Old Hwy 15	Gilbert	71336	32.05650693	-91.66484563
Hospice TLC, Inc.	2401 Loop Road	Winnsboro	71295	32.15493134	-91.70459108
Hospice Care Resources LLC	207 Fair Avenue	Winnsboro	71295	32.17503765	-91.72341037
Plantation Manor - Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	Nearby: 6304-6398 Main Street	Winnsboro	71295	32.16724568	-91.70425218
Mary Anna Nursing Home	125 Turner Street	Wisner	71378	31.98752121	-91.65571444
Platation Oaks Nursing & Rehabilitation Center, LLC	Nearby: 418-446 Hope Street	Wisner	71378	31.97584314	-91.65633815
Mobile Home Parks	Address	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Turkey Creek Lake RV Park	158 Ready Road	Other	71378	31.91784891	-91.7579133
McLemore Trailer Park	Nearby: 2-114 Sarah Street	Winnsboro	71295	32.17201622	-91.72294644
US 425	U.S. 425	Winnsboro	None	32.24144548	-91.74152433

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)					
	Franklin Unincorporated	Village of Baskin	Village of Gilbert	City of Winnsboro	Town of Wisner
Insurance Summary					
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	PIF: 235; Total Premium: \$129,339; Total Coverage: \$55,836,700	PIF: 4; Total Premium: \$1,349; Total Coverage: \$630,000	PIF: 0; Total Premiums: 0; Total Coverage: 0	PIF: 99; Total Premium: \$123,249; Total Coverage: \$20,189,600	PIF: 4; Total Premium: \$5,003; Total Coverage: \$795,000
How many claims have been paid in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims? How many of the claims were for substantial damage?	Paid Claims: 238; Total Amount of Paid Claims: \$3,927,227; SD Claims: 42	Paid Claims: 2; Total Amount of Paid Claims: \$39,425; SD Claims: 0	Paid Claims: 3; Total Amount of Paid Claims: \$16,624; SD Claims: 2	Paid Claims: 70; Total Amount of Paid Claims: \$1,245,233; SD Claims: 15	Paid Claims: 3; Total Amount of Paid Claims: \$59,688; SD Claims: 1
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?					
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.					
Staff Resources					
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?					
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?					
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)					
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?					
Compliance History					
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?	No	No	No	No	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	CAV: 04/30/2015; CAC: 07/28/2016	CAV: 04/23/2008; CAC: 10/20/2003	CAV: 06/17/2003; CAC: 02/04/2016	CAV: 11/29/2017; CAC: 06/22/2005	CAV: 05/21/2009; CAC: 11/15/2007
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	No	No	No	No	No

Regulation					
When did the community enter the NFIP?	E=5/2/1973; R=11/1/1985	E=5/15/1973; R=9/1/1986	E= 5/2/1973; R= 9/3/1980	E=5/2/1973; R=9/1/1978	E= 5/2/1973; R=7/16/1980
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Exceeds - They have a 2' Freeboard	Meet	Meet	Meets	Meets
Community Rating System (CRS)					
Does the community participate in CRS?	No	No	No	No	No
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A