

2023 JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH MULTI- JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

UNINCORPORATED JEFFERSON
DAVIS PARISH, ELTON, FENTON,
JENNINGS, LAKE ARTHUR, WELSH



JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Prepared for:

Jefferson Davis Parish



Prepared by:

Stephenson Disaster Management Institute

Mr. Brant Mitchell, CEM
Mrs. Lauren Morgan, MEPP
Mr. Chris Rippetoe, CFM
Dr. Joseph B. Harris, PhD
Mr. Jason Martin

Louisiana State University – Louisiana Emerging Technology Center
Baton Rouge, LA 70803



This Page Left Intentionally Blank

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the Jefferson Davis 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:

Unincorporated Jefferson Davis Parish

Village of Elton

Village of Fenton

City of Jennings

Town of Lake Arthur

Town of Welsh

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

Alex Guillory

Jenee Dansdill

Henry Guinn

Marcus Peterson

Rhoda Richard

Randy Ringuet

Kesia Lemoine

Eddie B. Alfred

Sampson LeJeune

Karl Arceneaux

Renee Hicks

Bluewing Civil Consulting

Bluewing Civil Consulting

City of Jennings

Jefferson Davis OEP

Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury

Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury

Town of Elton

Town of Fenton

Town of Lake Arthur

Town of Welsh

Town of Welsh

The 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was written by the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute, Louisiana State University. Further comments should be directed to the Jefferson Davis Police Jury: 304 State St, Jennings, LA 70546.



Contents

1. Introduction	1-1
Geography, Population and Economy	1-2
Geography.....	1-2
Population	1-4
Economy.....	1-4
Hazard Mitigation	1-5
General Strategy	1-6
2023 Plan Update.....	1-7
2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment	2-1
Prevalent Hazards to the Community	2-1
Previous Occurrences.....	2-2
Probability of Future Hazard Events.....	2-3
Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish.....	2-4
Critical Facilities of the Parish.....	2-6
Assessing Vulnerability Overview	2-11
Quantitative Methodology	2-11
Qualitative Methodology	2-11
Priority Risk Index and Hazard Risk.....	2-12
Future Development Trends	2-13
Future Hazard Impacts	2-15
Land Use.....	2-15
Hazard Identification	2-17
Drought	2-17
Flooding.....	2-20
Levee Failure	2-37
Thunderstorms.....	2-39
Tornadoes	2-50
Tropical Cyclones	2-55
Wildfires	2-68
Winter Weather	2-78
3. Capability Assessment	3-1
Policies, Plans and Programs	3-1
Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances.....	3-2
Administration, Technical, and Financial	3-2

Education and Outreach	3-3
Flood Insurance and Community Rating System	3-4
NFIP Worksheets.....	3-6
4. Mitigation Strategy.....	4-1
Introduction	4-1
Goals	4-1
2023 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions	4-2
Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Actions.....	4-3
Village of Elton Mitigation Actions.....	4-24
Village of Fenton Mitigation Actions.....	4-45
City of Jennings Mitigation Actions.....	4-64
Town of Lake Arthur Mitigation Actions	4-82
Town of Welsh Mitigation Actions.....	4-95
Action Prioritization	4-107
Appendix A: Planning Process.....	A-1
Purpose	A-1
The Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.....	A-1
Planning	A-2
Coordination	A-2
Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement	A-2
Program Integration.....	A-3
Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities	A-4
Meeting #1: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off.....	A-4
Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Initial Planning Committee Meeting	A-5
Meeting #3: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Mitigation Action Workshop.....	A-5
Meeting #4: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee Risk Assessment Review	A-6
Meeting #5: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Meeting	A-6
Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey	A-8
Outreach Activity #2: Public Meeting Activity - Incident Questionnaire	A-8
Outreach Activity #3: 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review	A-8
Appendix B: Plan Maintenance.....	B-1
Purpose	B-1
Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan.....	B-1
Responsible Parties.....	B-1
Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria.....	B-1

2023 Plan Version Plan Method and Schedule Evaluation	B-3
Incorporation into Existing Planning Programs	B-3
Continued Public Participation	B-6
Appendix C: Critical Facilities	C-1
Critical Facilities within the Jefferson Davis Parish Planning Area.....	C-1
Appendix D: Plan Adoption	D-1
Jefferson Davis Parish	D-1
Village of Elton	D-2
Village of Fenton	D-3
City of Jennings	D-4
Town of Lake Arthur	D-5
Town of Welsh	D-6
Appendix E: State Required Worksheets	E-1
Mitigation Planning Team	E-1
Capability Assessment	E-2
Unincorporated Jefferson Davis Parish.....	E-2
Village of Elton	E-5
Village of Fenton	E-8
City of Jennings	E-11
Town of Lake Arthur	E-14
Town of Welsh	E-17
Building Inventory.....	E-20
Vulnerable Populations.....	E-26
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	E-28

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

- Jefferson Davis Parish
- Village of Elton
- Village of Fenton
- City of Jennings
- Town of Lake Arthur
- Town of Welsh

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 Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis Parish and its communities with a blueprint for reducing the impacts of these natural hazards on people and property.

Geography, Population and Economy

Geography

Jefferson Davis Parish, located in southwest Louisiana, possesses a total area of approximately 659 square miles. Jennings, the Parish seat, is located 37 miles east of Lake Charles and 41 miles west of Lafayette along Interstate 10. The parish is adjacent to Calcasieu and Beauregard Parishes to the west, Allen Parish to the north, Evangeline and Acadia Parishes to the east, and Cameron and Vermilion Parishes to the south.



Figure 1-1: Location of Jefferson Davis Parish in the State of Louisiana

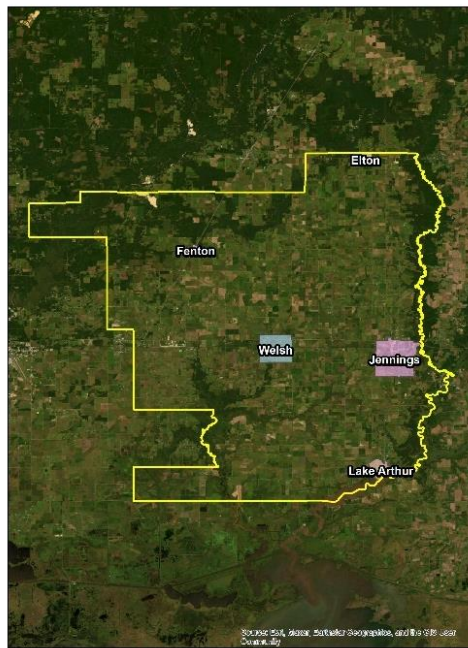


Figure 1-2: Incorporated Jurisdictions within Jefferson Davis Parish

Jefferson Davis is a humid subtropical climate. 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 Jefferson Davis Parish in particular, the summer months are usually quite warm, with an average daily maximum temperature in July and August of 92°F. Winters are typically mild. The parish averages no snowfall throughout the year. Average annual rainfall for the area is 62 inches. Jefferson Davis Parish is susceptible to the normal weather dangers, such as thunderstorms and flooding. Jefferson Davis Parish is less than 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico making the parish highly susceptible to tropical cyclones. Hurricane season lasts from June 1st to November 30th, with most hurricanes forming in August, September, and October.

Jefferson Davis Parish is located in Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 5 (*Figure 1-3*).

As noted above, Jefferson Davis Parish is located in the south-western region of Louisiana.



Figure 1-3: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

Population

The population of Jefferson Davis Parish is estimated at 32,250 (2020 estimate) with a population percent change from April 1, 2010 – April 1, 2020 of 2.03%.

Table 1-1: Jefferson Davis Parish Population
(Source: US Census)

	2010 Census	2014 Estimate	2020 Census	Percent Change 2010 - 2020
Total Population	31,594	31,477	32,250	2.03%
Population Density (Pop/Sq. Mi.)	48.5		49.5	2.02%
Total Households	13,306	13,564	11,351	-17.22%
Persons Per Household			2.80	-----

Economy

A hard working labor force, an excellent transportation network, abundant raw materials, and land for commercial and industrial development make Jefferson Davis Parish an ideal prospect for business investment. The parish's economic base is composed of health care services, shipbuilding, construction, agriculture, and oil field services. While health care is the fastest growing industry in Jefferson Davis Parish, the parish has historically been based in agriculture. Major agricultural products of the parish are soybeans, sweet potatoes, oats, cotton, rice, poultry, dairy goods, and catfish. Industry data for business patterns in Jefferson Davis Parish can be found in the table below.

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

Business Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
Retail Trade	115	1,322	34,563
Transportation and Warehousing	24	132	6,082
Construction	65	463	23,254
Administration/Support and Waste Management/Remediation Services	26	136	7,158
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	16	217	13,027
Wholesale Trade	29	258	14,014
Other Services (except Public Administration)	56	314	6,554
Accommodation and Food Services	45	750	10,268
Financial and Insurance	51	283	14,760
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	63	222	9,774
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5	32	1,653
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	20	128	7,086
Health Care and Social Assistance	68	1,468	58,205
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8	37	444
Information	4	19	1,424
Manufacturing	20	428	21,512
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	42	3,370

Hazard Mitigation

To fully understand hazard mitigation efforts in Jefferson Davis 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.



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

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.

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 2023 Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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 2023 update. This plan update remains coherent with those documents, retaining language and content when needed, deleting it when appropriate, and augmenting it when constructive.

2023 Plan Update

This 2023 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding
2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event
3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events
4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation

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 2023. 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 2023 plan update is organized in the same format as the 2016 update, with one minor change to this 2023 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: 2023 Plan Update Crosswalk

Plan Update Crosswalk	
2016 Update	2023 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 numerous changes in this plan update, the plan remains consistent in its emphasis on the types of hazards that pose the most risk to loss of life, injury, and property in Jefferson Davis Parish and its communities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, Jefferson Davis Parish remains at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including flooding and tropical cyclone activity. The entire parish is also at high risk of damages from high winds and wind-borne debris. The 2016 flooding events, along with the 2020 hurricane season were both felt heavily in all parts of Jefferson Davis Parish. Other hazards threaten the parish and/or its communities, although not to such great degrees and not in such widespread ways. In all cases, the relative social vulnerability of areas threatened and affected plays a significant role in how governmental agencies and their partners (local, parish, state and federal) prepare for and respond to disasters.

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

2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

This section assesses the various hazard risks that Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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 2023 Update
Drought	X		X
Flooding	X	X	X
Levee Failure	X		X
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)	X	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X	X	X
Wildfires	X		X
Winter Weather	X		X

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

- a) Drought
- b) Flooding
- c) Levee Failure
- d) Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, Wind)
- e) Tornadoes
- f) Tropical Cyclones
- g) Wildfires
- h) Winter Weather

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 was determined to be the most prevalent hazard to the parish. Nineteen of the thirty disaster declarations Jefferson Davis Parish has received resulted from tropical cyclones, which validates this as the most significant hazard. Therefore, the issue of hurricanes will serve as the main focus during the mitigation planning process. Hurricanes present risks from the potential for flooding, primarily resulting from storm surge, and high wind speeds. While storm surge is considered the hazard with the most 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 Jefferson Davis Parish is included in the hurricane risk assessment.

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

Previous Occurrences

Table 2-2 on the following page summarizes federal disaster declarations for Jefferson Davis Parish since 1965. Information includes names, dates, and types of disaster.

Table 2-2: Jefferson Davis Parish Major Disaster Declarations.

Disaster Number	Year	Declaration
315	10/13/1971	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Edith
3031	2/22/1977	Drought and Freezing
622	5/21/1980	Severe Storms and Flooding
835	7/17/1989	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storm Allison
956	8/26/1992	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Andrew
1169	3/18/1997	Severe Winter Storm
2337	9/11/2000	LA – Western Louisiana Fire Complex – 9/8/00
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili
1521	6/8/2004	Severe Storms and Flooding
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
1668	11/2/2006	Severe Storms and Flooding
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Gustav
1792	9/13/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Ike
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac
4102	2/22/2013	Severe Storms and Flooding
4277	8/14/2016	Flooding
3382	8/28/2017	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Cyclone Harvey
3416	7/11/2019	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storm Barry
4484	3/24/2020	COVID-19 Pandemic
3527	6/7/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storm Cristobal
3538	8/23/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storms 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
4577	1/12/2021	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Zeta
3556	2/18/2021	Severe Winter Storm
4590	3/9/2021	Severe Winter Storms
4611	8/29/2021	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Ida
3574	9/13/2021	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storm Nicholas

Probability of Future Hazard Events

The probability of a hazard event occurring in Jefferson Davis 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 2022. In staying consistent with the state plan, the Storm Events Database was evaluated for the last thirty years (1990 – 2022) to determine future probability of a hazard occurring. While the 32-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 72-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					
	Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh
Drought	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Flooding	44%	9%	3%	34%	9%	9%
Levee Failures	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Thunderstorms - Hail	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorms - Lightning	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Thunderstorms - Winds	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%
Tropical Cyclones	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%
Wildfires	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Winter Weather	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%

As shown in the table above, hailstorms and high winds have the highest chance of occurrence in the parish (100%). These are followed by tornadoes (81%), tropical cyclones (45%), flooding for the unincorporated areas of the parish (44%), flooding for the incorporated area of Jennings (34%), winter storms 28%, lightning (25%), drought (13%), flooding for the incorporated areas of Elton, Lake Arthur, and Welsh (9%), and flooding for the incorporated area of Fenton (3%). Wildfires and levee failures have an annual chance of occurrence of less than 1%. Levee failure for the incorporated areas of Elton, Fenton, Jennings, and Welsh as well as the unincorporated area of Jefferson Davis Parish has no impact on these areas.

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

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

Within the entire planning area, there is an estimated value of \$4,693,737,000 in structures throughout the parish. The table on the following page provides the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

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

Occupancy	Jefferson Davis Parish	Unincorporated Area	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh
Agricultural	\$45,320,000	\$35,902,000	\$176,000	\$596,000	\$4,722,000	\$426,000	\$3,498,000
Commercial	\$608,529,000	\$125,115,000	\$17,188,000	\$7,082,000	\$328,840,000	\$48,152,000	\$82,152,000
Government	\$38,808,000	\$12,060,000	\$942,000	\$352,000	\$22,708,000	\$1,576,000	\$1,170,000
Industrial	\$106,856,000	\$47,341,000	\$2,121,000	\$1,310,000	\$35,048,000	\$10,786,000	\$10,250,000
Religion	\$143,376,000	\$35,066,000	\$11,914,000	\$90,000	\$68,260,000	\$14,506,000	\$13,540,000
Residential	\$3,651,389,000	\$1,646,610,000	\$124,111,000	\$52,550,000	\$1,248,463,000	\$266,709,000	\$312,946,000
Education	\$99,459,000	\$20,416,000	\$3,306,000	\$0	\$64,033,000	\$7,010,000	\$4,694,000
Total	\$4,693,737,000	\$1,922,510,000	\$159,758,000	\$61,980,000	\$1,772,074,000	\$349,165,000	\$428,250,000

Critical Facilities of the Parish

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

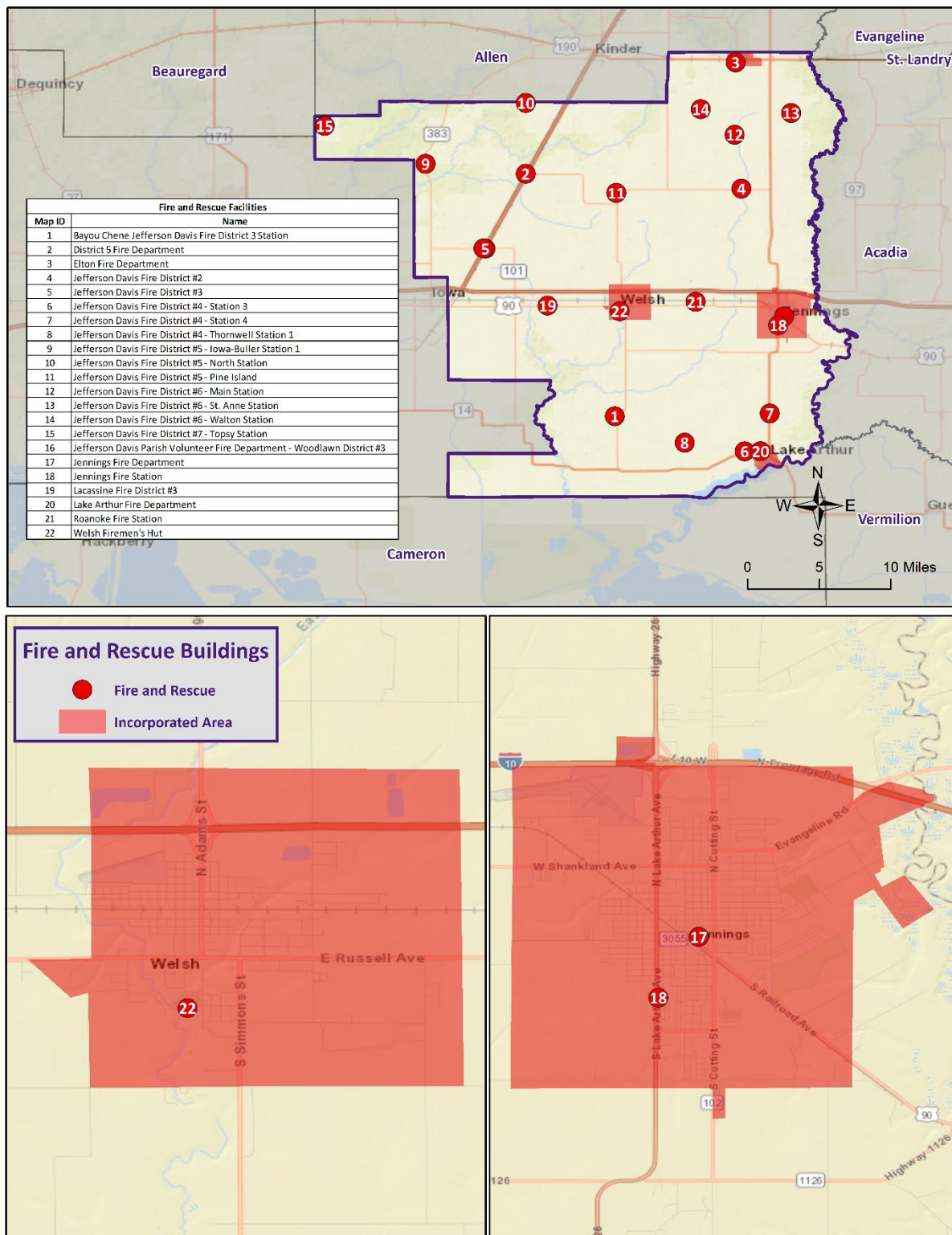


Figure 2-1: Fire and Rescue Facilities in Jefferson Davis Parish.

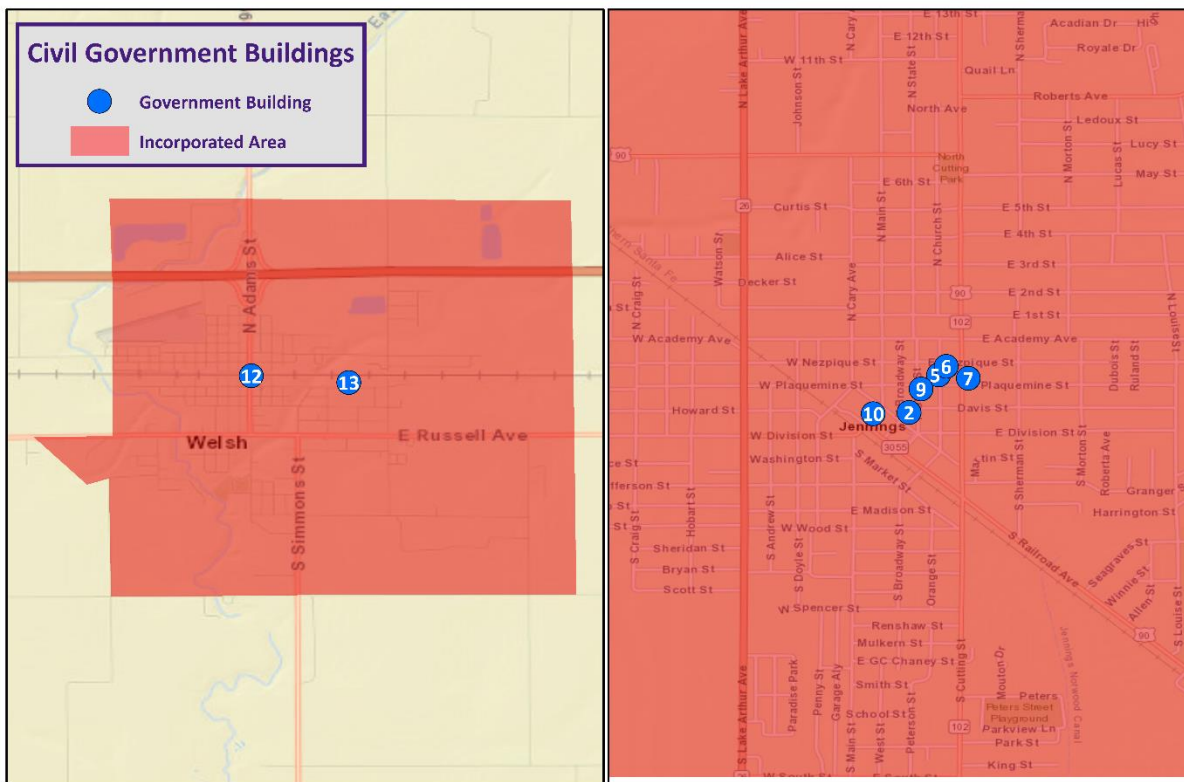
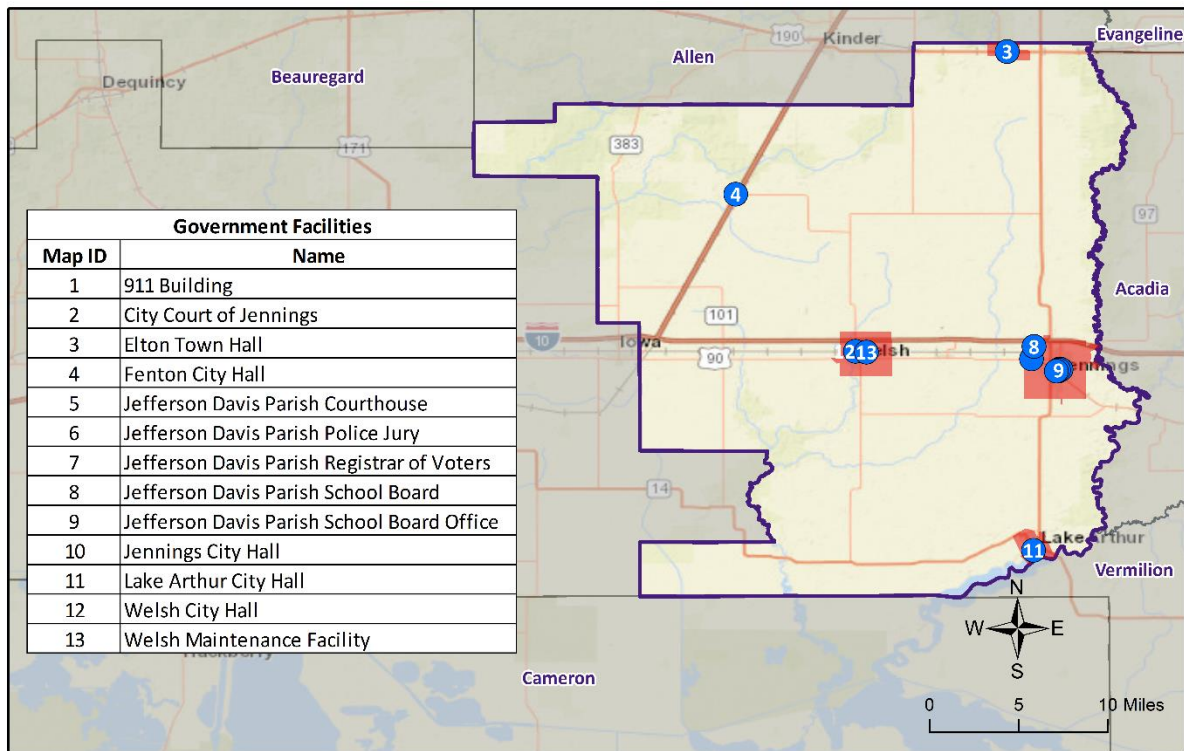


Figure 2-2: Government Buildings in Jefferson Davis Parish.

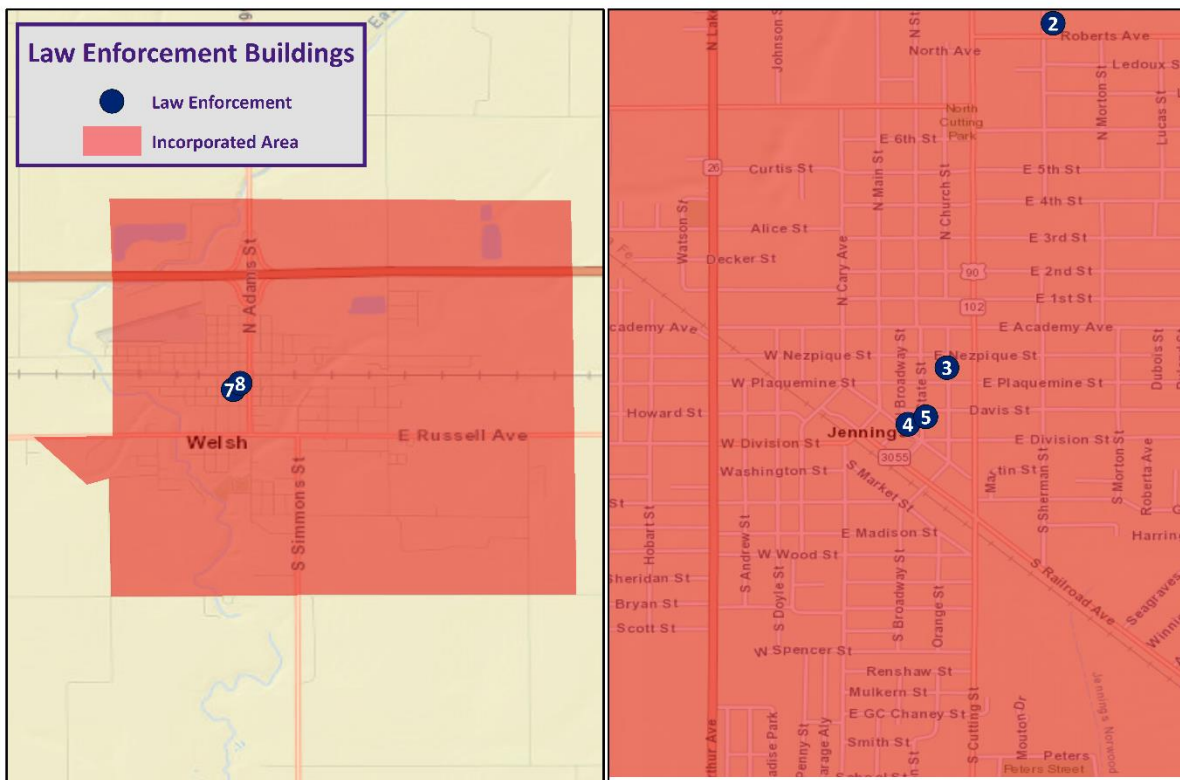
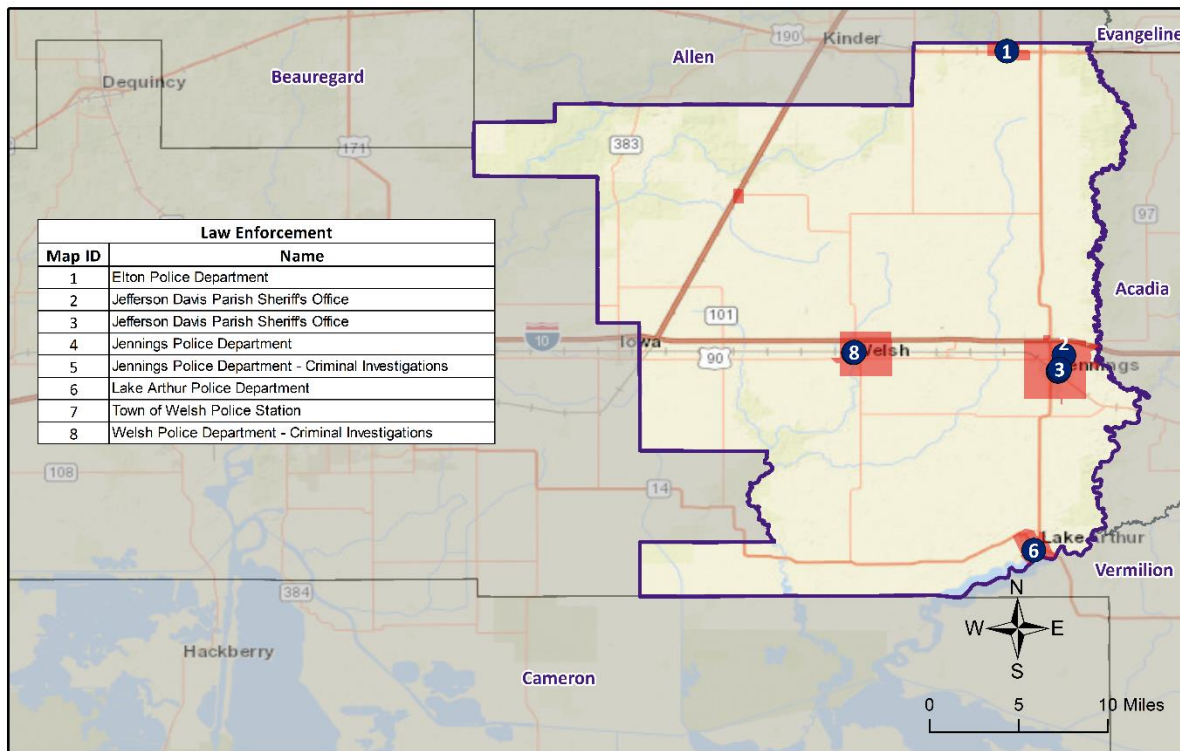


Figure 2-3: Law Enforcement in Jefferson Davis Parish.

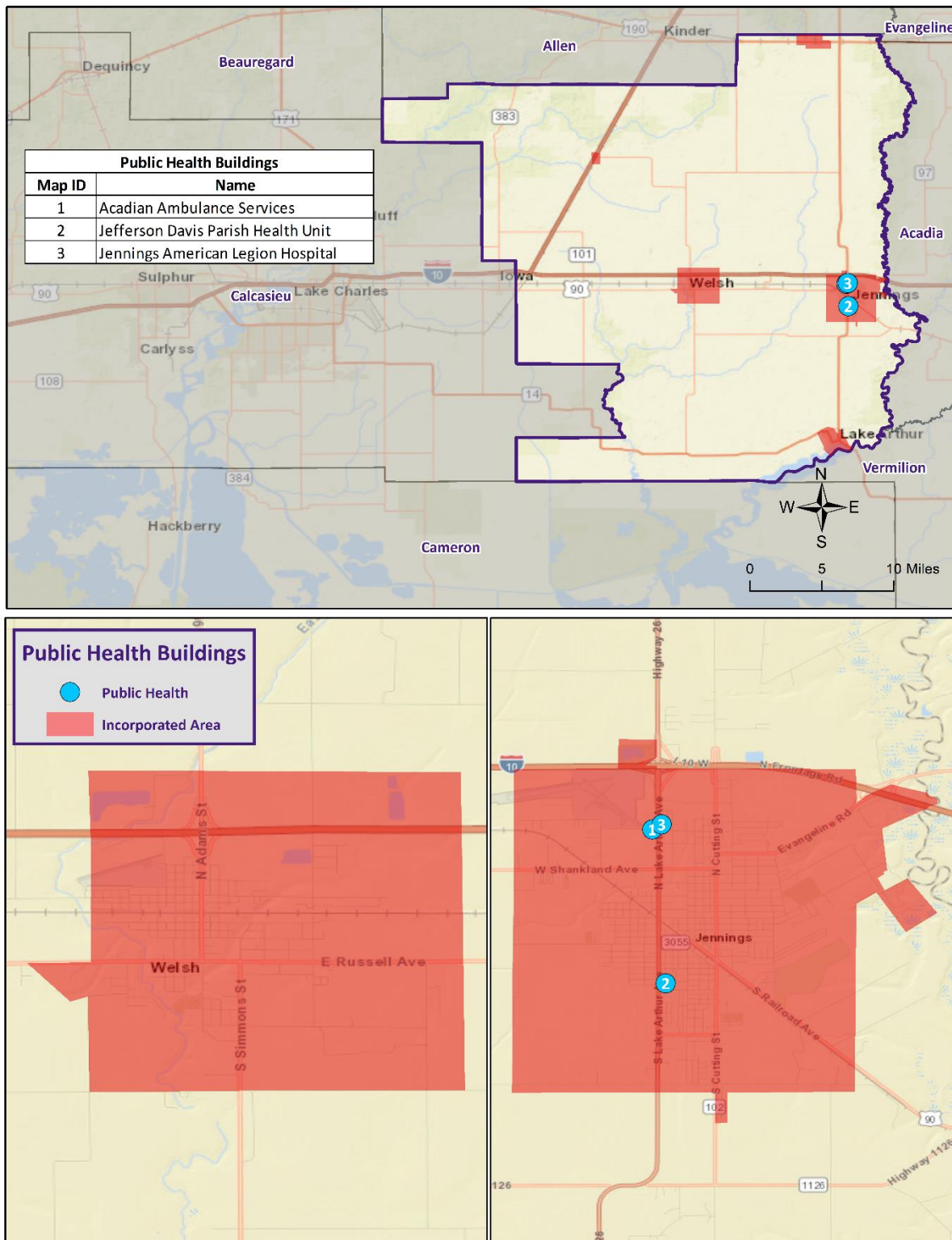


Figure 2-4: Public Health Facilities in Jefferson Davis Parish.

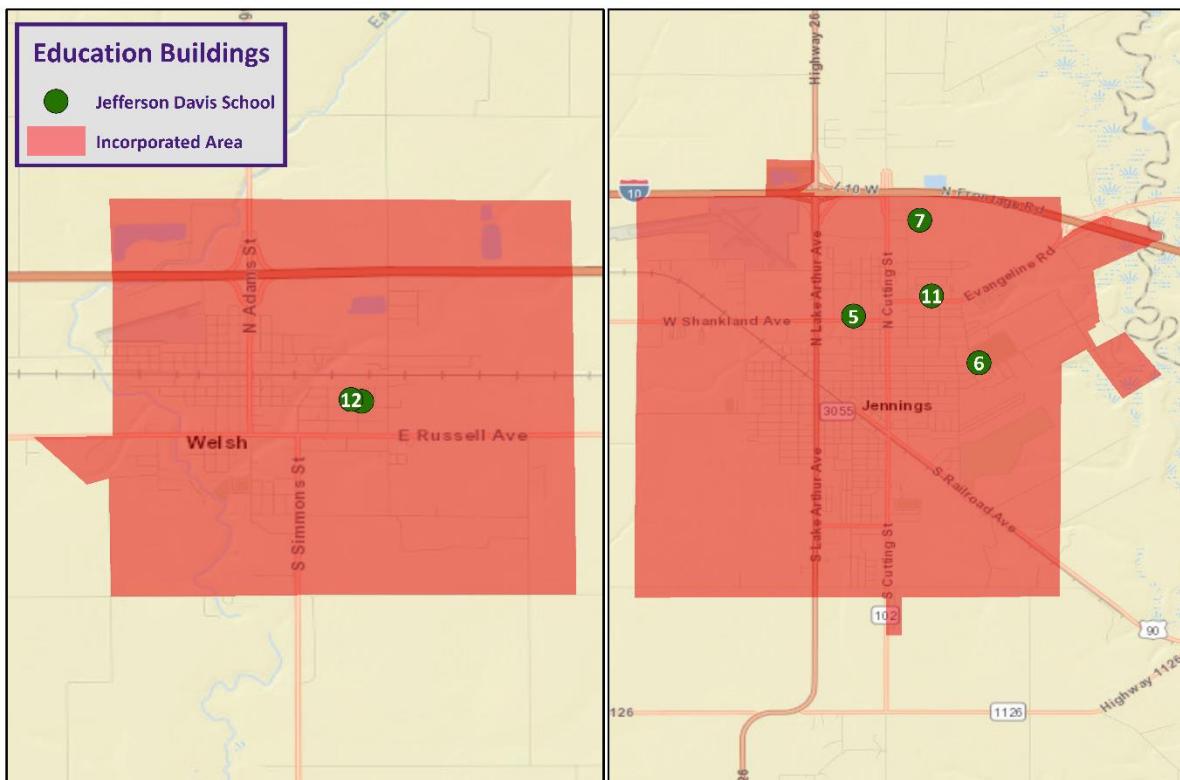
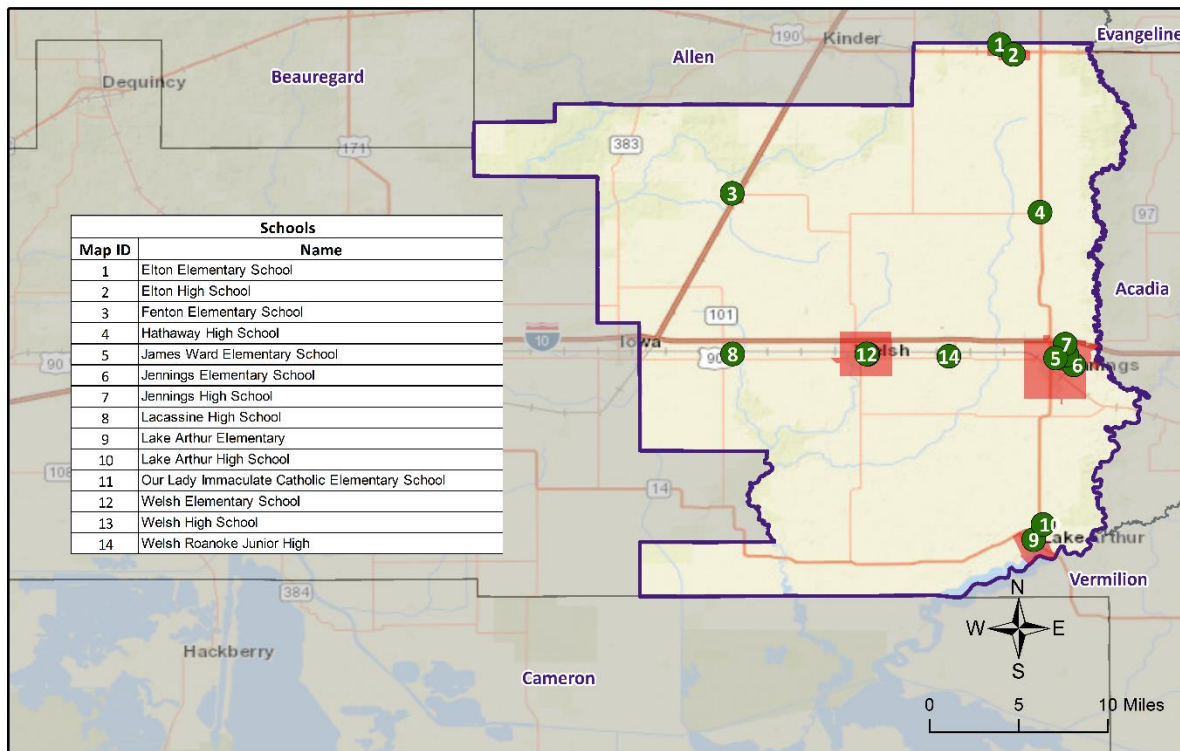


Figure 2-5: Educational Facilities in Jefferson Davis Parish.

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 Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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 2-5: 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 2-6: 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 2-7: Risk Assessment for Jefferson Davis Parish.

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Drought	3	2	4	2	3	2.8
Flooding	3	4	3	4	3	3.4
Levee Failure	1	2	2	4	3	2.2
Thunderstorms - Hail	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Thunderstorms - Lightning	1	2	2	3	1	1.75
Thunderstorms - Wind	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Tornadoes	3	3	2	4	3	2.95
Tropical Cyclones	3	4	4	1	4	3.3
Wildfires	1	3	4	1	2	2.25
Winter Weather	3	3	4	1	3	2.9

Future Development Trends

Jefferson Davis Parish experienced a growth in population and housing between the years of 2000 and 2020, increasing in population from 31,506 with 12,824 housing units in the year 2000 to a population of 32,250 with 13,936 housing units in the year 2020. The unincorporated area of Jefferson Davis Parish experienced the largest population growth within the parish growing from a population of 13,745 in 2010 to 15,267 in 2020 (11.1% overall growth). This is followed by the incorporated area of Welsh at 3.3% overall growth. The incorporated areas of Elton, Fenton, Jennings, and Lake Arthur experienced a decline in population during this same time period.

The unincorporated area of Jefferson Davis Parish experienced the largest growth of housing units from 2010 to 2020 growing from 5,500 in 2010 to 6,228 in 2020. The incorporated area of Welsh experienced the second largest growth in housing units during this time period with a 5.7% overall growth rate. The incorporated areas of Elton, Fenton, Jennings, and Lake Arthur all experienced a decline in housing units during this time. The future population and number of buildings can be estimated using U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The table on the next page show population and housing unit estimates from 2000 to 2020.

Table 2-8: Population Growth Rate for Jefferson Davis Parish.

Total Population	Jefferson Davis Parish	Unincorporated Area	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh
1-Apr-00	31,506	12,451	1,255	373	11,036	2,984	3,407
1-Apr-10	31,605	13,745	1,128	379	10,387	2,739	3,227
1-Apr-20	32,250	15,267	992	226	9,837	2,595	3,333
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	0.3%	10.4%	-10.1%	1.6%	-5.9%	-8.2%	-5.3%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.0%	1.0%	-1.0%	0.2%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-0.5%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	2.0%	11.1%	-12.1%	-40.4%	-5.3%	-5.3%	3.3%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	0.20%	1.11%	-1.21%	-4.04%	-0.53%	-0.53%	0.33%

Table 2-9: Housing Growth Rate for Jefferson Davis Parish.

Total Housing Units	Jefferson Davis Parish	Unincorporated Area	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh
1-Apr-00	12,824	4,821	574	153	4,541	1,365	1,370
1-Apr-10	13,306	5,500	569	159	4,432	1,272	1,374
1-Apr-20	13,936	6,228	541	135	4,320	1,260	1,452
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	3.8%	14.1%	-0.9%	3.9%	-2.4%	-6.8%	0.3%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.4%	1.4%	-0.1%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.7%	0.0%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2020	4.7%	13.2%	-4.9%	-15.1%	-2.5%	-0.9%	5.7%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	0.5%	1.3%	-0.5%	-1.5%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.6%

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 Jefferson Davis 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 2-10: Estimated Future Impacts, 2020 - 2030.

(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2020)	Hazard Area (2020)	Hazard Area (2025)	Hazard Area (2030)
Flood Damage				
Structures	13,936	2,998	3,084	3,143
Value of Structures	\$4,764,063,262	\$1,024,901,424	\$1,104,017,451	\$1,171,685,382
# of People	32,250	6,938	6,980	7,008
Tropical Cyclone Damage				
Structures	13,936	13,936	14,337	14,610
Value of Structures	\$4,764,063,262	\$4,764,063,262	\$5,131,819,370	\$5,446,361,136
# of People	32,250	32,250	32,444	32,574

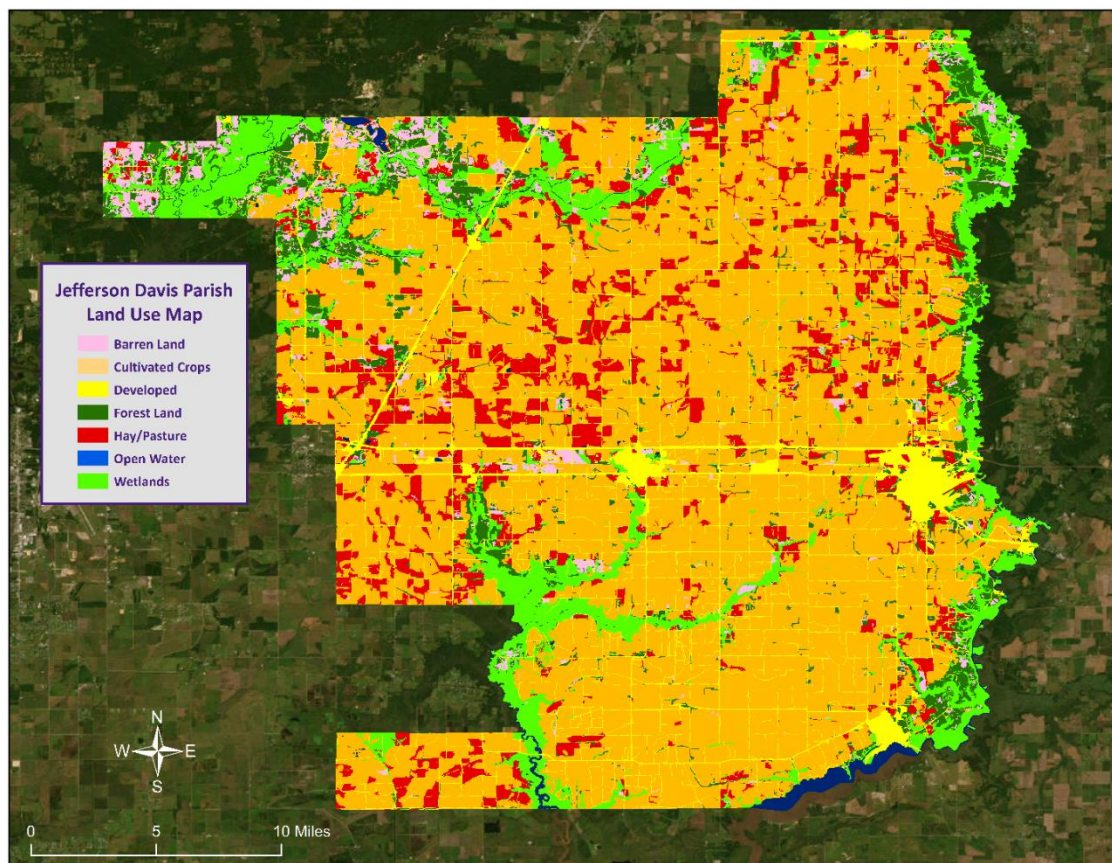
Population within Jefferson Davis Parish has decreased over the last 20 years which, in return, has had little effect to the growth of housing development, which has remained steady over that period of time. Jefferson Davis Parish is extremely vigilant in offsetting the rapid development seen around 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 Jefferson Davis 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 development that has occurred since 2016 has not in any knowing way altered the jurisdiction's vulnerability to natural hazards.

Land Use

The Jefferson Davis Parish Land Use table is provided on the next page. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 8% of the parish's land use. Agricultural land at 313,111 acres is the largest category accounting for 74% of land in the parish. The parish also consists of wetlands (11%), forested land (6%), and water areas (1%).

*Table 2-11: Jefferson Davis Parish Land Use.
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)*

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	313,111	74%
Wetlands	45,354	11%
Forest Land (Not including forested wetlands)	25,974	6%
Urban/Development	32,812	8%
Water	4,156	1%



*Figure 2-6: Jefferson Davis Parish Land Use Map.
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)*

Hazard Identification

Drought

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

Drought is a unique and insidious hazard. Unlike other natural hazards, no specific threshold of "dryness" exists for declaring a drought. In addition, the definition of drought depends on stakeholder needs. For instance, the onset (and demise) of agricultural drought is quick, as crops need water every few days; once they get rainfall, they improve. But hydrologic drought sets in (and is alleviated) only over longer time periods. A few dry days will not drain a reservoir, but a few rain showers cannot replenish it either. Moreover, different geographical regions define drought differently based on the deviation from local, normal precipitation. 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. [Table 2-12](#) displays the range and Palmer classifications of the PDSI index while [Figure 2-7](#) displays the current drought monitor for the state of Louisiana and its parishes.

Table 2-12: 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 no drought conditions are occurring within Jefferson Davis Parish at this time.

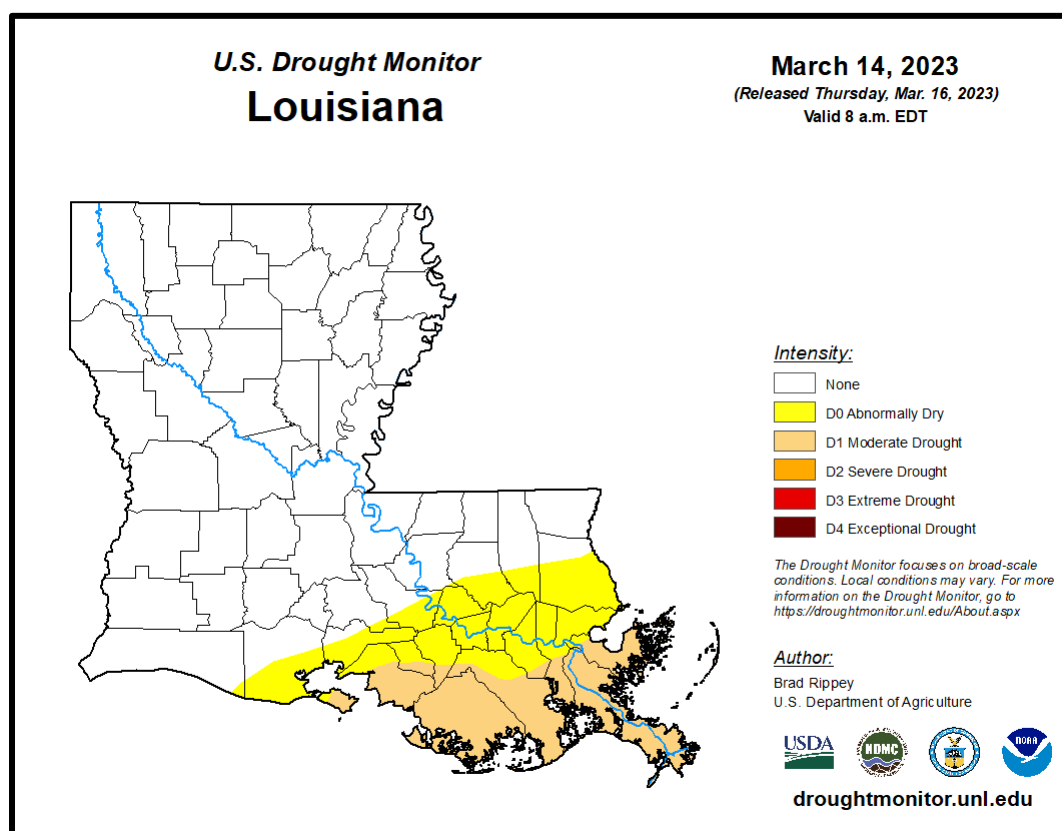


Figure 2-7: United States Drought Monitor for the State of Louisiana and its Parishes.
(Source: The National Drought Mitigation Center)

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Historically, there have been four drought incidents in Jefferson Davis Parish. Drought events have ranged from Mild to Extreme per the National Climatic Data Center. Since the last update in 2016, there have been no recorded drought events within the boundaries of Jefferson Davis Parish.

Frequency / Probability

Based on four drought events since 1990, the annual chance of occurrence of a drought event occurring within a given year is calculated at 13% for Jefferson Davis Parish.

Estimated Potential Loses

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been four drought events which have impacted Jefferson Davis Parish which resulted in \$17,800,000 in 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 Jefferson Davis Parish.

*Table 2-13: Agricultural Exposure by Crop Type for Droughts in Jefferson Davis Parish.
(Source: LSU AG Center 2020 Parish Totals)*

Agricultural Exposure by Type for Drought					
Hay	Rice	Sod	Soybeans	Sugarcane	Wheat
\$17,596,000	\$92,114,231	\$4,111,211	\$10,495,244	\$1,112,219	\$521,495

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

Vulnerability

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

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 Jefferson Davis 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 2-8*.

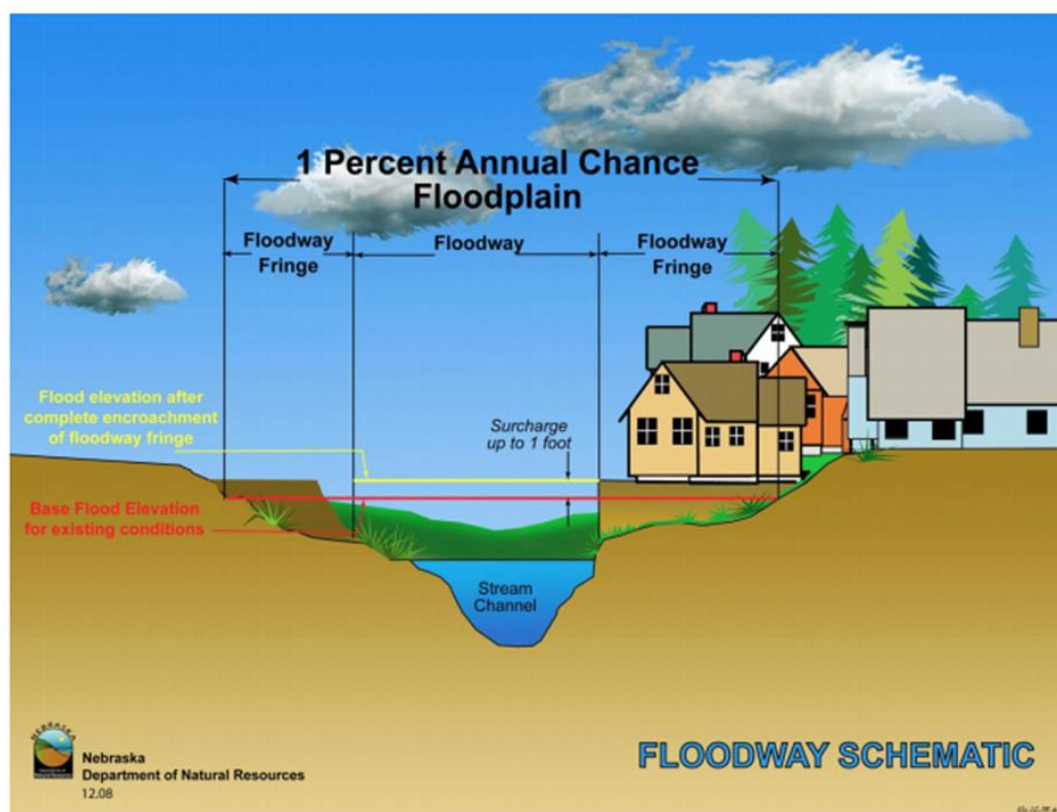


Figure 2-8: Schematic of 100-year Floodplain. The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe.

(Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)

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

Property Damage

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

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

Soaking can also cause extensive damage to household goods. Wooden furniture may become warped, making it unusable, while other furnishings such as books, carpeting, mattresses, and upholstery 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 Jefferson Davis Parish are provided in the table below:

Table 2-14: Repetitive Loss Structures for Jefferson Davis Parish.

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	6	6	0	0	14	\$452,828	\$32,345
Elton	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Fenton	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Jennings	7	7	0	0	14	\$222,250	\$15,875
Lake Arthur	8	8	0	0	19	\$568,674	\$29,930
Welsh	13	13	0	0	32	\$1,353,294	\$42,290
TOTAL	34	34	0	0	79	\$2,597,046	\$32,874

All 34 repetitive loss structures were geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures are located throughout the parish. [Figure 2-9](#) shows the approximate location of the structures, while [Figure 2-10](#) 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 Welsh.

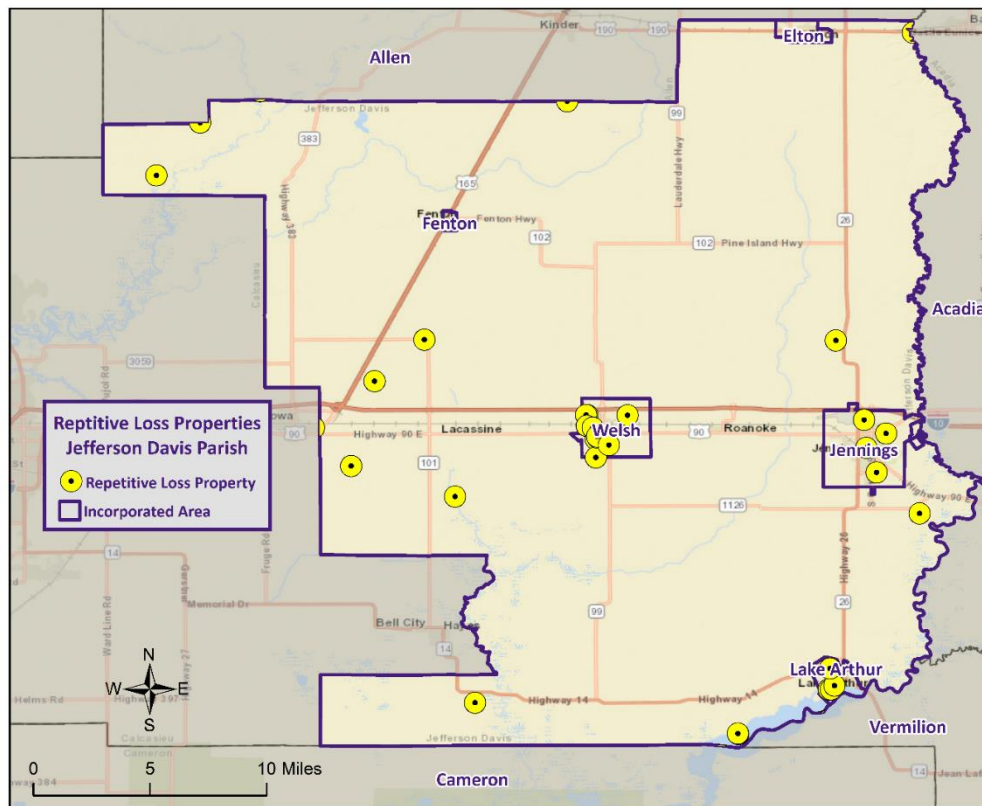


Figure 2-9: Repetitive Loss Properties in Jefferson Davis Parish.

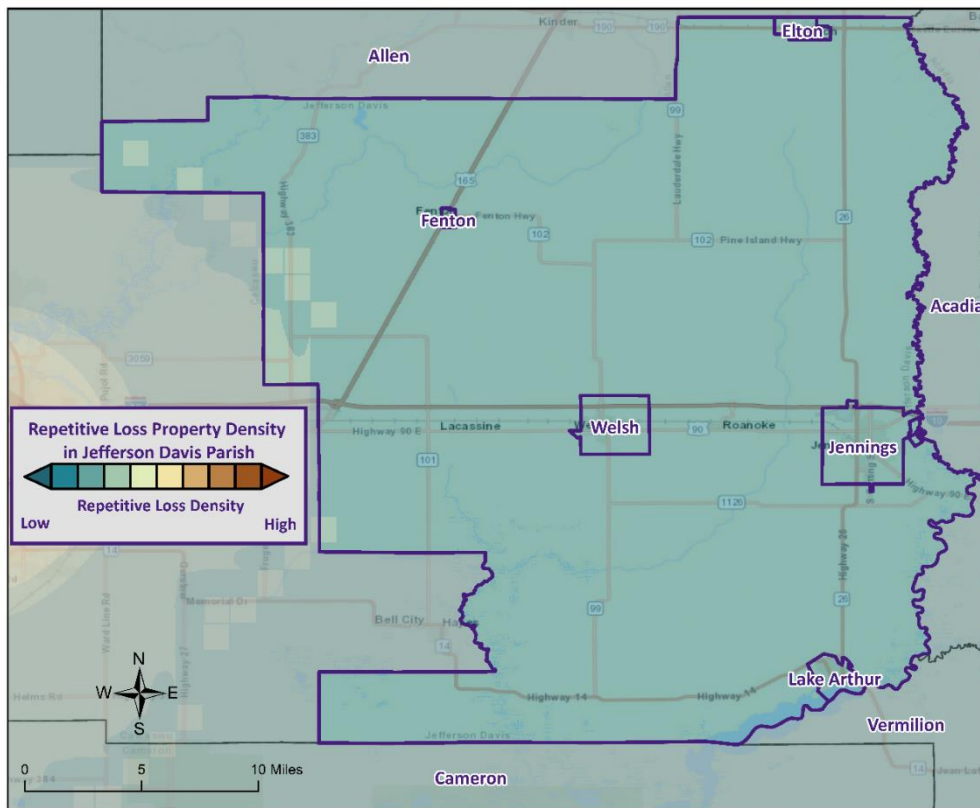


Figure 2-10: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in Jefferson Davis Parish.

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Jefferson Davis Parish has 1,091 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$833,363. Jefferson Davis Parish and the jurisdictions of Elton, Fenton, Jennings, and Welsh are all participants in the NFIP. Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions are provided in the tables to follow.

Table 2-15: Summary of NFIP Policies for Jefferson Davis Parish.

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Jefferson Davis Parish	680	\$162,131,300	\$496,420	228	\$4,274,760
Elton	11	\$2,160,000	\$5,228	11	\$88,442
Fenton	3	\$858,000	\$1,505	0	\$0
Jennings	152	\$40,271,900	\$101,068	26	\$387,900
Lake Arthur	119	\$23,338,600	\$129,330	60	\$721,897
Welsh	126	\$24,261,300	\$99,812	65	\$2,069,802
Total	1,091	\$253,021,100	\$833,363	390	\$7,542,801

Table 2-16: Summary of Community Flood Maps for Jefferson Davis Parish.

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220095	Jefferson Davis Parish	5/17/1977	6/15/1988	7/22/2010	6/15/1988	No
220096	Elton	3/15/1974	2/3/1982	7/22/2010	2/3/1982	No
220097	Fenton	-	7/22/2010	NSFHA	7/22/2010	No
220098	Jennings	2/1/1974	4/15/1981	7/22/2010	4/15/1981	No
220099	Lake Arthur	1/9/1974	4/15/1981	7/22/2010	4/15/1981	No
220100	Welsh	5/24/1974	7/16/1981	7/22/2010	7/16/1981	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities dated October 1, 2022, the unincorporated area of Jefferson Davis Parish and the jurisdictions of Elton, Fenton, Jennings, Lake Arthur, and Welsh do not 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 Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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.

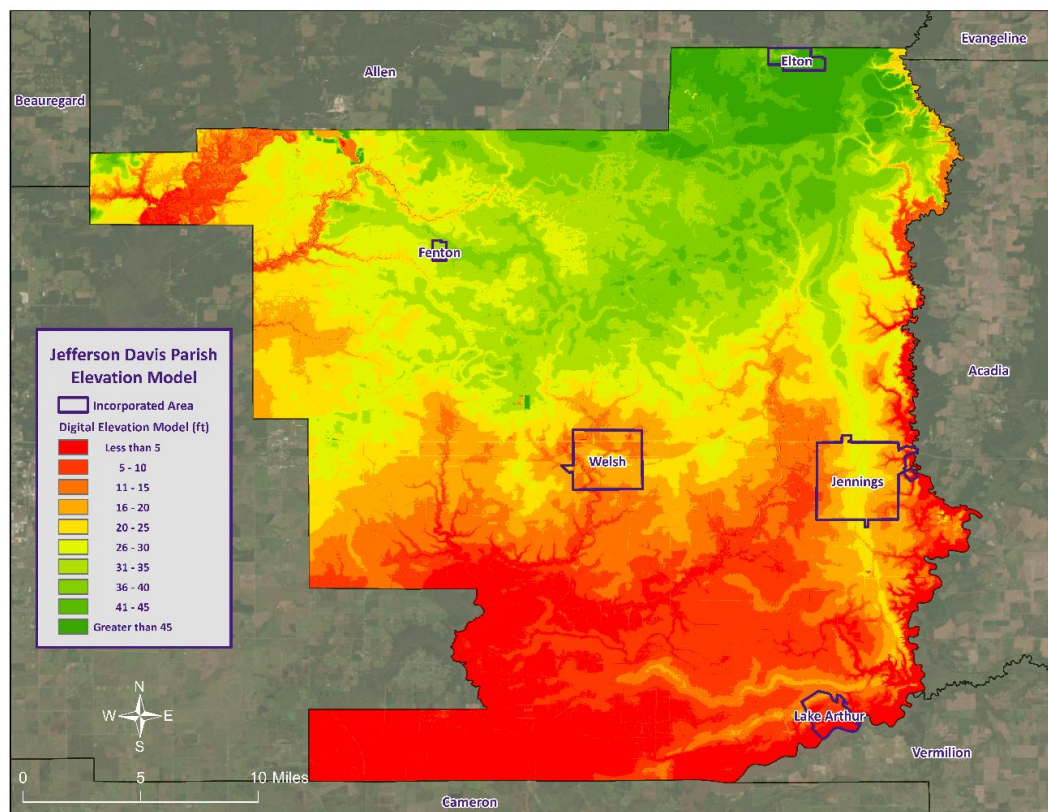


Figure 2-11: Elevation throughout Jefferson Davis Parish.

The digital elevation model (DEM) for Jefferson Davis 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 5 feet (NAVD88) to over 45 feet (NAVD88). The highest elevations in the parish are approximately 49 feet (NAVD88), located in the incorporated area of Elton. The incorporated areas of the parish range in elevation from 7 feet (NAVD88) to 33 feet (NAVD88), with Elton averaging 49 feet (NAVD88), Fenton averaging 33 feet (NAVD88), Jennings averaging 26 feet (NAVD88), and Welsh averaging 23 feet (NAVD88).

Location

Jefferson Davis Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Many parts of the parish are located in the 100-year floodplain, which includes significant portions the northwest area of the parish and the southern portions of the parish.

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 eight feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish. The incorporated areas of Elton, Jennings, Lake Arthur, and Welsh can expect flood depths from three to six feet, while the incorporated area of Fenton can expect flooding levels of approximately one to two feet.

The following is a flood zone map displaying 100- and 500-year flood zones for Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions:

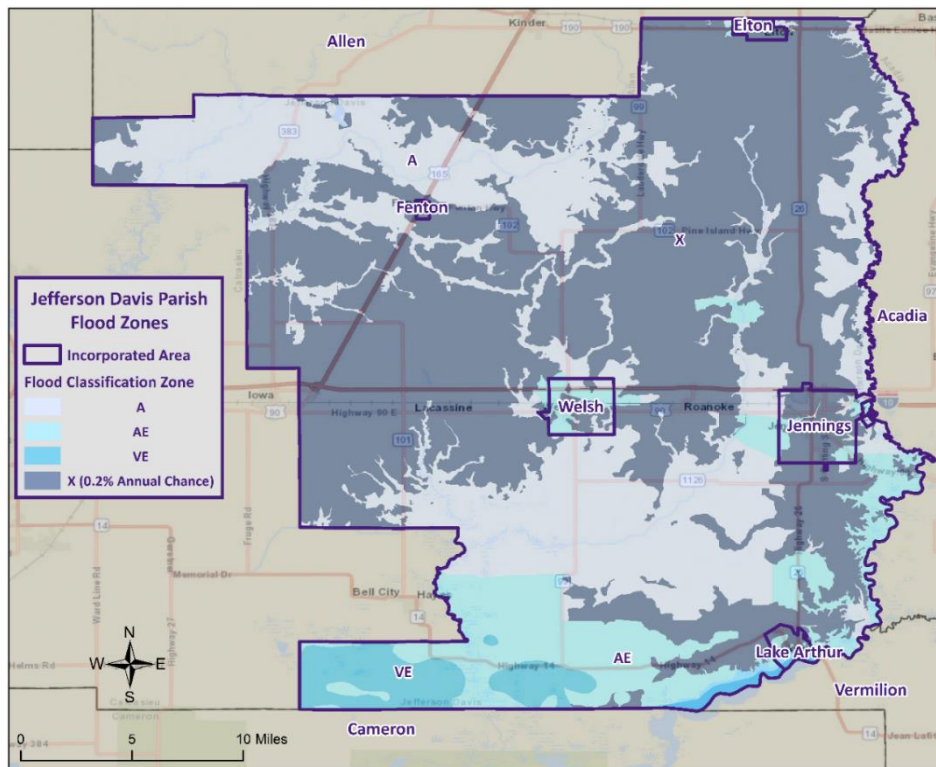


Figure 2-12: Jefferson Davis Parish Areas within the Flood Zones.

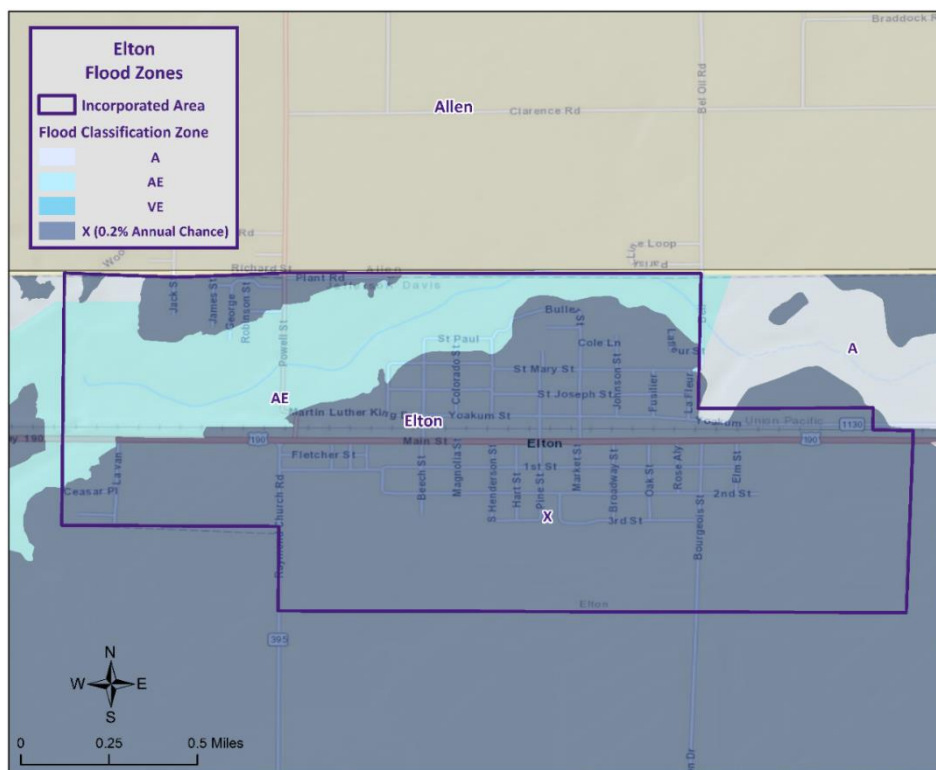


Figure 2-13: Elton Areas within the Flood Zones.



Figure 2-14: Fenton Areas within the Flood Zones.

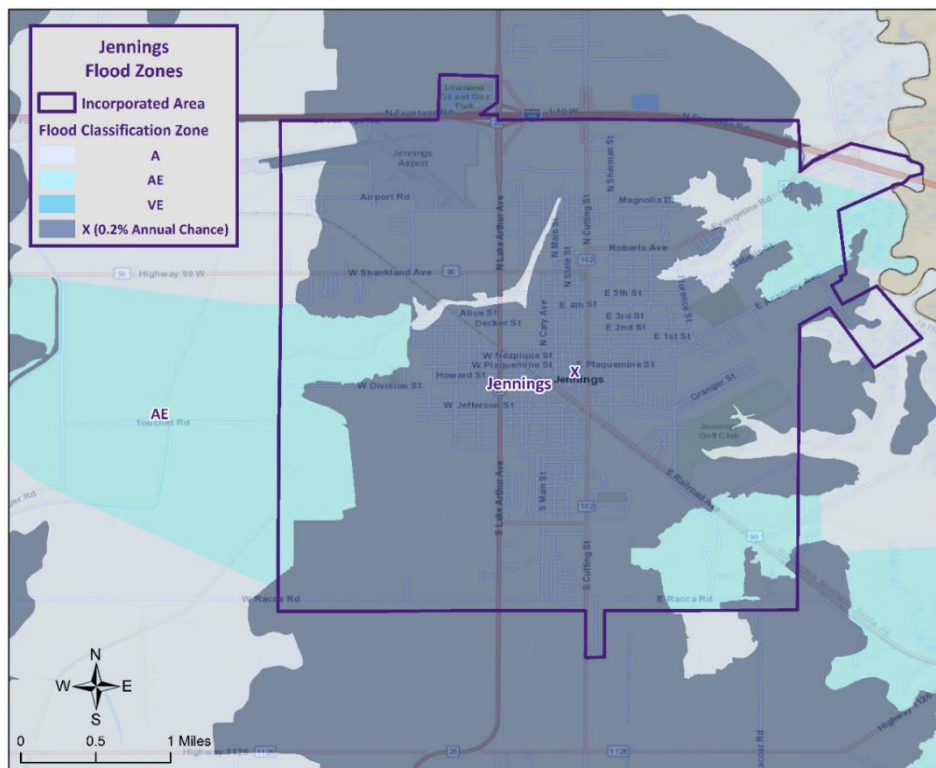


Figure 2-15: Jennings Areas within the Flood Zones.

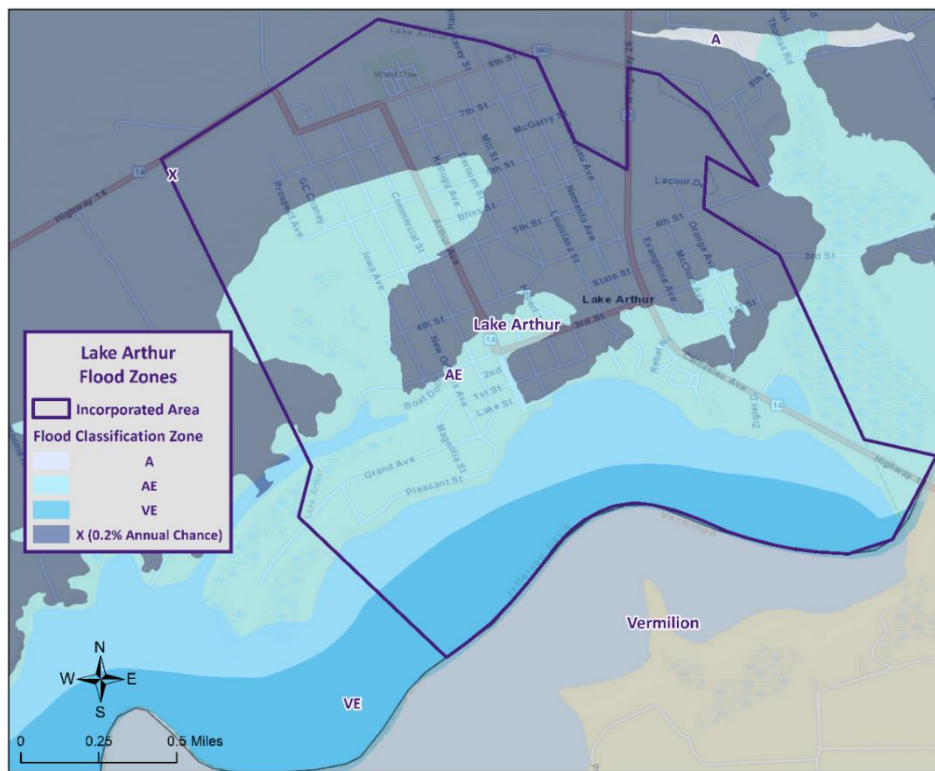


Figure 2-16: Lake Arthur Areas within the Flood Zones.

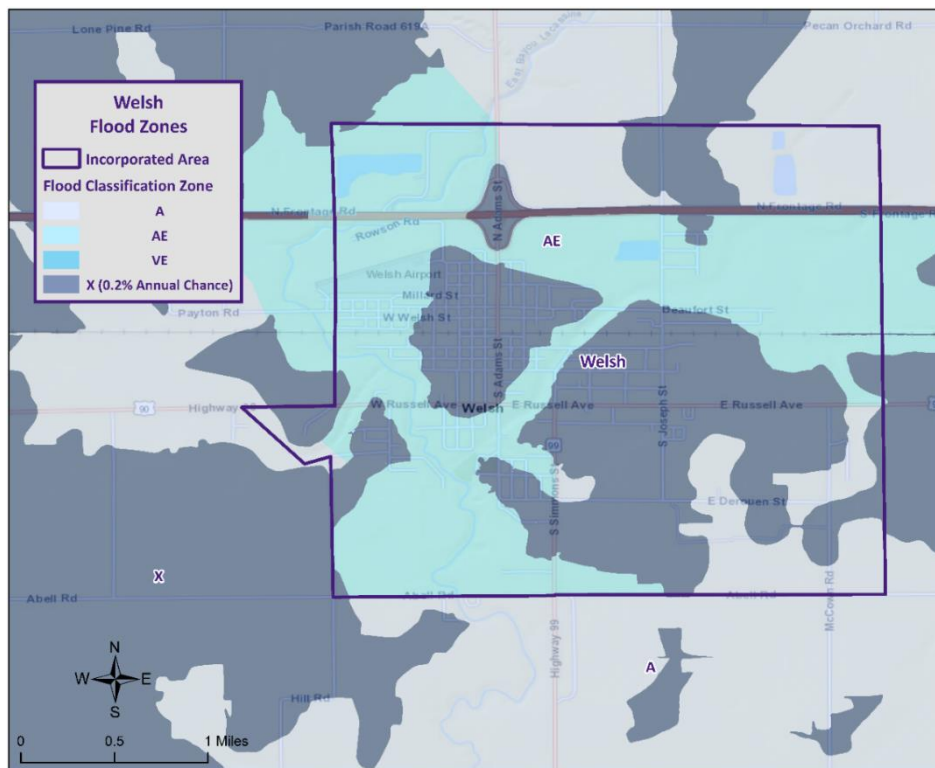


Figure 2-17: Welsh Areas within the Flood Zones.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 30 flooding events that have caused significant flooding in Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions between 1990 and 2022. Below is a brief synopsis of the flooding events which occurred since the last Jefferson Davis Parish HMP Update in 2016.

Table 2-17: Historical Floods in Jefferson Davis Parish with Locations since the 2016 Jefferson Davis Parish HMP Update.

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
March 29, 2017	Numerous roads were flooded around Jennings after 6 to 8 inches of rain fell on the town during the morning.	Flash Flood	\$0	Panchoville
April 30, 2017	A large swath of 5 to 10 inches of rain fell across Southwest and Central Louisiana during the morning of the 30th. Numerous roads were reported flooded in Jefferson Davis Parish including an exit from Interstate 10 in Jennings.	Flash Flood	\$0	Edna
May 3, 2017	Heavy rain flooded many streets in Jefferson Davis Parish with some becoming impassable. Welsh reported 9.12 inches of rain during the event.	Flash Flood	\$0	Welsh
December 27, 2018	Flooding around the town of Welsh closed portions of Highway 90 and surrounding roads after several inches of rain.	Flash Flood	\$20,000	Lake Arthur
June 6, 2019	Several roads around Jefferson Davis Parish were reported as flooded and impassable. A few of these roads included Panchoville, Bucklin, Dama Landry, Grand Marais, and TV Tower Roads.	Flash Flood	\$0	Jennings
May 1, 2022	Several streets flooded in Jennings.	Flash Flood	\$0	Jennings

Frequency / Probability

The NCEI Storm Events Database identified 109 flooding events within the Jefferson Davis Parish planning area since 1990. The table below shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction.

Table 2-18: Annual Flood Probabilities for Jefferson Davis Parish.

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	44%	1 event every 2 to 3 years
Elton	9%	1 event every 10 to 11 years
Fenton	3%	1 event every 32 years
Jennings	34%	1 event every 3 to 4 years
Lake Arthur	9%	1 event every 10 to 11 years
Welsh	9%	1 event every 10 to 11 years

Based on historical record, the overall flooding probability for the entire Jefferson Davis Parish Planning area is 94% with 30 events occurring over a 32-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 2-19* shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

*Table 2-19: Estimated Losses in Jefferson Davis Parish from a 100-year Flood Event.
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated Area)	\$16,464,000
Elton	\$1,638,000
Fenton	\$0
Jennings	\$2,964,000
Lake Arthur	\$2,375,000
Welsh	\$1,546,000
Total	\$24,987,000

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

*Table 2-20: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Jefferson Davis Parish by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$188,000
Commercial	\$618,000
Government	\$123,000
Industrial	\$271,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$242,000
Residential	\$15,010,000
Schools	\$12,000
Total	\$16,464,000

Table 2-21: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Elton by Sector.

(Source: Hazus)

Elton	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$141,000
Government	\$17,000
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$127,000
Residential	\$1,265,000
Schools	\$88,000
Total	\$1,638,000

Table 2-22: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Jennings by Sector.

(Source: Hazus)

Jennings	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$250,000
Government	\$15,000
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$43,000
Residential	\$2,438,000
Schools	\$218,000
Total	\$2,964,000

Table 2-23: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Lake Arthur by Sector.

(Source: Hazus)

Lake Arthur	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$225,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$19,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$67,000
Residential	\$2,013,000
Schools	\$51,000
Total	\$2,375,000

Table 2-24: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Welsh by Sector.

(Source: Hazus)

Welsh	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$33,000
Commercial	\$452,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$39,000
Residential	\$1,016,000
Schools	\$6,000
Total	\$1,546,000

Threat to People

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

Table 2-25: 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
Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	15,267	4,933	32.3%
Elton	992	193	19.5%
Fenton	226	0	0.0%
Jennings	9,837	676	6.9%
Lake Arthur	2,595	402	15.5%
Welsh	3,333	734	22.0%
Total	32,250	6,938	21.5%

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

Table 2-26: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Jefferson Davis Parish.

(Source: Hazus)

Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	4,933	32.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	331	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,322	26.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	794	16.1%
White	3,833	77.7%
Minority	1,100	22.3%

Table 2-27: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Elton.

(Source: Hazus)

Elton		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	193	19.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	9	4.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	62	32.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	44	23.0%
White	97	50.5%
Minority	96	49.5%

Table 2-28: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Jennings.

(Source: Hazus)

Jennings		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	676	6.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	55	8.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	189	27.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	132	19.5%
White	441	65.3%
Minority	235	34.7%

Table 2-29: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Lake Arthur.

(Source: Hazus)

Lake Arthur		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	402	15.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	18	4.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	99	24.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	43	10.8%
White	334	83.1%
Minority	68	16.9%

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

Welsh		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	734	22.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	48	6.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	209	28.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	87	11.8%
White	542	73.9%
Minority	192	26.1%

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C](#) for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to flooding due to proximity within the 100-year flood plain.

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 Elton, 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 Lake Arthur from flooding, particularly floods caused by tropical cyclones. Lake Arthur is the only area in Jefferson Davis Parish that has levees. The Town of Lake Arthur is in the southeastern most corner of Jefferson Davis Parish, along the north side of Lake Arthur, on the border with Vermilion Parish. Most of the development in this community is concentrated in a one-mile

area just north of the easternmost portion of the lake. The remaining land is mostly farmland, with a few scattered isolated communities along the lake front. Just east of The Narrows, a pinch point in the center of the lake that divides it into equal halves, a canal cuts through the forested land on the north side of the lake, bending parallel to the lake and continuing toward the downtown area. The canal and lakefront carve out a neighborhood community in the southwest corner of the main population center, just west of the boardwalk and downtown commercial area. The levees in Lake Arthur are concentrated in this area and structured in such a way that they protect both the neighborhood and the commercial district from flooding along the canal and lake. Per the Broadmore Gravity Drainage District, these levees are eight feet in height and constructed of clay material.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

There have been no reported levee failures in Jefferson Davis Parish from 1990 to 2022. Per the Broadmore Gravity Drainage District, a levee failure would result in a flood depth of approximately two to eight feet, and flood waters would inundate everything east of Highway 26 and south of 3rd Street in the town of Lake Arthur. The worst-case scenario for the town of Lake Arthur would be flood depths of approximately 8 feet.

Frequency / Probability

Based on the 32-year record, it is determined that a levee failure has less than a 1% annual chance of occurrence in the Jefferson Davis Planning area.

Estimated Potential Losses

Per the Broadmore Drainage District, it is estimated that if a levee were to fail, many homes, businesses, and a church would be flooded causing approximately \$10 million in damage.

Vulnerability

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

Thunderstorms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazard Description

Hailstorms

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

Table 2-31: 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 2-32: 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 2-33](#).

Table 2-33: High Winds Categorized by Source, Frequency, and Duration.

(Source: Making Critical Facilities Safe from High Wind, FEMA)

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

The only high winds of present concern are thunderstorm winds and downbursts. Straight-line winds are common but are a relatively insignificant hazard (on land) compared to other high winds. Downslope winds are common but relatively insignificant in the hilly areas of Louisiana where they occur. Nor'easters

are cyclonic events that have at most a peripheral effect on Louisiana, and none associated with high winds. Winds associated with hurricanes and tornadoes will be considered in their respective sections.

Table 2-34 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 2-34: 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 2-35: 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 reaches 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 Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions are equally at risk for hailstorms. The worst-case scenario for hailstorms is hail up to a 1.75" diameter.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 39 hail incidents in Jefferson Davis Parish. Hailstorm diameters have ranged from 0.75 inches to 1.75 inches per the National Climatic Data Center since 1990. The most frequently recorded hail sizes have been 1-inch in diameter. The table on the next page contains a brief synopsis of significant hailstorm events that have occurred in Jefferson Davis Parish since the 2016 Jefferson Davis Parish HMP update.

Table 2-36: 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
January 20, 2017	1.25	\$0	\$0
March 29, 2017	0.88	\$0	\$0
March 29, 2017	1	\$0	\$0
April 30, 2017	1.5	\$0	\$0
April 30, 2017	1.25	\$0	\$0

Frequency

Hailstorms occur frequently within Jefferson Davis Parish with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 100% based on the records for the past 32 years (1990 - 2022). *Figure 2-18* displays the density of hailstorm events in Jefferson Davis Parish, while *Figure 2-19* provides an overview of hailstorm size based on location.

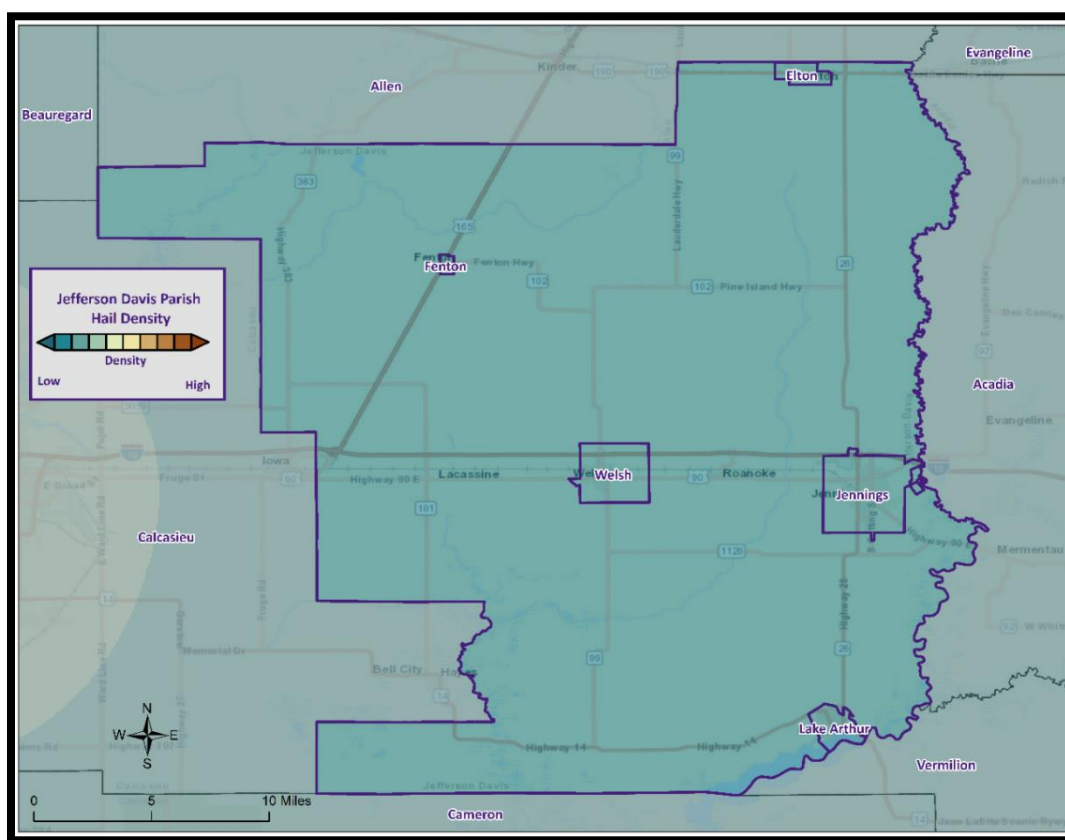


Figure 2-18: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2019.

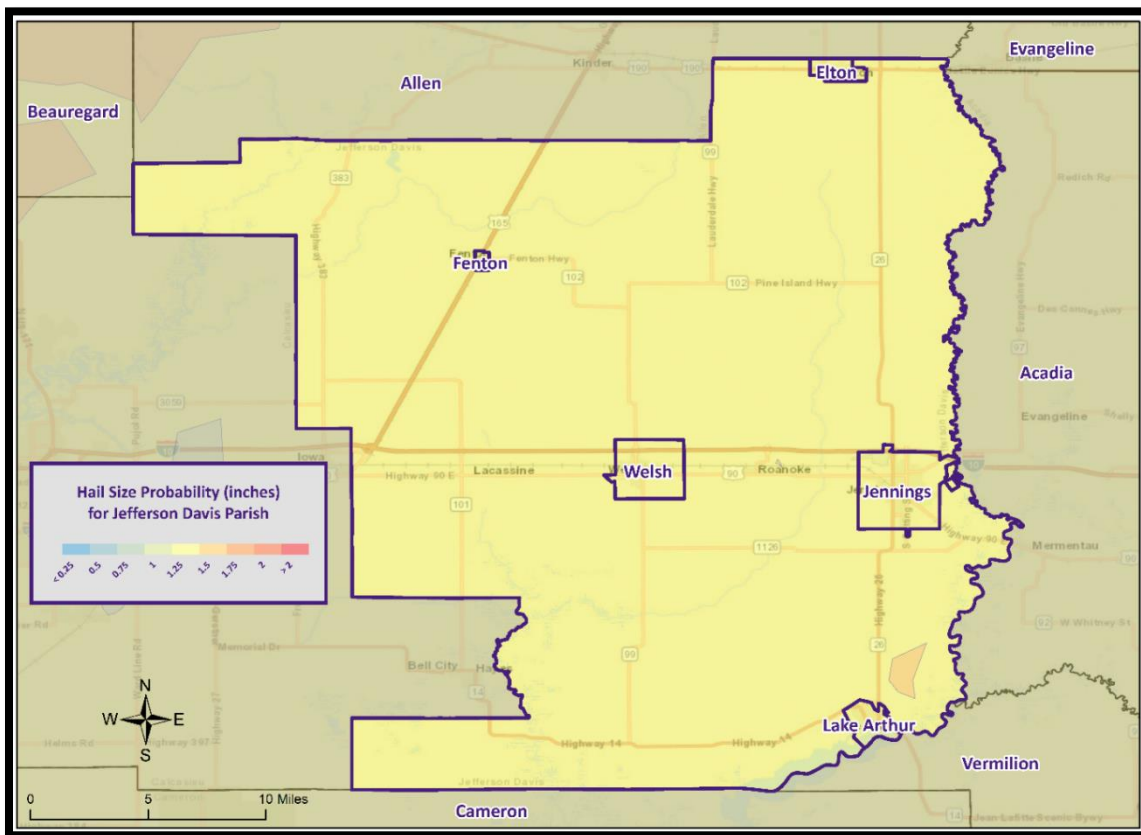


Figure 2-19: Hail Size Probability in Inches for Jefferson Davis Parish.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been 39 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 \$5,000. 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 - 2022). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$156 and \$128 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Jefferson Davis Parish:

Table 2-37: Estimated Annual Losses Jefferson Davis Parish and its Jurisdictions Resulting from Hailstorms.

Estimated Potential Annual Losses from Hailstorms					
Unincorporated Area	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh
\$74	\$5	\$1	\$48	\$13	\$16

There have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of a hail events over the 32-year record.

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C](#) 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 Jefferson Davis Parish is equally at risk from high winds. The worst-case scenario for thunderstorm high wind is wind speeds of approximately 107 mph.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 127 thunderstorm high wind events in Jefferson Davis Parish. The high wind events have ranged in windspeeds from 57 mph to 107 mph per the National Climatic Data Center since 1990. Below is a brief synopsis of the events which have impacted Jefferson Davis Parish Planning area since the 2016 Jefferson Davis Parish HMP update.

Table 2-38: 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
April 30, 2017	58	\$10,000	\$0
May 3, 2017	58	\$2,000	\$0
October 22, 2017	58	\$5,000	\$0
May 26, 2018	59	\$0	\$0
November 1, 2018	58	\$2,000	\$0
April 4, 2019	107	\$30,000	\$0
June 6, 2019	58	\$3,000	\$0
October 16, 2019	58	\$35,000	\$0
October 16, 2019	58	\$50,000	\$0
January 11, 2020	66	\$0	\$0
April 23, 2020	58	\$25,000	\$0
May 19, 2021	58	\$5,000	\$0
June 28, 2022	58	\$2,000	\$0

Frequency

High winds are a fairly common occurrence within Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 100% based on the records for the past 32 years (1990 - 2022).

Figure 2-20 displays the thunderstorm wind speed probability for Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions.

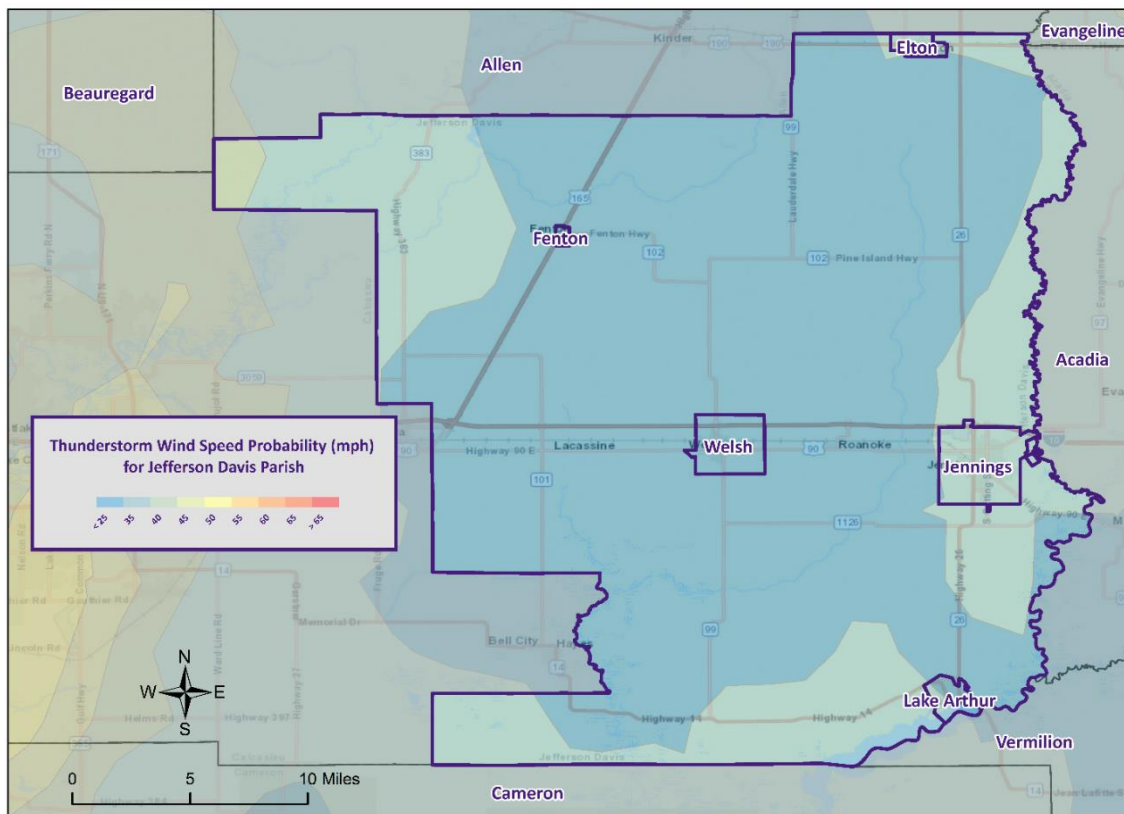


Figure 2-20: Thunderstorm High Wind Speed Probability in Miles Per Hour for Jefferson Davis Parish.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there has been 127 significant wind events that have resulted in property damages according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with this storm totaled approximately \$3,874,000. To estimate the potential losses of a wind event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events was divided by the total number of years of available wind data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1990 - 2022). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$121,063 and \$30,504 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Jefferson Davis Parish:

Table 2-39: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Jefferson Davis Parish resulting from Wind Damage.

Estimated Potential Annual Losses from High Winds					
Unincorporated Area	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh
\$57,310	\$3,724	\$848	\$36,927	\$9,741	\$12,512

There have been one fatality and eight injuries as a result of a thunderstorm high wind event over the 32-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 Jefferson Davis 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 has been eight lightning events in Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions between the years 1990 and 2022. Since the last HMP update, there have been no significant lightning events within the boundaries of Jefferson Davis Parish.

Frequency

Lightning can strike anywhere and is produced by every thunderstorm, so the chance of lightning occurring in Jefferson Davis 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. Jefferson Davis Parish experienced nine significant lightning events between the years 1990 and 2022 resulting in a 25% annual chance of occurrence.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been eight significant lightning events that have resulted in property damages according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled approximately \$495,000. 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 - 2022). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$15,469 and \$61,875 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Jefferson Davis Parish:

Table 2-40: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Jefferson Davis Parish resulting from Lightning Damage.

Estimated Potential Annual Losses from Lightning					
Unincorporated Area	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh
\$7,323	\$476	\$108	\$4,718	\$1,245	\$1,599

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

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C](#) 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 2-41* 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 2-41: 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 2-42: 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 Jefferson Davis Parish with actual locations, tornadoes in general are a climatological based hazard and have the same approximate probability of occurring in Jefferson Davis Parish as all of its jurisdictions. Because a tornado has a similar probability of striking anywhere within the planning area for Jefferson Davis Parish, all areas in the parish are equally at risk for tornadoes.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

The NCEI Storm Events Database reports a total of 26 tornadoes or waterspouts occurring within the boundaries of Jefferson Davis Parish since 1990 ranging in extent from F0 to F1 under the Fujita Scale and EF0 to EF1 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale. Jefferson Davis Parish can expect future tornadoes up to an EF1 under the Enhanced Fujita Scale as a worst-case scenario.

The most destructive tornado to impact Jefferson Davis Parish was a EF1 tornado which tore through Lake Arthur on March 21, 2012. The EF1 tornado damaged 30 to 40 homes and businesses with most of the damage occurring to roofs although several homes had windows and walls damaged from flying debris. The water tower in Welsh had a large radio tower fall through it, and numerous trees and power lines were down. Since the 2016 HMP Update, six tornadoes have occurred within the boundaries of Jefferson Davis Parish. The next page contains a list and brief description of the impact for each event.

Table 2-43: Historical Tornadoes in Jefferson Davis Parish with Locations since the 2016 Update.

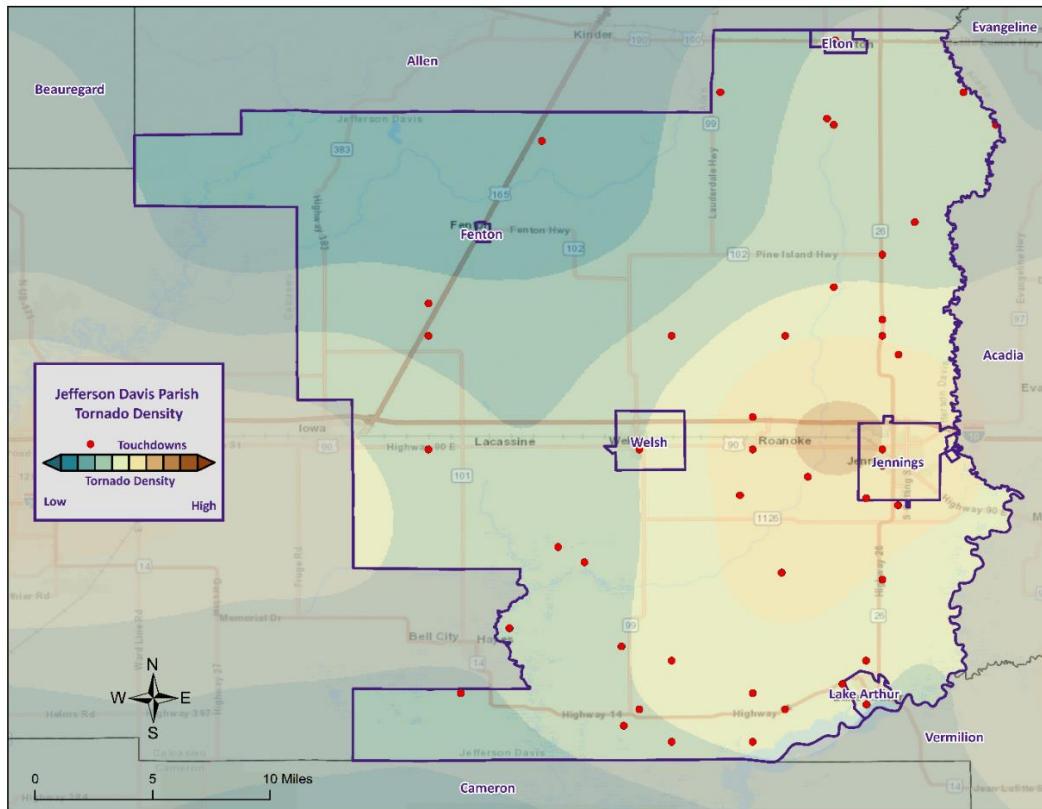
Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
June 5, 2019	1.57 mile path with a width of 100 yards. he tornado moved north along South Main Street damaging a shed and a removing shingles from a portion of a residence. Several trees had large broken branches along the path. Max estimated wind speed was 90 mph.	\$10,000	ROANOKE	EF1
June 6, 2019	0.45 mile path with a width of 311 yards. The tornado began south of Koll Road and west of Highway 102. The tornado destroyed a couple sheds and completely removed the roof of a small mobile home. Several trees were also damaged along Koll and DA Ledoux Roads. Two homes sustained minor roof damage along DA Ledoux Road. The tornado dissipated north of DA Ledoux and west of Highway 102.	\$25,000	JENNINGS ARPT	EF1
June 6, 2019	0.75 mile path with a width of 100 yards. The tornado began south of Highway 14 near farm equipment and multiple homes. Tree limbs were broken and a couple awnings were damaged or removed. One vehicle had damage from debris and one awning was thrown across the highway. A portion of skirting around a mobile home was removed on the north side of the highway. The path continued northeast across Highway 380 breaking a few tree limbs before dissipating in a field.	\$30,000	LAKE ARTHUR	EF1
June 19, 2019	0.01 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Multiple pictures of a narrow landspout were received through social media. Reports indicated that the brief tornado occurred in a field south of Hathaway and no damage resulted.	\$0	HATHAWAY	EFO
May 17, 2021	0.01 mile path with a width of 10 yards. A picture of a tornado was sent through social media. The tornado was brief, narrow, and did not cause damage.	\$0	LACASSINE	EFO
May 17, 2021	0.2 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Pictures of a rope tornado were posted to social media. The tornado remained in a field and no damage occurred.	\$0	JENNINGS ARPT	EFO

Frequency / Probability

Tornadoes occur frequently within Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 81% based on the records for the past 32 years (1990 - 2022).

Figure 2-21 displays the density of tornado touchdowns in Jefferson Davis Parish and neighboring parishes.

*Figure 2-21: Location and Density of Tornadoes to Touchdown in Jefferson Davis Parish.
(Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)*



Estimated Potential Losses

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been 26 tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage. The total damage from the actual claims for property is approximately \$4,730,000 with an average cost of \$181,923 per tornado event. When annualizing the total cost over the 32-year record, total annual losses based on tornadoes are estimated to be \$147,813. The following tables provide an annual estimate of potential losses for Jefferson Davis Parish.

Table 2-44 Estimated Annual Losses for Tornadoes in Jefferson Davis Parish.

Estimated Annual Losses for Tornadoes					
Unincorporated Area	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh
\$69,974	\$4,547	\$1,036	\$45,086	\$11,894	\$15,276

On the next page, *Table 2-45* presents an analysis of building exposure that are susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for Jefferson Davis Parish along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

*Table 2-45: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in Jefferson Davis Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes (\$1,000)							
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education	Mobile Homes (%)
3,651,389	608,529	106,856	45,320	143,376	38,808	99,459	18.3%

The Parish has suffered through a total of 26 events in which tornadoes or waterspouts have accounted for one injury and no fatalities during this 32-year period.

In accessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 18.3% of all housing in Jefferson Davis Parish consists of manufactured housing. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in [Figure 2-22](#) below.

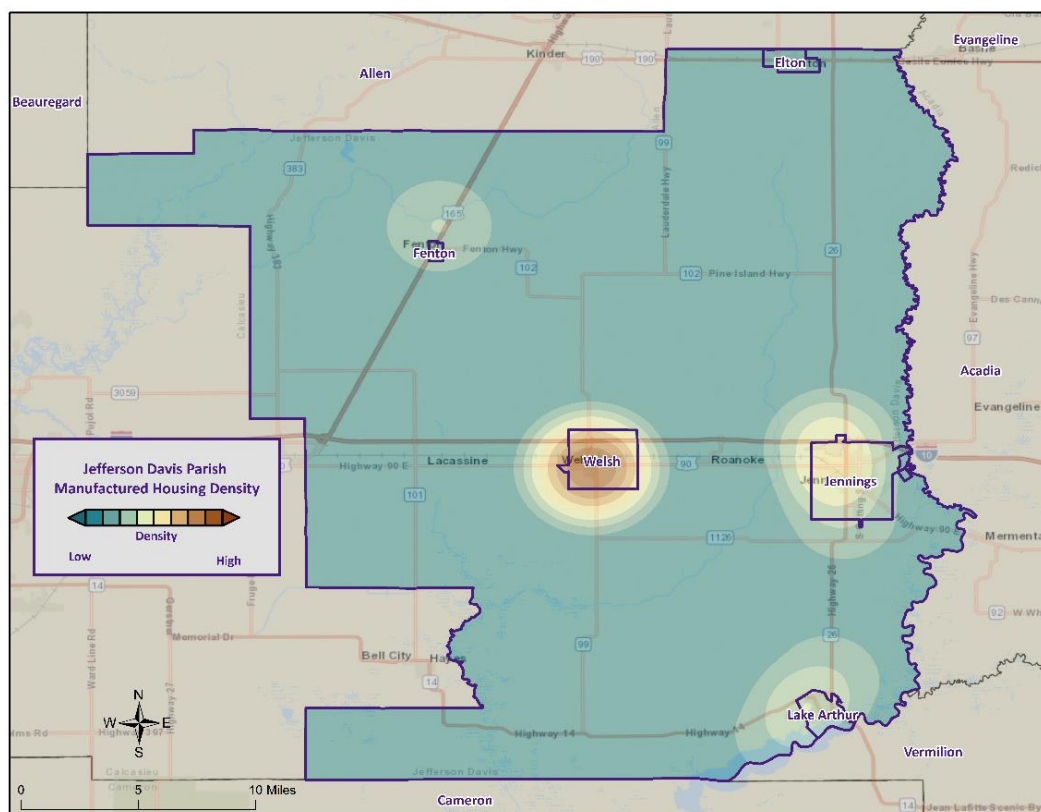


Figure 2-22: Location and Approximate Number of Units in Manufactured Housing Locations throughout Jefferson Davis Parish.

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C](#) 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 2-46: 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

Hurricanes are the single biggest threat to the state of 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 Jefferson Davis Parish planning area. The worst-case scenario for a tropical cyclone event in Jefferson Davis Parish is a Category 1 Hurricane.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Jefferson Davis Parish has experienced eight major tropical cyclone events since 2002. The following table provides a list of tropical cyclones which have impacted Jefferson Davis Parish since 2002.

Table 2-47: Historical Tropical Cyclone Events in Jefferson Davis Parish from 2002 – 2022.

Date	Name	Storm Type at Time of Impact
2002	Lili	Hurricane
2005	Rita	Hurricane
2008	Gustav	Tropical Storm
2008	Ike	Tropical Storm
2011	Lee	Tropical Storm
2019	Barry	Tropical Storm
2020	Laura	Hurricane
2020	Delta	Hurricane

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

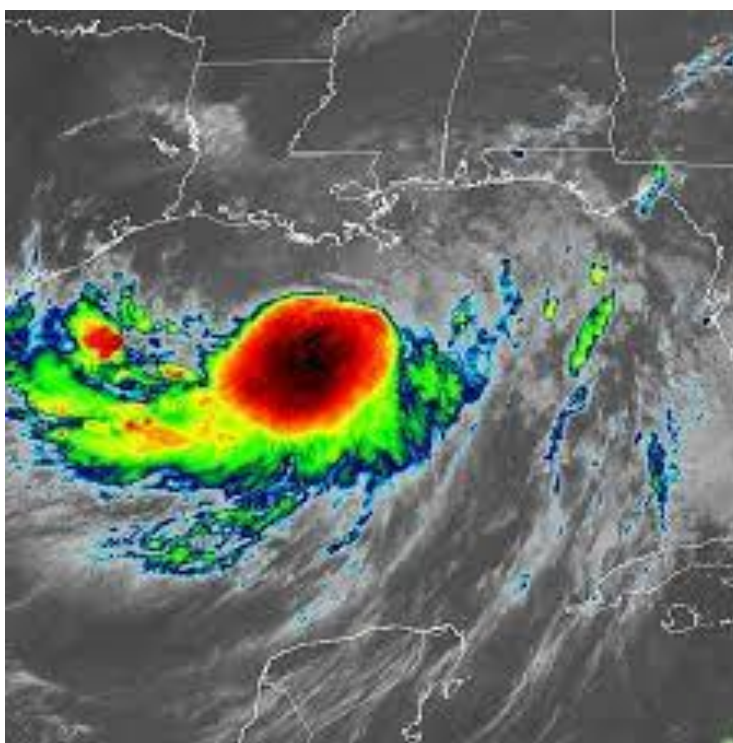
[Tropical Storm Barry \(2019\)](#)

Hurricane Barry initial developed from a disturbance that moved from Georgia southwest to the northeast Gulf of Mexico on July 8-9, 2019. The weak low-pressure system continued to move west-southwest and strengthen and was eventually classified as Tropical Storm Barry on the morning of July 11th, 95 miles south-southeast of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Barry continued to move slowly west then northwest and briefly reached hurricane strength on the morning of July 13th before landfall in south-central Louisiana near Intracoastal City, Louisiana in Vermillion Parish. Tropical storm force winds reached the southeast Louisiana coast by midday on Friday, July 12th and spread slowly northwest reaching the Baton Rouge area during the evening of the 12th. Tropical storm wind impacts had ended across all of southeast Louisiana by midday on July 14th. Tropical storm force winds were primarily measured in gusts across southeast Louisiana. The exception was in Terrebonne and Assumption Parishes, close to the landfall location, where sustained tropical storm force winds and frequent gusts caused more significant power line and tree damage. A few tropical storm wind gusts were recorded in the metro New Orleans area but were not very impactful. No hurricane force wind gusts were recorded in southeast Louisiana.

Mostly minor to moderate storm surge flooding occurred across coastal southeast Louisiana, including Lake Pontchartrain, and a small part of the Mississippi Coast. Terrebonne Parish had significant storm surge flooding in the lower portion of the parish with storm tides of five to eight feet, locally up to nine feet. Several local levees were overtopped on the morning of July 13th flooding roads and a few homes. The highest storm tide reading was 9.11 feet NAVD88 at a USGS tide gauge at Caillou Lake near Dulac, Louisiana.

Storm total rainfall was generally between four and eight inches with a maximum rainfall of 8.83 inches recorded northeast of Denham Springs, Louisiana in Livingston Parish. Isolated flash flooding of streets and secondary roadways occurred on July 13th in the greater Baton Rouge area, but flash flooding was not widespread or significant. The lower Mississippi River was at unusually high stages from late August with the state at the New Orleans Carrollton gauge near 16.5 feet. The combination of storm surge entering the lower Mississippi River with very high river stages prompted concern of potential overtopping of levees along the Mississippi River in lower Plaquemines Parish prompting some evacuations of the area.

In Jefferson Davis Parish, isolated power outages occurred Saturday and Sunday from occasional tropical storm force wind gusts. The highest wind gusts recorded at the airport in Jennings was 35 knots.



*Figure 2-23: Hurricane Barry Rain Bands in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

Hurricane 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.

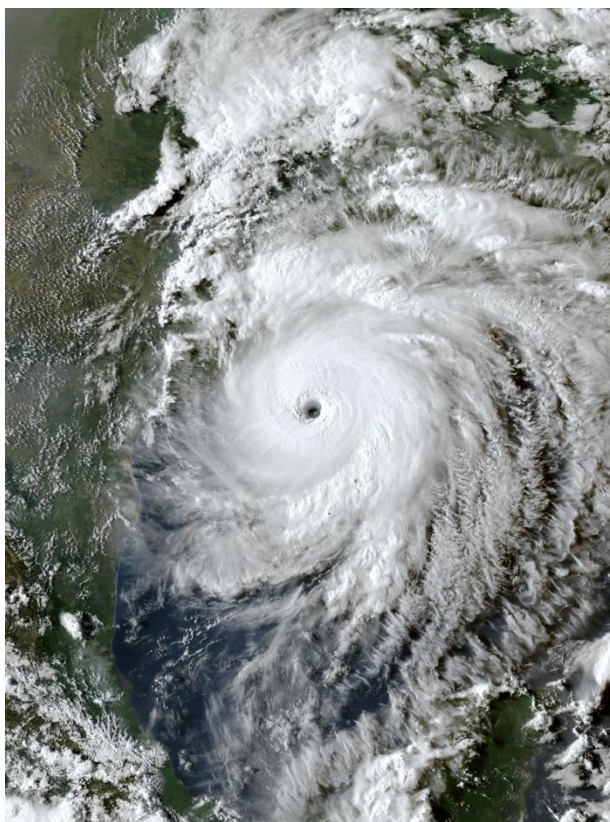
On the morning of August 21st, Tropical Depression Thirteen strengthened into Tropical Storm Laura, which was the earliest twelfth named Atlantic storm, beating the previous record of Hurricane Luis of 1995 by eight days. As Laura moved westward, little additional strengthening took place as the center 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 Vernon 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 Vernon 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 2-24: Hurricane Laura in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

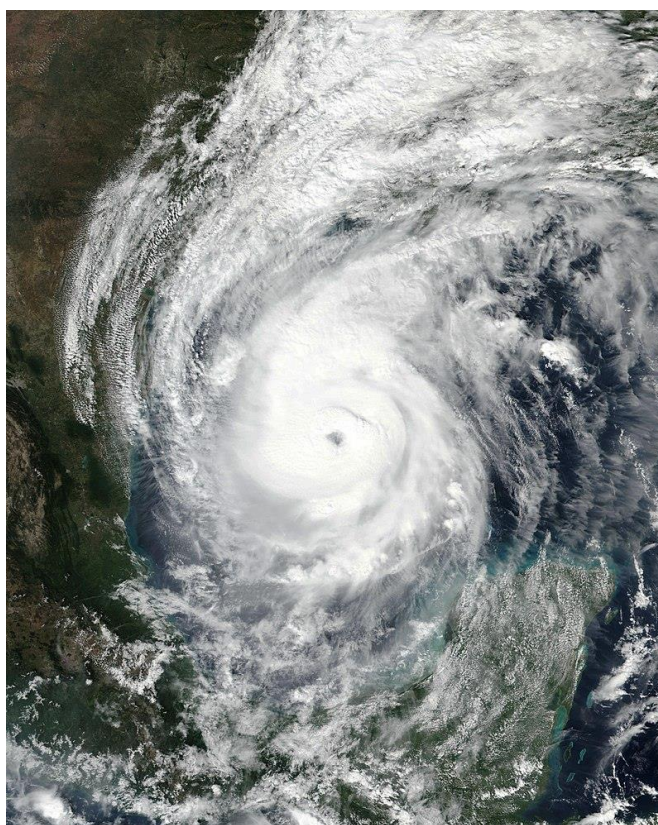
A total of 33 fatalities occurred throughout the state with four of them coming from falling trees. They included a 14-year-old girl in Vernon Parish, a 68-year-old man in Acadia Parish, a 51-year-old man in Jackson Parish, and a 64-year-old man in Allen Parish. Carbon monoxide poisoning from generators 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 Jefferson Davis Parish during the cleanup process, and eight others died in Beauregard Parish, Grant Parish, Jefferson Davis Parish, and Vernon Parish due to heat-related illnesses following the loss of electricity.

In Jefferson Davis Parish, there was a voluntary evacuation within the parish. Numerous trees, power lines, and poles were blown down across the parish. Homes and businesses were damaged from fallen

trees or from the wind. All of the parish was without power immediately after the storm. Wind gusts ranged from 80 to 120 mph.

Hurricane 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 2-25: 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 Jefferson Davis Parish, wind gusts to around 100 mph and heavy rainfall lead to numerous downed trees and power lines. Jennings received over 9 inches of rainfall with 6 to 12 inches common in the area which produced significant flooding.

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

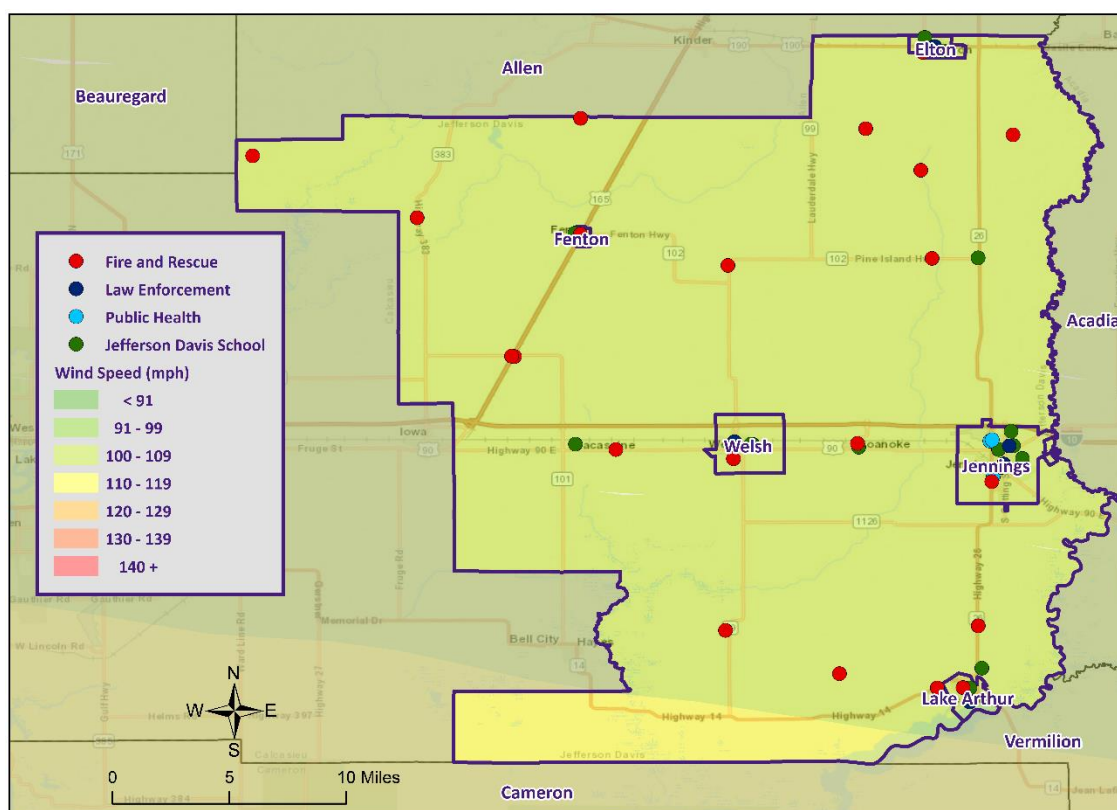


Figure 2-26: Winds Zones for Jefferson Davis Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

Frequency / Probability

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that regularly impact Jefferson Davis Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone is estimated at 45% for Jefferson Davis Parish with four events occurring within 20 years (2002 to 2022). 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 Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions are highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones. This area has experienced several tropical cyclone events in the past and can expect more in the future.

Estimated Potential Losses

Using Hazus 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 2-48: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	\$33,197,252
Elton	\$2,157,049
Fenton	\$491,425
Jennings	\$21,390,015
Lake Arthur	\$5,642,685
Welsh	\$7,247,425
Total	\$70,125,851

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

*Table 2-49: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for Jefferson Davis Parish
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	\$33,197,252	\$1,922,510,000	1.7%
Elton	\$2,157,049	\$159,758,000	1.4%
Fenton	\$491,425	\$61,980,000	0.8%
Jennings	\$21,390,015	\$1,772,074,000	1.2%
Lake Arthur	\$5,642,685	\$349,165,000	1.6%
Welsh	\$7,247,425	\$428,250,000	1.7%

Based on the Hazus Hurricane Model, estimated total losses for Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions ranged from 0.8% to 1.7% of the total estimated value of all assets.

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

*Table 2-50: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Jefferson Davis Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$405,752
Commercial	\$2,498,766
Government	\$262,977
Industrial	\$343,817
Religious / Non-Profit	\$461,100
Residential	\$28,912,976
Schools	\$311,863
Total	\$33,197,252

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

Elton	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$26,364
Commercial	\$162,362
Government	\$17,087
Industrial	\$22,340
Religious / Non-Profit	\$29,961
Residential	\$1,878,671
Schools	\$20,264
Total	\$2,157,049

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

Fenton	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$6,006
Commercial	\$36,990
Government	\$3,893
Industrial	\$5,090
Religious / Non-Profit	\$6,826
Residential	\$428,004
Schools	\$4,617
Total	\$491,425

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

Jennings	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$261,438
Commercial	\$1,610,032
Government	\$169,444
Industrial	\$221,532
Religious / Non-Profit	\$297,101
Residential	\$18,629,524
Schools	\$200,943
Total	\$21,390,015

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

Lake Arthur	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$68,967
Commercial	\$424,726
Government	\$44,699
Industrial	\$58,440
Religious / Non-Profit	\$78,375
Residential	\$4,914,467
Schools	\$53,009
Total	\$5,642,685

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

Welsh	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$88,581
Commercial	\$545,516
Government	\$57,412
Industrial	\$75,060
Religious / Non-Profit	\$100,665
Residential	\$6,312,108
Schools	\$68,084
Total	\$7,247,425

Threat to People

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

Table 2-56: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in Jefferson Davis Parish
(Source: Hazus)

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	15,267	15,267	100%
Elton	992	992	100%
Fenton	226	226	100%
Jennings	9,837	9,837	100%
Lake Arthur	2,595	2,595	100%
Welsh	3,333	3,333	100%
Total	32,250	32,250	100%

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

Table 2-57: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Jefferson Davis Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event

(Source: Hazus)

Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	14,396	94.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	965	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	3,858	26.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	2,318	16.1%
White	11,186	77.7%
Minority	3,210	22.3%

Table 2-58: Vulnerable Populations in Elton for a 100-Year Hurricane Event

(Source: Hazus)

Elton		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,128	113.7%
Persons Under 5 Years	55	4.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	361	32.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	259	23.0%
White	570	50.5%
Minority	558	49.5%

Table 2-59: Vulnerable Populations in Fenton for a 100-Year Hurricane Event

(Source: Hazus)

Fenton		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	379	167.7%
Persons Under 5 Years	0	0.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	11	2.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	112	29.6%
White	176	46.5%
Minority	203	53.5%

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

Jennings		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	10,383	105.6%
Persons Under 5 Years	841	8.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	2,897	27.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	2,025	19.5%
White	6,780	65.3%
Minority	3,603	34.7%

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

Lake Arthur		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,738	105.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	126	4.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	676	24.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	296	10.8%
White	2,275	83.1%
Minority	463	16.9%

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

Welsh		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	3,226	96.8%
Persons Under 5 Years	210	6.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	919	28.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	381	11.8%
White	2,384	73.9%
Minority	842	26.1%

Vulnerability

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

Wildfires

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

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

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

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

*Table 2-63: Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Fire Intensity Scale.
(Source: Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal)*

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

Location

Wildfires impact areas that are populated with forests and grasslands. The worse-case scenario for Jefferson Davis Parish is a level 5; Elton, Fenton, and Welsh a level 3; Jennings a level 3.5; and Lake Arthur a level 2. The following figures display the areas of wildland-urban interface and intermix in Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions.

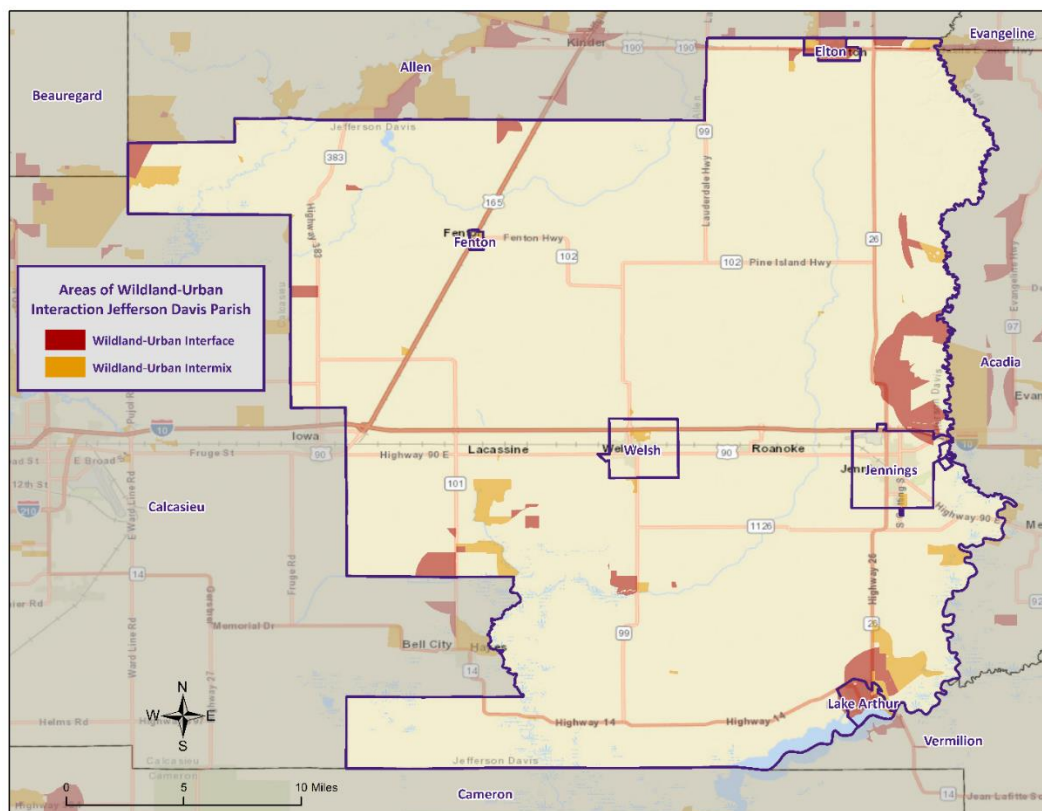


Figure 2-27: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Jefferson Davis Parish.

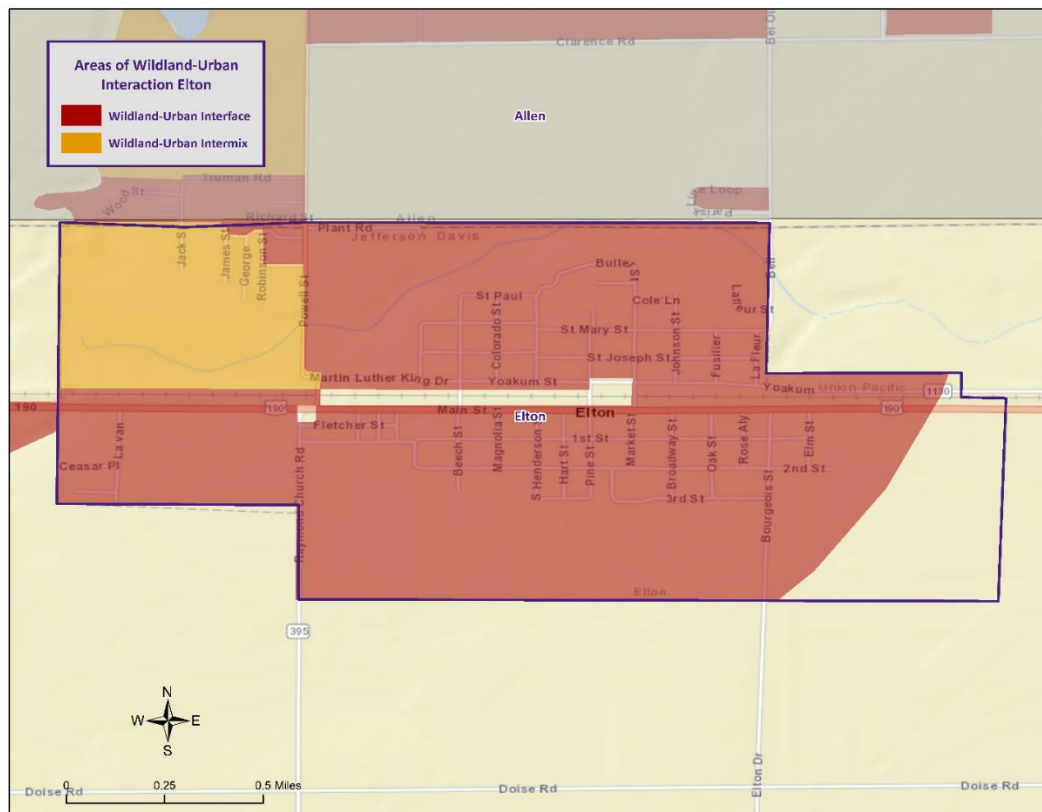


Figure 2-28: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Elton.



Figure 2-29: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Fenton.

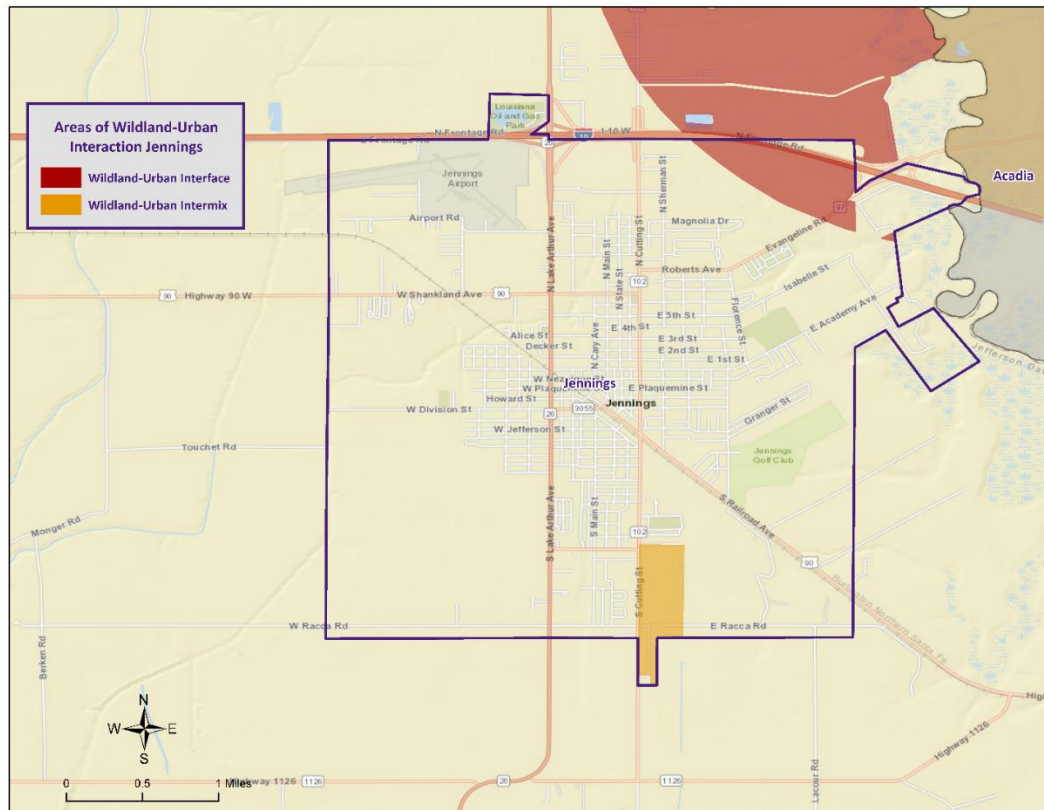


Figure 2-30: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Jennings.

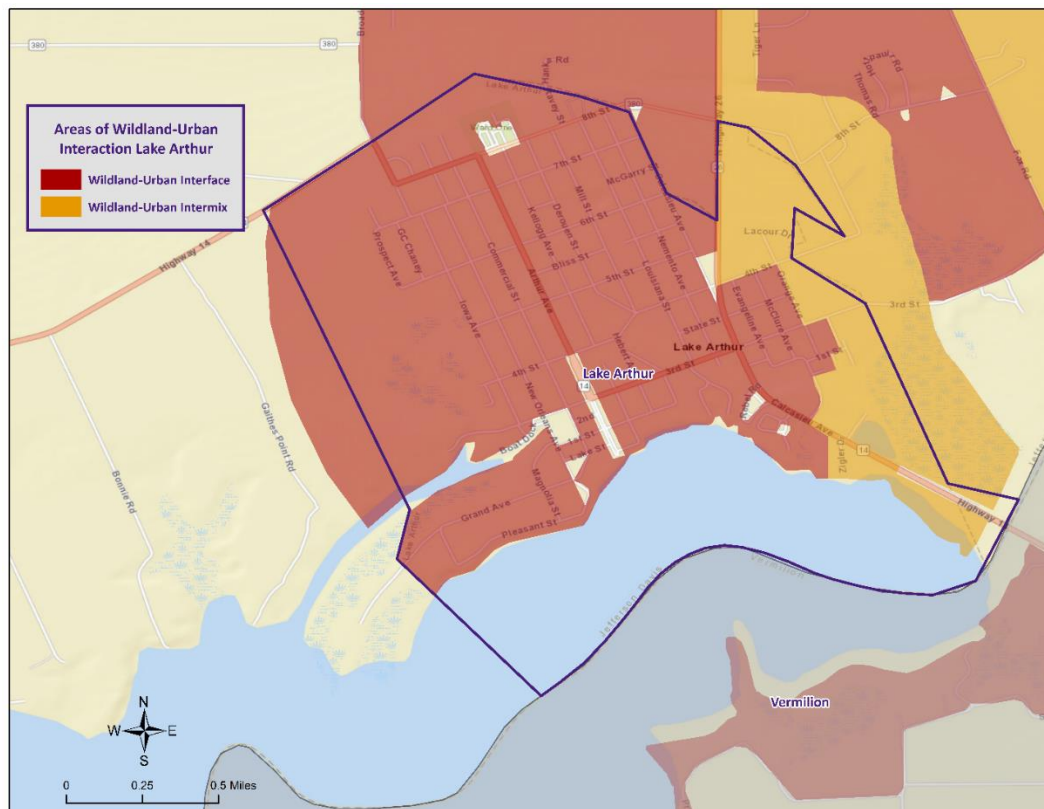


Figure 2-31: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Lake Arthur.

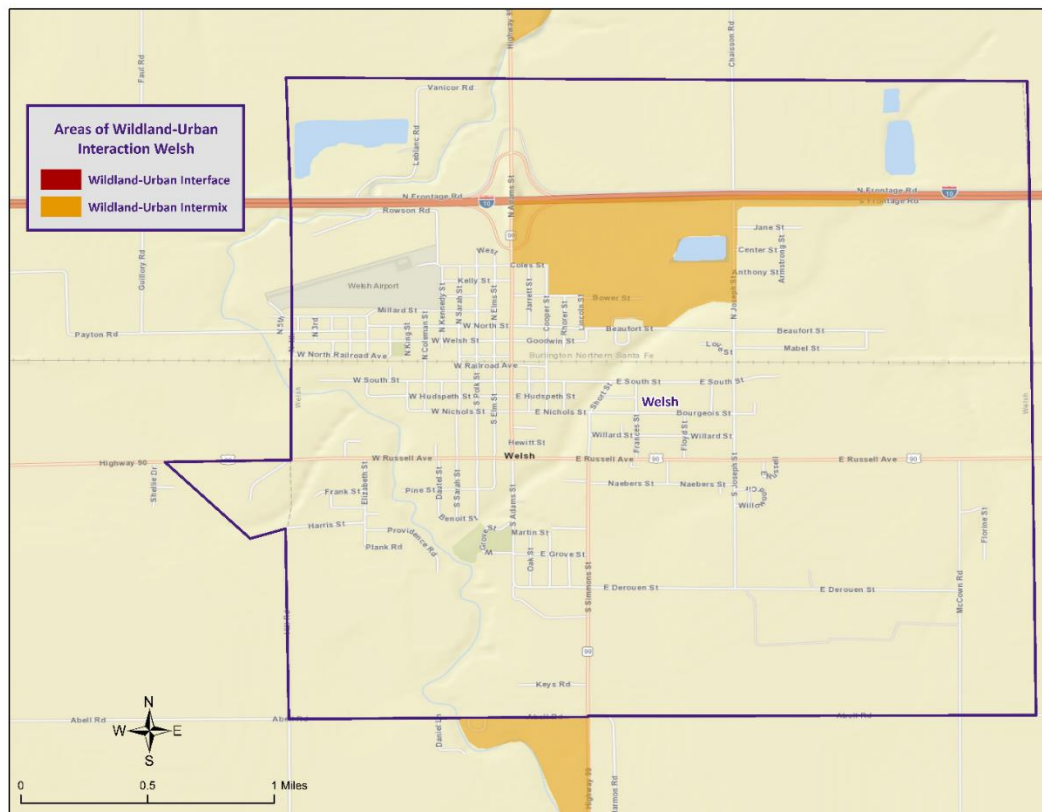


Figure 2-32: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Welsh.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The NCEI Storm Events report no wildfire events occurring within the boundaries of Jefferson Davis Parish between the years 1990 and 2022.

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

*Table 2-64: Potential Wildfire Intensity Levels for Jefferson Davis Parish.
(Source: Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal)*

Fire Intensity	
Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	High Intensity Level 5
Elton	Moderate Intensity Level 3
Fenton	Moderate Intensity Level 3
Jennings	Moderate to High Intensity Level 3.5
Lake Arthur	Low Intensity Level 2
Welsh	Moderate Intensity Level 3

Frequency / Probability

Based on historical records, there have been no significant wildfire events within the boundaries of Jefferson Davis Parish and the jurisdictions of Elton, Fenton, Jennings, Lake Arthur, and Welsh; therefore, the annual chance of occurrence for wildfires is estimated at less than 1%.

Estimated Potential Loses

According to the NCEI Storm Events database, there have been no wildfire events which have caused property damage, crop damage, injuries, or fatalities in Jefferson Davis Parish and its jurisdictions. In assessing over risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish consists of those residing in areas of wildland-urban interaction.

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

*Table 2-65: Total Building Exposure by Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas.
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Building Exposure
Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	\$687,165,000
Elton	\$159,758,000
Fenton	\$9,918,000
Jennings	\$186,825,000
Lake Arthur	\$341,169,000
Welsh	\$26,328,000
Total	\$1,411,163,000

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

*Table 2-66: Estimated Exposure for Unincorporated Jefferson Davis Parish by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$8,778,000
Commercial	\$38,525,000
Government	\$1,931,000
Industrial	\$12,148,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$8,756,000
Residential	\$613,013,000
Schools	\$4,014,000
Total	\$687,165,000

*Table 2-67: Estimated Exposure for Elton by Sector.**(Source: Hazus)*

Elton	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$176,000
Commercial	\$17,188,000
Government	\$942,000
Industrial	\$2,121,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$11,914,000
Residential	\$124,111,000
Schools	\$3,306,000
Total	\$159,758,000

*Table 2-68: Estimated Exposure in Fenton by Sector.**(Source: Hazus)*

Fenton	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$264,000
Government	\$176,000
Industrial	\$390,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$90,000
Residential	\$8,998,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$9,918,000

*Table 2-69: Estimated Exposure in Jennings by Sector.**(Source: Hazus)*

Jennings	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$7,468,000
Government	\$244,000
Industrial	\$540,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$4,682,000
Residential	\$166,263,000
Schools	\$7,628,000
Total	\$186,825,000

Table 2-70: Estimated Exposure in Lake Arthur by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Lake Arthur	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$426,000
Commercial	\$40,642,000
Government	\$1,576,000
Industrial	\$10,300,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$14,506,000
Residential	\$266,709,000
Schools	\$7,010,000
Total	\$341,169,000

Table 2-71: Estimated Exposure in Welsh by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Welsh	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$428,000
Commercial	\$2,408,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$806,000
Residential	\$22,686,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$26,328,000

Threat to People

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

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

Number of People Located in Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)	15,267	15,267	69.7%
Elton	992	992	95.1%
Fenton	226	226	45.0%
Jennings	9,837	9,837	76.1%
Lake Arthur	2,595	2,595	
Welsh	3,333	3,333	100.0%
Total	32,250	10,782	33.4%

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

Table 2-73: Population in Unincorporated Jefferson Davis Parish Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.

(Source: 2010 Census Data)

Jefferson Davis Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	5,365	35.1%
Persons Under 5 Years	359	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,438	26.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	864	16.1%
White	4,169	77.7%
Minority	1,196	22.3%

Table 2-74: Population in Elton Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.

(Source: 2010 Census Data)

Elton		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,128	113.7%
Persons Under 5 Years	55	4.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	361	32.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	259	23.0%
White	570	50.5%
Minority	558	49.5%

Table 2-75: Population in Fenton Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.

(Source: 2010 Census Data)

Fenton		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	69	30.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	0	0.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	2	2.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	20	29.6%
White	32	46.5%
Minority	37	53.5%

*Table 2-76: Population in Jennings Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2010 Census Data)*

Jennings		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,190	12.1%
Persons Under 5 Years	96	8.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	332	27.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	232	19.5%
White	777	65.3%
Minority	413	34.7%

*Table 2-77: Population in Lake Arthur Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2010 Census Data)*

Lake Arthur		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,738	105.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	126	4.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	676	24.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	296	10.8%
White	2,275	83.1%
Minority	463	16.9%

*Table 2-78: Population in Welsh Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2010 Census Data)*

Welsh		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	292	8.8%
Persons Under 5 Years	19	6.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	83	28.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	34	11.8%
White	216	73.9%
Minority	76	26.1%

Vulnerability

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

Winter 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 2-79: 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 Jefferson Davis Parish as all of the adjacent parishes, the entire planning area for Jefferson Davis Parish is equally at risk for winter storms. The worse-case scenario for Jefferson Davis Parish and all of its jurisdictions is a level 2 on the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The NCEI Storm Events Database reports nine winter weather events occurring within the boundaries of Jefferson Davis Parish between the years 1990 and 2022. Below is a brief synopsis of the winter weather events which occurred since the last Jefferson Davis Parish HMP Update in 2016.

Table 2-80: Previous Occurrences for Winter Storm Events

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage
December 8, 2017	One to 4 inches of snow fell across Jefferson Davis Parish during the morning of the 8th. Schools closed for a couple days while the snow melted and some overpasses on Interstate 10 were closed.	\$0	\$0
January 16, 2018	A light dusting of snow and sleet over a thin glaze of ice occurred during the 16th. Area travel was interrupted, and area schools canceled classes for a couple days. Accumulation was less than half an inch.	\$0	\$0
February 14, 2021	Temperatures fell below freezing during the evening of the 14th as showers developed across the parish. Rain changed over to freezing rain then quickly over to sleet. Sleet changed over to light snow by the end of the event. Half an inch to 1 inch of sleet and snow accumulated. All roads were icy making travel difficult.	\$0	\$0

Frequency / Probability

Based on historical records, there have been nine significant winter weather events within the boundaries of Jefferson Davis Parish and the jurisdictions of Elton, Fenton, Jennings, and Welsh; therefore, the annual chance of occurrence for winter weather is estimated at 28%.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been nine winter weather events that have resulted in property damages according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled approximately \$10,000. 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 - 2022). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$313 and \$1,111 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Jefferson Davis Parish:

Table 2-81: Estimated Annual Losses Jefferson Davis Parish and its Jurisdictions Resulting from Winter Weather.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Winter Weather					
Unincorporated Area	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh
\$148	\$10	\$2	\$95	\$25	\$32

There have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of winter weather over the 32-year record.

Vulnerability

See [Appendix C](#) 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, Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Jefferson Davis Overall							
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies 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.							
	Jefferson Davis Parish	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh	Comments
Plans	Yes / No						
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Transportation Plan	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No						
Building Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	Yes	Yes	Class 3	Yes	4	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No						
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
Other	No	No	No	No	No	No	

All jurisdictions within the Jefferson Davis 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

Jefferson Davis Parish Government provides oversight for building permits and codes, land use planning, and all parish ordinances.

As of the 2023 update, Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis Police Jury is also responsible for enforcing the parish ordinances related to health and safety, property maintenance standards, and condemnation of unsafe structures.

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

Financial capabilities are the resources that Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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.							
	Jefferson Davis parish	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welsh	Comments
Funding Resource	Yes / No						
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	

Education and Outreach

A key element in hazard mitigation is promoting a safer, more disaster resilient community through education and outreach activities and/or programs. Successful outreach programs provide data and information that improves overall quality and accuracy of important information for citizens to feel better prepared and educated with mitigation activities. These programs enable the individual 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 Jefferson Davis 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.							
	Jefferson Davis Parish	Elton	Fenton	Jennings	Lake Arthur	Welch	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	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	
Other	No	No	No	No	No	No	

As reflected with the above existing regulatory mechanisms, programs and resources within the parish, the jurisdictions within the Jefferson Davis Parish planning area remain committed to expanding and improving on the existing capabilities within the parish. Communities will work together along with Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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 October 1, 2022, neither Jefferson Davis Parish nor any of its jurisdictions 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 October 2022, 352 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Of these communities, 47 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Jefferson Parish leads the state with a rating of Class 5, followed by four cities with a rating of Class 6: the Cities of Gretna and Kenner in Jefferson Parish and the Cities of Mandeville and Slidell

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 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.

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

Typically, CRS communities do not request credit for all the activities they are currently implementing unless it would earn enough credit to advance the community to a higher CRS Class. A community that finds itself losing CRS credit with the 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](#).

4. Mitigation Strategy

Introduction

The Hazard Mitigation Strategy for Jefferson Davis 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 2023 HMP update are a product of analysis and review of the Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee under the coordination of the Jefferson Davis 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 November 2022 – March 2023

An online public opinion survey of Jefferson Davis Parish residents was conducted between January 2023 and March 2023. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the Jefferson Davis 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. However, because there were no responses to the survey, public feedback could not be incorporated into the plan. The full Jefferson Davis Parish survey can be found at the following link:

https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_5iGOn3vitR4ZOiq

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

The goals are as follows:

1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding.
2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event.
3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events.
4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events.
5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation.

The Mitigation Action Plan focuses on actions to be taken by Jefferson Davis 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.

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.

2023 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

The Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee identified new actions that would reduce and/or prevent future damage within the Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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.

Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Jefferson Davis Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
J1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete
J2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 1)
J3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 2)
J4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Jefferson Davis Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 3)

J5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, and 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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 4)
J6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 5)
J7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	In Progress
J8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Jefferson Davis Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather, Wildfires	Completed
J9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 6)
J10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 7)

J11: Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a levee failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Levee Failure	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 8)
J12: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Levee Failure	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 9)
J13: Drought Ordinance	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 10)
J14: Wind Retrofits	Install wind retrofits to the buildings listed in Table 51	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate J1
J15: Drainage Flow Capacity	Enhance the flow capacity of the drainage system to meet the increases in storm water runoff that have occurred over the last several years. This measure includes, but is not limited to, widening ditches and replacing undersized culverts.	FEMA HMGP, CDBG	1-5 years	JDP Drainage District & Municipalities	Flooding	Delete - Duplicate J2
J16: Road Elevation	Elevation of roads including but not limited to the town near Blue Bayou Drainage canal and Powell Road on the western side of the town and areas within potential levee inundation areas.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Elton & JDPPJ	Flooding, Levee Failure	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 11)
J17: Equipment Hardening	Harden equipment at existing critical facilities, including but not limited to the sewage station and lift station	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Delete - Duplicate J1
J18: Safe Rooms	Build safe room in critical facilities including, but not limited to, the Parish multi-purpose building	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Tornado, Hurricane, Thunderstorms, Hail	Delete - Duplicate J4

J19: Repetitive Loss Acquisition	Acquisitions of repetitive loss properties including but not limited to those in the following locations: Lake Arthur, Castex, Jennings and areas within potential levee inundation areas	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate J3
J20: Water Treatment Security	Install security systems at water treatment facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Water District & Municipalities	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 12)
J21: Parish Water System Plan	Update and maintain communications and cross-distribution plan for parish water systems	FEMA BRIC, Local	1-5 years	JDCW, JDWC1, et al.	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 13)
J22: Tracking System	Develop tracking system for available public health and safety resources	FEMA BRIC, Local	1-5 years	OPH, JDSO, LEPC	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Delete - Duplicate J8
J23: Parish Essential Services	Maintain essential services parish wide in the event of an incident, including but not limited to operations at critical facilities and first responder services.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	OHSEP, JDSO	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 14)

J24: Multi-Hazard Awareness Event	Facilitate the integration of community planning efforts by developing web services, including but not limited to, a website and social media. Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Event", to educate the public on severe storms, storm surge, hurricanes, tornadoes, and flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, and flood insurance) and winter storms, thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness). -Print and distribute pamphlets to educate and inform residents of what to do to protect them from hazard events. -Communicate potential mitigation techniques and funding opportunities. - Promote the purchase of flood insurance by raising awareness through programs like the Community Rating System,	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDDPJ & OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Delete - Duplicate J5
J25: Sandbagging and Roadblock Equipment	Purchase and maintain sandbagging/roadblock equipment	FEMA BRIC, Local	1-5 years	OHSEP, JDRD, Fire Departments	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	Complete
J26: Generator Fuel Stock	Maintain fuel stock for generators	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorm, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Complete

J27: Emergency Response Communications Plan	Maintain parish-wide emergency response communications plan	FEMA BRIC, Local	1-5 years	LEPC	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Complete
J28: Wildfire Space	Identification and creation of defensible space from wildfire	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ, Fire Department	Wildfires	Not Started - Carried Over (See Jefferson Davis Parish Mitigation Action 15)
J29: Firewise Day Event	Conduct a Firewise Day Event to promote awareness of wildfire hazards	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ, Fire Department	Wildfires	Delete - Duplicate J5

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 1	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	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.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 2	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information: In the last five years, Jefferson Davis Parish has facilitated one home buyout as well as the elevation of another home. In the next five years, Jefferson Davis Parish plans to continue assessing homes that may be susceptible to flood loss and pursue further actions pertaining to buyouts or elevation.

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 3	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Jefferson Davis 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 from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 4	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for levee failure, drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 5	Generators for continuity of operations and government
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 6	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 7	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that's affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 8	Levee Failure Working Group
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	US Army Corps of Engineers, Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible impact of levee failure.
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creation of working group will allow levees to be assessed and determine the possible outcomes during failure. This is a preventive measure that will allow the group to call upon others to reinforce structures if failure event is imminent.
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 9	Flood Control Measures
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including berms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creation of flood control structures can prevent flood damage
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 10	Drought Ordinances
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Adopting water saving ordinances will allow for water to be regulated and distributed throughout the community when drought related events are imminent
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 11	Road Elevation
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Elevation of roads including but not limited to the town near Blue Bayou Drainage canal and Powell Road on the western side of the town and areas within potential levee inundation areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Raising the elevation of roads will ensure that roads have a lower chance of flooding
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 12	Water Treatment Security
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install security systems at water treatment facilities
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Security systems will ensure protection and safety of water treatment facilities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 13	Parish Water System Plan
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update and maintain communications and cross-distribution plan for parish water systems
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Having an action plan in place for water systems will ensure that water gets allocated through the parish effectively during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS MITIGATION ACTION 14	Parish Essential Services
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Maintain essential services parish wide in the event of an incident, including but not limited to operations at critical facilities and first responder services.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Maintaining the functionality of essential services will allow personnel to respond appropriately during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	
	DESCRIPTION
JEFFERSON DAVIS ACTION 15	Wildfire Space
LEAD AGENCY	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Identification and creation of defensible space from wildfire
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creation of a wildfire shelter/space will allow the public to take shelter in the event of fires spreading throughout the area. Space can also be used for equipment that may be essential to the parish.
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Wildfires

Village of Elton Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Village of Elton						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
E1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 1)
E2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 2)
E3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 3)
E4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Elton. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 4)

E5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, and 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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 5)
E6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 6)
E7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 7)
E8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Elton as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 8)
E9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 9)
E10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 10)

E11: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 11)
E12: Drought Ordinance	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 12)
E13: Drainage Flow Capacity	Enhance the flow capacity of the drainage system to meet the increases in storm water runoff that have occurred over the last several years. This measure includes, but is not limited to, widening ditches and replacing undersized culverts.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Drainage District & Village of Elton	Flooding	Delete - Duplicate E2
E14: Road Elevation	Elevation of roads including but not limited to the town near Blue Bayou Drainage canal and Powell Road on the western side of the town and areas within potential levee inundation areas.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton & JDPPJ	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 13)
E15: Equipment Hardening	Harden equipment at existing critical facilities, including but not limited to the sewage station and lift station	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Delete - Duplicate E1
E16: Safe Rooms	Build safe room in critical facilities including, but not limited to, the Parish multi-purpose building	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate E4
E17: Repetitive Loss Acquisition	Acquisitions of repetitive loss properties including but not limited to those in the following locations: Lake Arthur, Castex, Jennings and areas within potential levee inundation areas	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate E3
E18: Water Treatment Security	Install security systems at water treatment facilities	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Water District & Village of Elton	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 14)

E19: Manhole Raising	Raise manhole servicing Town of Elton water treatment facility	FEMA BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 15)
E20: Generator Fuel Stock	Maintain fuel stock for generators	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorm, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 16)
E21: Emergency Response Communications Plan	Maintain parish-wide emergency response communications plan	FEMA BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Elton/ LEPC	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Elton Mitigation Action 17)
E22: Firewise Day Event	Conduct a Firewise Day Event to promote awareness of wildfire hazards	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ, Fire Department	Wildfires	Delete - Duplicate E5

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage from high wind related events, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	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.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Elton. 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 personnel to actively respond during a natural hazard event
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for continuity of operations and government
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Elton as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that's affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 11	Flood Control Measures
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including berms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creation of flood control structures can prevent flood damage
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 12	Drought Ordinances
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Adopting water saving ordinances will allow for water to be regulated and distributed throughout the community when drought related events are imminent
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 13	Road Elevation
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Elevation of roads including but not limited to the town near Blue Bayou Drainage canal and Powell Road on the western side of the town and areas within potential levee inundation areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Raising the elevation of roads will ensure that roads have a lower chance of flooding
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 14	Water Treatment Security
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install security systems at water treatment facilities
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Security systems will ensure protection and safety of water treatment facilities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 15	Manhole Raising
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Raise manhole servicing Town of Elton water treatment facility
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Manhole servicing and raising will prevent stormwater from infiltrating the sewer via manhole covers. This will decrease the chances of backwater flooding
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 16	Generator Fuel Stock
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Maintain fuel stock for generators
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Maintaining fuel stock for generators will ensure that the community has adequate fuel for generators to operate during prolonged power outages
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorm, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ELTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF ELTON MITIGATION ACTION 17	Emergency Response Communications Plan
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Elton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Maintain parish-wide emergency response communications plan
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Emergency response communication plans will allow for improvement of response when mitigation hazard/disaster events and for essential personal to assess the areas in need
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Village of Fenton Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Village of Fenton						
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 storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 1)
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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 2)
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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 3)
F4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Fenton. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 4)

F5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, and 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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 5)
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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 6)
F7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 7)
F8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Fenton as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 8)
F9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 9)
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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 10)

F11: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 11)
F12: Drought Ordinance	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 12)
F13: Drainage Flow Capacity	Enhance the flow capacity of the drainage system to meet the increases in storm water runoff that have occurred over the last several years. This measure includes, but is not limited to, widening ditches and replacing undersized culverts.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Drainage District & Municipalities	Flooding	Delete - Duplicate F2
F14: Equipment Hardening	Harden equipment at existing critical facilities, including but not limited to the sewage station and lift station	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP PJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Delete - Duplicate F1
F15: Safe Rooms	Build safe room in critical facilities including, but not limited to, the Parish multi-purpose building	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP PJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate F4
F16: Repetitive Loss Acquisition	Acquisitions of repetitive loss properties including but not limited to those in the following locations: Lake Arthur, Castex, Jennings and areas within potential levee inundation areas	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP PJ & Municipalities	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate F3
F17: Water Treatment Security	Install security systems at water treatment facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Water District & Village of Fenton	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 13)
F18: Generator Fuel Stock	Maintain fuel stock for generators	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorm, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 14)

F19: Emergency Response Communications Plan	Maintain parish-wide emergency response communications plan	FEMA BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Fenton/LEPC	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Village of Fenton Mitigation Action 15)
F20: Firewise Day Event	Conduct a Firewise Day Event to promote awareness of wildfire hazards	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ, Fire Department	Wildfires	Delete - Duplicate F5

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage from high wind related events, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	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.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Fenton. 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 personnel to actively respond during a natural hazard event
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for continuity of operations and government
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Fenton as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that's affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 11	Flood Control Measures
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including berms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creation of flood control structures can prevent flood damage
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 12	Drought Ordinances
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Adopting water saving ordinances will allow for water to be regulated and distributed throughout the community when drought related events are imminent
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 13	Water Treatment Security
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install security systems at water treatment facilities
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Security systems will ensure protection and safety of water treatment facilities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 14	Generator Fuel Stock
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Maintain fuel stock for generators
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Maintaining fuel stock for generators will ensure that the community has adequate fuel for generators to operate during prolonged power outages
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorm, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF FENTON	
	DESCRIPTION
VILLAGE OF FENTON MITIGATION ACTION 15	Emergency Response Communications Plan
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Maintain parish-wide emergency response communications plan
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Emergency response communication plans will allow for improvement of response when mitigation hazard/disaster events and for essential personal to assess the areas in need
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

City of Jennings Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

City of Jennings						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
J1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 1)
J2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 2)
J3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 3)
J4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Jennings. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 4)

J5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, and 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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 5)
J6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 6)
J7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 7)
J8: Warning Systems	Update/ upgrade public warning system components throughout Jennings as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 8)
J9: 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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 9)
J10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 10)
J11: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Levee Failure	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 11)
J12: Drought Ordinance	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 12)

J13: Drainage Flow Capacity	Enhance the flow capacity of the drainage system to meet the increases in storm water runoff that have occurred over the last several years. This measure includes, but is not limited to, widening ditches and replacing undersized culverts.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Drainage District & Municipalities	Flooding	Delete - Duplicate J2
J14: Equipment Hardening	Harden equipment at existing critical facilities, including but not limited to the sewage station and lift station	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Delete - Duplicate J1
J15: Safe Rooms	Build safe room in critical facilities including, but not limited to, the Parish multi-purpose building	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate J4
J16: Repetitive Loss Acquisition	Acquisitions of repetitive loss properties including but not limited to those in the following locations: Lake Arthur, Castex, Jennings and areas within potential levee inundation areas	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate J3
J17: Water Treatment Security	Install security systems at water treatment facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Water District & City of Jennings	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 13)
J18: Generator Fuel Stock	Maintain fuel stock for generators	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorm, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 14)
J19: Emergency Response Communications Plan	Maintain parish-wide emergency response communications plan	FEMA BRIC, Local	1-5 years	City of Jennings/LEPC	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started – Carried Over (See City of Jennings Mitigation Action 15)
J20: Firewise Day Event	Conduct a Firewise Day Event to promote awareness of wildfire hazards	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ, Fire Department	Wildfires	Delete - Duplicate J5

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage from high wind related events, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	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.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Jennings. 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 personnel to actively respond during a natural hazard event
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for continuity of operations and government
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Jennings as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that's affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 11	Flood Control Measures
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including berms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creation of flood control structures can prevent flood damage
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 12	Drought Ordinances
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Adopting water saving ordinances will allow for water to be regulated and distributed throughout the community when drought related events are imminent
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 13	Water Treatment Security
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install security systems at water treatment facilities
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Security systems will ensure protection and safety of water treatment facilities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 14	Generator Fuel Stock
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Maintain fuel stock for generators
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Maintaining fuel stock for generators will ensure that the community has adequate fuel for generators to operate during prolonged power outages
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorm, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF JENNINGS	
	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF JENNINGS MITIGATION ACTION 15	Emergency Response Communications Plan
LEAD AGENCY	City of Jennings Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Maintain parish-wide emergency response communications plan
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Emergency response communication plans will allow for improvement of response when mitigation hazard/disaster events and for essential personal to assess the areas in need
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Town of Lake Arthur Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Town of Lake Arthur						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
L1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Lake Arthur Mitigation Action 1)
L2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing
L3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Lake Arthur Mitigation Action 2)
L4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Lake Arthur. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Lake Arthur Mitigation Action 3)

L5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, and 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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Ongoing
L6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Completed
L7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Lake Arthur Mitigation Action 4)
L8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Lake Arthur as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Ongoing
L9: 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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Lake Arthur Mitigation Action 5)
L10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing
L11: Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a failure as well as monitor levee conditions.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Levee Failure	Ongoing

L12: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls/levees and install additional pumps to prevent inundation to the town from floodwaters.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-2 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Levee Failure	Ongoing
L13: Drought Ordinance	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Lake Arthur Mitigation Action 6)
L14: Drainage Flow Capacity	Enhance the flow capacity of the drainage system to meet the increases in storm water runoff that have occurred over the last several years. This measure includes, but is not limited to, widening ditches and replacing undersized culverts.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Drainage District & Municipalities	Flooding	Delete - Duplicate L2
L15: Bank Stabilization	Stabilization of banks, including but not limited to various locations within Lake Arthur.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur	Flooding	Ongoing
L16: Flood Control Project	Implement flood control project in the Town of Lake Arthur	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur	Flooding	Ongoing
L17: Equipment Hardening	Harden equipment at existing critical facilities, including but not limited to the sewage station and lift station	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Delete - Duplicate L1
L18: Safe Rooms	Build safe room in critical facilities including, but not limited to, the Parish multi-purpose building	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate L4
L19: Repetitive Loss Acquisition	Acquisitions of repetitive loss properties including but not limited to those in the following locations: Lake Arthur, Castex, Jennings and areas within potential levee inundation areas	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate L3
L20: Water Treatment Security	Install security systems at water treatment facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Water District & Town of Lake Arthur	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Lake Arthur Mitigation Action 7)

L21: Generator Fuel Stock	Maintain fuel stock for generators	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorm, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Ongoing
L22: Emergency Response Communications Plan	Maintain parish-wide emergency response communications plan	FEMA BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Lake Arthur/ LEPC	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Ongoing
L23: Lake Arthur Levee Plan	Emergency action plan for Lake Arthur levee system	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Broadmore Drainage Board	Levee Failure	Ongoing
L24: Levee Monitoring Committee	Establish a levee monitoring committee	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ, Town of Lake Arthur, Drainage Board	Levee Failure	Delete - Duplicate L11
L25: Firewise Day Event	Conduct a Firewise Day Event to promote awareness of wildfire hazards	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ, Fire Department	Wildfires	Delete - Duplicate L5

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage from high wind related events, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR MITIGATION ACTION 2	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR MITIGATION ACTION 3	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Lake Arthur. 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 personnel to actively respond during a natural hazard event
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR MITIGATION ACTION 4	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR MITIGATION ACTION 5	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR MITIGATION ACTION 6	Drought Ordinances
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 5. Increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Adopting water saving ordinances will allow for water to be regulated and distributed throughout the community when drought related events are imminent
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR MITIGATION ACTION 7	Water Treatment Security
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install security systems at water treatment facilities
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Security systems will ensure protection and safety of water treatment facilities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR MITIGATION ACTION 8	Fee Waiving Incentives
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Waive fees on building permits as an incentive for those making improvements to their structures that address hazard mitigation
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Fee waiving will give a higher incentive for building permits to address necessary improvements as it relates to hazard mitigation
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR MITIGATION ACTION 9	Preventative Land Use and Planning Regulations
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA, HGMP, Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Local government can mitigate future loss by regulating development in wildfire hazard areas through land use planning by using zoning ordinances for high-risk areas, addressing the density of development, the parish's access to emergency response, and the quantity of the areas water supply.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Preventative measures with land use planning will prevent property loss and loss of life during imminent wildfire events
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Wildfires

Town of Welsh Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Town of Welsh						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
W1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
W2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
W3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
W4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Welsh. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Welsh Mitigation Action 1)
W5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, and 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 HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	In Progress

W6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	In Progress
W7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Welsh Mitigation Action 2)
W8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Welsh as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Completed
W9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing
W10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
W11: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Levee Failure	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Welsh Mitigation Action 3)
W12: Drought Ordinance	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Drought	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Welsh Mitigation Action 4)
W13: Drainage Flow Capacity	Enhance the flow capacity of the drainage system to meet the increases in storm water runoff that have occurred over the last several years. This measure includes, but is not limited to, widening ditches and replacing undersized culverts.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Drainage District & Municipalities	Flooding	Delete - Duplicate W2
W14: Bank Stabilization	Stabilization of banks, including but not limited to the acquired property on Providence in the Town of Welsh.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Town of Welsh Mitigation Action 5)

W15: Equipment Hardening	Harden equipment at existing critical facilities, including but not limited to the sewage station and lift station	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Delete - Duplicate W1
W16: Safe Rooms	Build safe room in critical facilities including, but not limited to, the Parish multi-purpose building	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate W4
W17: Repetitive Loss Acquisition	Acquisitions of repetitive loss properties including but not limited to those in the following locations: Lake Arthur, Castex, Jennings and areas within potential levee inundation areas	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ & Municipalities	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	Delete - Duplicate W3
W18: Water Treatment Security	Install security systems at water treatment facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDP Water District & Town of Welsh	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Completed
W19: Generator Fuel Stock	Maintain fuel stock for generators	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorm, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	In Progress
W20: Emergency Response Communications Plan	Maintain parish-wide emergency response communications plan	FEMA BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Welsh/ LEPC	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Delete- Move to Parish
W21: Firewise Day Event	Conduct a Firewise Day Event to promote awareness of wildfire hazards	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	JDPPJ, Fire Department	Wildfire	Delete - Duplicate L5

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF WELSH	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF WELSH MITIGATION ACTION 1	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Welsh Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Welsh. 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 from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF WELSH	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF WELSH MITIGATION ACTION 2	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Welsh Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HGMP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF WELSH	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF WELSH MITIGATION ACTION 3	Flood Control Measure
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Welsh Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Flood proofing areas with a high density of critical facilities will lessen the chances of those facilities suffering loss and allow them to remain fully operation during eminent hazards
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF WELSH	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF WELSH MITIGATION ACTION 4	Drought Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Welsh Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event
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	Ordinances in place for drought mitigation will allow for a supply of water to be used at the disposal of relief efforts if a drought event becomes imminent
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF WELSH	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF WELSH MITIGATION ACTION 5	Bank Stabilization
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Welsh Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Reduce exposure to damage from flooding 3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Stabilization of banks, including but not limited to the acquired property on Providence in the Town of Welsh.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Bank stabilization will allow for the structures to not erode away during flood events
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2016 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF WELSH	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF WELSH MITIGATION ACTION 6	Fee Waiving Incentives
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Welsh Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA HMGP, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Waive fees on building permits as an incentive for those making improvements to their structures that address hazard mitigation
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Fee waiving will give a higher incentive for building permits to address necessary improvements as it relates to hazard mitigation
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF WELSH	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF WELSH MITIGATION ACTION 7	Enhance Landscaping and Design Measures
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Welsh Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA, HGMP, Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Incentivize drought-tolerant landscape which will reduce the dependence on irrigation practices, using permeable driveways and surfaces to reduce runoff and promote groundwater recharge, and provide incentives for the public that engages in these practices
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Enhancing landscape and design measures allows for drought events to be less severe.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF WELSH	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF WELSH MITIGATION ACTION 8	Preventative Land Use and Planning Regulations
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Welsh Arthur Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	FEMA, HGMP, Parish Budget
ASSOCIATED GOALS	3. Guide development to reduce the exposure of new and existing improvements to hazard events 4. Enhance structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazard events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Local government can mitigate future loss by regulating development in wildfire hazard areas through land use planning by using zoning ordinances for high-risk areas, addressing the density of development, the parish's access to emergency response, and the quantity of the areas water supply.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Preventative measures with land use planning will prevent property loss and loss of life during imminent wildfire events
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Wildfires

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF WELSH	
	DESCRIPTION
TOWN OF WELSH MITIGATION ACTION 10	Install Tie-ins to Water Supply from Neighboring Water Districts
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Welsh Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP; Jefferson Davis Parish Public Works
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, PDM, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Ensure the delivery of critical services to the residents of the parish communities before, during, and after a hazard event
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Install tie-ins connecting the local water system for the Town of Welsh to neighboring water systems
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Installing tie-ins that connect the water system for the Town of Welsh to the two neighboring water districts will allow for a continual supply of water to the town in the event that the local water system is damaged or disabled. This would also allow for the neighboring water systems to tie into and utilize the Town of Welsh's water system during an event if needed.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, 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 Jefferson Davis Parish 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.

Jefferson Davis 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.

This Page Left Intentionally Blank

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 Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in November 2022 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
12/8/2022	Kick Off Meeting	Zoom	No	Discuss with the Parish OHSEP Director expectations and requirements of the project. Discuss meeting schedules, committee make up, and next steps.
12/21/2022	Initial Planning Committee Meeting	Jennings, LA	No	Discuss with Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee the process and expectations of plan participants. Discuss timeline and action items for parish and each jurisdiction.
1/25/2023	Mitigation Action Workshop	Jennings, LA	No	Discussion with Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee of the outstanding data required for plan update, as well as discussion of mitigation actions (old and new) for plan update.
2/27/2023	Planning Committee Risk Assessment Review	Jennings, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessment and profiled hazards to Planning Committee.
2/27/2023	Public Meeting	Jennings, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessments and profiled hazards to public. Presentation also includes current mitigation project highlights within communities and public survey discussion.
1/25/2023 – 3/16/2023	Public Opinion Survey	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Jefferson Davis Parish. In addition, questions covered the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards. A link to the survey can be found here: https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_5iGOn3vitR4ZOiq

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
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 Jefferson Davis Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) oversaw the coordination of the 2023 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
- 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 Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP Director was invited to attend the Initial Planning and Risk Assessment Meetings for Jefferson Davis Parish in an effort to coordinate mitigation efforts where possible as neighboring communities. The Jefferson Davis OHSEP Director was invited via email and phone call to participate in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. SDMI assisted Jefferson Davis Parish with encouraging the collaboration with these neighboring communities via email by extending an invitation to the Jefferson Davis 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 2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal or community stakeholders. Below is a detailed list of the 2023 HMPU Planning Committee:

Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Alex Guillory	Principal	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Jenee Dansdill	Environmental Scientist	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Henry Guinn	Mayor	City of Jennings
Marcus Peterson	Director	Jefferson Davis OEP
Rhoda Richard	Asst. Secretary Treasurer	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Randy Ringuet	JDP Road Supervisor	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Kesia Lemoine	Mayor	Town of Elton
Eddie B. Alfred	Mayor	Town of Fenton
Sampson LeJeune	Mayor	Town of Lake Arthur
Karl Arceneaux	Mayor	Town of Welsh
Renee Hicks	Treasurer	Town of Welsh

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 Jefferson Davis 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.

Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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
- Stormwater Management 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: December 8, 2022

Location: Zoom

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:

Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Marcus Peterson	Director	Jefferson Davis OEP
Rhoda Richard	Asst. Secretary Treasurer	Jefferson Davis Police Jury
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI

Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Initial Planning Committee Meeting**Date:** December 21, 2022**Location:** Jennings, LA

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:**

Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Alex Guillory	Principal	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Jenee Dansdill	Environmental Scientist	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Henry Guinn	Mayor	City of Jennings
Marcus Peterson	Director	Jefferson Davis OEP
Rhoda Richard	Asst. Secretary Treasurer	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Randy Ringuet	JDP Road Supervisor	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Kesia Lemoine	Mayor	Town of Elton
Eddie B. Alfred	Mayor	Town of Fenton
Sampson LeJeune	Mayor	Town of Lake Arthur
Karl Arceneaux	Mayor	Town of Welsh
Renee Hicks	Treasurer	Town of Welsh

Meeting #3: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Mitigation Action Workshop**Date:** January 25, 2023**Location:** Jennings, LA

Purpose: Discussion with Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee of the outstanding data required for plan update, as well as discussion of mitigation actions (old and new) for plan update. Continued timeline discussions.

Public Invitation: No**Meeting Invitees:**

Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Alex Guillory	Principal	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Jenee Dansdill	Environmental Scientist	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Henry Guinn	Mayor	City of Jennings
Marcus Peterson	Director	Jefferson Davis OEP
Rhoda Richard	Asst. Secretary Treasurer	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Randy Ringuet	JDP Road Supervisor	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Kesia Lemoine	Mayor	Town of Elton
Eddie B. Alfred	Mayor	Town of Fenton
Sampson LeJeune	Mayor	Town of Lake Arthur
Karl Arceneaux	Mayor	Town of Welsh
Renee Hicks	Treasurer	Town of Welsh

Meeting #4: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee Risk Assessment Review**Date:** March 2, 2023**Location:** Jennings, LA**Purpose:** Presentation of Risk Assessment hazards and maps to Planning Committee.**Public Invitation:** No**Meeting Invitees:**

Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Alex Guillory	Principal	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Jenee Dansdill	Environmental Scientist	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Henry Guinn	Mayor	City of Jennings
Marcus Peterson	Director	Jefferson Davis OEP
Rhoda Richard	Asst. Secretary Treasurer	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Randy Ringuet	JDP Road Supervisor	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Kesia Lemoine	Mayor	Town of Elton
Eddie B. Alfred	Mayor	Town of Fenton
Sampson LeJeune	Mayor	Town of Lake Arthur
Karl Arceneaux	Mayor	Town of Welsh
Renee Hicks	Treasurer	Town of Welsh

Meeting #5: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Meeting**Date:** March 2, 2023**Location:** Jennings, 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:**

Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Alex Guillory	Principal	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Jenee Dansdill	Environmental Scientist	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Henry Guinn	Mayor	City of Jennings
Marcus Peterson	Director	Jefferson Davis OEP
Rhoda Richard	Asst. Secretary Treasurer	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Randy Ringuet	JDP Road Supervisor	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Kesia Lemoine	Mayor	Town of Elton
Eddie B. Alfred	Mayor	Town of Fenton
Sampson LeJeune	Mayor	Town of Lake Arthur
Karl Arceneaux	Mayor	Town of Welsh
Renee Hicks	Treasurer	Town of Welsh

Meeting Announcement:

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

**Jefferson Davis Parish and its partners are seeking community input for the 2023
Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update!**

Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP, in partnership with The Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute at LSU, is leading the process to update the plan. The Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Multi-Jurisdictional Plan describes the **naturally occurring** risks to the region and outlines strategies to reduce these risks to save lives, reduce property damage, and lessen the impact of future disasters.

Are you passionate about building a more resilient future for your parish? Do you have questions about the natural hazards your community is at risk to? Please join us on Thursday, March 2nd for a public meeting at 6:00pm to learn more about the plan and share your input on the risks and vulnerabilities that most impact you and your community.

Meeting Location:

Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury Meeting Room
304 N. State St.
Jennings, LA 70546

Residents of Jefferson Davis Parish are asked to participate in a survey about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the parish. The survey results will be used in the development of the plan. This short web-based survey can be found at the following link:

https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_5iGOn3vitR4ZOiq

The Parish appreciates your input.

If you have questions, please contact the Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP Office

Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

Date: January 25, 2023 – March 16, 2023

Location: Web survey

Public Invitation: Yes

As referenced in the *Mitigation Strategy* section of this document, an online public opinion survey of Jefferson Davis Parish residents was conducted between January and March 2023. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Jefferson Davis 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 March 16, 2023, there have been no responses to the survey, so public feedback could not be incorporated into the plan. A link to the full survey can be found here:

https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_5iGOn3vitR4ZOig

Outreach Activity #2: Public Meeting Activity - Incident Questionnaire

Date: March 2, 2023

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 Jefferson Davis 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: 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review

Date: Ongoing

Location: SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website

Public Initiation: Yes

After an initial review by the Jefferson Davis Parish Planning Committee was completed, the 2023 Jefferson Davis 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/jefferson-davis>

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH PUBLIC MEETING

PUBLIC ACTIVITY: INCIDENT/ ISSUE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. HAZARD TYPE(S):

- A. DROUGHT
- B. FLOODING
- C. LEVEE FAILURE
- D. THUNDERSTORMS
- E. TORNADOES
- F. TROPICAL CYCLONES
- G. WILDFIRES
- H. WINTER WEATHER

F. OTHER:

2. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR ISSUE:

3. LOCATION:

A. CITY:

B. ADDRESS OR AREA:

C. LOCALIZED OR DISPERSED:

4. INTENSITY

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

B. WIND STRENGTH:

5. RE-OCCURRING OR ONE-TIME

A. IF RE-OCCURRING, HOW OFTEN?

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

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

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

This Page Left Intentionally Blank

Appendix B: Plan Maintenance

Purpose

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

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Jefferson Davis 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 SDMI HM 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

Jefferson Davis 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

Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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 Hazard Mitigation 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.

2023 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 2023 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 Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee and participating jurisdictions to determine additional implementation procedures when appropriate. This may include integrating the requirements of the Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan into each jurisdiction's planning documents, processes, or mechanisms as follows:

- Ordinances, Resolutions, Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinances
- Comprehensive Master Plans
- Capital Improvement Plans
- Economic Development Plans
- Emergency Operations Plans
- Continuity of Operations Plans
- Debris Removal Plan
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the Jefferson Davis 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 Jefferson Davis 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 2023 Jefferson Davis Hazard Mitigation Plan into other planning documents when appropriate. Most notably, Jefferson Davis Parish is in the process of updating their Master Plan and will incorporate the mitigation strategy from this FEMA approved hazard mitigation plan into the Master Plan process and document.

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 Elton, Village of Fenton, City of Jennings, Town of Lake Arthur, and Town of Welsh, Jefferson Davis 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:

Jefferson Davis Parish			
<i>Comprehensive Master Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Jefferson Davis Police Jury	✓
<i>Capital Improvements Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Jefferson Davis Police Jury	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Jefferson Davis OHSEP	✓
<i>Economic Development Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Jefferson Davis Police Jury	✓
<i>Stormwater Management Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Department of Public Works	✓
<i>Community Wildfire Protection Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	
Village of Elton			
<i>Comprehensive Master Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Elton Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Economic Development Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Elton Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Elton Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Continuity of Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Elton Mayor's Office	✓

Village of Fenton

<i>Comprehensive Master Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Capital Improvement Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Economic Development Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Continuity of Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Transportation Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Fenton Mayor's Office	✓

City of Jennings

<i>Comprehensive Master Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Capital Improvements Plan</i>	Updated as needed	City of Jennings Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Economic Development Plan</i>	Updated as needed	City of Jennings Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	✓
<i>Continuity of Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Jefferson Davis Parish OHSEP	✓

Town of Lake Arthur

<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Continuity of Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Town of Lake Arthur Mayor's Office	✓

Town of Welsh

<i>Comprehensive Master Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Jefferson Davis Police Jury	✓
<i>Capital Improvements Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Town of Welsh Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Continuity of Operations</i>	Updated as needed	Town of Welsh Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Town of Welsh 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.

Appendix C: Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities within the Jefferson Davis Parish Planning Area

Jefferson Davis Parish Planning Area Critical Facilities									
Type	Name	Drought	Flooding	Levee Failure	Thunderstorms	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Storms
Civil Government	911 Building	X			X	X	X		X
	City Court of Jennings	X			X	X	X		X
	Elton Town Hall	X			X	X	X	X	X
	Fenton City Hall	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Parish Courthouse	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Parish Registrar of Voters	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Parish School Board	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Parish School Board Office	X			X	X	X		X
	Jennings City Hall	X			X	X	X		X
	Lake Arthur City Hall	X			X	X	X		X
	Welsh City Hall	X			X	X	X		X
	Welsh Maintenance Facility	X			X	X	X		X
Fire & SAR	Bayou Chene Jefferson Davis Fire District 3 Station	X	X		X	X	X		X
	District 5 Fire Department	X			X	X	X		X
	Elton Fire Department	X			X	X	X	X	X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #2	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #3	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #4 - Station 3	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #4 - Station 4	X			X	X	X	X	X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #4 - Thornwell Station 1	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #5 - Iowa-Buller Station 1	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #5 - North Station	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #5 - Pine Island	X	X		X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #6 - Main Station	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #6 - St. Anne Station	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #6 - Walton Station	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Fire District #7 - Topsy Station	X			X	X	X	X	X

	Jefferson Davis Parish Volunteer Fire Department - Woodlawn District #3	X			X	X	X		X
	Jennings Fire Department	X			X	X	X		X
	Jennings Fire Station	X			X	X	X		X
	Lacassine Fire District #3	X			X	X	X		X
	Lake Arthur Fire Department	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
	Roanoke Fire Station	X			X	X	X		X
	Welsh Firemen's Hut	X	X		X	X	X		X
Law Enforcement	Elton Police Department	X			X	X	X		X
	Jefferson Davis Parish Sherriff's Office	X			X	X	X		X
	Jennings Police Department	X			X	X	X		X
	Jennings Police Department - Criminal Investigations	X			X	X	X		X
	Welsh Police Department - Criminal Investigations Division	X			X	X	X		X
	Lake Arthur Police Department	X			X	X	X	X	X
Public Health	Acadian Ambulance Services	X			X	X	X		X
	Jeff Davis Parish Health Unit	X			X	X	X		X
	Jennings American Legion Hospital	X			X	X	X		X
Schools	Elton Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X
	Elton High School	X			X	X	X	X	X
	Fenton Elementary School	X			X	X	X		X
	Hathaway High School	X			X	X	X		X
	James Ward Elementary School	X			X	X	X		X
	Jennings Elementary School	X			X	X	X		X
	Jennings High School	X			X	X	X		X
	Lacassine High School	X			X	X	X		X
	Lake Arthur Elementary	X			X	X	X	X	X
	Lake Arthur High School	X			X	X	X	X	X
	Welsh High School	X			X	X	X		X
	Welsh Roanoke Junior High	X			X	X	X		X
	Westend Instructional Center	X			X	X	X		X

Appendix D: Plan Adoption

Jefferson Davis Parish

It was moved by Mr. Peterson and seconded by Mr. Adams, to adopt the following to wit:

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING THE 2023 PARISH-WIDE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Jefferson Davis Parish and;

WHEREAS, the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the 2023 Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000;

WHEREAS, the 2023 Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Jefferson Davis Parish from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Jefferson Davis Parish Police jury in a duly convened regular session on the 12th day of April, 2023, hereby adopts the 2023 Parish Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Upon being place to a vote, the above resolution was adopted as follows:

YEAS: 12


NAYS: 0

ABSENT 1

Thus done and signed this 12th day of April, 2023 in Jennings Louisiana.


Steven Eastman, President

ATTEST:


Rhoda Richard, Asst Sec/Treas

Village of Elton

TOWN OF ELTON

LOUISIANA

RESOLUTION NO. 05-03-2023

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF ELTON

TOWN OF ELTON, MITIGATION PLAN DATE MAY 3, 2023

WHEREAS the TOWN OF ELTON, COUNCIL recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within TOWN OF ELTON; and

WHEREAS the TOWN OF ELTON, has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as TOWN OF ELTON, AND DATE MAY 3, 2023 OF MITIGATION PLAN, in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS the TOWN OF ELTON, MITIGATION PLAN on MAY 3, 2023, identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in TOWN OF ELTON, from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the TOWN OF ELTON, COUNCIL demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the TOWN OF ELTON, MITIGATION PLAN, MAY 3, 2023.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF ELTON, LOUISIANA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with JEFF DAVIS PARISH, HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, THE TOWN OF ELTON, COUNCIL, adopts the TOWN OF ELTON, MITIGATION PLAN ON MAY 3, 2023..

ADOPTED by a vote of 5 in favor and 0 against, and 0 abstaining, this 3rd day of May, 2023.

By:

KESIA LEMOINE, MAYOR

ATTEST:

By:

CHARLOTTE ARTIS, CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____

Village of Fenton

City of Jennings

RESOLUTION 1793A**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2023 PARISH-WIDE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Jennings, Louisiana, duly convened in regular session with a quorum present and voting that;

WHEREAS, the City of Jennings recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the City of Jennings and the parish of Jefferson Davis; and

WHEREAS, the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the 2023 Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (44CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans);

WHEREAS, the 2023 Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Jefferson Davis Parish from the impacts of future hazards and disasters;

WHEREAS, adoption by the City of Jennings demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and members of the Jennings City Council by way of this resolution do hereby adopt the 2023 Parish-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

It was motioned by Mr. LeJeune and seconded by Mr. LeBlanc -

The above resolution was approved and adopted in a duly convened Regular Meeting of the Jennings City Council held on Tuesday, May 9, 2023

INTRODUCED: May 9, 2023

ADOPTED: May 9, 2023


YEAS: Johnny Armentor, Anthony LeBlanc, Clifton LeJeune & Stephen VanHook

NAYS: None

ABSTAINED: None

ABSENT: Carolyn Simon

ATTEST:



Chad Crochet, City Clerk
Jennings City Council


Stephen VanHook, President
Jennings City Council
Henry Guinn, Mayor

Town of Lake Arthur

It was moved by Council Member Debbie Abshire, seconded by Council Member Ricky Monceaux, to adopt the following to wit:

RESOLUTION**ADOPTING THE 2023 JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH
MULTI-JURISDICTION HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Town of Lake Arthur recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR and;

WHEREAS, the Town of Lake Arthur has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan dated April 13, 2023, in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000;

WHEREAS, the Town of Lake Arthur identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Town of Lake Arthur from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the Town of Lake Arthur demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Dated April 13, 2023.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Town of Lake Arthur in a duly convened regular meeting on the 3rd day of May, 2023, hereby adopt the 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan.

This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption. The aforesaid resolution having been submitted to a vote; the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Ricky Monceaux, Debbie Abshire-Sonnier, Corey Conner, Duke Broussard, Mahlon Leblanc

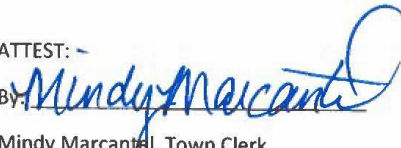
NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

THUS DONE AND PASSED at a regular meeting of the Mayor and Council Members held May 3, 2023.

By: 
Sampson Lejeune, Mayor

ATTEST: ~
By: 
Mindy Marcantel, Town Clerk
Town of Lake Arthur

Town of Welsh

The following resolution was moved by _Mrs. Jackie Balmer____ and seconded by __Ms. Andrea King____, to adopt the following to wit:

RESOLUTION 004-2023

TO ADOPT THE 2023 JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH MULTI JURISDICTIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Town of Welsh recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Welsh and the parish of Jefferson Davis and;

WHEREAS, the Town of Welsh has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000;

WHEREAS, the 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Jefferson Davis Parish from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the Town of Welsh demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Town of Welsh in a duly convened regular session on the 2nd day of May, 2023, hereby adopts the 2023 Jefferson Davis Parish Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Upon being place to a vote, the above resolution was adopted as follows:

YEAS: Andrea King, Ronnie Hayes, Clint Hardy, Jackie Balmer

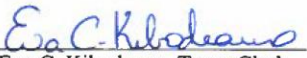
NAYS: None

ABSENT: Lawrence Mier

Thus done and signed this 2nd day of May, 2023 in Welsh, Louisiana.


Karl Arceneaux, Mayor

ATTEST:


Eva C. Kibodeaux, Town Clerk

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

Jefferson Davis Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Alex Guillory	Principal	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Jenee Dansdill	Environmental Scientist	Bluewing Civil Consulting
Henry Guinn	Mayor	City of Jennings
Marcus Peterson	Director	Jefferson Davis OEP
Rhoda Richard	Asst. Secretary Treasurer	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Randy Ringuet	JDP Road Supervisor	Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Kesia Lemoine	Mayor	Village of Elton
Eddie B. Alfred	Mayor	Village of Fenton
Sampson LeJeune	Mayor	Town of Lake Arthur
Karl Arceneaux	Mayor	Town of Welsh
Renee Hicks	Treasurer	Town of Welsh

Capability Assessment

Unincorporated Jefferson Davis Parish

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Jefferson Davis 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	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	
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	Fire Dist 1 - Rating 8 Fire District 2 - Rating 5 Fire District 3- Rating 6 Fire District 4 - Rating 5 Fire Dist 5 - Rating 6 Fire Dist 6- Rating 6 Fire Dist 7- Rating 10
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
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	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes/No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

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

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

Village of Elton

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Elton		
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	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Uses Parish Plan
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Uses Parish Plan
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	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	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	Yes	Uses Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	Yes/No	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	Yes	
Technical	Yes/No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
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	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	No	

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 Fenton

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Fenton		
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	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	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	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	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes/No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	Yes	
Other	No	

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

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

City of Jennings

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Jennings		
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	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Class 3	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
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	Yes	
Other	No	

Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
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	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes/No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

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

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

Town of Lake Arthur

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Lake Arthur		
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	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	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)	Yes	
Staff	Yes/No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes/No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

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

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

Town of Welsh

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Welsh		
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	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community 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	4	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
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	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	Yes/No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes/No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

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

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

Building Inventory

Jefferson Davis Parish and Jurisdiction Owned Building Information								
Unincorporated Jefferson Davis Parish								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Lacassine High School	Education	409 Algonia Avenue	Lacassine	30.2354464	-92.92113875	9,938,064	1951-1977	Metal
911 BLDG	Public Safety	1602 HWY 90 WEST	Jennings	30.232618	-92.677677	302,500.00	1998/2019 RENO	
911 EQUIPMENT SHELTER	Public Safety	21015 CHAISSON RD	Welsh	30.334121	-92.810192	160,000.00	1980	
Airport	Airports and Airfields	Nearby: 13289 Louisiana 382	Roanoke	30.22458621	-92.77580072	x	x	
BRISCOE BLDG (POLICE JURY ANNEX)	Government	304 N STATE ST	Jennings	30.222435	-92.653006	463,543.00	1940s/ 1999 RENOVATED	Masonry
COUNTY AGENT BUILDING	Civil	1006 S LAKE ARTHUR AVE	Jennings	30.211613	-92.661814	463,538.00	2000	Metal
COURTHOUSE	Government	300 N STATE ST	Jennings	30.221892	-92.657011	4,360,000.00	1960/2022 ROOF	concrete
DISPLAY & SHOP BLDG	Civil	810 S LAKE ARTHUR AVE	Jennings	30.213369	-92.66452	312,000.00	1966/2009 ROOF	Metal
Elton Elementary School	Education	614 Powell Rd	Elton	30.486794	-92.704276			
Elton Equipment Yard	Parish Maintenance	506 Third St	Elton	30.476902	-92.689392			wood
Elton High School	Education	903 2nd St	Elton	30.480624	-92.695734			
Fenton Elementary School	Education	509 1st Street	Fenton	30.3659584	-92.9215267	7,030,228.00	1951-1969	Reinforced Masonry
FENTON EQUIPMENT YARD	Parish Maintenance	18677 ESTES RD	Iowa	30.339910	-92.926733	60,000.00	1996/2016-17 RENO/ROOF	metal
FIRE DIST #1	Fire Search and Rescue	14132 HWY 395	Roanoke	30.235240	92.748076	50,000.00	1975	Metal
FIRE DIST #1	Fire Search and Rescue	333 WEST 1ST STREET	Roanoke	30.234309	-92.750482	549,984.00	4/1/2021	Metal
FIRE DIST #2	Fire Search and Rescue	5396 PINE ISLAND HWY	Jennings	30.351735	-92.696527	75,000.00	1995	Metal
FIRE DIST #2 SUBSTATION	Fire Search and Rescue	3248 KOLL ROAD	Jennings	30.291298	-92.660621	160,703.00	2010	Metal
FIRE DIST #3 (101 SOUTH)	Fire Search and Rescue	11055 HWY 101S	Iowa	30.191156	-92.927546	86,000.00	2008	Metal
FIRE DIST #3 (BAYOU CHENNE)	Fire Search and Rescue	6475 HWY 99	Welsh	30.120198	-92.828149	168,000.00	2000/2011ADD	Metal

FIRE DIST #3 (LACASSINE)	Fire Search and Rescue	17155 HWY 90	Welsh	30.229861	-92.893664	350,600.00	2016	Metal
FIRE DIST #3 (WOODLAWN)	Fire Search and Rescue	20487 HWY 101	Iowa	30.289956	-92.960638	196,000.00	1992/2014ADD	Metal
FIRE DIST #4 (HWY 26) #4 station	Fire Search and Rescue	6400 HWY 26	Jennings	30.117428	-92.672739	550,043.00	2018	Metal
FIRE DIST #4 (SOUTH STATION) #3 station	Fire Search and Rescue	5335 HWY 14	Lake Arthur	30.080809	-92.694267	176,400.00	1991/2022 Reno	Metal
FIRE DIST #4 (THORNWELL) #1 station	Fire Search and Rescue	8991 Hwy 380	Lake Arthur	30.093470	-92.757519	85,000.00	2021	Metal
FIRE DIST #5 (IOWA-BULLER)	Fire Search and Rescue	23405 HWY 383	Iowa	30.376299	-93.020436	60,000.00	1995	metal
FIRE DIST #5 (IOWA-BULLER)	Fire Search and Rescue	23405 HWY 383A	Iowa	30.376299	-93.020436	100,000.00	2008	Metal
FIRE DIST #5 (NORTH STATION)	Fire Search and Rescue	18055 PARISH LINE RD	Kinder	30.437052	-92.917937	81,600.00	2015	Metal
FIRE DIST #5 (PINE ISLAND)	Fire Search and Rescue	21301 HWY 99	Welsh	30.338320	-92.827691	81,600.00	2001	Metal
FIRE DIST #5 (REPEATER BLDG)	Fire Search and Rescue	18677 ESTES RD	Iowa	30.333682	-92.929077		1999	wood
FIRE DIST #6	Fire Search and Rescue	300 Raymond Church Rd	Elton	30.478228	-92.705526	62,500.00	1973	Metal
FIRE DIST #6 (ST ANNE)	Fire Search and Rescue	27120 RUFFIN ROAD	Elton	30.432030	-92.650689	20,000.00	1996	Metal
FIRE DIST #6 (WALTON)	Fire Search and Rescue	7540 CHINA CEMETERY RD	Elton	30.432061	-92.731226	20,000.00	1981	Metal
FIRE DIST #6 MAIN STATION	Fire Search and Rescue	365 RAYMOND HWY	Elton	30.404937	-92.707095	420,000.00	2009	Metal
FIRE DIST #7 (TOPSY)	Fire Search and Rescue	135 NORTH LANE	Ragley	30.411216	-93.121689	70,000.00	1995	Metal
Hathaway High School	Education	4040 Pine Island Hwy	Jennings	30.349461	-92.671437	9344737.00	1992-2002	Concrete
HEALTH UNIT	Civil	403 BAKER ST	Jennings	30.215605	-92.66517	1,134,475.00	1997/2016 ROOF	Masonry
JENNINGS YARD	Parish Maintenance	1227 AIRPORT RD	Jennings	30.236895	-92.670654	46,800.00	3/15/2022	wood
Lake Arthur Elementary	Education	Mill Street	Lake Arthur	30.0846137	-92.6766979	8,551,170	2000	Reinforced Masonry
LAKE ARTHUR EQUIPMENT YARD	Parish Maintenance	5358 ANDRUS COVE CEMETERY	Jennings	30.108209	-92.665955	421,792.00	8/12/2020	Metal
Lake Arthur High School	Education	None	Lake Arthur	30.0968951	-92.6692640	11,690,349	2001	Reinforced Masonry

LIVESTOCK ARENA	Civil	806 S LAKE ARTHUR AVE	Jennings	30.212058	-92.662754	358,600.00	1983	metal
MULTI PURPOSE BLDG(685 CAPACITY)	Civil	814 S LAKE ARTHUR AVE	Jennings	30.214230	-92.661597	960,225.00	1978/2011ADD/REN	metal
REGIONAL CONSOLIDATED JAIL	Public Safety	1704 HWY 90 WEST	Jennings	30.232913	-92.677054	10,500,045.00	2019	
Roanoke Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	14132 Louisiana 395	Roanoke	30.23589217	-92.74642869	50,000.00	1975	Metal
SW LA RAIL FAC CONTROL BLDG/ ELECT		19400 BOB ODOM RAILWAY	Lacassine	30.240478	-92.932636	730,000.00	2012	
SW LA RAIL FAC GRADING BLDG		19400 BOB ODOM RAILWAY	Lacassine	30.240478	-92.932636	99,900.00	2012	
SW LA RAIL FAC RAILCAR COVER		19400 BOB ODOM RAILWAY	Lacassine	30.240478	-92.932636	234,416.00	2014	
SW LA RAIL FAC TRUCK BLDG/SHAFTS		19400 BOB ODOM RAILWAY	Lacassine	30.240478	-92.932636	124,000.00	2012	
WELSH EQUIPMENT YARD	Parish Maintenance	408 E SOUTH ST	Welsh	30.237372	-92.819912	108,000.00	4/12/2012	Metal
Welsh High School	Education	306 Bourgeois St	Welsh	30.230072	-92.805204	6755844	1950-2001	Reinforced Masonry
Welsh Roanoke Junior High	Education	None	Roanoke	30.23358347	-92.74558719	5,037,422.00,	1930-2001	Reinforced Masonry

Village of Elton								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Elton Elementary School	Education	1212 Powell Road	Elton	30.48720549	-92.70467266	4,975,827	1981	Reinforced Masonry
Elton High School	Education	601 2nd Street	Elton	30.47885786	-92.69323602	6,960,139	1983	Reinforced Masonry
Elton Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1306 Main Street	Elton	30.48158403	-92.69887571	62,500.00	1976	Metal
Elton Police Department	Law Enforcement	1304 Main Street	Elton	30.48155547	-92.69856163	150,000.00	1960	Reinforced Masonry
Elton Town Hall	Civil Government	1302 Main Street	Elton	30.48156689	-92.69837745	200,000.00	1960	Reinforced Masonry

Village of Fenton								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Fenton Elementary School	Education	None	Fenton	30.36595842	-92.92152671	7,030,228	1951-1969	Reinforced Masonry
District 5 Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	23405 Louisiana 383	Fenton	30.36535656	-92.91806995	70,030	1978-1990	Metal
Jefferson Davis Parish Volunteer Fire Department - Woodlawn District #3	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 19408 Louisiana 101	Fenton	30.2898648	-92.96070066	196,000.00	1992-2014	Metal
Fenton City Hall	Civil Government	712 3rd Avenue	Fenton	30.36535732	-92.91866807	68,300.00	1960	Reinforced Masonry

City of Jennings								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
LSU Ag Center Jeff Davis Parish	Education	Nearby: 928-1098 South Lake Arthur Avenue	Jennings	30.21271781	-92.66306706	463,538	2000	Reinforced Masonry
Louisiana Technical College - Morgan Smith Campus	Education	1230 North Main Street	Jennings	30.23280372	-92.65754634			
Jennings Elementary School	Education	620 Florence Street	Jennings	30.2265893	-92.64417445	12,202,445.00	1951-2007	Concrete
Hathaway High School	Education	101 Main Street	Jennings	30.35069572	-92.67162409	9,344,737.00	1992-2002	Concrete
Jennings High School	Education	2310 North Sherman Street	Jennings	30.24345038	-92.65115406	26,469,935.00	2005	Concrete
James Ward Elementary School	Education	208 Shankland Avenue	Jennings	30.23211499	-92.65898199	8,488,687.00	1941, Ren1987	Concrete
Westend Instructional Center	Education	802 West Jefferson Street	Jennings	30.21891755	-92.66697777	11,207,559.00	1956-1981	Concrete
Acadian Ambulance Services	Emergency Medical Services	662 Airport Road	Jennings	30.23738545	-92.66430776	49,300.00	1990	Wood
Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	1010 North Broadway Street	Jennings	30.21220584	-92.66312226	656,400.00	1975	Concrete
Jennings Fire Department and Police Department	Fire Search and Rescue	110 North Broadway Street	Jennings	30.2207378	-92.65721115	3,500,000.00	2016	Concrete
Jeff Davis Fire District 2	Fire Search and Rescue	5396 Pine Island Highway	Jennings	30.35037357	-92.70020349	75,000.00	1995	Metal

Jennings Police Department - Criminal Investigations	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 114 North State Street	Jennings	30.22151985	-92.65647638	90850	1991	Wood
Jefferson Davis Parish School Board	Civil Government	Jefferson Davis Parish School Board	Jennings	30.2415714	-92.67649129	955,899.00	1965	Concrete
Jefferson Davis Parish Mosquito Abatement District	Civil Government	Nearby: 1301-1469 Airport Road	Jennings	30.23934822	-92.67396805	750,000.00	1990	Masonry
Jefferson Davis Parish School Board Office	Civil Government	203 East Plaquemine Street	Jennings	30.2224781	-92.65648542	1,000,000.00	1965	Masonry
City Court of Jennings DMB, Council on Aging	Civil Government	210 State St	Jennings	30.221566	-92.65694948	2,000,000.00	1998	Concrete
Jennings City Hall	Civil Government	154 N Main	Jennings	30.22308645	-92.65711579	3,400,000.00	2015	Concrete
Jefferson Davis Parish Registrar of Voters	Civil Government	Nearby: 302 North Cutting Avenue	Jennings	30.22289533	-92.65464288	135,000.00	1993-2007	Masonry
City of Jennings Recreation Department	Civil Government	1206 East Academy Avenue	Jennings	30.22737559	-92.64086176	400,000.00	1997	Concrete
U.S. Department of Agriculture Service Center	Civil Government	None	Jennings	30.23979184	-92.63439541	209,010	1960	Masonry
Jefferson Davis Parish Courthouse and Jail	Civil Government	304 N. State Street	Jennings	30.22302761	-92.65580149	4,360,000.00	1960	concrete
Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury	Civil Government	304 N State Street	Jennings	30.22336553	-92.65550568	463,543.00	1999	Masonry
Educational Media Center - Jefferson Davis Parish School Board	Civil Government	720 E Plaquemine	Jennings	30.23184782	-92.66099305	742,660.00	1960	Masonry
Jeff Davis Parish School Board Food Service Warehouse	Civil Government	Nearby: 1709 Wilbert D Rochelle Avenue	Jennings	30.20546195	-92.65575187	910,268.00	1983	Masonry
Jeff Davis Parish Health Unit	Hospital or Medical Center	403 Baker Street	Jennings	30.21486725	-92.66234461	1,134,475.00	1997	Masonry
Jennings American Legion Hospital	Hospital or Medical Center	1634 Elton Road	Jennings	30.23813564	-92.66294532	12,090,000.00	1961	Masonry
Westend Hospital	Hospital or Medical Center	1530 U.S. 90	Jennings	30.23171948	-92.67858999	2,105,000.00	2010	Metal
Orthopedic Surgery / Therapy Center Corporate Office / Jennings Senior Care Hospital	Hospital or Medical Center	Nearby: 400-498 Hospital Drive	Jennings	30.24044357	-92.66195644	6,222,000.00	2008	Masonry
Lake Air Service Landing Strip	Airports and Airfields	Nearby: 7000-7856 Ardoin Road	Jennings	30.33571806	-92.7375303	108,041.00	1980	Metal
SW Louisiana War Veteran's Home	Medical	610 Evangeline Road	Jennings	30.24020047	-92.6398577	600,000.00	2004	Masonry

Town of Lake Arthur								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Lake Arthur Elementary	Education	Mill Street	Lake Arthur	30.0846137	-92.6766979	8,551,170	2000	Reinforced Masonry
Lake Arthur High School	Education	None	Lake Arthur	30.09689506	-92.66926399	11,690,349	2001	Reinforced Masonry
Lake Arthur Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	520 Arthur Avenue	Lake Arthur	30.08480966	-92.6809454	243,000.00	1969	Metal
Jeff Davis Fire District 4 - Thornwell Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 11416 Louisiana 380	Lake Arthur	30.0962715	-92.79853294	30,000.00	1981	Metal
Lake Arthur City Hall and Police Department	Civil Government	Nearby: Arthur Avenue	Lake Arthur	30.07593693	-92.67692323	909,000.00	1969	Reinforced Masonry
Lake Arthur Community Center	Civil Government	701 Eight Street	Lake Arthur	30.0907401	-92.681041			
Lake Arthur City Barn	Civil Government	624 New Orleans	Lake Arthur	30.0865236	-92.6844852			
Lake Arthur Recreation Sports Complex	Civil Government	678 North Hwy 26	Lake Arthur					
Lake Arthur Wastewater Treatment Facility	Civil Government	181 3rd Street	Lake Arthur	30.0766314	-92.6843593			
Capital One Bank Building owned Town Lake Arthur	Civil Government	411 Lake Street	Lake Arthur					
La Housing Authority	Government Building	118 McClure Ave	Lake Arthur	30.0795373	-92.6675961			

Town of Welsh								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Welsh Firemen's Hut	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: West Grove Street	Welsh	30.22642378	-92.82322104	x	x	Metal
Welsh Police Department - Criminal Investigations Division	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 114 South Elm Street	Welsh	30.23691749	-92.82250746	120,000.00	1970	Reinforced Masonry
Welsh, City Hall, Police Station, Fire Stations	Civil Government	201 South Elms Street	Welsh	30.23631038	-92.82297761	910,000.00	1973	Reinforced Masonry
Welsh Maintenance Facility	Civil Government	700 East South Street	Welsh	30.23699072	-92.81255597	200,000.00	1994	Metal
Welsh Airport	Airports and Airfields	Nearby: Kennedy Street	Welsh	30.24274236	-92.82589767	256,000.00	1960	Concrete
Welsh City Hall	Civil Government	112 S Adams	Welsh	30-237600	-92.8215	180,000	1960	Reinforced Masonry

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet					
Jefferson Davis Parish and Jurisdictions					
All Hospitals (Private or Public)	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Jeff Davis Parish Health Unit	403 Baker Street	Jennings	70546	30.21486725	-92.66234461
Jennings American Legion Hospital	1634 Elton Road	Jennings	70546	30.23813564	-92.66294532
Memorial Health Center	Nearby: 400-498 South Main Street	Jennings	70546	30.21748791	-92.65886024
Westend Hospital	1530 U.S. 90	Jennings	70546	30.23171948	-92.67858999
Fresenius Medical Care	1906 Johnson Street	Jennings	70546	30.23939228	-92.66099226
Orthopedic Surgery / Therapy Center Corporate Office / Jennings Senior Care Hospital	Nearby: 400-498 Hospital Drive	Jennings	70546	30.24044357	-92.66195644
Lake Arthur Clinic of JALH	328 KELLOGG AVE	LAKE ARTHUR	70549		
Nursing Homes (Private or Public)	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Camelot Brookside	3330 N Frontage Rd	Jennings	70546	30.247278	-92.671863
Southwest Louisiana War Veterans Home	Nearby: 1500-1998 Evangeline Highway	Jennings	70546	30.24020047	-92.6398577
Jeff Davis Living Center	1338 North Cutting Avenue	Jennings	70546	30.23506388	-92.65418104
Christus St. Patrick Homecare	721 North Lake Arthur Avenue	Jennings	70546	30.22721334	-92.66350299
Welsh Home Care Branch of Jeff Davis Home Health	1322 Elton Road	Jennings	70546	30.23542247	-92.81987197
Synergy Home Care	422 kade Drive #3	Jennings	70546	30.23866193	-92.6602334
Louisiana Hospice and Palliative Care	422 kade Drive	Jennings	70546	30.23866445	-92.66014
Jeff Davis Home Health	1322 Elton Road	Jennings	70546	30.23419438	-92.66199419
Golden Age of Welsh	410 South Simmons Street	Welsh	70591	30.22985976	-92.81663919
Prudhomme Homes	Nearby: 809 West North Street	Welsh	70591	30.23993876	-92.8294096
Welsh Housing Authority	407 Rowland	Welsh	70591	30.23087	-92.81793
Bayou Villa Apartments	607 Naebors Street	Welsh	70591	30-230280	-92.81417
Mobile Home Parks	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Lacassine RV Park	20500 N Frontage Rd	Iowa	70647	30.245034	-92.968978
Treasure Wood Mobile Home Park	21259 S Frontage Rd	Iowa	70647	30.241108	-92.972197
Lafamille Mobile Home Park	19340 Hwy 26	Jennings	70546	30.313425	-92.667532
Quiet Oaks RV Park	18159 Tv Tower Road	Fenton	70648	30.379362	-92.91427571
Trailer Park	Trailer Park Rd	Jennings	70546	30.20237164	-92.66459858
RV & Mobile Home Spaces	603 Holiday Drive	Jennings	70546	30.24836696	-92.66979032
Airport Mobile Home Park	603 Holiday Drive	Jennings	70546	30.23805104	-92.67510407
Trailer Park	Trailer Park Rd	Jennings	70546	30.2317046	-92.81480717

Trailer Town Road Trailer Park	Nearby: 4100-4492 Trailer Town Road	Jennings	70546	30.09906714	-92.67497086
KEVIN SONNIER RV PARK SIDE VILLAGE	405 LAKE STREET	Lake Arthur	70549		
PELICAN MOBILE HOME PARK	190 PELICAN LOT 1-14	Lake Arthur	70549		
A-BEAR TRAILER PARK	405 KELLOGG LOTS 1-13	Lake Arthur	70549		
KIBODEAUX RENTALS	524,526,528 & 530 LOTS 21-24 ARTHUR AVE	Lake Arthur	70549		
RV Hookups	Nearby: West Grove Street	Welsh	70591	30.22855573	-92.82213228
Green Acres Mobile Home Park	Nearby: Pecan Acres Trailer Park Road	Welsh	70591	30.22815546	-92.81825675
Trailer Park	Nearby: 400-414 U.S. 90	Welsh	70591	30.23243164	-92.82583725
Davidson Properties	109 Joseph St	Welsh	70591	30.23859	-92.81103

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)						
	Jefferson Davis Parish	Village of Elton	Village of Fenton	City of Jennings	Town of Lake Arthur	Town of Welsh
Insurance Summary						
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	# of Policies: 668; Total Premiums: \$458,065; Total Coverage: \$158,786,700	# of Policies: 11; Total Premiums: \$5,031; Total Coverage: \$2,178,000	# of Policies: 3; Total Premiums: \$1,470; Total Coverage: \$882,000	# of Policies: 149; Total Premiums: \$94,496; Total Coverage: \$39,725,800	# of Policies: 118; Total Premiums: \$124,900; Total Coverage: \$22,989,700	# of Policies: 124; Total Premiums: \$90,469; Total Coverage: \$24,006,300
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?	# of paid claims: 228; Total amount of paid claims: \$4,281,203; Substantial Damage: 26	# of paid claims: 5; Total amount of paid claims: \$88,442; Substantial Damage: -0-	# of paid claims: -0-; Total amount of paid claims: \$-0-; Substantial Damage: -0-	# of paid claims: 26; Total amount of paid claims: \$387,900; Substantial Damage: 2	# of paid claims: 60; Total amount of paid claims: \$721,897; Substantial Damage: 2	# of paid claims: 65; Total amount of paid claims: \$2,069,802; Substantial Damage: 11
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?	No					
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Yes					
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	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?	No	No	No	No	No	No

When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	CAV: 9/19/2018; CAC: 4/13/2021	CAV: 3/10/2009; CAC: 3/26/2008	CAV: N/A; CAC: 1/10/2011	CAV: 10/25/2018; CAC: 9/30/2005	CAV: 11/15/2006; CAC: 7/19/2012	CAV: 12/4/2006; CAC: 7/19/2012
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Regulation						
When did the community enter the NFIP?	E = 10/16/1975; R = 6/15/1988	E = 5/6/1975; R = 2/3/1982	E = 9/19/2007; R = 7/22/2010	E = 10/21/1974; R = 4/15/1981	E = 3/21/1975; R = 4/15/1981	E = 12/5/1974; R = 7/16/1981
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets
Community Rating System (CRS)						
Does the community participate in CRS?	No	No	No	No	No	No
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?						