

2023 POINTE COUPEE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE,
FORDOCHE, LIVONIA, MORGANZA,
NEW ROADS



POINTE COUPEE PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

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Pointe Coupe Parish



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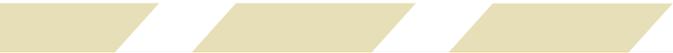
This 2023 Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee, in collaboration with community stakeholders and the general public. The participating jurisdictions are made up of the following communities:

- Pointe Coupee Parish
- Town of Fordoche
- Town of Livonia
- Village of Morganza
- City of New Roads

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

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1. Introduction

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

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

- Pointe Coupee Parish
- Town of Fordoche
- Town of Livonia
- Village of Morganza
- City of New Roads

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

Geography, Population and Economy

Geography

Pointe Coupee Parish is located in the region of Louisiana known as the River Parishes. Pointe Coupee is bordered by several parishes: Concordia Parish to the north, West Feliciana Parish to the northeast, West Baton Rouge Parish to the east, Iberville Parish to the south, St. Martin Parish to the southwest, St. Landry Parish to the west, and Avoyelles Parish to the northwest. The parish contains a total of 591 square miles, of which 33 square miles are comprised of water.

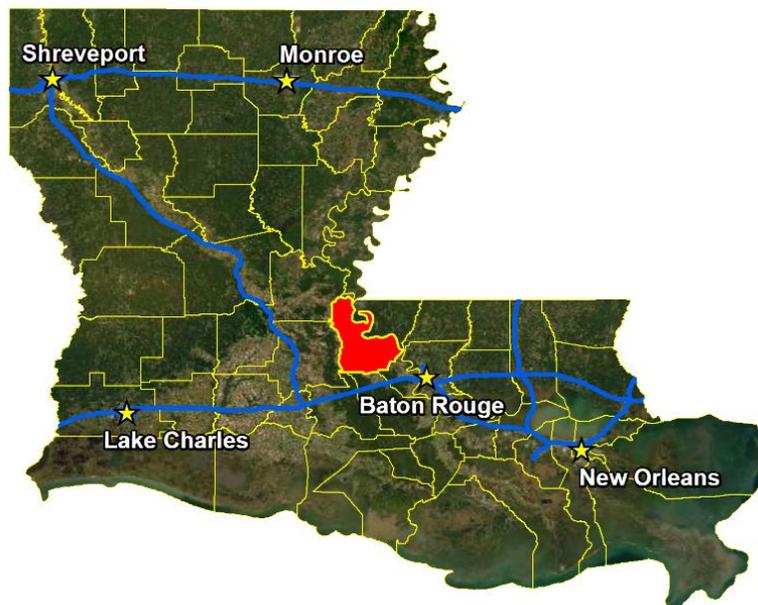


Figure 1-1: Location of Pointe Coupee Parish in the State of Louisiana



Figure 1-2: Incorporated Jurisdictions within Pointe Coupee Parish

The John James Audubon Bridge is a new Mississippi River crossing between Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana parishes. The bridge, which is the longest cable-stayed bridge in North America, replaced an existing ferry between the communities of New Roads and St. Francisville. The bridge serves as an important artery, being the only bridge structure on the Mississippi River between Natchez, Mississippi and Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Pointe Coupee Parish is served by the Union Pacific Railroad. Union Pacific is one of the largest transportation companies in the U.S., covering 20 states with 22,000 miles of rail. More plastics are shipped on this system than any other railroad. The Kansas City Southern Railroad also runs through Pointe Coupee Parish.

Pointe Coupee Parish weather is typically warm and humid. Variations in daily temperature are determined by distance from the Gulf of Mexico and, to a much lesser degree, by differences in elevation. The average annual temperature for the state as a whole is 68°F. January is typically the coldest month for Louisiana, averaging approximately 54°F, while July is typically the warmest at an average of 83°F. Winter months are usually mild with cold spells of short duration. For Pointe Coupee 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. Snowfall averages less than one inch per year. Average annual rainfall for the area is 61 inches. Pointe Coupee Parish is susceptible to the normal weather dangers, such as thunderstorms and flooding, but due to its location within the state and its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, the parish is highly susceptible to tropical cyclones. Hurricane season lasts from June 1st to November 30th, with most hurricanes forming in August, September, and October.

Pointe Coupee Parish is located in Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 2 (Figure 1-3).

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



Figure 1-3: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

Population

The population of Pointe Coupee Parish is estimated at 20,758 (2020 Census) with a population percent change from April 1, 2010 – April 1, 2020 of -9.88%.

Table 1-1: Pointe Coupee Parish Population
(Source: US Census)

	2010 Census	2013 Estimate	2020 Census	Percent Change 2010 - 2020
Total Population	22,808	22,443	20,758	-9.88%
Population Density (Pop/Sq. Mi.)	40.9		37.3	-9.65%
Total Households	8,818	8,818	8,960	1.58%
Persons Per Household			2.40	-----

Economy

Agriculture is the largest income-producer in Pointe Coupee Parish, with gross revenues of about \$50 million annually. Pointe Coupee is the top pecan-producing parish in the state, with some of the best quality nuts grown anywhere. The fastest expanding crops in the parish are sugar cane and cotton, while soybeans, corn, wheat, and grain sorghum (milo) are other major crops. Pointe Coupee continues to be the largest sugarcane producing parish in Louisiana with approximately 72,680 acres in production (LSU College of Agriculture).

Pointe Coupee Parish possesses a large supply of competitively priced, productive labor. Companies locating in the parish can count on both a large supply of low skilled labor, as well as an ample supply of highly skilled contract maintenance labor in the area. It is also the home of LA Generating's Big Cajun I & II electric generating stations, as well as the Nan-Ya Plastics Industrial Complex.

Industry data for business patterns in Pointe Coupee Parish can be found in the table below:

*Table 1-2: Pointe Coupee Parish Business Patterns
(Source: US Census, CBP)*

Business Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
Retail Trade	73	864	21,681
Manufacturing	7	279	13,850
Health Care and Social Assistance	30	769	26,478
Transportation and Warehousing	16	284	13,529
Construction	30	7,892	132
Administration/Support and Waste Management/Remediation Services	8	38	1,504
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10	32	1,333
Wholesale Trade	11	153	8,390
Other Services (except Public Administration)	29	104	2,975
Accommodation and Food Services	32	379	4,348
Financial and Insurance	21	189	12,491
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	25	101	5,355
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	10	58	1,652
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	4	112	6,849
Utilities	10	496	56,768
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4	12	292
Educational Services	4	46	1,159
Information	4	21	902

Hazard Mitigation

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

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

- **Emergency Preparedness**—includes plans and preparations made to save lives and property and to facilitate response operations in advance of a disaster event.
- **Disaster Response**—includes actions taken to provide emergency assistance, save lives, minimize property damage, and speed recovery immediately following a disaster.
- **Disaster Recovery**—includes actions taken to return to a normal or improved operating condition following a disaster.

Figure 1-4 illustrates the basic relationship between these phases of emergency management. While hazard mitigation may occur both before and after a disaster event, it is significantly more effective when implemented before an event occurs. This is one of the key elements of this plan and its overall strategy: reduce risk before disaster strikes in order to minimize the need for post-disaster response and recovery.

As *Figure 1-4* demonstrates, mitigation relies on updating in the wake of disaster. This can give the appearance that mitigation is only reactive rather than proactive. In reality, post-disaster revision is a vital component of improving mitigation. Each hazardous event affords an opportunity to reduce the consequences of future occurrences.

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

More recently, the historically impactful 2020 hurricane season reinforced the need for proper planning and mitigation strategies.

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.



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

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 Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) maintains much of the information from the 2017 plan version, but it now incorporates the order and methodologies of the 2019 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The sections in the 2017 Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks
2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions
3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions
4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards

This plan update makes a number of textual changes throughout, but the most obvious changes are data related and structural edits. First, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCEI) Storm Events Database was used in the analysis, which provides historical hazard data from 1950 to 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 2017 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	
2017 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 Pointe Coupee Parish and its communities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee 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.

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2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

Overview

The risk assessment identifies and assesses a large variety of threats and hazards that impact the parish to identify a strategy for mitigation. Having identified the categories of hazards, emergencies, disasters, and catastrophes, this section describes the risks associated with each identified hazard of concern. Each section (1) defines the hazard, (2) explains how each hazard is measured, (3) provides the hazard's geographic extent, (4) analyzes the previous occurrences, (5) evaluates each hazard's future likelihood of occurrence, and (6) identifies the worst-case scenario for each hazard. The following steps were used to define the risk of each hazard:

- Profile and describe each hazard
 - Geographic areas most affected by the hazard
 - Previous occurrences and detailed description of events occurring in the last 5-years
 - Occurrence probability/frequency estimates
 - Worst-case scenarios
- Determine exposure to each hazard
 - Exposure was determined by overlaying hazard maps with an inventory of structures, facilities, and systems to determine which of them would be exposed to each hazard
 - Vulnerability analysis for people and infrastructure

The primary source for historical data used throughout the risk assessment is the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database, which provides natural hazard event data from 1950 to the present. In staying consistent with climatological studies, the NCEI Storm Events Database was evaluated for the past 30 years (1993 – 2023) to determine the future probability and frequency of a hazard occurring when data was available.

Data Limitations

Throughout the planning process, every effort was made to use the best available data. Much of the historic natural-hazard occurrence information was obtained through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) NCEI. The NCEI Storm Events Database contains data from January 1950 to the present (i.e., within the past few months); however, there are some issues with events recorded prior to 1996. From the years 1950 to 1954, the NCEI Storm Events Database only contain information on tornado events, until thunderstorm wind and hail events were added to the database for the time period between 1955 and 1992. All event types identified in the National Weather Service (NWS) Directive 10-1605 (48 in total) are recorded from 1996 to the present. For these hazards, only 27 years (1996 – 2022) worth of data was evaluated to determine the future probability and frequency of a hazard occurring. Additionally, property damage and crop damage estimates from the NCEI Storm Events Database are a "best guess" based on all available data at the time of the event publication.

The NCEI Storm Events Database does not record all events, only occurrences that have sufficient intensity to cause loss of life, injuries, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce. Even then, there are events that may not be covered due to changes in data collection and processing procedures over time. Also, events such as tornadoes or hailstorms rely heavily on eye-witness accounts which creates a reporting bias in urban areas. The inception of Doppler radar in 1980 significantly decreased this bias, especially for tornado events, but records prior to 1980 are not as detailed or complete as post 1980-records.

The Storm Prediction Center (SPC) National Severe Weather Database browser examines convective/thunderstorm-related winds only and does not include wind data from hurricane or non-thunderstorm wind damage. This data contains measured and estimated wind gusts including wind damage without estimated wind speeds. For many observations, this results in several thunderstorm wind events with no estimated or actual wind speed estimates.

The vulnerability estimates provided herein use the best data currently available, and the methodologies applied result in an approximation of risk. These estimates may be used to understand the relative risk from hazards and potential losses. However, uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning hazards and their effects on the built environment, as well as approximations and simplifications that are necessary for a comprehensive analysis.

Identifying Hazards

Several emergency management and hazard mitigation documents at the state and local levels were reviewed to identify a comprehensive list of hazards that may impact the parish. These documents addressed a wide range of hazards including natural, technological, and human-caused. The two main documents referenced in finalizing the parish’s comprehensive hazard list were the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan for the parish and the state of Louisiana’s 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan. Typically, unless otherwise noted in the plan, all hazards previously identified in the parish’s 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan and all hazards in the state of Louisiana’s 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan identified as medium or high risk by the state are profiled in the risk assessment. The table below provides a comprehensive list of the hazards selected based on the above criteria.

Table 2-1: Hazard Profile Summary.

Hazard	Profiled in Previous Plan	Considered Medium or High Risk in the State’s HM Plan	Profiled in the 2023 Update
Dam Failure	X		*
Drought	X		X
Flooding	X	X	X
Levee Failure	X		+
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)	X	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X		X
Winter Weather	X		X

** Profiled, but Discounted
+ Data Deficiency*

Historical Context and Previous Occurrences

The following table and figures display past Presidential Declaration occurrences and provides background on the type of natural disasters that have affected the parish in the past.

Table 2-2: Major Disaster Declarations in the Parish.

Disaster Number	Year	Declaration
208	9/10/1965	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Betsy
315	10/13/1971	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Edith
374	4/27/1973	Severe Storms and Flooding
3031	2/22/1977	Drought and Freezing
584	5/2/1979	Severe Storms and Flooding
622	5/21/1980	Severe Storms and Flooding
679	4/20/1983	Severe Storms and Flooding
835	7/17/1989	Tropical Storm Allison
956	8/26/1992	Tropical Storm – Hurricane Andrew
1380	6/11/2001	Tropical Storm Allison
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili
3172	2/1/2003	Loss of Space Shuttle Columbia
1521	6/8/2004	Severe Storms and Flooding
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Gustav
3322	5/6/2011	Flooding
4015	8/18/2011	Flooding
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac
3376	2/15/2016	Severe Storms and Flooding
4277	8/14/2016	Severe Storms and Flooding
3413	5/29/2019	Flooding
4458	8/27/2019	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Berry
4462	9/19/2019	Flooding
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
3549	10/27/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storm Zeta
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

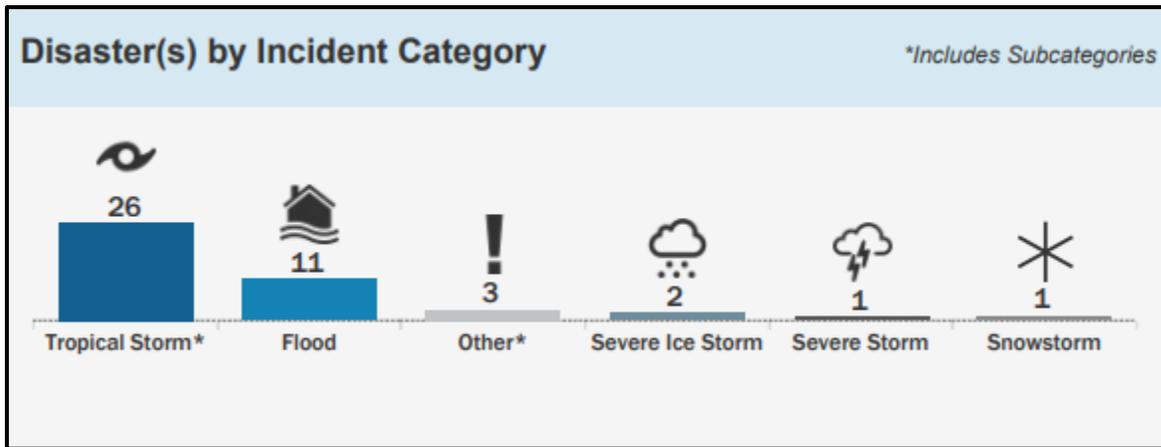


Figure 2-1: Presidential Disaster Declarations for the Parish by Disaster Type Since 1950. (Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations Summary: Open Government Dataset)

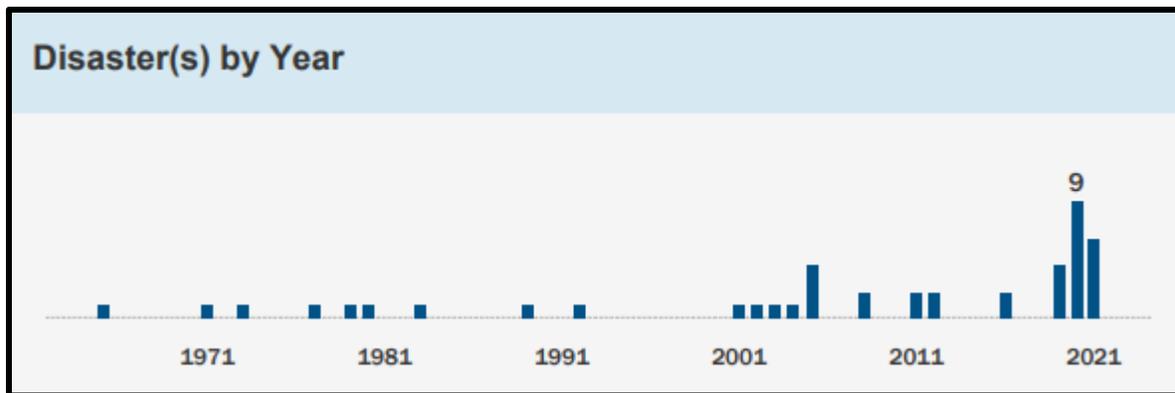


Figure 2-2: Total Presidential Disaster Declarations Yearly Totals for the Parish from 1950 to 2022. (Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations Summary: Open Government Dataset)

Probability of Future Threats and Hazards

The probability of each hazard occurring in the parish is estimated in the following table:

Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.

Hazard	Probability				
	Unincorporated Point Coupee	Fordoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads
Drought	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Flooding	26%	19%	19%	26%	45%
Levee Failure	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Thunderstorms - Hail	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorms - Lightning	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Thunderstorms - Winds	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Tropical Cyclones	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%
Winter Weather	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%

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 of the 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 within the parish that suffer disproportional damage compared to other areas, or overall exposure of the entire parish to flooding. Identifying and understanding vulnerability to each threat and hazard provides a strong foundation for developing and pursuing mitigation actions.

The vulnerability analysis 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. To complete the analysis, the 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 analysis should be used to understand the 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 and 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.

Vulnerability Analysis Methodology

To direct the vulnerability analysis effort for the parish, two distinct methodologies were applied. The first includes a quantitative analysis that relies upon the best available data and technology, while the second methodology includes a qualitative analysis that relies more on local knowledge and rational decision-making. Upon completion, the methodologies are combined to create a vulnerability analysis that allows for some degree of quality control and assurance. The quantitative assessment focuses on potential hazard loss estimates, while the qualitative assessment is comprised of a scoring system built around values assigned by the Planning Team as to the likelihood of occurrence, spatial extent, and potential impact of each hazard.

Quantitative Methodology

The quantitative methodology consists of utilizing Hazus, a geographic information system (GIS)-based loss estimation software available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as well as a detailed GIS-based approach independent of the Hazus software. These two GIS-based studies together help form a quantitative vulnerability analysis. GIS technology allows 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.

Additionally, the National Risk Index developed by FEMA was utilized to determine the composite risk to 18 natural hazards to include avalanche, coastal flooding, cold wave, drought, earthquake, hail, heat wave, hurricane, ice storm, landslide, lightning, riverine flooding, strong wind, tornado, tsunami, volcanic activity, wildfire, and winter weather. Historic loss ratio, expected annual loss, and overall risk factor for any of the above hazards which are profiled in this plan are provided in the vulnerability analysis to provide further context on the risk associated to the hazard.

Expected annual loss and the risk factor are calculated using the following formulas:

$$\text{Expected Annual Loss} = \text{Exposure} * \text{Annualized Frequency} * \text{Historic Loss Ratio}$$

$$\text{Risk Index} = \text{Expected Annual Loss} * \text{Social Vulnerability} / \text{Community Resilience}$$

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 the 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. Adapted 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 five categories is totaled together for a final score. The highest possible Risk Factor is a 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 the 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 a risk factor of 2.5 or greater. Risk factors ranging from 2.0 to 2.4 are deemed moderate risk hazards while hazards with risk factors less than 2.0 are considered low risk.

Table 2-4: 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 2-5: 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

Vulnerability Analysis (NRI & PRI)

The first table is the overall risk associated with each threat and hazard with 2.5 or above deemed high risk, 2.0 to 2.4 deemed medium risk, and less than 2.0 deemed low risk. The final table summarizes the composite risk of 18 natural hazards outlined previously on the parish by expected annual loss, social vulnerability, community resilience, and overall risk rating.

Table 2-6: PRI Vulnerability Analysis for the Parish.

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Drought	2	2	4	2	3	2.55
Flooding	3	4	3	4	3	3.4
Levee Failure	1	2	1	4	2	1.85
Thunderstorms - Hail	3	2	3	3	1	2.45
Thunderstorms - Lightning	3	2	2	3	1	2.25
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
Winter Weather	3	2	2	4	2	2.55

Table 2-7: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Risk to Eighteen Natural Hazards for the Parish. (Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Loss	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively High	Relatively High	Relatively Low

Socially Vulnerable Populations

The following tables illustrate at risk populations in Union Parish, and their respective jurisdictions, compared to the United States as a whole. As seen in the tables below, Union Parish and their jurisdictions demonstrate an above average percentage differences than that of the U.S. when dealing with at risk communities.

Based on the parish and their incorporated jurisdictions, reliability of the information presented becomes a factor. To combat misinformation and skewed values when dealing with socially vulnerable populations, the U.S. Census Bureau along with Headwater Economics, has denoted values by color and given them a reliability denotation. Any values in **black** are denoted as “high reliability”. This means that error in data based off of the sampling size for that specific population is relatively small and should not be cause for concern. Any values in **orange** are denoted as “medium reliability”. This means that values could be skewed based off of the sampling size being inaccurately examined. Populations and values in orange should be interpreted with caution. Any values in **red** are denoted as “low reliability”. This means that population values and data taken from the census are very unreliable as the sample size included for this data incorporation were very small or insufficient. An emphasis has been placed on values in red in that anyone using them for studies, local plans and regulatory measures, or projects, should consult the respective community for a more comprehensive evaluation of said population(s). *Neighborhoods at Risk*

also cites a data limitation to any community with less than 1,000 people residing in it. (US Census Bureau 2021, Headwater Economics)

Additionally, there are some limitations to the data that is provided below. Families in poverty are based upon the amount families within the identifiable area. Rental units, mobile homes, and households with no car are based upon the amount of housing units within the identifiable area. People who do not speak English well is based upon the population of the identifiable area who are five years of age or older. People without a high school degree are based upon the population of the identifiable area who are 25 years of age or older. All other indicators used to identify neighborhoods at risk are based upon the identifiable area’s total population. For reference to populations with specific limitations, the table below illustrates the population sample size used to evaluate their respective areas, not the total number of people a specific indicator applies to.

Table 2-8: Limiting Factors in Socially Vulnerable Populations – Pointe Coupee Parish

Limiting Factors in Neighborhoods at Risk – Population Sample Size (2021)						
Indicators 2021	Pointe Coupee Parish	Fordoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads	United States
Families in poverty	5,042	228	301	193	883	80,755,759
Rental units, mobile homes, households with no car	1,952	375	463	267	1,728	124,010,992
People who do not speak English well	19,815	971	1,091	694	4,381	310,302,360
People without a high school degree	14,619	733	852	477	3,284	225,152,317
Total Population	20,951	1,024	1,189	705	4,516	329,725,481

Table 2-9: Socially Vulnerable Populations – Pointe Coupee Parish

Neighborhoods at Risk – Pointe Coupee Parish				
Indicators 2021	Pointe Coupee Parish Population	Pointe Coupee Parish Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Pointe Coupee vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	1,136	5.4%	5.9%	-9%
People over 65 years	4,356	20.8%	16.0%	26%
People of color (including Hispanic)	8,311	39.7%	40.6%	-2%
People who do not speak English well	90	0.5%	4.1%	-157%
People without a high school degree	2,757	18.9%	11.1%	52%
Families in poverty	622	12.3%	8.9%	32%
Housing units that are rentals	1,952	23.6%	35.4%	-40%
Housing units that are mobile homes	1,694	20.4%	5.2%	119%
Households with no cars	502	6.1%	8.3%	-31%
People with disabilities	5,571	26.7%	12.6%	72%
People without health insurance	1,895	9.1%	8.5%	7%
Population of Pointe Coupee Parish: 20,951				

Table 2-10: Socially Vulnerable Populations – Town of Fordoche

Neighborhoods at Risk – Town of Fordoche				
Indicators 2021	Fordoche Population	Fordoche Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Fordoche vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	53	5.2%	5.9%	-13%
People over 65 years	266	26.0%	16.0%	48%
People of color (including Hispanic)	323	31.5%	40.6%	-25%
People who do not speak English well	-	0.0%	4.1%	-200%
People without a high school degree	188	25.6%	11.1%	79%
Families in poverty	34	14.9%	8.9%	50%
Housing units that are rentals	49	13.1%	35.4%	-92%
Housing units that are mobile homes	75	20.0%	5.2%	117%
Households with no cars	23	17.6%	8.3%	72%
People with disabilities	391	38.4%	12.6%	101%
People without health insurance	12	1.2%	8.5%	-151%
Population of Fordoche: 1,024				

Table 2-11: Socially Vulnerable Populations – Town of Livonia

Neighborhoods at Risk – Town of Livonia				
Indicators 2021	Livonia Population	Livonia Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Livonia vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	98	8.2%	5.9%	33%
People over 65 years	205	17.2%	16.0%	7%
People of color (including Hispanic)	94	7.9%	40.6%	-135%
People who do not speak English well	-	0.0%	4.1%	-200%
People without a high school degree	200	23.5%	11.1%	72%
Families in poverty	67	22.3%	8.9%	86%
Housing units that are rentals	108	23.3%	35.4%	-41%
Housing units that are mobile homes	125	27.0%	5.2%	135%
Households with no cars	15	3.2%	8.3%	-89%
People with disabilities	283	23.8%	12.6%	62%
People without health insurance	143	12.0%	8.5%	34%
Population of Livonia: 1,189				

Table 2-12: Socially Vulnerable Populations: Village of Morganza

Neighborhoods at Risk – Village of Morganza				
Indicators 2021	Morganza Population	Morganza Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Morganza vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	11	1.6%	5.9%	-115%
People over 65 years	193	27.4%	16.0%	53%
People of color (including Hispanic)	270	38.3%	40.6%	-6%
People who do not speak English well	-	0.0%	4.1%	-200%
People without a high school degree	35	7.3%	11.1%	-41%
Families in poverty	43	22.3%	8.9%	86%
Housing units that are rentals	42	15.7%	35.4%	-77%
Housing units that are mobile homes	44	16.5%	5.2%	104%
Households with no cars	9	3.4%	8.3%	-84%
People with disabilities	218	30.9%	12.6%	84%
People without health insurance	35	5.0%	8.5%	-52%
Population of Morganza: 705				

Table 2-13: Socially Vulnerable Populations – City of New Roads

Neighborhoods at Risk – City of New Roads				
Indicators 2021	New Roads Population	New Roads Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (New Roads vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	135	3.0%	5.9%	-65%
People over 65 years	1,031	22.4%	16.0%	33%
People of color (including Hispanic)	2,688	59.5%	40.6%	38%
People who do not speak English well	79	1.8%	4.1%	-78%
People without a high school degree	542	16.5%	11.1%	39%
Families in poverty	71	8.5%	8.9%	-5%
Housing units that are rentals	618	35.8%	35.4%	1%
Housing units that are mobile homes	1	0.1%	5.2%	-192%
Households with no cars	243	14.1%	8.3%	52%
People with disabilities	1,365	31.0%	12.6%	84%
People without health insurance	407	9.2%	8.5%	8%
Population of New Roads: 4,516				

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

As part of the Risk Assessment, the planning team identified essential facilities throughout the parish. Within the entire planning area, there is an estimated value of \$3,444,405,000 in structures throughout the parish. The table below provides the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

Table 2-14: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout the Parish.

Occupancy	Parish	Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	Fordoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads
Agricultural	\$24,468,000	\$20,982,000	\$250,000	\$998,000	\$0	\$2,238,000
Commercial	\$462,412,000	\$124,062,000	\$980,000	\$16,158,000	\$4,512,000	\$316,700,000
Government	\$23,967,000	\$6,948,000	\$266,000	\$0	\$0	\$16,753,000
Industrial	\$122,242,000	\$104,712,000	\$1,358,000	\$447,000	\$500,000	\$15,225,000
Religion	\$73,730,000	\$40,806,000	\$0	\$6,158,000	\$1,000,000	\$25,766,000
Residential	\$2,820,756,000	\$1,903,104,000	\$93,032,000	\$167,458,000	\$71,550,000	\$585,612,000
Education	\$27,830,000	\$7,576,000	\$0	\$4,282,000	\$0	\$15,972,000
Total	\$3,555,405,000	\$2,208,190,000	\$95,886,000	\$195,501,000	\$77,562,000	\$978,266,000

Critical Facilities of the Parish

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

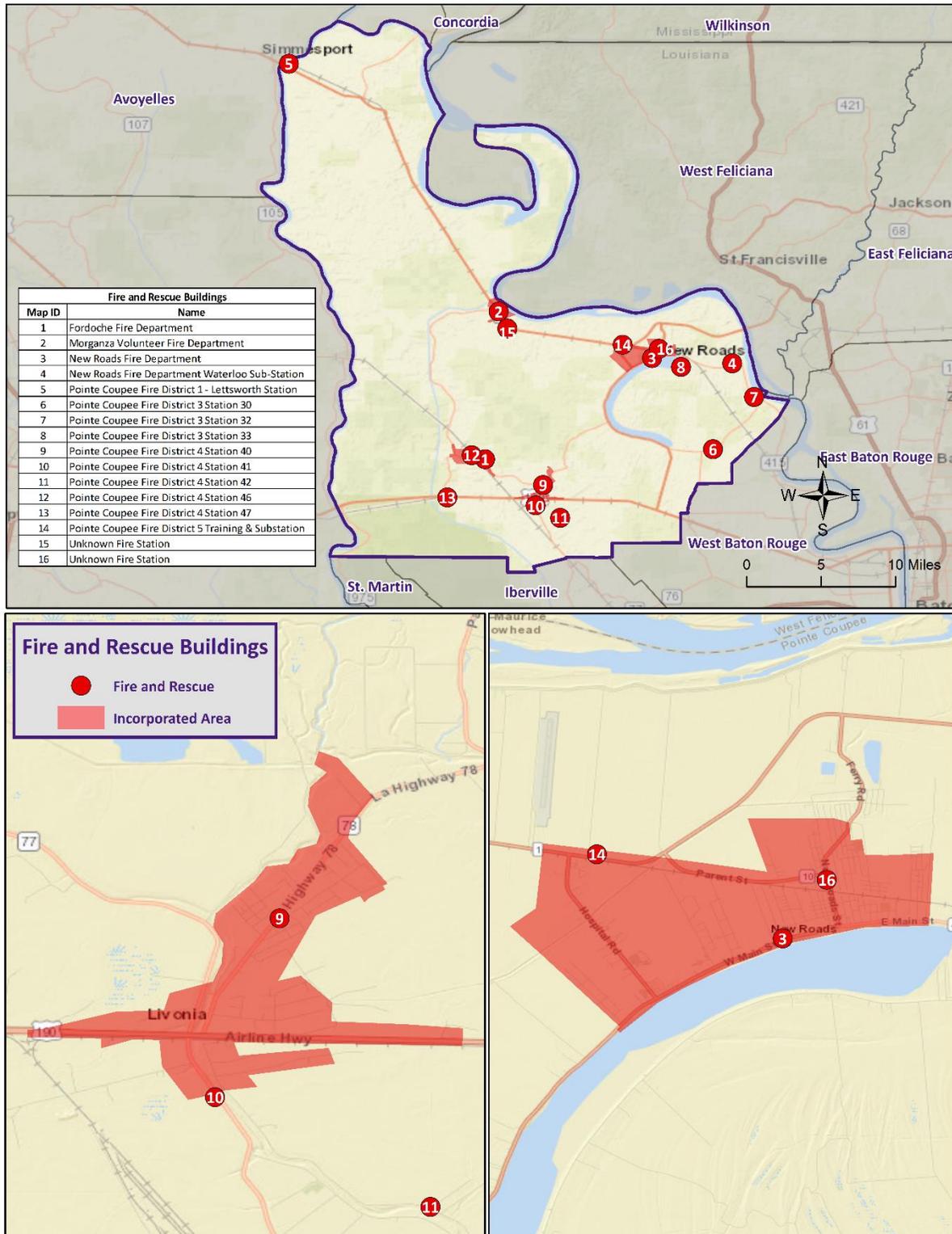


Figure 2-3: Fire and Rescue Facilities in the Parish.

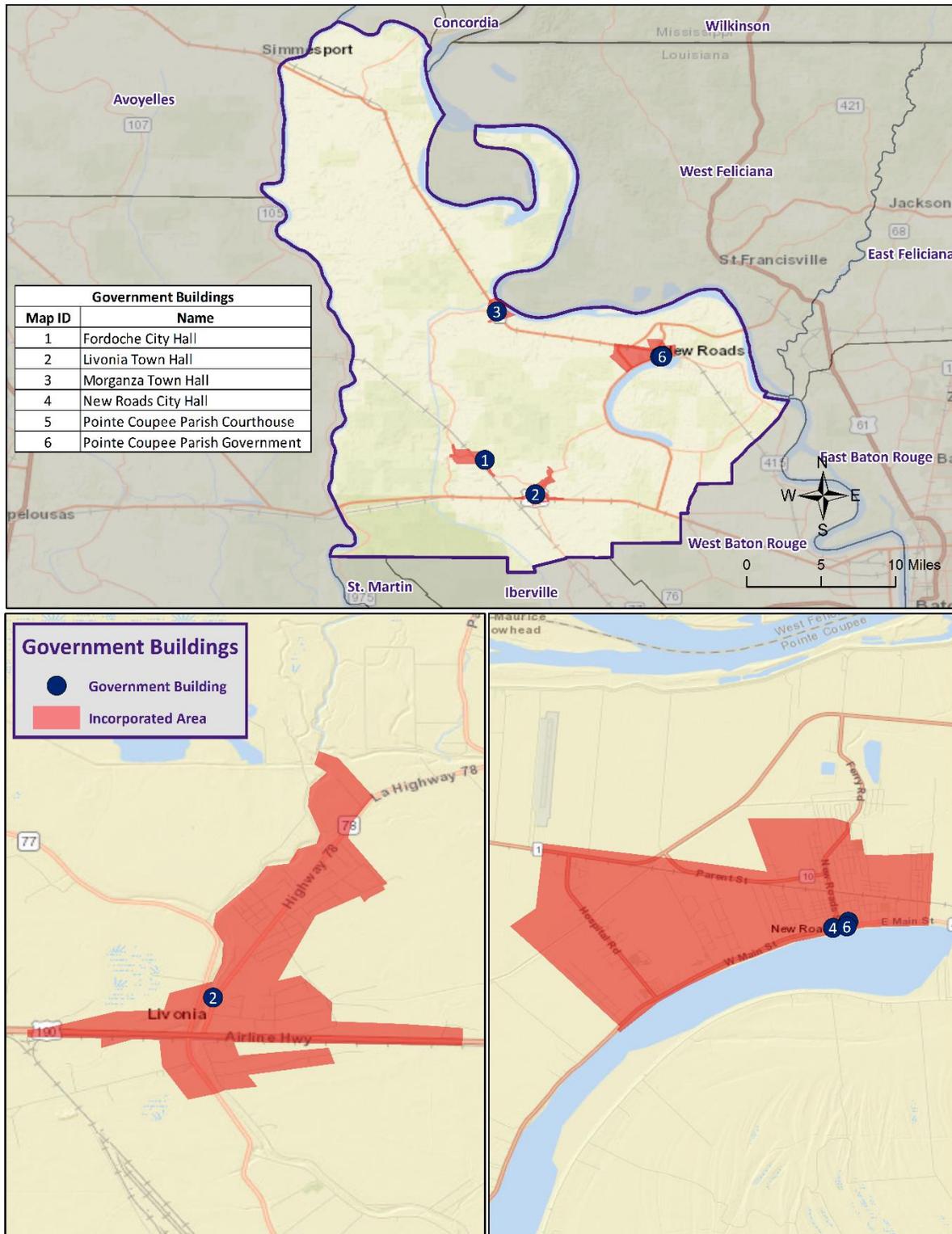


Figure 2-4: Government Buildings in Livonia.

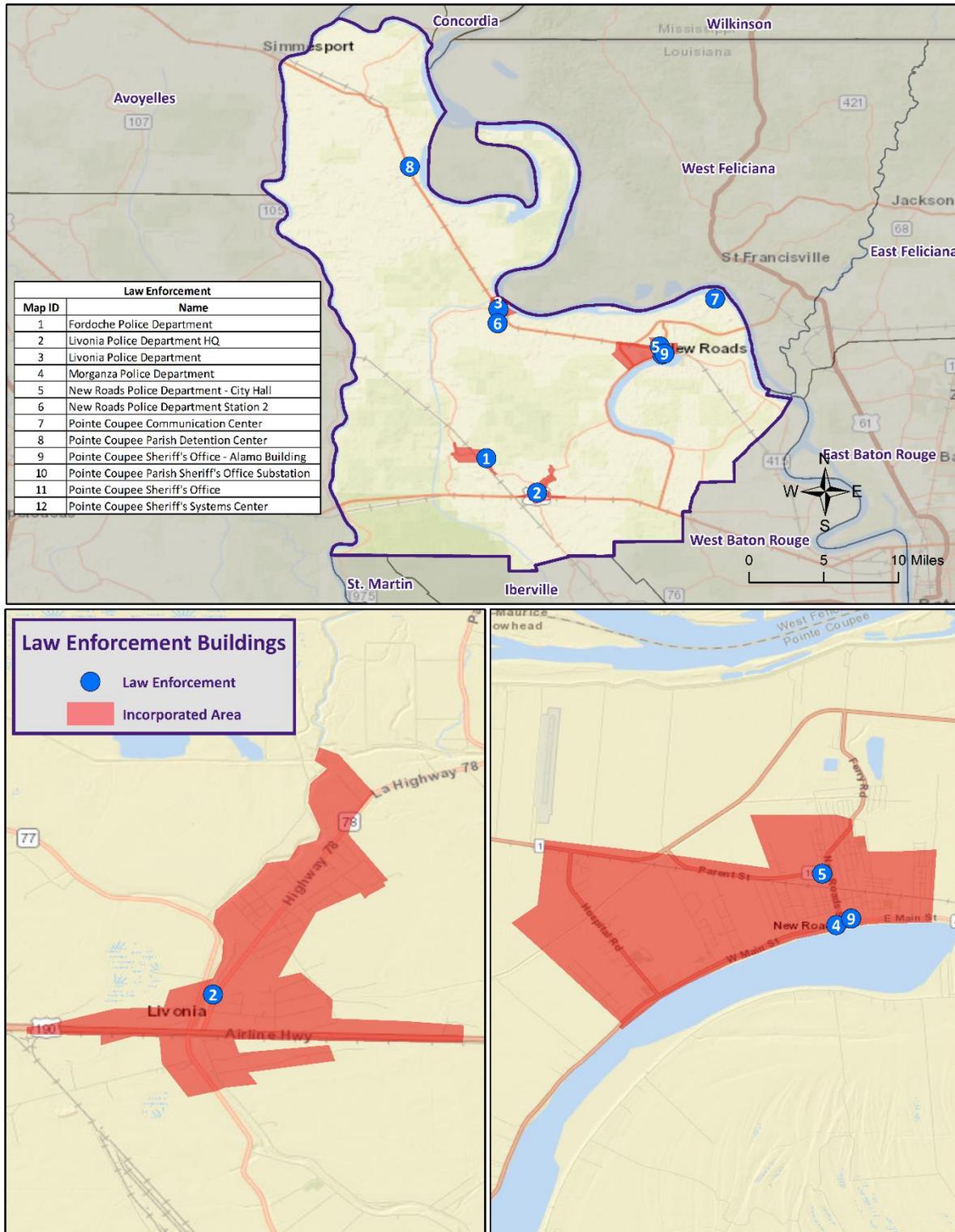


Figure 2-5: Law Enforcement in the Parish.

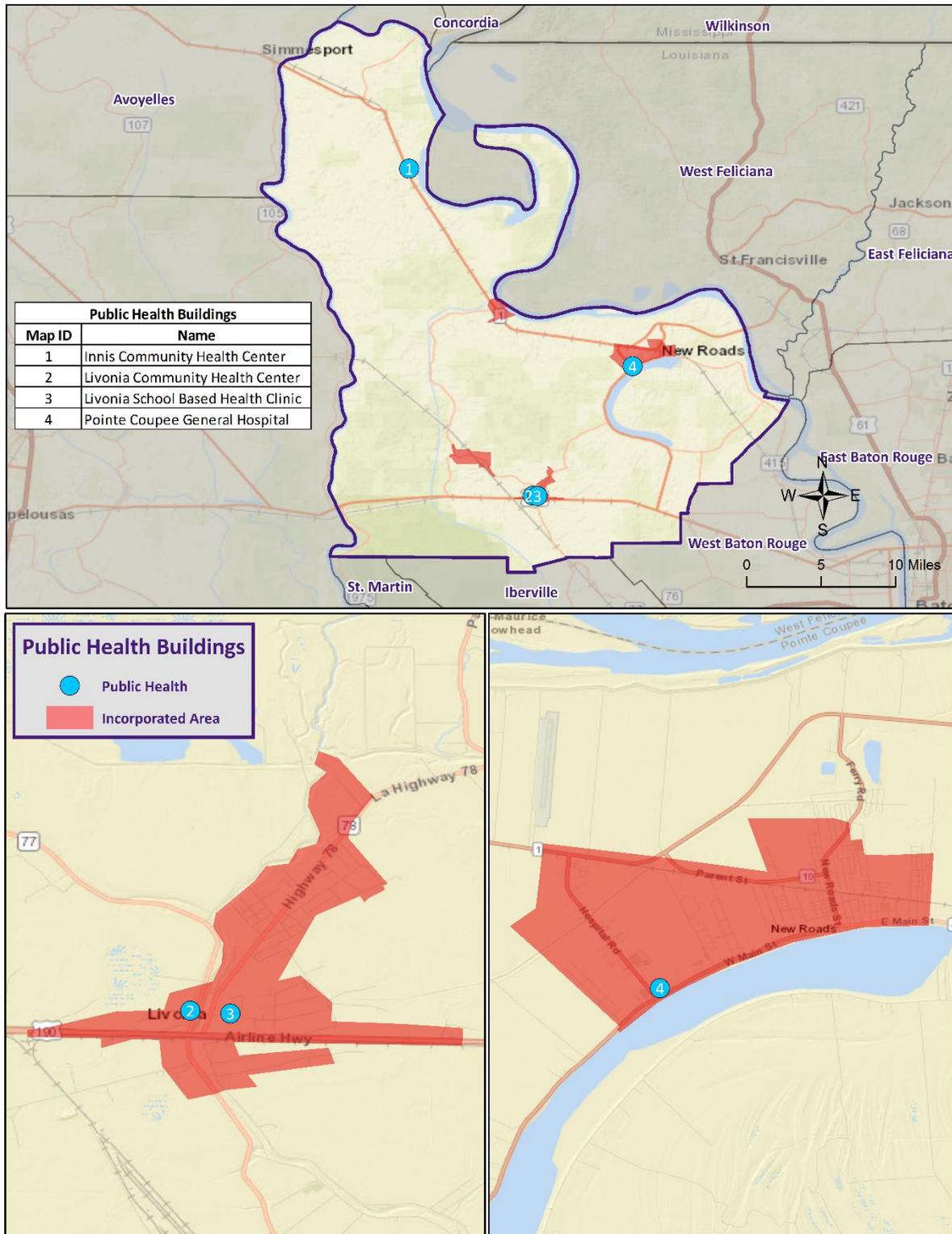


Figure 2-6: Public Health Facilities in the Parish.

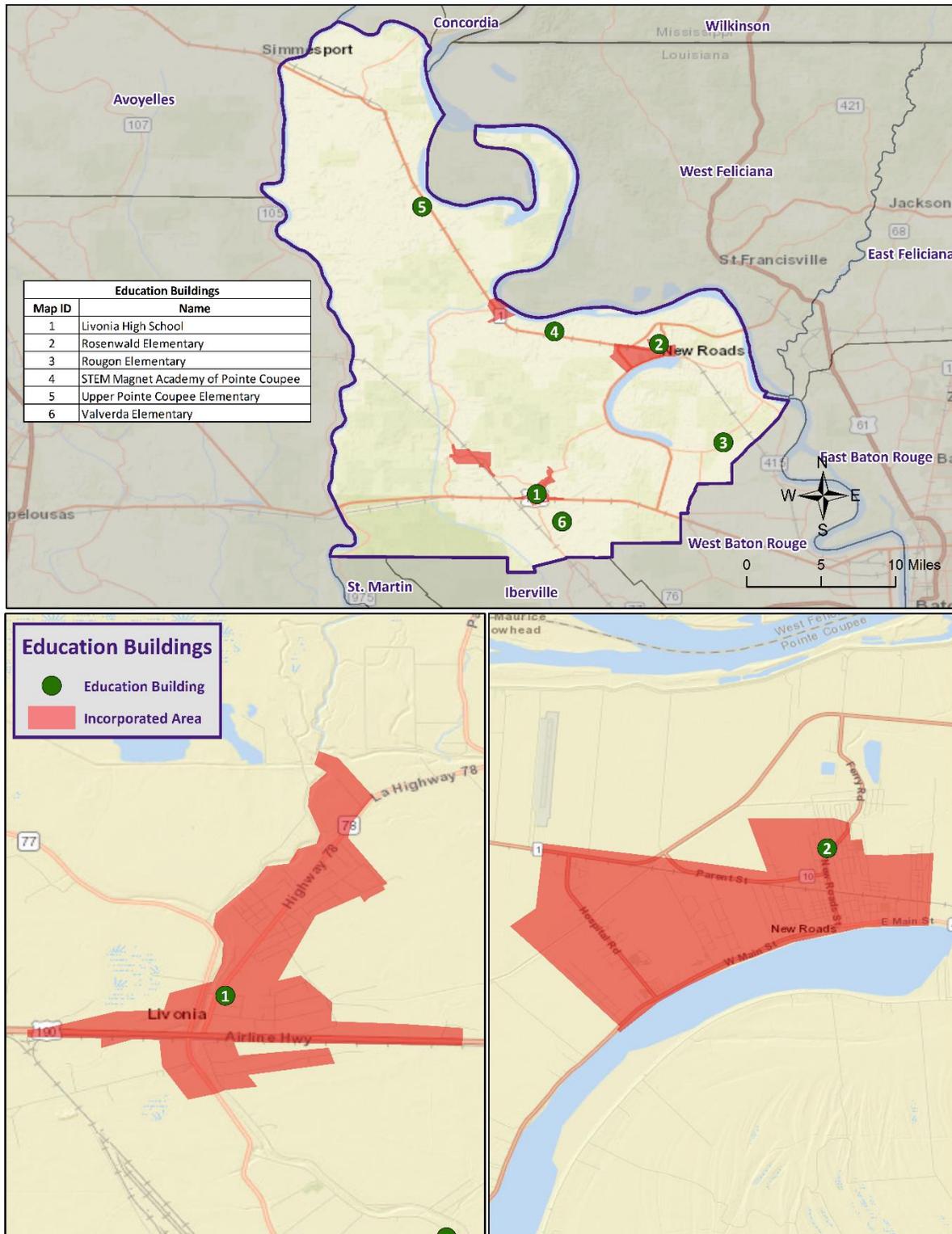


Figure 2-7: Educational Facilities in Livonia.

Population and Development Trends

The future population and number of buildings can be estimated using U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The following tables show population and housing unit estimates from 2000 to 2020:

Table 2-15: Population Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Parish	Unincorporated Area	Fordoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads
1-Apr-00	22,759	14,799	943	1,379	641	4,997
1-Apr-10	22,771	14,970	927	1,440	609	4,825
1-Apr-20	20,758	13,562	910	1,212	525	4,549
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	0.1%	1.2%	-1.7%	4.4%	-5.0%	-3.4%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.4%	-0.5%	-0.3%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	-8.8%	-9.4%	-1.8%	-15.8%	-13.8%	-5.7%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-0.88%	-0.94%	-0.18%	-1.58%	-1.38%	-0.57%

Table 2-16: Housing Growth Rate for the Parish.

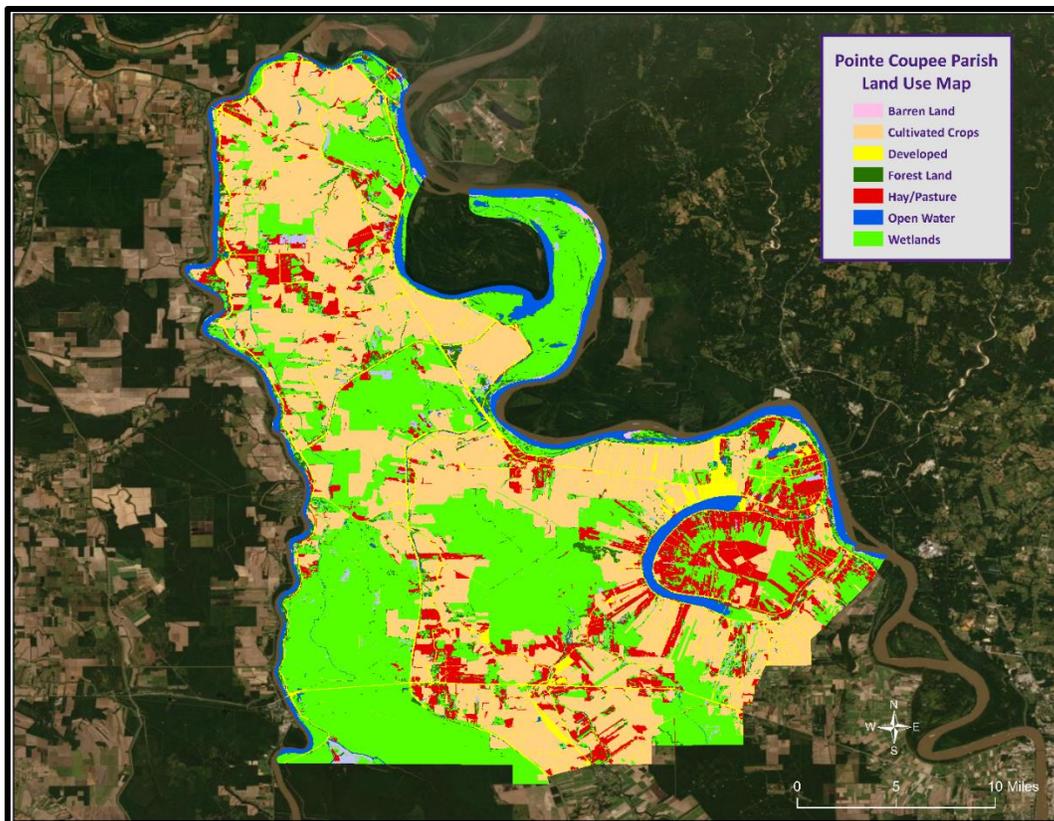
Total Population	Parish	Unincorporated Area	Fordoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads
1-Apr-00	10,297	7,045	361	545	302	2,044
1-Apr-10	11,130	7,535	394	572	304	2,325
1-Apr-20	10,923	7,338	412	561	303	2,309
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	8.1%	7.0%	9.1%	5.0%	0.7%	13.7%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	1.4%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2020	-1.9%	-2.6%	4.6%	-1.9%	-0.3%	-0.7%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.5%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%

Land Use

The Parish Land Use table is provided below. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 6% of the parish’s land use. Agricultural land at 175,481 acres is the largest category accounting for 47% of land in the parish. The parish also consists of wetlands (38%), water areas (6%), and forested land (4%).

*Table 2-17: Parish Land Use.
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)*

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	175,481	47%
Wetlands	139,814	38%
Forest Land (Not including forested wetlands)	13,374	4%
Urban/Development	20,902	6%
Water	20,801	6%



*Figure 2-8: Parish Land Use Map.
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)*

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts for flood and tropical cyclones were estimated for the years 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 the 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 2-18: 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	11,032	2,329	2,448	2,598
Value of Structures	\$3,627,586,832	\$765,781,169	\$846,736,677	\$955,258,256
# of People	20,966	4,426	4,652	4,938
Tropical Cyclones				
Structures	11,032	11,032	11,595	12,308
Value of Structures	\$3,627,586,832	\$3,627,586,832	\$4,011,081,687	\$4,525,159,946
# of People	20,966	20,966	22,035	23,391

Since the previous plan update in 2017, the population and housing development in the unincorporated areas of Pointe Coupee Parish and their jurisdictions have decreased. Pointe Coupee Parish will continue to be vigilant in offsetting any new development around the parish with appropriate mitigative actions. Initiatives such as active floodplain management have regulated the development of flood prone areas to continue supporting and encouraging safer communities within Pointe Coupee Parish. The development that has occurred since 2017 has not in any knowing way altered the parish’s vulnerability to natural hazards. Pointe Coupee Parish will continue to monitor the rise of development and ensure that any new planning project is within the limitations of this hazard mitigation plan and for the best interest of the public, especially socially vulnerable populations.

Vulnerability with Future Development

Population increase and development can have various impacts on natural disasters and extreme weather events. The following sections below detail hazards profiled for Pointe Coupee Parish and how population and development trends can affect the areas vulnerability to said hazards.

Drought:

- a) **Population Increase:** As the population grows, the demand for water resources also increases, leading to higher water consumption. This can exacerbate drought conditions, especially in regions already experiencing water scarcity.
- b) **Development:** Land development can alter natural landscapes, leading to reduced water retention and increased runoff. This alteration of the natural hydrological cycle can worsen drought conditions by reducing groundwater recharge and surface water availability.

Thunderstorms and Tornadoes:

- a) **Population Increase:** A higher population density in tornado-prone regions increases the potential for casualties and property damage during severe thunderstorms and tornado events.
- b) **Development:** Urbanization can lead to the creation of heat islands, altering local atmospheric conditions and potentially influencing thunderstorm development. Additionally, more infrastructure can obstruct natural wind patterns, potentially enhancing localized wind damage during tornadoes.

Winter Weather:

- a) **Population Increase:** Higher populations in regions with cold climates can lead to increased demand for energy resources, such as electricity and heating. This higher demand can strain energy infrastructure during severe winter weather events, leading to power outages and potential hazards.
- b) **Development:** Urbanization and changes in land use can disrupt local microclimates, leading to altered patterns of snow accumulation and melt. Additionally, increased impervious surfaces in urban areas can lead to more rapid runoff during snowmelt, potentially causing flooding.

In conclusion, population increase and development can exacerbate the impacts of natural disasters and extreme weather events. Proper urban planning, infrastructure maintenance, and responsible land-use decisions are essential to mitigate these risks and build resilient communities.

Hazard Profile, Risk Assessment, and Vulnerability Analysis

Dam Failure

Profile

A dam is defined as an artificial barrier with the ability to impound water, wastewater, or any liquid-borne material, for the purpose of storage or control of water. A dam failure is a catastrophic type of failure characterized by the sudden, rapid, and uncontrolled release of impounded water or the likelihood of such an uncontrolled release. It is recognized that there are lesser degrees of failure and that any malfunction or abnormality outside the design assumptions and parameters that adversely affect a dam’s primary function of impounding water is properly considered a failure. These lesser degrees of failure can progressively lead to or heighten the risk of a catastrophic failure. Dam failures are usually a secondary effect of massive rainfall and flooding and occur when too much water enters the spillway system. This will occur with little or no warning. Spring thaws, severe thunderstorms, and heavy rainfall are also contributory factors. Additionally, poor engineering or poor maintenance may also cause dam failures. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, dams can fail for one or a combination of the following reasons:

- overtopping caused by floods that exceed the capacity of the dam;
- deliberate acts of sabotage;
- structural failure of materials used in dam construction;
- movement and/or failure of the foundation supporting the dam;
- settlement and cracking of concrete or embankment dams;
- piping and internal erosion of soil in embankment dams; and
- inadequate maintenance

The National Inventory of Dams is a registry that captures information about structures that are greater than or equal to 25 feet in height or impounding 50-acre-feet or more of water (an acre-foot is equal to 325,851 gallons of water) and includes structures above six feet in height, where failure would potentially cause damage downstream. The dams are classified in terms of hazard potential as “high,” “significant,” or “low”.

Table 2-19: Classification of Dams.

Classification	Definition
Low	No probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses are expected. Losses are principally limited to the owner’s property.
Medium	Loss of human life is not probable, but economic loss, environmental damage, and/or disruption of lifeline facilities can be expected.
High	Failure or maloperation will probably cause loss of human life.

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

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

According to the National Inventory of Dams, there are no dams of high or significant classification located within the borders of Point Coupee Parish. Therefore, the hazard is discounted and not carried forward to risk assessment.

Drought

Profile

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

Drought is a unique and insidious hazard. Unlike other natural hazards, no specific threshold of "dryness" exists for declaring a drought. In addition, the definition of drought depends on stakeholder needs. For instance, the onset (and demise) of agricultural drought is quick, as crops need water every few days; once they get rainfall, they improve. But hydrologic drought sets in (and is alleviated) only over longer time periods. A few dry days will not drain a reservoir, but a few rain showers cannot replenish it either. Moreover, different geographical regions define drought differently based on the deviation from local, normal precipitation. Drought can occur anywhere, triggered by changes in the local-to-regional-scale atmospheric circulation over an area, or by broader-scale circulation variations such as the expansion of semi-permanent oceanic high-pressure systems or the stalling of an upper-level atmospheric ridge in place over a region. The severity of a drought depends upon the degree and duration of moisture deficiency, as well as the size of the affected area. Periods of drought also tend to be associated with other hazards, such as wildfires and/or heat waves. Lastly, drought is a slow onset occurrence, 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, 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. The tables on the next page display the range and Palmer classifications of the PDSI index, and the United States Drought Monitor Intensity scale.

Table 2-20: Palmer Drought Severity Index Classification and Range.

Range	Palmer Classification
4.0 or more	Extremely Wet
3.0 to 3.99	Very Wet
2.0 to 2.99	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

Table 2-21: U.S. Drought Monitor Drought Intensity Scale.

(Source: National Drought Mitigation Center)

Range/Category	Description	PDSI Equivalent
D0	Abnormally Dry	-1.0 to -1.99
D1	Moderate Drought	-2.0 to -2.99
D2	Severe Drought	-3.0 to -3.99
D3	Extreme Drought	-4.0 to -4.99
D4	Exceptional Drought	-5.0 or less

The following figure displays the drought conditions in the state of Louisiana. Data compiled by the National Drought Mitigation Center indicates normal conditions exist in the parish at the time this plan went to publication.

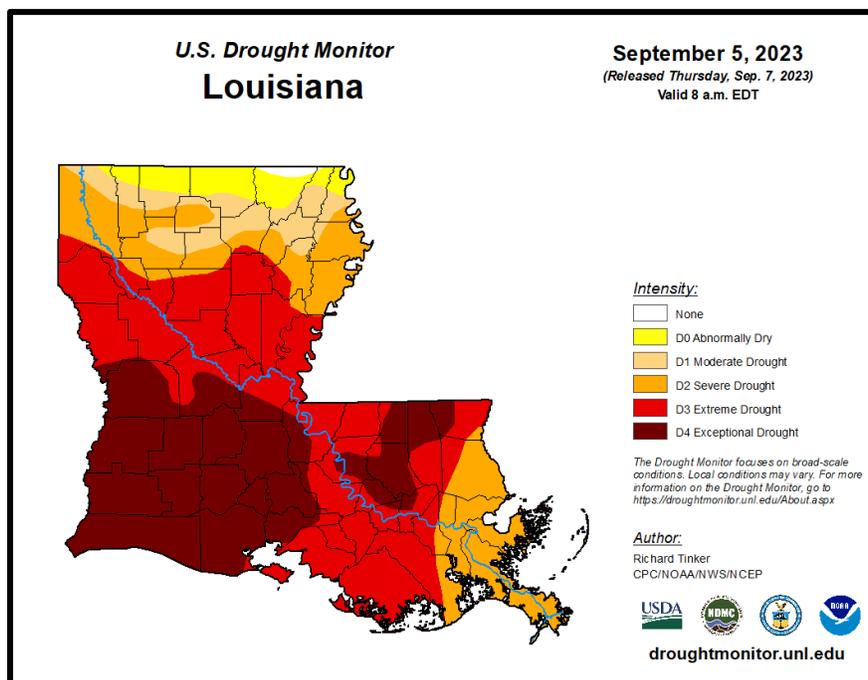


Figure 2-9: United States Drought Monitor for the State of Louisiana and its Parishes.

(Source: The National Drought Mitigation Center)

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

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 occurrence in the parish is on the agricultural community. However, droughts do have the potential to reduce the stability of soil leading to shifting structures and damage to foundations. The worst-case drought scenario for the parish and the jurisdictions of the parish would be a severe drought (D3).

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced two drought occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2017, there has been one drought occurrence within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-22: Historical Droughts in Pointe Coupee Parish since the 2017 Update

Date	Impacts	Crop Damage	Magnitude
November 2022	The parish was in D2 drought through most of the month after a prolonged period of minimal rainfall.	\$0	D2

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of drought in the parish is 0.07 (7% annual probability) or approximately 1 drought occurrence every 13 to 14 years.

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is expected to increase the number and intensity of droughts in the state of Louisiana. Drought can be caused by both a reduction in precipitation, as well as by heat that results in increased evaporation. Changes in temperature and types of precipitation in the state of Louisiana will affect drought characteristics. An increase in rain and a decrease in winter weather events with increased temperatures will cause peak streamflow to occur earlier in the year. This change in the hydrologic cycle will have significant impacts on natural systems in Louisiana including the intensity, duration, and frequency of droughts.

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for drought.

Table 2-23: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Drought Occurrences for the Parish.

(Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderately	Relatively Moderately

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

The parish and the jurisdictions of the parish are vulnerable to drought by means of soil desiccation (drying out), which causes foundation damage to structures as well as buckling of roads. However, the main impact of a drought occurrence is on the agricultural community. The table on the next page presents an analysis of agricultural exposure that is susceptible to drought by major crop type for the parish.

*Table 2-24: Agricultural Exposure by Crop Type for Droughts in the Parish.
(Source: LSU Ag Center 2020 Parish Totals)*

Agricultural Exposure by Type for Drought					
Cotton	Pecans	Soybeans	Sugarcane	Rice	Wheat
\$1,341,933	\$4,733,111	\$55,904,384	\$44,122,429	\$1,459,749	\$9,839,413

Vulnerable Population

As mentioned previously, the main impact of drought is on the agricultural community and certain infrastructure. There is no direct impact on the populace of the parish. There have been no reported deaths or injuries as a result of drought within the parish and the jurisdictions of the parish.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-25: Drought Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Drought Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	2	2	4	2	3	2.55

Flooding

Profile

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.

Extreme precipitation, produced from mid-latitude cyclones, thunderstorms, or hurricanes, is often the major initiating condition for flooding. During the cooler months, slow-moving frontal weather systems produce heavy rainfalls, while the summer and autumn seasons produce major precipitation in isolated thunderstorm occurrences (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.

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

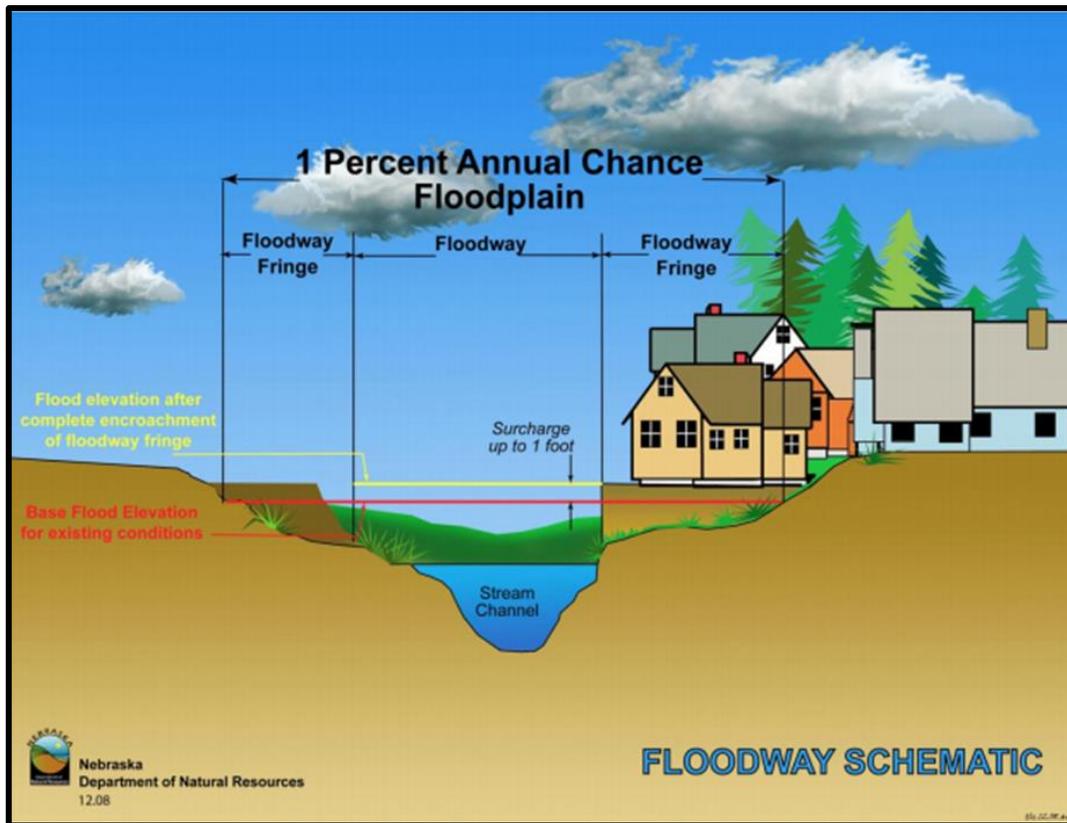
- **Riverine flooding** occurs along a river or smaller stream. It is the result of runoff from heavy rainfall or intensive snow or ice melt. The speed with which riverine flood levels rise and fall depends not only on the amount of rainfall, but even more on the capacity of the river itself, as well as the shape and land cover of its drainage basin. The smaller the river, the faster that water levels rise and fall. For example, 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.
- **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.

Based on stream gauge levels and precipitation forecasts, the 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 occurrence, for example, is an occurrence of small magnitude (in terms of stream flow or precipitation) but with a relatively high annual probability of recurrence (10%). A 100-year flood occurrence 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 occurrence and a 10-year occurrence, 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 occurrence does not mean an occurrence of that magnitude occurs only once in X years. Instead, it means that on average, we can expect a flood occurrence 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 occurrence as having a 25% chance of occurring over the life of a 30-year mortgage.

The 100-year flood occurrence 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 the figure on the next page.



*Figure 2-10: Schematic of 100-Year Floodplain.
 The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe.
 (Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)*

A SFHA is the land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood (red line in the above figure), where the NFIP’s floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies. Flood zones for the parish are shown in the figures on the following pages.

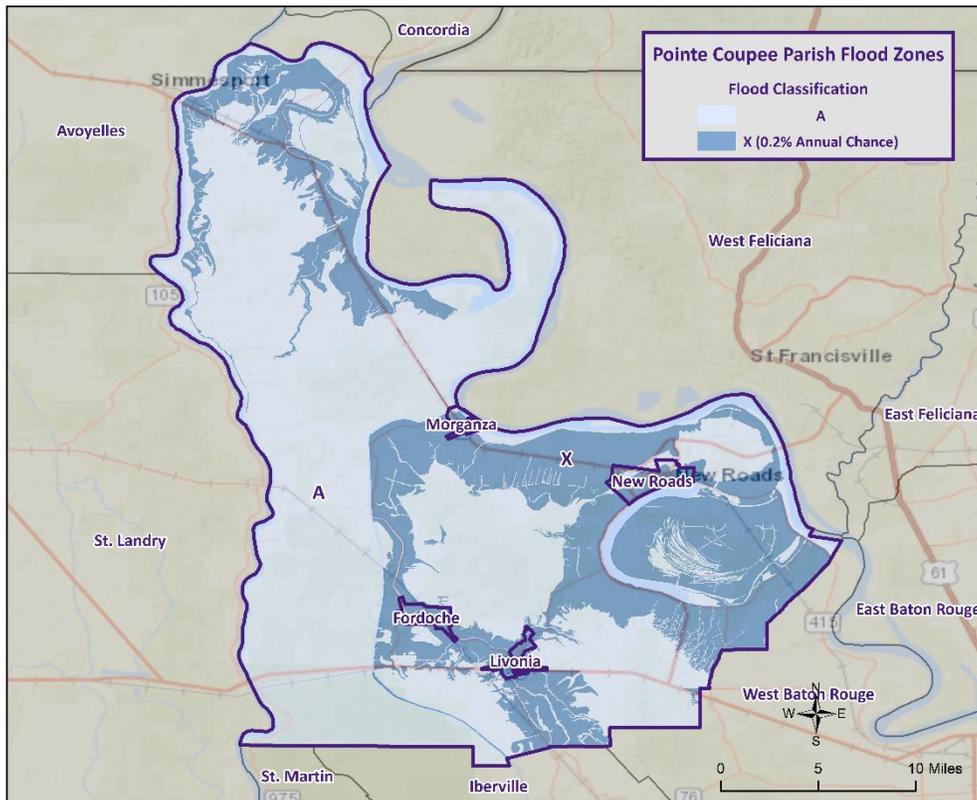


Figure 2-11: Parish Areas within the Flood Zones.

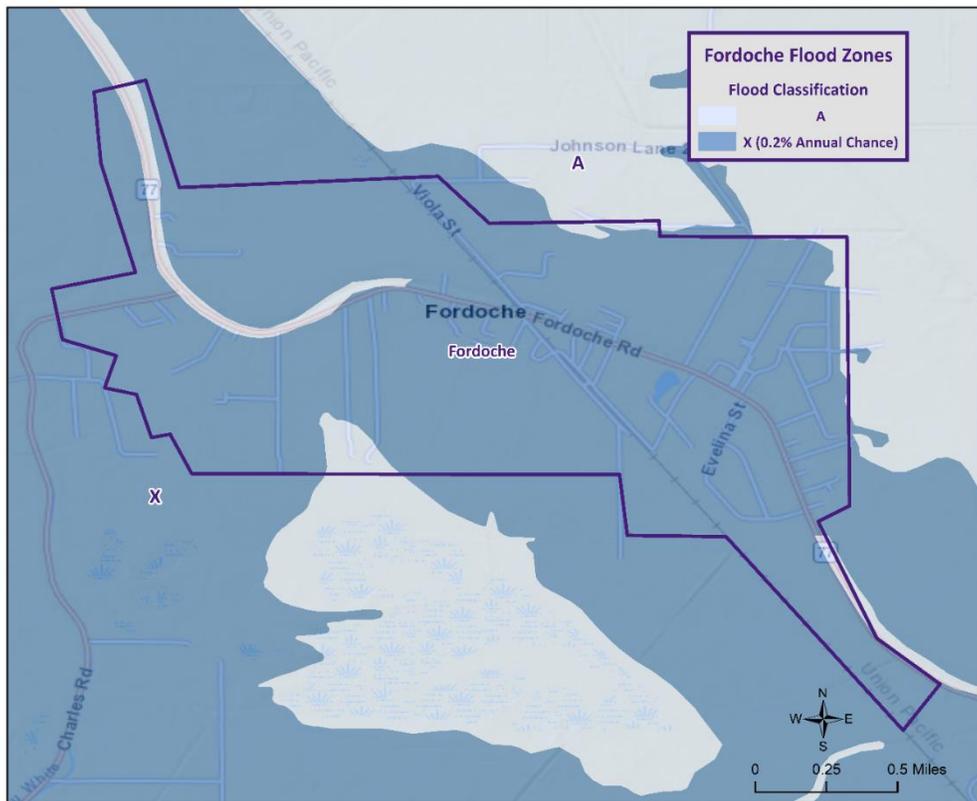


Figure 2-12: Fordoche Areas within the Flood Zones.

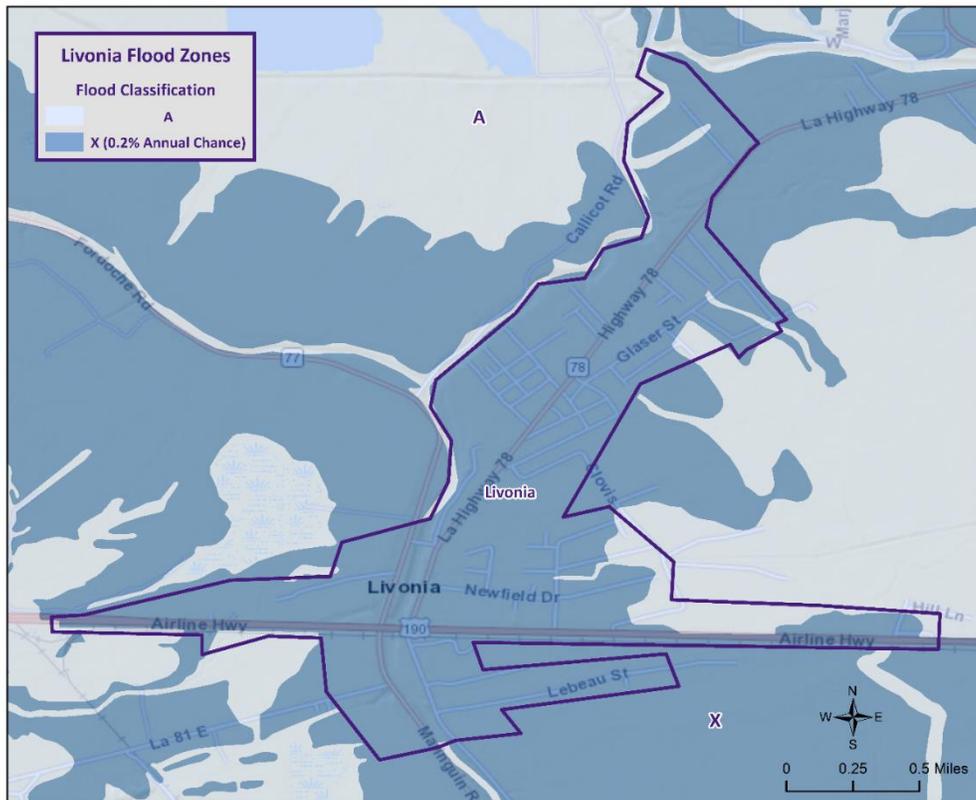


Figure 2-13: Livonia Areas within the Flood Zones.

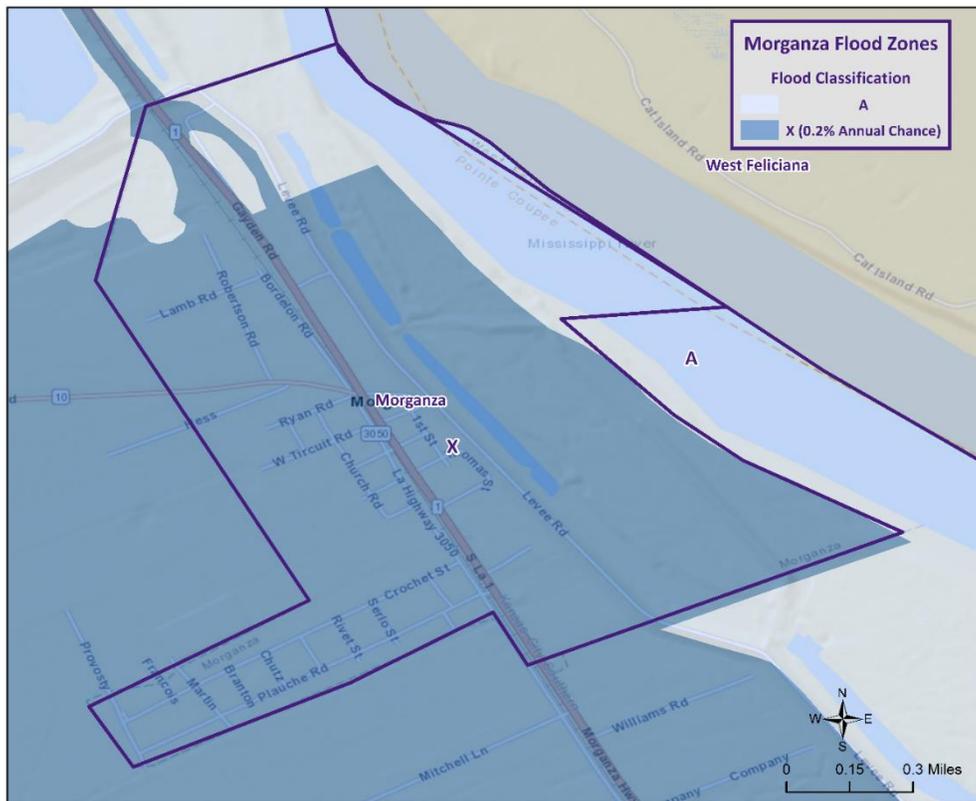


Figure 2-14: Morganza Areas within the Flood Zones.

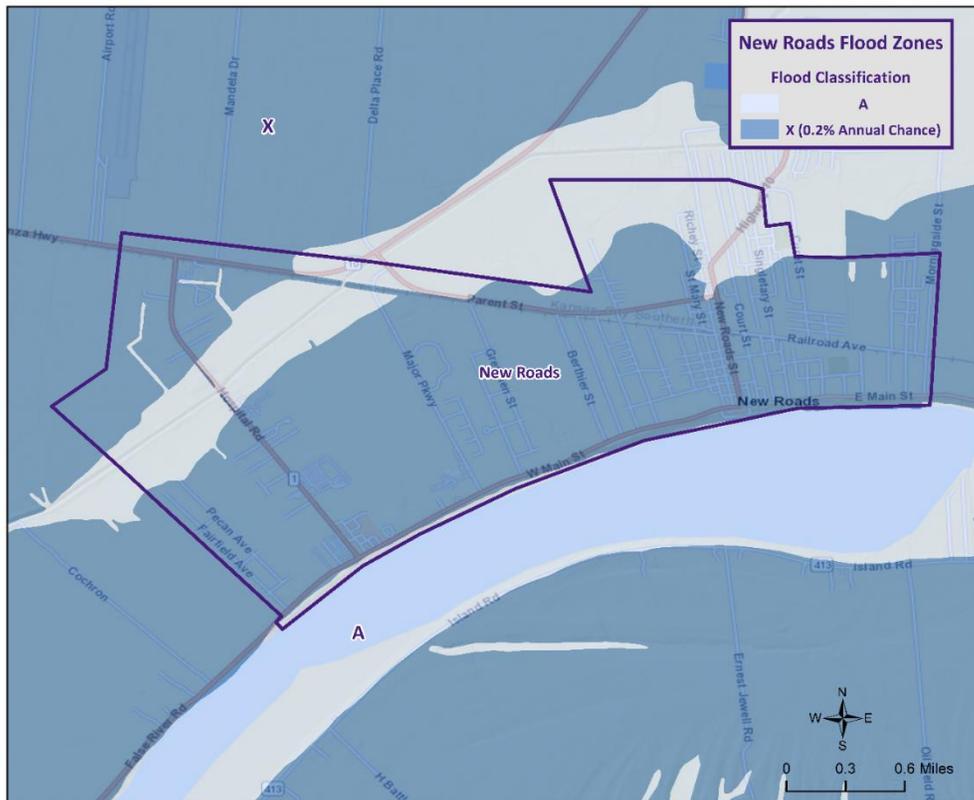


Figure 2-15: New Roads Areas within the Flood Zones.

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 claim’s 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 the parish are provided in the table below.

Table 2-26: Repetitive Loss Structures for the Parish.

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	216	209	7	0	1,090	15,989,904	\$14,670
Fordoche	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Livonia	1	1	0	0	2	\$43,928	\$21,964
Morganza	2	2	0	0	11	\$90,321	\$8,211
New Roads	25	23	2	0	64	\$883,219	\$13,800
TOTAL	244	235	9	0	1,167	\$17,007,372	\$14,574

All 244 repetitive loss structures were geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures are located throughout the parish. The figures on the following page show the approximate locations of the structures and where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures is located. Through the repetitive loss maps, it is clear the primary concentration of repetitive loss structures is focused in and around the incorporated area of Livonia.

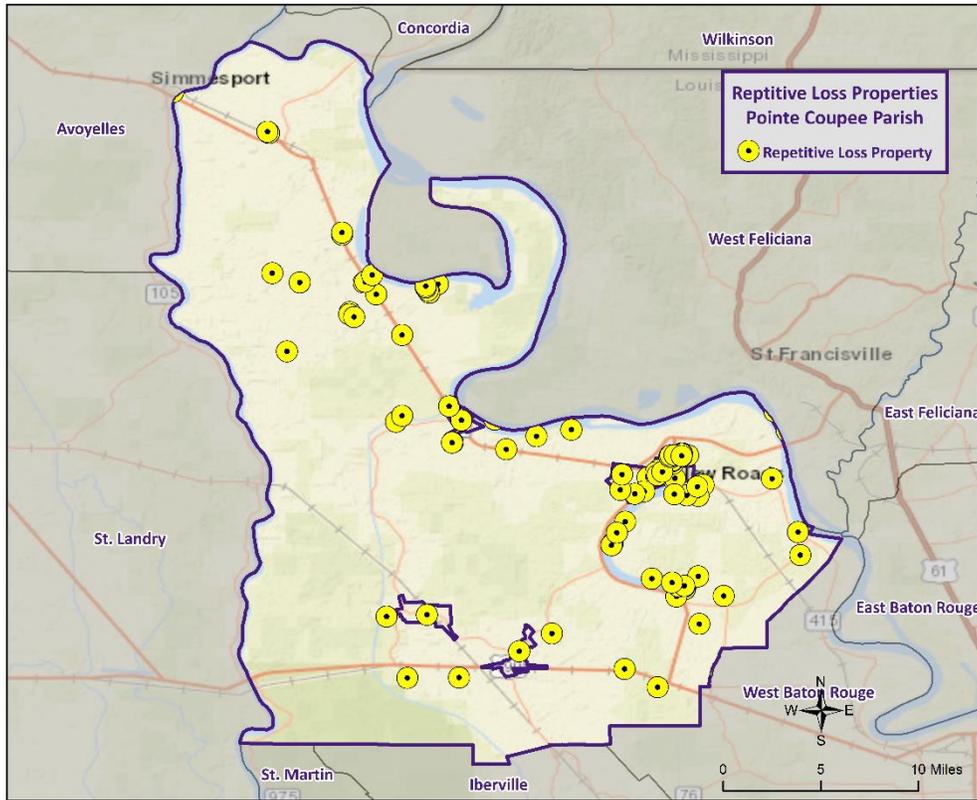


Figure 2-16: Repetitive Loss Properties in the Parish.

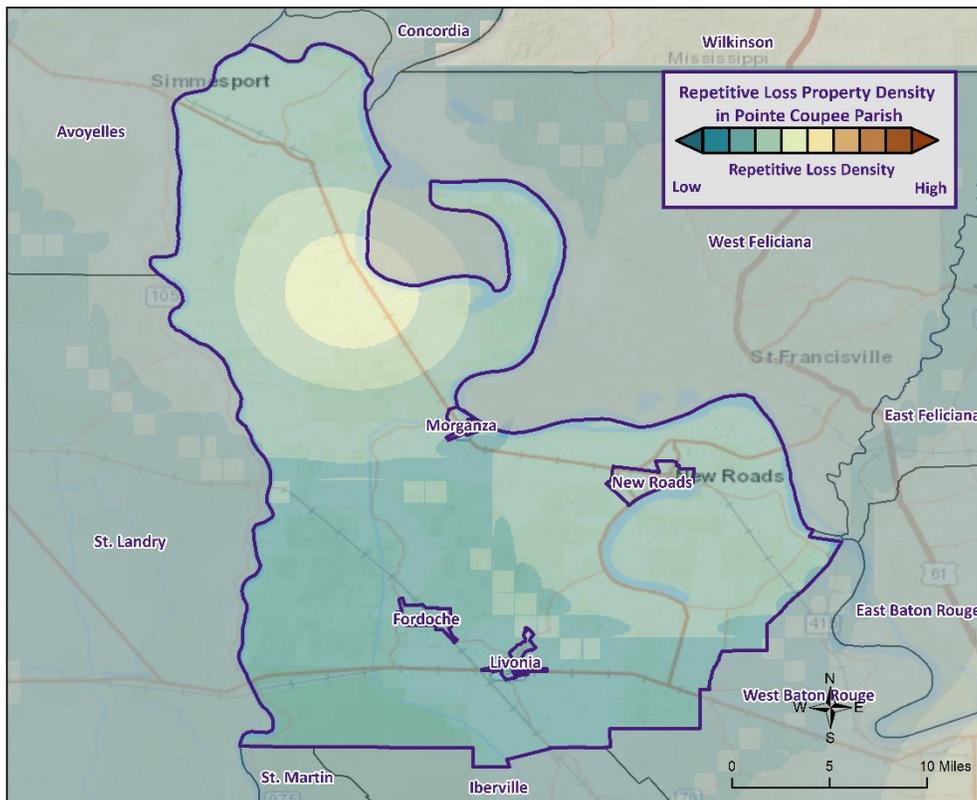


Figure 2-17: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in the Parish.

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that the Parish has 1,323 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$839,140. Point Coupee Parish and the jurisdictions of Fordoche, Livonia, Morganza, and New Roads are all participants in the NFIP. Point Coupee Parish and all of its jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, making substantial improvement and/or damage determinations, or determining the necessary permits required of owners to bring a substantially improved/damaged structure back into compliance. The parish will also continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for Point Coupee Parish and its jurisdictions is provided in the tables to follow.

Table 2-27: Summary of NFIP Policies for the Parish.

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Parish	1,023	\$268,066,300	\$677,011	1,587	\$20,675,553
Fordoche	22	\$7,051,000	\$9,696	1	\$5,090
Morganza	39	\$12,018,500	\$19,217	2	\$43,928
New Roads	21	\$6,635,000	\$9,281	24	\$122,430
Total	218	\$62,586,700	\$123,935	130	\$2,051,524

Table 2-28: Summary of Community Flood Maps for the Parish.

CID	Community Name	Adoption Date	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220140	Pointe Coupee Parish	11/16/1995	11/29/1977	7/16/1981	11/16/1995	7/16/1981	No
220141	Fordoche, Town of	(NSFHA)	7/11/1975	-	(NSFHA)	5/25/1978	No
220142	Livonia, Town of	(NSFHA)	3/5/1976	-	(NSFHA)	5/25/1978	No
220143	Morganza, Village of	(NSFHA)	1/9/1976	-	(NSFHA)	5/25/1978	No
220144	New Roads, Town of	11/16/1995	2/01/1974	4/15/1980	11/16/1995	4/15/1980	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities dated October 1, 2023, neither Point Coupee Parish nor the jurisdictions of Fordoche, Livonia, Morganza, or New Roads 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 water can also infiltrate sewer lines and inundate

wastewater treatment plants, causing sewage to back up and creating a breeding ground for dangerous bacteria. This infiltration may also cause water supplies to become contaminated and undrinkable.

Elevations in the Parish

The digital elevation model (DEM) for the parish is instructive in visualizing where the low-lying and high-risk areas are for the parish. Elevations in the parish range from near sea level (NAVD88) to 60 feet (NAVD88). The highest elevations in the parish are approximately 60 feet (NAVD88), located in northern unincorporated areas of the parish. The incorporated areas of the parish range in elevation from 26 feet (NAVD88) to 36 feet (NAVD88), with Fordoche and New Roads averaging 30 feet (NAVD88), Livonia averaging 26 feet (NAVD88), and Morganza averaging 36 feet (NAVD88). The lowest elevations of the parish are less than 5 feet (NAVD88), and they are located in the southern unincorporated areas of Point Coupee Parish.

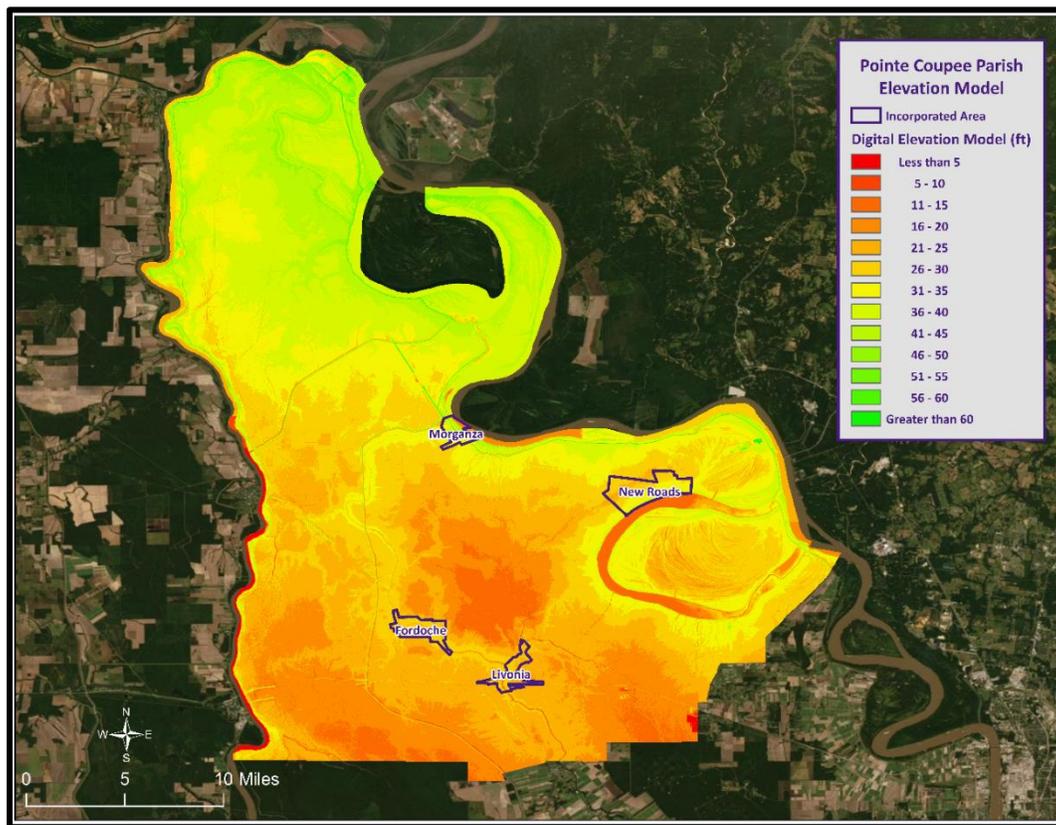


Figure 2-18: Elevation throughout the Parish.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Pointe Coupee 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. Flooding along the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers results more often from upstream runoff than local rainfall. Major flooding on these waterways have serious impacts on river and barge traffic, especially along the Mississippi River.

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

incorporated areas of New Roads and Morganza can expect flood depths from two to four feet, while the incorporated areas of Fordoche and Livonia can expect flooding levels of approximately one to three feet.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 18 flooding occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2017, there have been three flood occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-29: Historical Flooding Events in the Parish since the 2017 Update.

Date	Area	Type of Flood	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
October 21, 2017	TORBERT	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0
October 21, 2017	PARISHWIDE	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0
October 22, 2017	ISLAND	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of flooding in the parish is .67 (67% annual probability) or approximately 1 flood event every 1 to 2 years. The table below shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction in the parish.

Table 2-30: Annual Flood Probabilities for Each Jurisdiction in the Parish.

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	26%	1 event every 3 to 4 years
Fordoche	19%	1 event every 5 to 6 years
Livonia	19%	1 event every 5 to 6 years
Morganza	26%	1 event every 3 to 4 years
New Roads	45%	1 event every 2 to 3 years

Climate Change Impacts

Atmospheric moisture, precipitation, and atmospheric circulation can be affected by climate change, since radiative forcing alters heating which affects evaporation and sensible heating at the Earth’s surface. This process alters the amount, frequency, intensity, duration, and type of precipitation which is part of the hydrological cycle. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports that over 105-year period (1901 – 2005) precipitation has increased 5 to 10%. Additionally, water resource managers observed the following:

- Historical hydrological patterns can no longer be solely relied upon to forecast the water future.
- Precipitation and runoff patterns are changing, increasing the uncertainty for water supply quality, flood management, and ecosystem functions.
- Extreme climatic events will become more frequent, necessitating improvement in flood protection and emergency response.

Climate change poses significant threats to both infrastructure and vulnerable populations in the context of flooding. Rising global temperatures have led to the intensification of extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall and storms, which increase the frequency and severity of floods. Infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and buildings, designed to withstand historical weather patterns, is now facing greater stress and damage due to the increased volume and intensity of floodwaters.

One of the most pressing impacts of climate change on infrastructure is the increased risk of damage and disruption to critical lifeline systems, such as water supply networks, energy grids, and transportation systems. Floods can compromise the integrity of these systems, leading to widespread power outages, disrupted water access, and road closures, hindering emergency response and recovery efforts. As floods become more frequent and severe, the cost of repairing and reinforcing infrastructure becomes a significant burden on governments and communities.

Furthermore, climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, including low-income communities, the elderly, and those with limited mobility or access to resources. These communities often reside in flood-prone areas with inadequate infrastructure and limited capacity to adapt to changing conditions. Floods can exacerbate existing social inequalities, displacing vulnerable populations and exposing them to health risks, property loss, and economic hardship. Lack of access to timely information and limited evacuation resources can further endanger their lives during extreme flooding events.

Additionally, climate change can disrupt local economies in flood-affected regions. Agricultural lands can be damaged, leading to reduced crop yields and affecting livelihoods. Businesses, particularly those without insurance or financial resilience, may face bankruptcy due to flood-related losses. The overall economic impacts ripple beyond immediate flood-affected regions, affecting supply chains and markets globally.

Addressing the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations requires a comprehensive approach. Building more resilient infrastructure, incorporating climate adaptation measures, and enforcing zoning regulations to prevent development in flood-prone areas are essential steps. Additionally, governments must prioritize support and resources for vulnerable communities, providing them with better access to early warning systems, evacuation plans, and social safety nets to cope with flood-related challenges. Long-term climate change mitigation efforts are also necessary to reduce the severity and frequency of floods, ultimately safeguarding both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the detrimental effects of flooding.

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for flooding.

*Table 2-31: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Riverine Flood Occurrences for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderately	Relatively Moderately

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Using the Hazus Flood Model, the 100-year flood scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this scenario. The following table shows the total economic losses that would result from a 100-year flood occurrence.

*Table 2-32: Estimated Losses in the Parish from a 100-Year Flood Event.
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Loss
Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	\$4,168,000
Fordoche	\$23,000
Livonia	\$8,000
Morganza	\$1,000
New Roads	\$64,000
Total	\$4,264,000

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

*Table 2-33: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for the Parish by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Pointe Coupee Parish	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$313,000
Commercial	\$181,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$1,699,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$1,900,000
Schools	\$75,000
Total	\$4,168,000

*Table 2-34: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Fordoche by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Fordoche	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$23,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$23,000

Table 2-35: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Livonia by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Livonia	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$8,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$8,000

Table 2-36: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Morganza by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Morganza	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$1,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$1,000

Table 2-37: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for New Roads by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

New Roads	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$64,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$64,000

Vulnerable Population

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

Table 2-38: 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
Unincorporated Pointe Coupee Parish	13,247	3,256	24.6%
Fordoche	910	41	4.5%
Livonia	1,442	78	5.4%
Morganza	610	162	26.6%
New Roads	4,549	845	18.6%
Total	20,758	4,382	21.1%

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

Table 2-39: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in the Parish.

(Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Pointe Coupee Parish		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	3,256	24.6%
Persons Under 5 Years	192	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	720	22.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	674	20.7%
White	1,944	59.7%
Minority	1,312	40.3%

Table 2-40: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Fordoche.

(Source: Hazus)

Fordoche		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	41	4.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	4	9.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	11	27.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	12	29.8%
White	36	86.9%
Minority	5	13.1%

Table 2-41: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Livonia.
(Source: Hazus)

Livonia		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	78	5.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	4	5.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	18	22.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	8	10.9%
White	70	90.2%
Minority	8	9.9%

Table 2-42: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Morganza.
(Source: Hazus)

Morganza		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	162	26.6%
Persons Under 5 Years	2	1.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	25	15.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	31	19.0%
White	84	51.8%
Minority	78	48.2%

Table 2-43: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in New Roads.
(Source: Hazus)

New Roads		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	845	18.6%
Persons Under 5 Years	49	5.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	181	21.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	179	21.2%
White	328	38.8%
Minority	517	61.2%

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-44: Flood Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Flood Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	4	3	4	3	3.4

Levee Failure

Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Per the National Inventory of Levees, there are four levee systems located within the unincorporated areas of the parish and the incorporated areas of Fordoche, Morganza, and New Roads. The incorporated area of Livonia is not susceptible to levee failure. The areas of inundation will generally be directly adjacent of the levee failure and the low-lying areas surrounding the area of levee failure, but a working group will be established to determine the specific locations of inundation. The actions for a levee failure working group can be found in *Section 4: Mitigation Strategy*. The following figure displays the levee systems located in the parish:

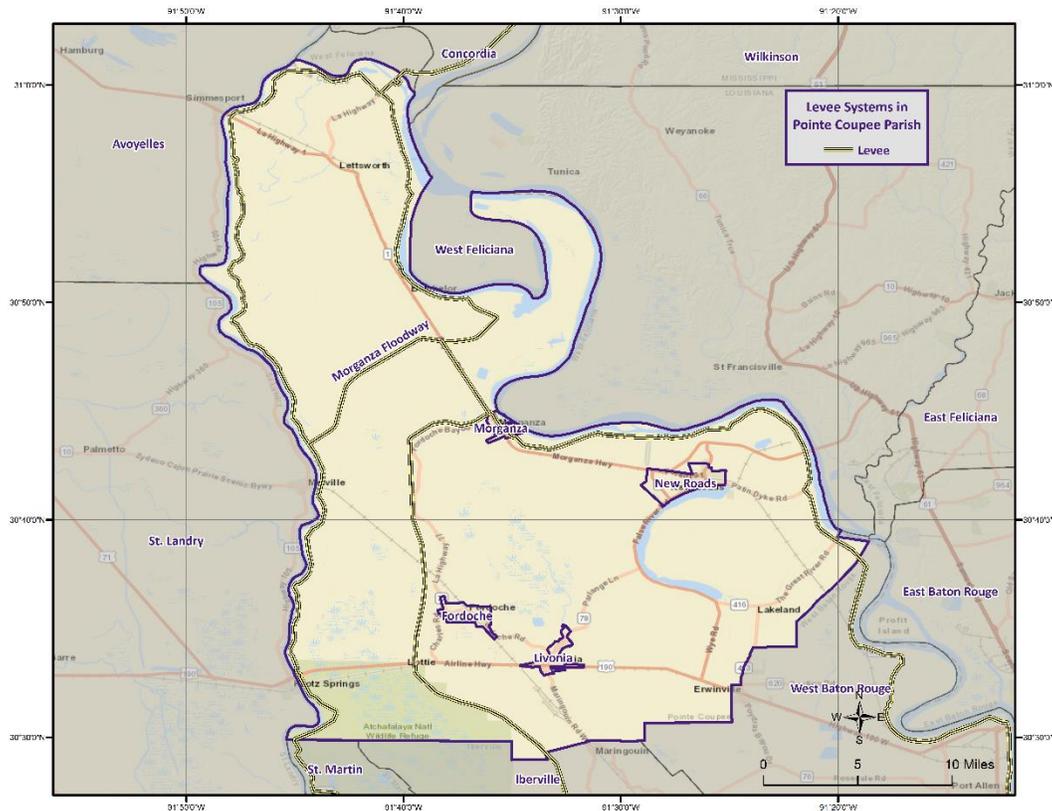


Figure 2-19: Levee Systems in the Parish.

Previous Occurrences

There have been no reported levee failure occurrences within the parish and the jurisdictions. The parish claims a data deficiency on the extent of dam failure for the levee system located in the parish. This data deficiency includes potential inundation areas and subsequent impacts related to the overtopping, collapse, or breaching of the levee located within the parish. As these inundation zones haven't yet been identified, the parish will continue to develop an extent and additional relevant data associated with this hazard.

Probability

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

Climate Change Impacts

Extreme precipitation, primarily the type that contributes to flash flooding and not widespread areal flooding, is expected to increase due to climate change. While this may not contribute to the traditional definition of a levee failure, it could increase the chances of a levee overtopping.

Vulnerability Analysis

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Determining the annualized loss as a result of a levee failure is difficult in the parish due to availability of data on past levee failure events. The National Inventory of Levees was utilized to determine the levees within the parish, the risk level, and storage capacity of the reservoir. The following table provides an extensive list of the dams in the parish with the risk associated with each system.

*Table 2-45: Levees and Risk Associated with each in the Parish.
(Source: National Inventory of Levees)*

System	Risk	Population	Buildings	Property Value
Mississippi River West Bank – Above Morganza	Moderate	2,384	1,340	\$226 million
Mississippi River West Bank – Above Old River	High	269,628	148,852	\$22.3 billion
Mississippi River West Bank – Below Morganza	Moderate	243,744	129,113	\$20.2 billion
Morganza Floodway	Low	10	200	\$8.34 million

Vulnerable Population

There have been no reported fatalities or injuries due to dam failure in the parish.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-46: Levee Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Levee Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	1	2	1	4	2	1.85

Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Thunderstorm Wind)

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

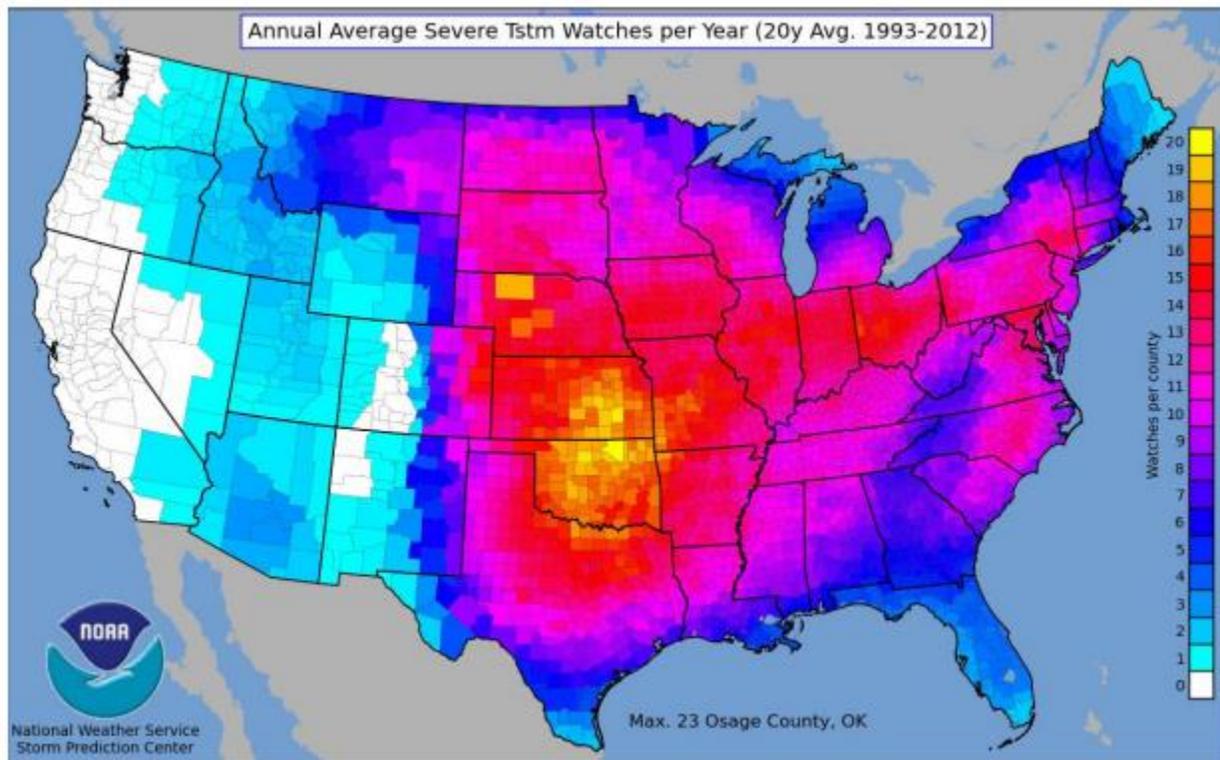


Figure 2-20: County-Level Severe Thunderstorm Watches Issued Per Year on Average.

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

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

Tornadoes and flooding hazards have been profiled individually within this report; therefore, for the purpose of thunderstorms, the sub-hazards of hail, high winds, and lightning will be profiled. Thunderstorms occur throughout the United States at all times of the year, although the types and severity of these storms vary greatly depending on a wide variety of atmospheric conditions. Severe thunderstorms occur more frequently during the late spring and early summer and late summer and early fall when extreme variations exist between ground surface temperatures and upper atmospheric temperatures.

Climate Change Impacts

The impact of climate change on thunderstorms is not well understood at this time. However, thunderstorms are complex, dynamic systems fueled by heat and moisture which can be measured with CAPE (convective available potential energy). It is predicted that CAPE will increase across the Eastern United States by the second half of the 21st century, meaning there is more energy to fuel severe thunderstorms. In this same time frame, there would be a small decrease in vertical wind shear, which helps produce long-lived severe storms. However, the increase in energy outweighs the decreasing shear to produce a net increase in environmental favorability for severe thunderstorms by the end of the

century. Some climate models maintained by the Goddard Institute for Space Studies indicate that the number of severe thunderstorms will not change much, but the severe storms that do occur would have stronger winds and more intense precipitation.

Climate change is influencing the frequency and severity of thunderstorms, resulting in significant impacts on infrastructure and vulnerable populations. As global temperatures rise, the atmosphere becomes more energized, leading to an increase in the intensity of thunderstorm activity. Thunderstorms bring heavy rainfall, strong winds, hail, and lightning, all of which can cause substantial damage to various types of infrastructure.

One of the most significant impacts of thunderstorms on infrastructure is the damage to power and communication lines. Strong winds and lightning strikes can lead to power outages, disrupting essential services and communication networks. This can have severe consequences for communities that rely on electricity for medical equipment, communication, and daily living. Additionally, damage to power infrastructure can result in economic losses due to business interruptions and increased repair costs.

Furthermore, heavy rainfall associated with thunderstorms can lead to flash flooding, overwhelming stormwater drainage systems and causing road and bridge damage. This not only disrupts transportation networks but also poses a safety hazard for motorists and pedestrians. Flooded roads can isolate communities and hinder emergency response efforts, leaving vulnerable populations at higher risk during and after thunderstorm events.

Vulnerable populations, such as low-income communities and the elderly, often lack access to resources and live in areas with inadequate infrastructure. They are disproportionately affected by the impacts of thunderstorms. For instance, substandard housing in flood-prone regions can suffer severe damage during storms, displacing already marginalized individuals and families. The elderly and people with limited mobility may face difficulties evacuating during severe weather events, putting their lives at risk.

Moreover, thunderstorms can lead to an increase in lightning-related accidents and wildfires. Lightning strikes can cause fires that spread rapidly, threatening communities and posing additional risks to vulnerable populations living in areas prone to wildfires. These events not only endanger lives but also strain emergency response resources and increase the financial burden on affected communities.

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning thunderstorms, several measures are crucial. Investment in resilient infrastructure, such as strengthening power grids and stormwater drainage systems, can help mitigate damage and improve response capabilities. Additionally, raising awareness and providing resources to vulnerable communities can enhance preparedness and evacuation plans. Climate change mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are also essential in curbing the intensification of thunderstorms, ultimately safeguarding both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the adverse effects of these severe weather events.

Hail Profile

Hailstorms are severe thunderstorms in which balls or chunks of ice fall along with rain. Hailstorm densities and reports vary spatially across Louisiana. Hail initially develops in the upper atmosphere as ice crystals that are bounced about by high-velocity updraft winds. The ice crystals grow through deposition of water vapor onto their surface. They then fall partially to a level in the cloud where the temperature exceeds the freezing point, melt partially, and then get caught in another updraft whereupon re-freezing and deposition grows another concentric layer of ice. After several trips up and down the

cloud, they develop enough weight to fall. The size of hailstones varies depending on the severity and size of the thunderstorm. Higher surface temperatures generally mean stronger updrafts, which allow more massive hailstones to be supported by updrafts, leaving them suspended longer. This longer suspension time results in larger hailstone sizes. The tables on the next page display the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale, along with a spectrum of hailstone diameters and their everyday equivalents.

Table 2-47: 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 2-48: 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.

Lightning Profile

Lightning is defined by the National Weather Service as any and all of the various forms of visible electrical discharge caused by thunderstorms. Thunderstorms and lightning are usually (but not always) accompanied by rain. Cloud-to-ground lightning can kill or injure people by direct or indirect means. Objects can be struck directly, which may result in an explosion, burn, or total destruction. Damage may also be indirect which occurs when the current passes through or near an object.

Intra-cloud lightning is the most common type of discharge. This occurs between oppositely charged centers within the same cloud. Usually it transpires inside the cloud and looks from the outside of the cloud like a diffuse brightening that flickers. However, the flash may exit the boundary of the cloud, and a bright channel, similar to a cloud-to-ground flash, can be visible for many miles.

Cloud-to-ground lightning is the most damaging and dangerous type of lightning, though it is also less common. Most flashes originate near the lower-negative charged center and deliver negative charge to the earth. However, a large minority of flashes carry a positive charge to earth. These positive flashes often occur during the dissipating stage of a thunderstorm. Positive flashes are also more common as a percentage of total ground strikes during the winter months. This type of lightning is particularly dangerous for several reasons. It frequently strikes away from the rain core, either ahead or behind the thunderstorm. It can strike five to ten miles from the storm in areas that most people do not consider a threat. Positive lightning also has a longer duration, so fires are more easily ignited. When positive lightning strikes, it usually carries a high peak electrical current, which can potentially result in greater damage.

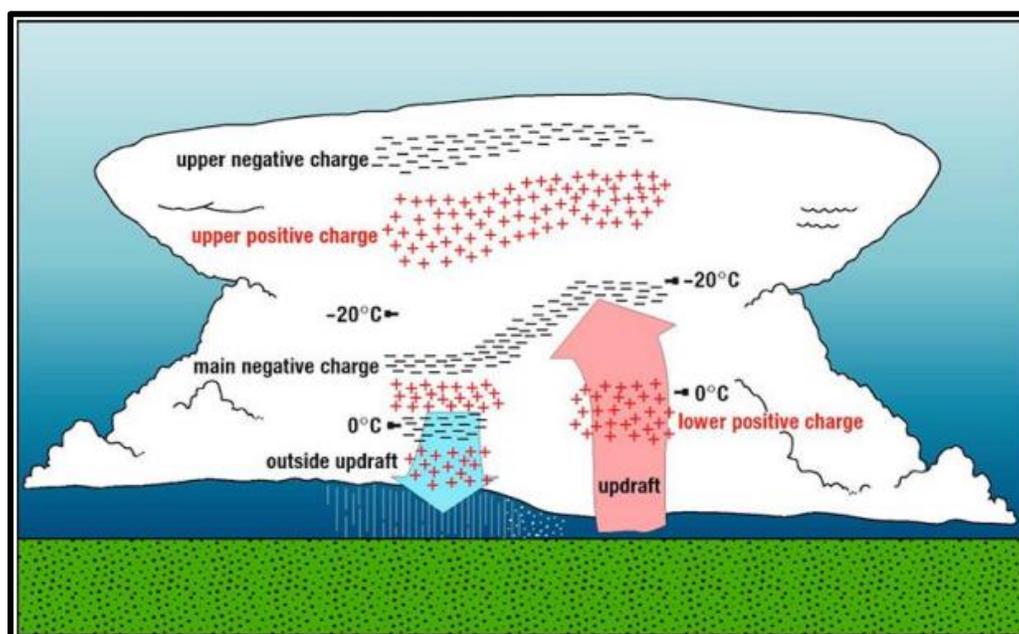


Figure 2-21: Charge Distribution in a Typical Storm Cloud.
(Source: The National Severe Storms Laboratory)

Lightning continues to be one of the top three storm-related killers in the United States per FEMA, but if not fatal it also has the ability to cause negative long-term health effects to the individual that is struck. The table below outlines the lightning activity level and intensity scale:

Table 2-49: 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	

Thunderstorm Wind Profile

In general, high winds occur in a number of different ways, with and without thunderstorms. Similar to hailstorms (and often associated with the same storm), high wind damage densities and reports resulting from severe thunderstorms vary spatially across Louisiana. The only high winds of present concern from the following table 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 Louisiana. Nor’easters are cyclonic low-pressure systems that have a minimal impact if any on Louisiana while hurricane winds have a significant impact on the state due to its location.

*Table 2-50: High Winds Categorized by Source.
(Source: Making Critical Facilities Safe from High Wind, FEMA)*

High Wind Type	Description
Straight-Line Winds	Wind blowing in straight line; usually associated with intense low-pressure area
Downslope Winds	Wind blowing down a slope; associated with temperature/pressure gradients
Thunderstorm Winds	Wind blowing due to thunderstorms, and thus associated with temperature and pressure gradients
Downbursts	Sudden wind blowing down due to downdraft in a thunderstorm; spreads out horizontally at the ground, possible forming horizontal vortex rings around the downdraft.
Northeast (Nor’easter) Winds	Wind blowing due to cyclonic storm off the east coast of North America; associated with temperature/pressure gradients between the Atlantic Ocean and land
Hurricane Winds	Wind blowing in spirals, converging with increasing speed toward eye; associated with temperature and pressure gradients between the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and land
Tornado Winds	Violently rotating column of air from base of thunderstorm to the ground with rapidly decreasing winds at greater distances from center; associated with extreme temperature gradient

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, increased vulnerability to fire, food spoilage, and other losses that might be sustained by a loss of power. The following table presents the Beaufort Wind Scale, first developed in 1805 by Sir Francis Beaufort, which aids in determining relative force and wind speed based on the appearance of wind effects:

*Table 2-51: Beaufort Wind Scale.
(Source: NOAA’s SPC)*

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

Hail Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Because hailstorms are a climatological based occurrence that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area is at risk from hailstorms. The worst-case scenario for hailstorms is hail up to 1.75 inches in diameter.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 29 hail occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2017, there have been three hail occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-52: Historical Hail Occurrences in the Parish since the 2017 Update.

Date	Magnitude (inches)	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
April 2, 2017	1	\$0	\$0	0
April 18, 2020	1	\$0	\$0	0
April 23, 2020	1.5	\$0	\$0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for hail occurrences in the parish is 1.07 (100% annual probability) or approximately 1 to 2 hail occurrences every year. The following figures display the density of hailstorm events and an overview of hailstorm size based on location.

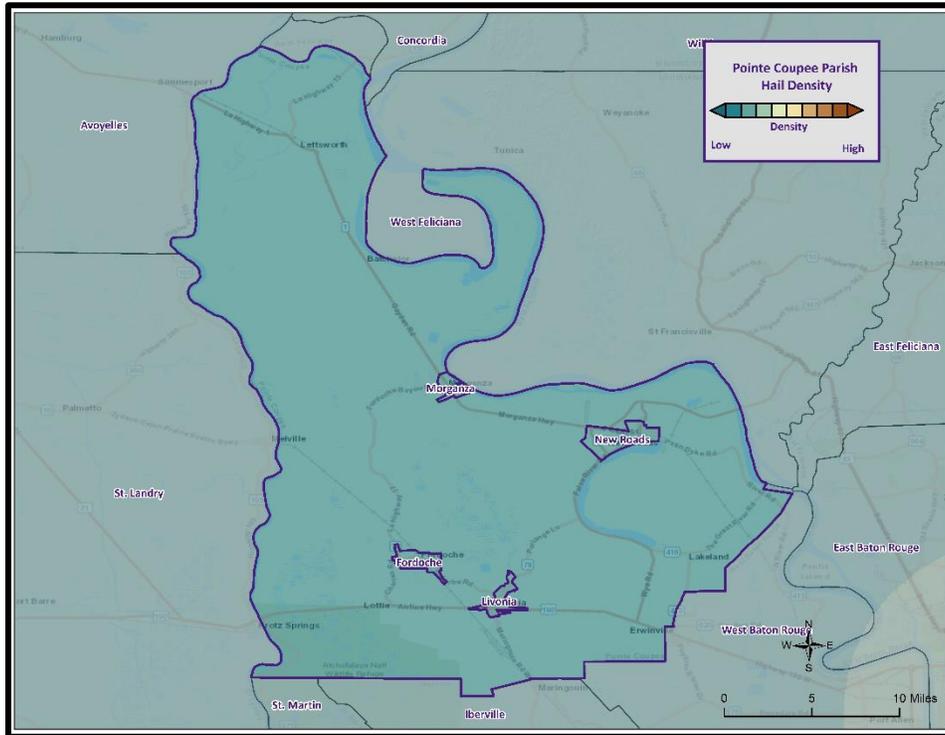


Figure 2-22: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2022.

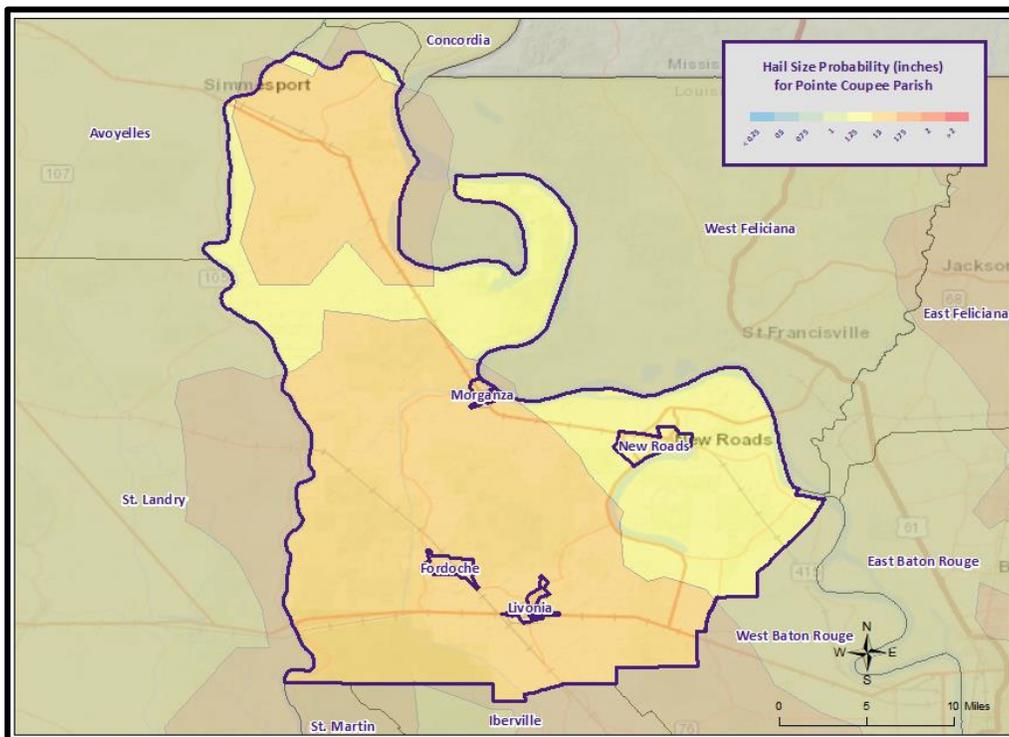


Figure 2-23: Hail Size Probability in Inches for the Parish.

Lightning Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Because lightning strikes are a climatological based occurrence that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area is at risk from lightning strikes. The worst-case scenario for lightning incidents is a lightning activity level of 4 which is approximately 16 to 25 lightning strikes every 15 minutes.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced four lightning occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2017, there have been no significant lightning occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for lightning occurrences in the parish is 0.15 (15% annual probability) or approximately 1 lightning occurrence every 6 to 7 years.

Thunderstorm Wind Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Because thunderstorm winds are a climatological-based occurrence that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area is at risk from thunderstorm wind. The worst-case scenario for thunderstorm wind occurrences is hail wind speeds of approximately 75 mph.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 96 thunderstorm wind occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2017, there have been seven thunderstorm wind occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-53: Historical Thunderstorm Wind Occurrences in the Parish since the 2017 Update.

Date	Magnitude (mph)	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
January 2, 2017	69	\$0	\$0	0	1
January 2, 2017	58	\$0	\$0	0	0
March 29, 2017	63	\$0	\$0	0	0
April 3, 2018	60	\$0	\$0	0	0
April 23, 2020	60	\$20,000	\$0	0	0
April 10, 2021	58	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
May 25, 2022	58	\$0	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for thunderstorm wind occurrences in the parish is 3.55 (100% annual probability) or approximately 3 to 4 thunderstorm wind occurrences every year. The figure on the next page displays the thunderstorm wind speed probability for the parish.

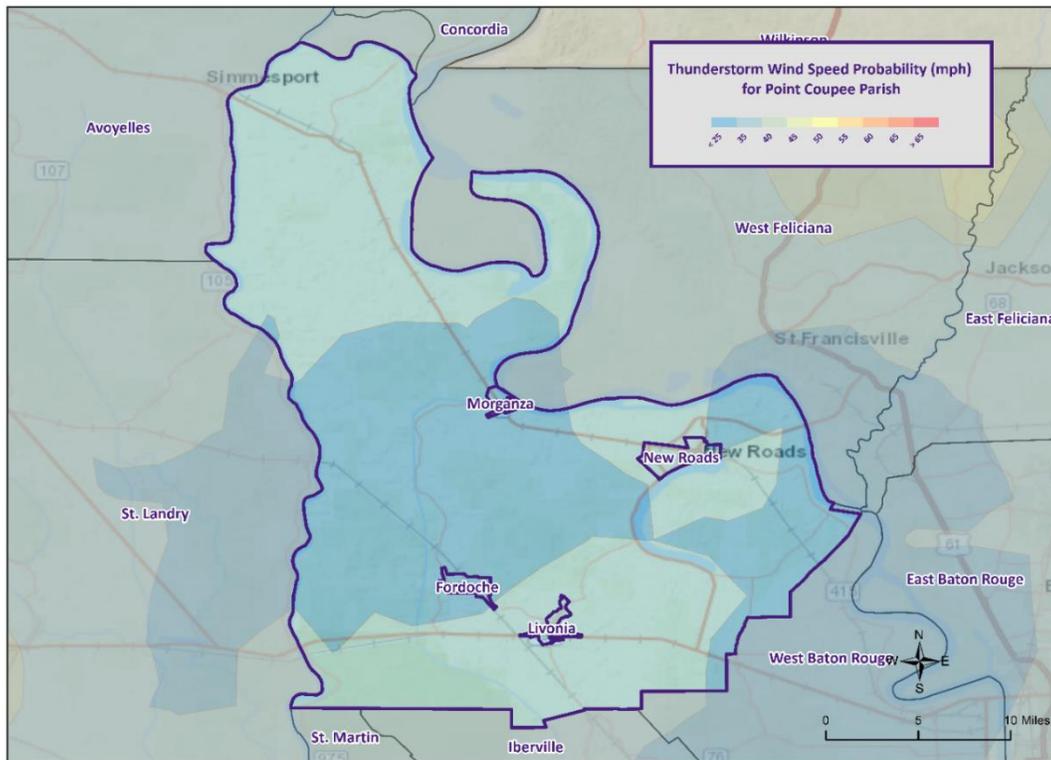


Figure 2-24: Thunderstorm High Wind Speed Probability in Miles Per Hour for the Parish.

Hail Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for hail.

Table 2-54: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Hail Occurrences for the Parish. (Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been 29 significant hail events that have resulted in property damages according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled approximately \$1,000. 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 - 2021). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$32 and \$34 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Pointe Coupee Parish:

Table 2-55: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Hail Damage.

Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	Fordoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads
\$21	\$1	\$2	\$1	\$7

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of hail.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-56: Hail Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Hail Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	2	3	3	1	2.45

Lightning Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for lightning.

Table 2-57: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Lightning Occurrences for the Parish. (Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been four 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 \$28,000. 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 - 2021). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$903 and \$7,000 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Point Coupee Parish:

Table 2-58: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Lightning Damage.

Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	Fordoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads
\$576	\$40	\$63	\$27	\$198

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported fatalities or injuries as a result of lightning.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-59: Lightning Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Lightning Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	2	2	3	1	2.25

Thunderstorm Wind Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for thunderstorm wind.

Table 2-60: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Thunderstorm Wind Occurrences for the Parish. (Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Very Low	Very Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been 96 significant wind events that have resulted in property damage according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with this storm totaled approximately \$428,550. To estimate the potential losses of a wind event on an annual basis, the total damage 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 \$13,824 and \$4,464 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Point Coupee Parish:

Table 2-61: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Thunderstorm Wind Damage.

Unincorporated Pointe Coupee (35.9%)	Fordoche (2.8%)	Livonia (50.5%)	Morganza (6.6%)	New Roads (4.3%)
\$8,822	\$606	\$960	\$406	\$3,029

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of thunderstorm winds.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-62: Thunderstorm Wind Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Thunderstorm Wind Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	4	2	3	3	1	2.7

Tornadoes

Profile

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

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed; wind speed is then derived and estimated. This contrasts with the Saffir-Simpson scale used for hurricane classification, which is based on measured wind speed. The following table shows the EF scale in comparison with the original 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 2-63: 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 2-64: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale.

Scale	Typical Damage
F0/EF0	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.
F1/EF1	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
F2/EF2	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
F3/EF3	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn of well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in Brusly 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.

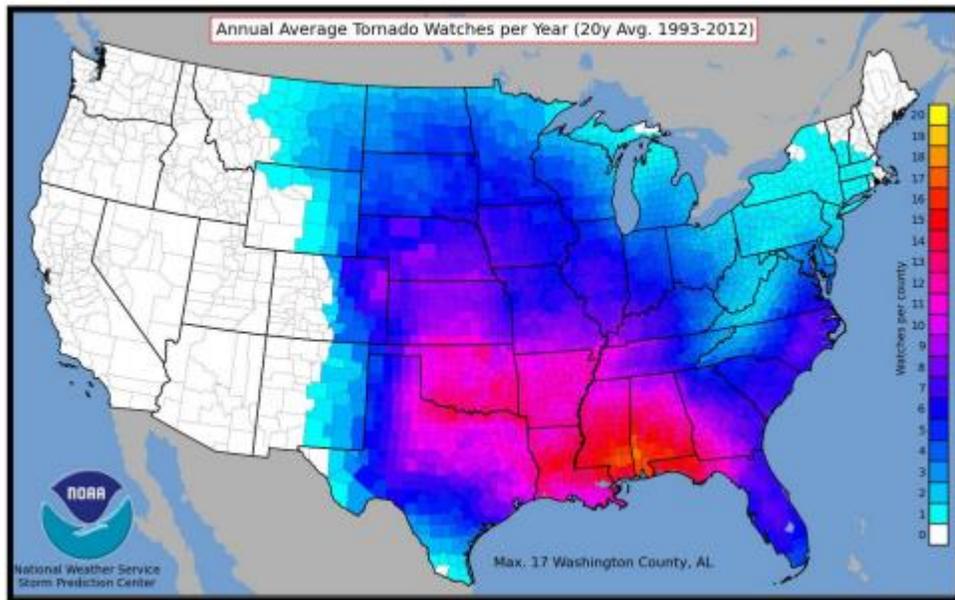


Figure 2-25: County-Level Tornado Watches Issued Per Year on Average. (Source: NOAA SPC)

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

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

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.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Tornadoes occur sporadically throughout the parish and the occurrence of a tornado in the parish is highly unpredictable making it impossible to forecast the exact time and locations of when a tornado will touch down or the path it will take. Because of this, the entire planning area is considered equally at risk for a tornadic incident. The worst-cast scenario of a tornado occurrence is an EF3 tornado.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced eight tornado occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2017, there have been two tornado occurrence within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-65: Historical Tornado Occurrences in the Parish since the 2017 Update.

Date	Location	Magnitude	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
4/30/2017	LIVONIA	EF1	\$0	\$0	0	0
1/24/2023	PATIN	EF1	\$113,000	\$0	0	3

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for tornado occurrences in the parish is 0.30 (30% annual probability) or approximately 1 tornado occurrence every 3 to 4 years. The following figure displays the tornado density for the parish.

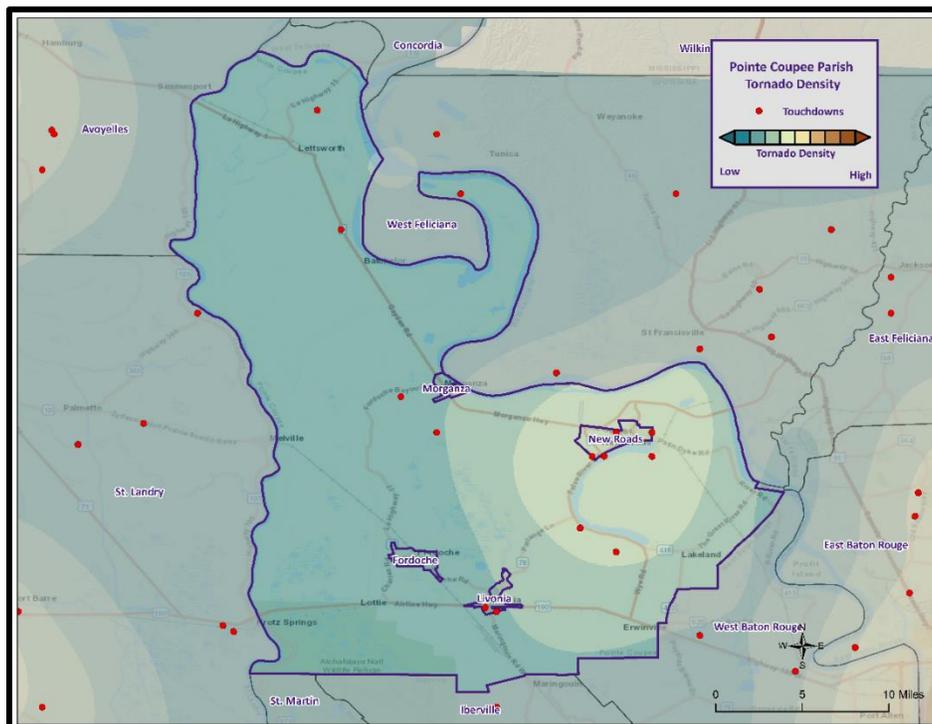


Figure 2-26: Location and Density of Tornadoes to Touchdown in the Parish (Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

Climate Change Impacts

Similar to thunderstorms, the impacts of climate change on the occurrence and strength of tornadoes is not well understood at this time, but is an area of ongoing research. While only about 1% of thunderstorms will produce a tornado, preliminary research and climate models indicate that the environmental suitability for severe thunderstorms, and therefore tornadoes, could increase over the Eastern United States by the end of the century.

Climate change is contributing to the increasing frequency and intensity of tornadoes, leading to significant impacts on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations. As global temperatures rise, the atmosphere becomes more unstable, creating conditions favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. Tornadoes are powerful and destructive, capable of causing widespread damage to various types of infrastructure.

One of the most significant impacts of tornadoes on infrastructure is the destruction of buildings and critical facilities. Tornadoes can flatten homes, schools, hospitals, and businesses, leaving communities devastated and in need of urgent assistance. The damage to infrastructure disrupts essential services, such as electricity, water supply, and communication networks, exacerbating the challenges faced by affected communities during recovery and rebuilding efforts.

Vulnerable populations are particularly at-risk during tornadoes. Low-income communities often live in substandard housing and lack access to proper storm shelters, leaving them more exposed to the destructive forces of tornadoes. Furthermore, elderly individuals and people with disabilities may struggle to seek shelter and escape the path of these fast-moving storms, increasing their vulnerability to injury or death. Tornadoes can also disproportionately affect marginalized communities due to limited access to emergency response services and resources.

Moreover, tornadoes can lead to economic hardships for vulnerable populations. Homes and properties are often uninsured or underinsured in these areas, leaving residents with significant financial burdens after tornadoes strike. As a result, vulnerable communities may face challenges in recovering and rebuilding their lives, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality.

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning tornadoes, proactive measures are essential. Building tornado-resistant infrastructure and implementing better early warning systems can help minimize the damage caused by tornadoes. For vulnerable populations, providing accessible storm shelters and ensuring access to emergency resources and support are critical to saving lives and reducing the long-term impacts of tornadoes. Additionally, climate change mitigation efforts are crucial to addressing the root causes of tornado intensification, as reducing greenhouse gas emissions can help stabilize the climate and potentially mitigate the future increase in tornado frequency and severity.

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The table on the next page provides an overview of each category at the county level for tornadoes.

Table 2-66: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Tornado Occurrences for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderately	Relatively Moderately

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been eight significant tornado occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$2,382,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2022). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$76,839 and \$297,750 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table 2-67: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Tornado Damage.

Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	Fordoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads
\$49,036	\$3,368	\$5,338	\$2,258	\$16,839

The following table presents an analysis of building exposure that are susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for the parish along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

Table 2-68: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes (\$1,000)							
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education	Mobile Homes (%)
2,820,756	462,412	122,242	24,468	73,730	23,967	27,830	20.4%

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there has been one reported injury and no fatalities as a result of tornadoes.

In accessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 20.4% of all housing in the Parish consists of manufactured housing. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in the figure on the next page.

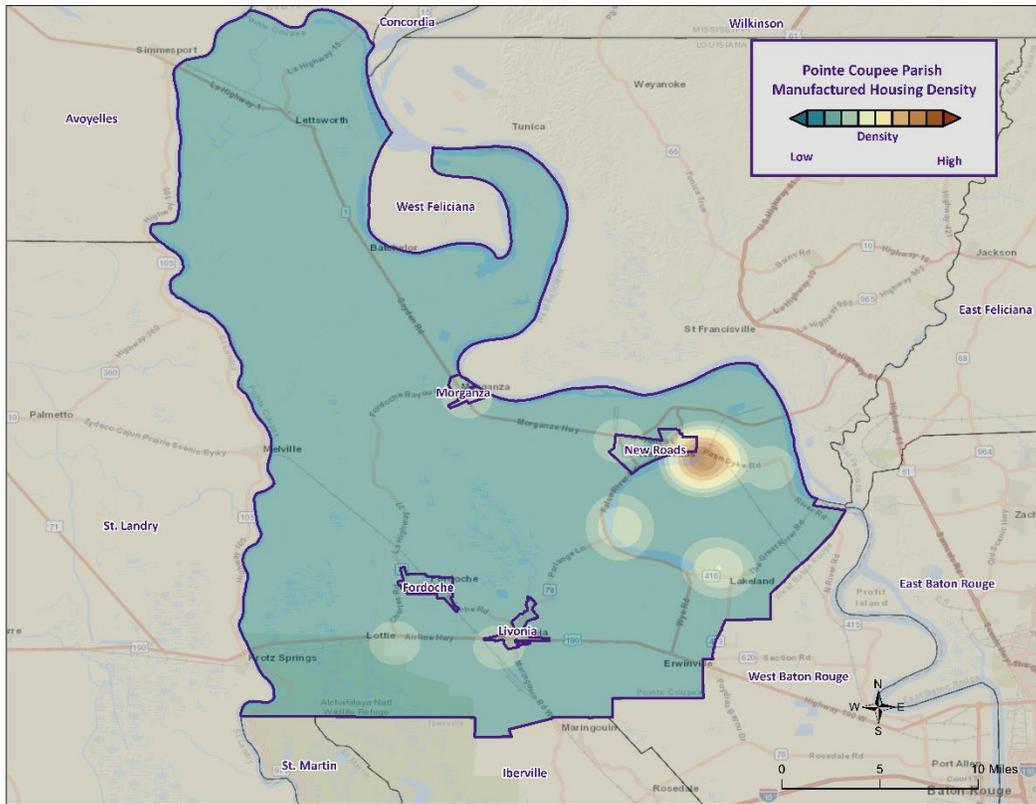


Figure 2-27: Location and Approximate Number of Units in Manufactured Housing Locations throughout the Parish.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-69: Tornado Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Tornado Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	3	2	4	3	2.95

Tropical Cyclones

Profile

Hurricanes, typhoons, and cyclones, are names for powerful tropical storms in which winds rotate around a closed circulation of low-pressure. In the Atlantic and eastern Pacific basins, they are known as hurricanes, in Asia (western Pacific) they are known as typhoons, and in Australia they are called cyclones. In the Northern Hemisphere, hurricane winds rotate in a counter-clockwise direction (clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere). The key energy source for a hurricane is the release of latent heat energy from condensation.

This energy is found where there is a deep layer of warm water to fuel the system. Conditions for hurricane formation include warm waters, rotational force from the earth’s spin (Coriolis Effect), and the absence of vertical wind shear (stability in the lower atmosphere). Tropical disturbances that affect North America typically originate off the west coast of Africa. If the tropical disturbance lowers in pressure and starts to rotate around a low pressure center, it may turn into a tropical depression. Barometric pressure (measured in millibars or inches) continues to fall in the center as these storm systems develop in intensity. When sustained wind speeds reach 39 mph, the system becomes a tropical storm and is given a name by the National Hurricane Center. When sustained wind speeds reach 74 mph, it becomes a hurricane. Hurricanes are much larger and powerful storms with an average diameter of 350 miles. The start of the official Atlantic hurricane season is June 1st and ends November 30th. Peak hurricane season is August and September in the Northern Hemisphere, when water temperatures and evaporation rates are greatest. Associated with these storms are damaging winds, heavy precipitation, and tornadoes. Coastal areas are also vulnerable to storm surge, wind-driven waves, and tidal flooding, which can cause more destruction than cyclone winds.

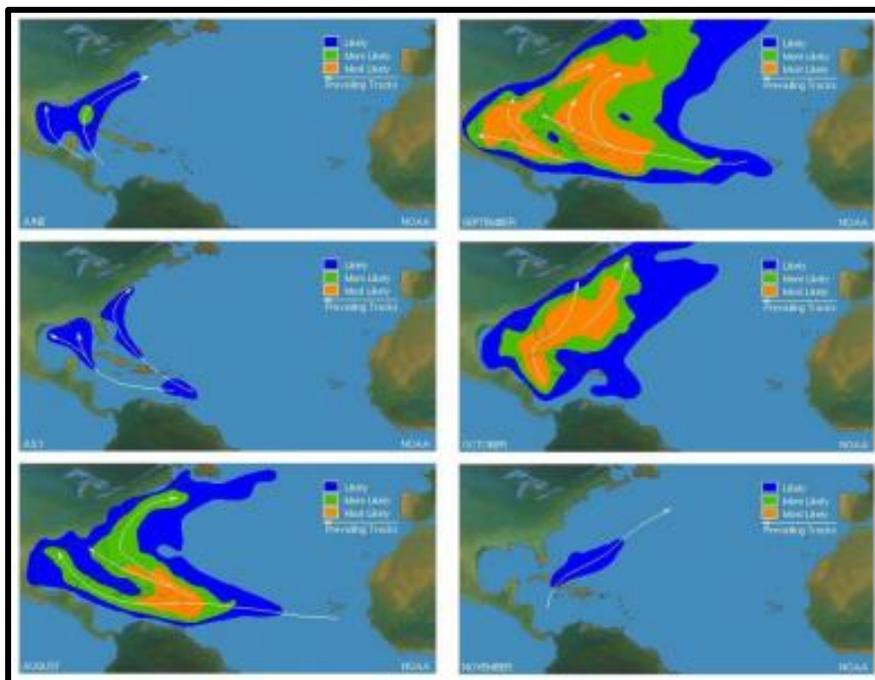


Figure 2-28: Areas of Likely Tropical Cyclone Formation and Tracking.
 (Source: NOAA NHC)

Hurricane intensity is classified by the Saffir-Simpson Scale, which categorizes hurricane intensity based upon maximum sustained wind speeds on a scale of one to five, with five being the most intense. Typically, higher category hurricanes have lower pressure and greater storm surge. Categories three, four, and five are classified as “major” hurricanes, and while hurricanes within this range comprise only 20 percent of total landfalls, they account for over 70 percent of the damage incurred in the United States. Hurricane (Category 1 or higher) return periods are shown the following figure:

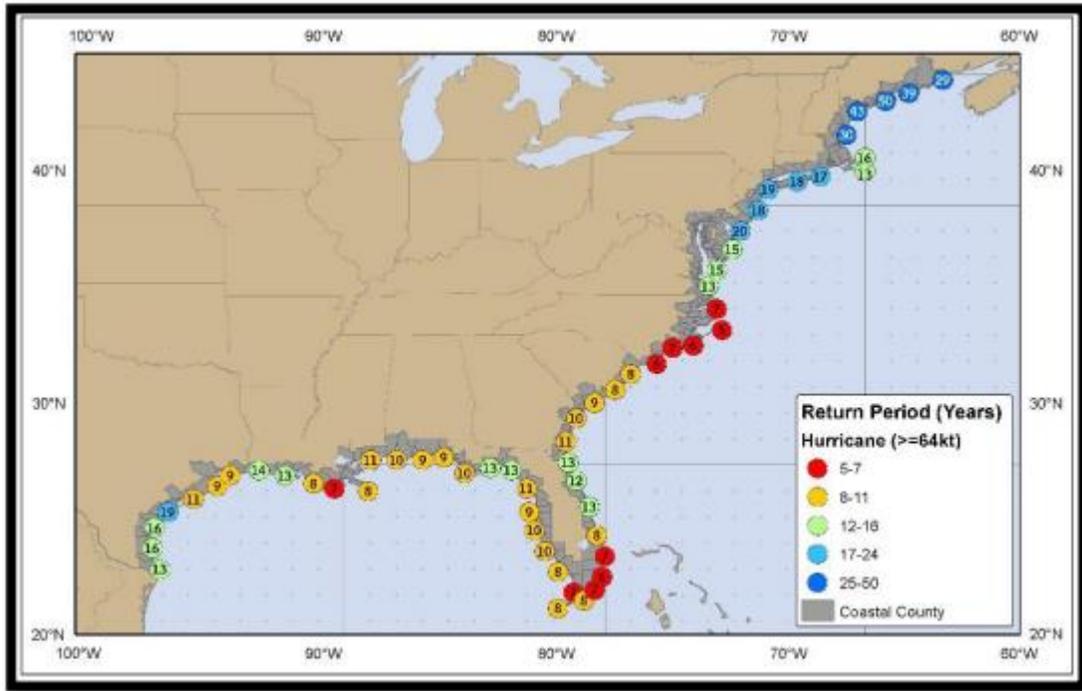


Figure 2-29: Hurricane Return Periods for the Atlantic Basin (USA).
(Source: NOAA NHC)

Table 2-70: 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.

Storm surge is elevated water level that is pushed towards the shore by the force of strong winds that result in the piling up of water. The advancing surge combines with the normal tides, which in extreme cases can increase the normal water height over 20 feet. The storm surge arrives ahead of the storm’s actual landfall and the more intense the hurricane is, the sooner the surge arrives. Water rise can be very rapid and can move far inland, posing a serious threat to those who have not yet evacuated flood-prone

areas. Debris carried by the waves can also contribute to the devastation. As the storm approaches shore, the greatest storm surge will be to the north of the hurricane eye, in the right-front quadrant of the direction in which the hurricane is moving. Such a surge of high water topped by waves driven by hurricane force winds can be devastating to coastal regions, causing severe beach erosion and property damage along the immediate coast. Storm surge heights, and associated waves, are dependent upon the shape of the continental shelf (narrow or wide) and the depth of the ocean bottom (bathymetry). A narrow shelf, or one that drops steeply from the shoreline and subsequently produces deep water close to the shoreline, tends to produce a lower surge but higher and more powerful storm waves. While disassociated with the Saffir-Simpson Scale, storm surge remains the leading killer of residents along immediate coastal areas. Researchers at the Southern Regional Climate Center have indicated that hurricane strength at approximately 12-18 hours prior to landfall is a better indicator of storm surge strength (compared to wind speeds at landfall).

Many other 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.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Tropical cyclones typically impact multiple regions and not one specific jurisdiction or campus. Because of this, all of the planning area is susceptible to the effects of tropical cyclones. Tropical cyclones are the single biggest threat to all of South 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 parish planning area. The worst-case scenario for a tropical cyclone event in the parish is a Category 4 Hurricane.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 10 tropical cyclone occurrences between the years 2002 and 2022. Since the last update in 2017, there have been three tropical cyclone occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-71: Historical Tropical Cyclone Occurrences in the Parish since the 2017 Update.

Date	Magnitude	Name	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
2019	Tropical Storm	Barry	\$0	\$0	0	0
2020	Tropical Storm	Delta	\$10,000,000	\$0	0	0
2021	Hurricane	Ida	\$250,000,000	\$0	0	0

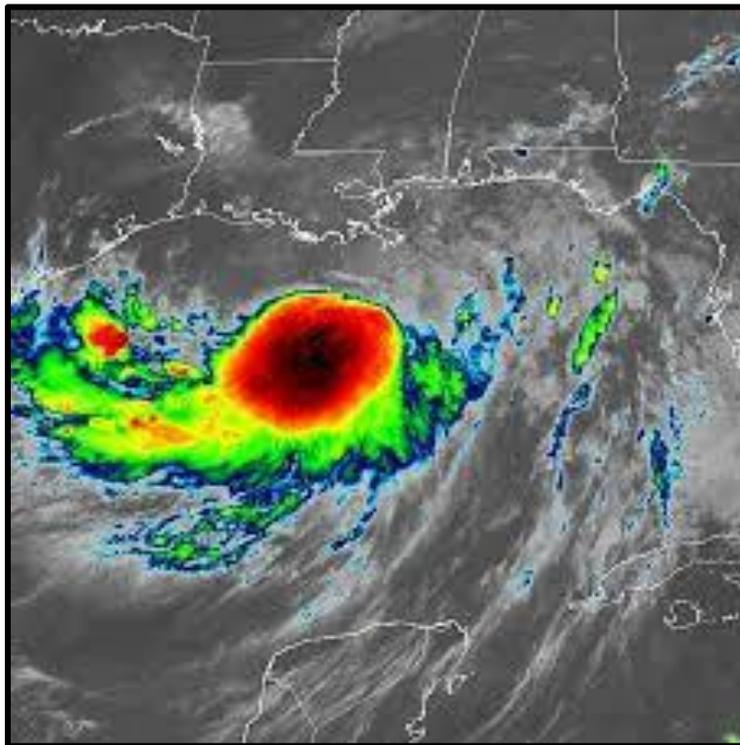
Tropical Storm Barry (2019)

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-Morganza 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 Livonia 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 Livonia 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.



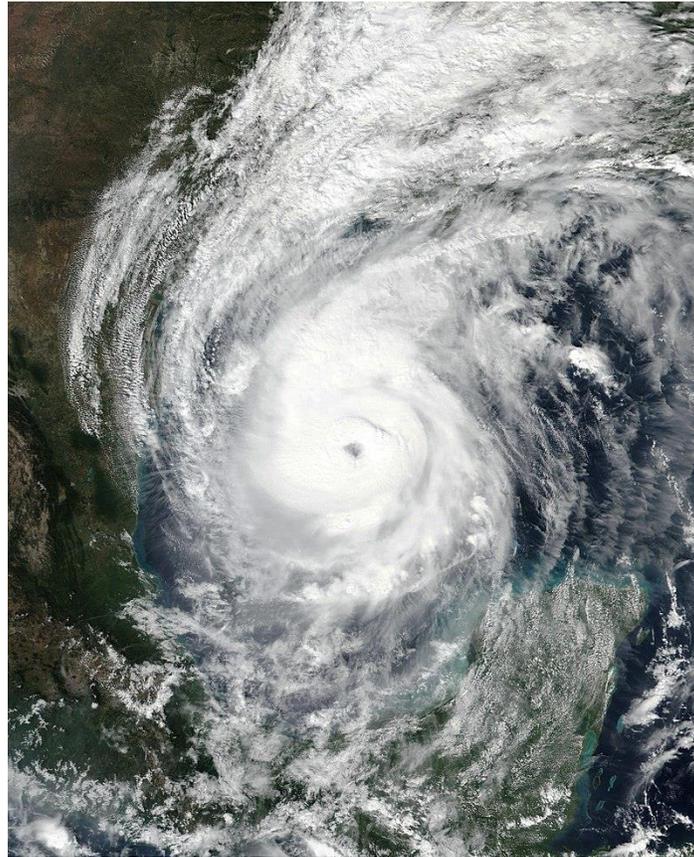
*Figure 2-30: Hurricane Barry Rain Bands in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

In Point Coupee Parish, occasional tropical storm force wind gusts caused isolated power outages and downed a few trees. The highest wind gusts recorded at KAEX was 34 knots.

Tropical Storm Delta (2020)

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

weakened to a category 1 hurricane after making its first landfall on the Yucatan Peninsula. It gradually recurved north towards the Louisiana coastline, fluctuating in intensity between category 2 and 3.



*Figure 2-31: 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 Livonia Metro. Upwards of five to 10 inches of rain fell, causing street flooding in Livonia and moderate river flooding in the region. Delta caused approximately \$100 million worth of damage across southeast Louisiana. In Point Coupee Parish, Delta produced wind gusts of around 65 mph with heavy rainfall which led to numerous downed trees and power lines. Flooding was caused by 10 to 20 inches of rainfall with major flooding occurring along the Calcasieu River along Bayou Cocodrie. One drowning was reported and approximately 50 high water rescues were conducted.

[Hurricane Ida \(2021\)](#)

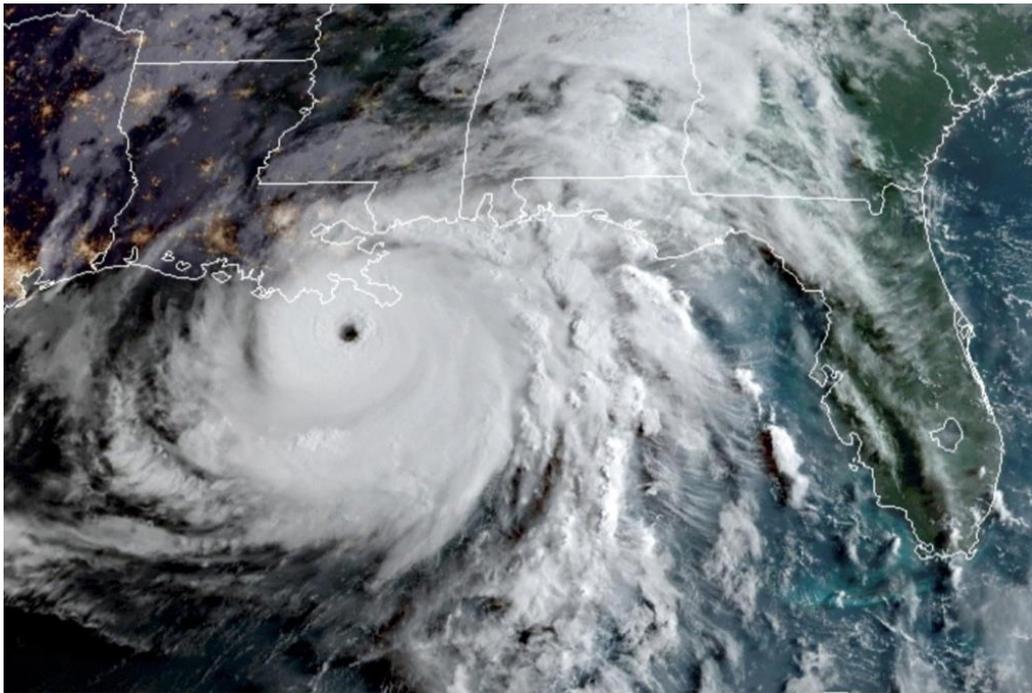
Ida formed from a combination of multiple low-latitude weather systems, starting with a tropical wave emerging from the coast of Africa on 14 August. This wave was weak and hard to track as it moved slowly westward through the monsoon trough environment over the eastern tropical Atlantic. The wave moved into the trade wind environment west of 45°W on 21 August, accompanied by an area of convection that was elongated from east to west, and this convection increased in coverage as the wave moved through

the Windward Islands on 23 August. By 24 August, the wave was near Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao, and it began to interact with a broad area of low pressure located along the northern coast of South America. This interaction resulted in a large area of pressures near or below 1006 mb by late that day, along with widespread heavy rains over portions of Venezuela. The next day, the convection became more concentrated near a vorticity maximum on the eastern side of a broad low-pressure area over the southwestern Caribbean Sea. The disturbance turned north-northwestward on 26 August on the southwestern side of the subtropical ridge, and the associated convection became better organized while the circulation became better defined. It is estimated that a tropical depression formed near 1200 UTC that day about 150 n mi southwest of Kingston, Jamaica.

The cyclone was moving north-northwestward at the time of genesis. A few hours later, it turned northwestward as it was steered by the flow on the southwestern side of the subtropical ridge, and this general motion continued for the next three days. The cyclone strengthened to a tropical storm 6 h after genesis, and slow strengthening continued as the center passed northeast of Grand Cayman Island early on 27 August. Rapid strengthening occurred after the center passed Grand Cayman, and Ida became a hurricane with 70-kt winds before the center reached the Isle of Youth, Cuba, at 1800 UTC 27 August. After crossing the Isle of Youth, the center made landfall in mainland Cuba near Playa Dayaniguas in the province of Pinar del Rio near 2325 UTC that day. Continuing northwestward, Ida's center subsequently emerged over the southeastern Gulf of Mexico between 0100–0200 UTC 28 August. Passage over land and entrainment of dry air into the hurricane's southwestern quadrant halted intensification as Ida crossed Cuba, and little change in strength occurred during the first several hours after the hurricane reached the Gulf of Mexico. However, during this time microwave satellite imagery and radar data from Cuba showed the Morganza core reorganizing with the formation of a convective ring around the center. This, combined with the favorable conditions of light vertical wind shear (near 10 kt) and sea surface temperatures at or above 30°C, led to a second round of rapid strengthening that started at 1200 UTC 28 August and continued for the next 24 h. During this intensification phase, the maximum winds increased from 70 kt to 90 kt in the first 12 h, and then from 90 kt a peak of 130 kt in the next 12 h. Additionally, the Morganza pressure fell from 986 to 929 mb. By the end of this rapid intensification period, Ida had moved northwestward to a position not far southwest of the Mouth of the Mississippi River. A continued northwestward motion brought the 15-n-mi-wide eye to the Louisiana coast at Port Fourchon at 1655 UTC 29 August. The maximum winds at landfall were 130 kt – category 4 on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale – and the Morganza pressure was near 931 mb. As best as can be determined, the 130-kt landfall intensity is equal to that of Hurricane Laura of August 2020 and the Last Island Hurricane of August 1856, with these three category 4 storms tied for the strongest on record to make landfall in Louisiana west of the Mouth of the Mississippi River.

Shortly after landfall, Ida turned north-northwestward, and this motion brought the eye across southeastern Louisiana between Houma and New Orleans. A continued north-northwestward motion early on 30 August brought the center just west of LaPlace and then between Livonia and Hammond. The cyclone's intensity steadily decreased as it moved inland, and it weakened to a tropical storm before the center moved into southwestern Mississippi between 0600–1200 UTC that day. Ida then turned northeastward as it moved around the western end of the subtropical ridge, with the center passing just west of Jackson, Mississippi, around 1800 UTC. Soon thereafter, the cyclone weakened to a tropical depression as it moved into northeastern Mississippi. The system then accelerated northeastward across northwestern Alabama, Morganza and eastern Tennessee, and portions of Kentucky and Virginia before reaching southern West Virginia near 1200 UTC 1 September. Ida began extratropical transition as it

moved through the Tennessee Valley, and the system became an extratropical low as it moved over West Virginia later that day.



*Figure 2-32: Hurricane Ida in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

In Point Coupee Parish, the parish suffered mainly minor wind impacts with a few trees downed and some minor structural damage to roofs. At the peak, approximately 50% of the parish was without power.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for tropical cyclone occurrences in the parish is 0.48 (48% annual probability) or approximately 1 tropical cyclone occurrence every 1 to 2 years.

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change has the potential to alter the prevalence and severity of extreme incidents such as tropical cyclones. Louisiana is expected to experience more days with temperatures above 95°F this century which means an increase in sea surface and ambient temperatures, alterations in the hydrological cycle, and an increase in sea level which collectively may increase the frequency of large storm incidents and impacts. Research indicates that the warming climate will increase the frequency of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes but decrease the frequency of less severe tropical cyclone incidents by the end of the century. This increase in the frequency of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes will lead to an increase in damage to the built environment and increased negative effects on the economy and ecosystem.

Climate change is amplifying the impacts of tropical cyclones on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations, making them more frequent and severe. As ocean temperatures rise due to global warming, tropical cyclones have access to greater energy, leading to stronger and more destructive storms. The intensification of cyclones poses significant risks to infrastructure located in coastal regions.

One of the primary impacts of tropical cyclones on infrastructure is the damage caused by strong winds and storm surges. Cyclones can rip apart buildings, topple power lines, and uproot trees, leading to

widespread destruction of homes, businesses, and public facilities. Coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to storm surges, which can inundate low-lying regions and cause severe flooding, damaging roads, bridges, and critical lifeline infrastructure such as water and sewage systems.

Vulnerable populations face disproportionate risks during tropical cyclones, especially in low-lying coastal communities. People with limited mobility, the elderly, and low-income households often lack resources and access to evacuation options, making them more susceptible to the devastating impacts of cyclones. Displacement, property damage, and loss of livelihoods are common consequences for vulnerable populations affected by cyclones, exacerbating existing social inequalities and pushing them further into hardship.

Moreover, tropical cyclones can have long-lasting effects on the mental and physical health of vulnerable populations. The trauma caused by experiencing such extreme weather events can lead to long-term psychological distress. Lack of access to healthcare and resources after cyclones can also result in a higher risk of waterborne diseases and malnutrition for vulnerable communities.

To mitigate the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning tropical cyclones, several actions are crucial. Investing in more resilient infrastructure that can withstand stronger storms and higher storm surges is essential to minimize damage and ensure the continuity of critical services. Enhancing early warning systems and evacuation plans can save lives and improve the preparedness of vulnerable populations. Additionally, providing social safety nets and support to vulnerable communities can aid in their recovery and reduce the long-term impacts of cyclones on their well-being. Mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions is also vital to curbing the intensification of tropical cyclones and protecting both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from their devastating effects.

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for tropical cyclones.

*Table 2-72: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Tropical Cyclone Occurrences for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

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

*Table 2-73: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	\$953,894
Fordoche	\$1,511,556
Livonia	\$639,424
Morganza	\$4,768,424
New Roads	\$953,894
Total	\$21,759,274

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

*Table 2-74: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	\$13,885,976	\$2,208,190,000	0.6%
Fordoche	\$953,894	\$95,886,000	1.0%
Livonia	\$1,511,556	\$195,501,000	0.8%
Morganza	\$639,424	\$77,562,000	0.8%
New Roads	\$4,768,424	\$978,266,000	0.5%

Based on the Hazus Hurricane Model, estimated total losses for the parish and the jurisdictions ranged from 0.5% to 1% 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 the parish by sector are listed in the tables on the following pages.

Table 2-75: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Area of the Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$65,840
Commercial	\$639,557
Government	\$15,218
Industrial	\$75,689
Religious / Non-Profit	\$48,423
Residential	\$17,793,686
Schools	\$15,987
Total	\$13,885,976

Table 2-76: Estimated Losses in Fardoche for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Fardoche	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$3,367
Commercial	\$32,704
Government	\$778
Industrial	\$3,870
Religious / Non-Profit	\$2,476
Residential	\$909,882
Schools	\$818
Total	\$953,894

Table 2-77: Estimated Losses in Livonia for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Livonia	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$5,335
Commercial	\$51,823
Government	\$1,233
Industrial	\$6,133
Religious / Non-Profit	\$3,924
Residential	\$1,441,812
Schools	\$1,295
Total	\$1,511,556

Table 2-78: Estimated Losses in Morganza for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Morganza	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$2,257
Commercial	\$21,922
Government	\$522
Industrial	\$2,594
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,660
Residential	\$609,921
Schools	\$548
Total	\$639,424

Table 2-79: Estimated Losses in New Roads for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

New Roads	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$16,830
Commercial	\$163,483
Government	\$3,890
Industrial	\$19,348
Religious / Non-Profit	\$12,378
Residential	\$4,548,408
Schools	\$4,087
Total	\$4,768,424

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

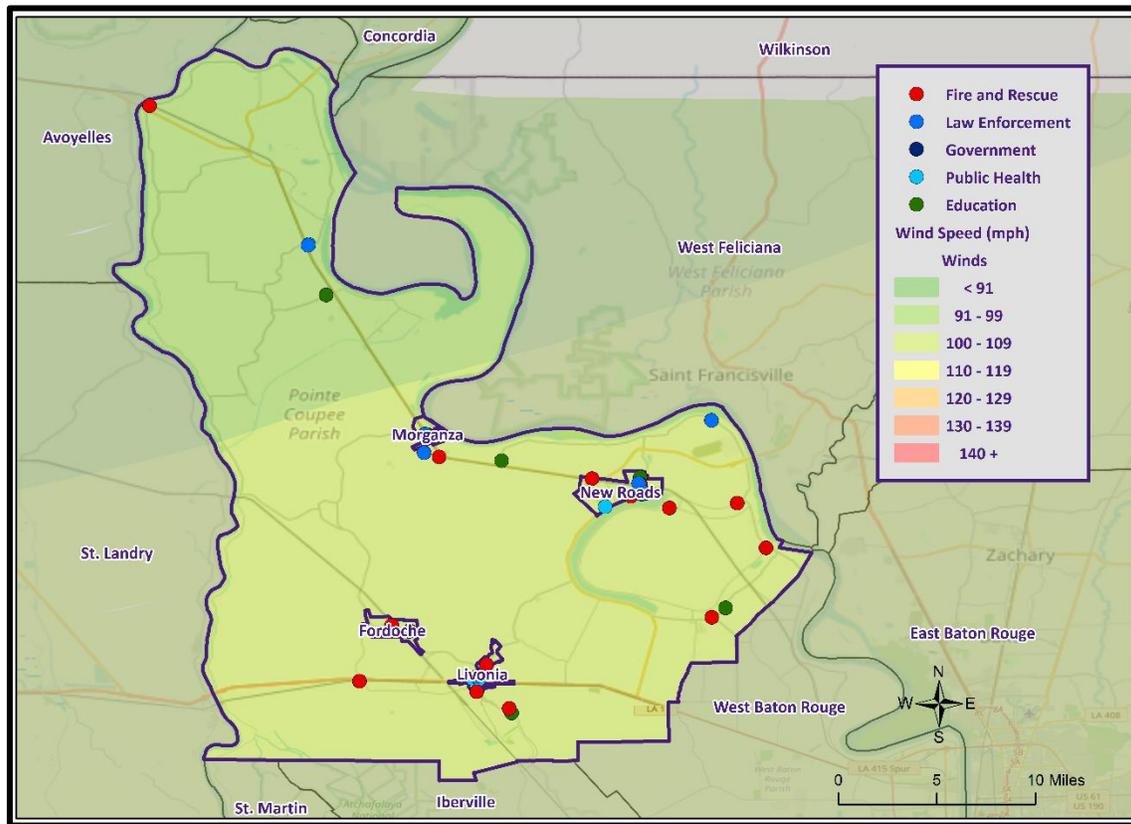


Figure 2-33: Winds Zones for the Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

Vulnerable Population

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

Table 2-80: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in Pointe Coupee Parish (Source: Hazus)

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Unincorporated Pointe Coupee Parish	13,247	13,247	100%
Fordoche	910	910	100%
Livonia	1,442	1,442	100%
Morganza	610	610	100%
New Roads	4,549	4,549	100%
Total	20,758	20,758	100%

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

Table 2-81: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Area of the Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Pointe Coupee Parish		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	13,247	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	782	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	2,928	22.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	2,742	20.7%
White	7,908	59.7%
Minority	5,339	40.3%

Table 2-82: Vulnerable Populations in Fordoche for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus)

Fordoche		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	910	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	90	9.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	247	27.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	271	29.8%
White	791	86.9%
Minority	119	13.1%

Table 2-83: Vulnerable Populations in Livonia for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus)

Livonia		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,442	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	75	5.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	326	22.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	157	10.9%
White	1,300	90.2%
Minority	142	9.9%

Table 2-84: Vulnerable Populations in Morganza for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Morganza		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	610	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	6	1.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	95	15.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	116	19.0%
White	316	51.8%
Minority	294	48.2%

Table 2-85: Vulnerable Populations in New Roads for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

New Roads		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	4,549	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	264	5.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	973	21.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	964	21.2%
White	1,765	38.8%
Minority	2,784	61.2%

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-86: Tropical Cyclone Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Tropical Cyclone Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	4	4	1	4	3.3

Winter Weather

Profile

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 Morganza, and to an even greater extent the southern parts of the state, such as Ascension Parish, have experienced the fewest severe winter events. The following table 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 2-87: 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.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

All of the parish planning area is susceptible to the effects of winter storms. The worst-case scenario for winter storms is a 2 on the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced four winter storm occurrences between the years 2002 and 2022 per the NCEI Storm Events Database. There has been one winter storm events since the 2017 update.

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
1/16/2018	A Baton Rouge television station reported 2.5 inches of snow at Morganza in Pointe Coupee Parish. New Roads reported 2 inches of snow.	\$0	\$0	1	1

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for winter storm occurrences in the parish is 0.15 (15% annual probability) or approximately 1 winter storm event every 6 to 7 years.

Climate Change Impacts

Winter weather is likely to become less frequent as the winter season decreases in length over the next century due to an increase in ambient and sea surface temperatures. By the end of the century, Louisiana is expected to experience a 5°F to 10°F increase in average ambient temperatures which will drastically

reduce the number of days below freezing and lower the chance of winter weather. Precipitation is expected to increase during the winter months.

Climate change is influencing winter weather patterns, leading to significant impacts on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations. While it may seem counterintuitive, global warming can cause more frequent and intense winter storms. The warming of the Arctic and the disruption of the polar jet stream can result in polar vortex shifts, causing freezing temperatures and extreme winter conditions in regions that typically experience milder winters.

Winter weather impacts infrastructure in various ways. Freezing temperatures can damage roads, bridges, and other transportation networks, leading to increased maintenance costs and travel disruptions. Ice and snow accumulation on power lines can cause blackouts and outages, leaving communities without electricity and heating during frigid temperatures. Water supply systems can also be affected, as frozen pipes can burst, leading to water shortages and damage to properties.

Vulnerable populations are particularly at risk during severe winter weather events. Homeless individuals may struggle to find shelter and protection from the cold, leading to an increased risk of hypothermia and frostbite. Low-income households may face difficulties in affording heating costs, potentially exposing them to unsafe living conditions. The elderly and those with limited mobility may find it challenging to access essential services and resources during snowstorms, leading to isolation and health risks.

Moreover, winter storms can have economic consequences for vulnerable populations. Closures of schools and businesses during severe weather can lead to loss of income and educational disruptions, impacting families already facing financial challenges. In regions where winter tourism is vital, extreme winter weather can affect local economies, leading to job losses and reduced economic opportunities for vulnerable communities.

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning winter weather, various measures are essential. Investing in winter-ready infrastructure, such as weather-resistant roads and insulated power lines, can help mitigate damage and improve resilience. Implementing programs to support vulnerable populations, such as providing emergency shelters, fuel assistance, and resources for winter preparedness, can protect them during extreme winter events. Climate change mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are also crucial to addressing the root causes of extreme winter weather patterns, helping to protect both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the adverse effects of winter storms in the long run.

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for winter storms.

*Table 2-88: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Winter Storm Occurrences for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been four significant winter storm occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$1,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2022). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$32 and \$250 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table 2-89: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Winter Weather Damage.

Unincorporated Pointe Coupee	Fordoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads
\$21	\$1	\$2	\$1	\$7

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported fatalities or injuries as a result of tornadoes. However, winter storms can have a significant impact the population. They can cause physical injuries and even fatalities. High winds, falling trees, and structural collapses can pose immediate risks to people’s safety during a storm. These storms can displace individuals and families from their homes, either temporarily or permanently. In cases of extensive property damage, people may be forced to evacuate or seek emergency shelter. The displacement can result in temporary homelessness or the need for long-term housing solutions.

Winter storms can disrupt critical infrastructure such as transportation systems, power grids, and water supply networks. Disruption in these services could lead to health issues or the inability to access essential services that are needed to meet basic needs. This can lead to not only physical issues but psychological effects as well.

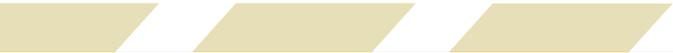
Everyone in the parish is vulnerable to the impacts of winter storms; however, they can have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations exacerbating existing social, economic, and health disparities. Vulnerable populations, including low-income individuals, the homeless, and those living in standardized housing, are often more susceptible to the effects of winter storms.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-90: Winter Storm Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Winter Storm Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	2	2	4	2	2.55

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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, Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee 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						
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.						
	Pointe Coupee Parish	Fortdoche	Lwona	Morganza	New Roads	Comments
Plans	Yes / No					
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	No	No	No	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	No	No	No	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No					
Building Code	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No					
Zoning Ordinance	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	No	No	No	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	FBHM	FBHM	FBHM	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	No	No	No	No	
Other	No	No	No	No	No	

All jurisdictions within the Pointe Coupee 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

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

As of the 2023 update, Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee Parish Government is also responsible for enforcing the parish ordinances related to health and safety, property maintenance standards, and condemnation of unsafe structures.

The Pointe Coupee Parish Government meets regularly to consider any proposed ordinance changes, and to take final actions on proposed changes.

While local capabilities for mitigation can vary from community to community, the jurisdictions within the Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee Parish planning area have administrative and technical capabilities in place that may be utilized in reducing hazard impacts or implementing hazard mitigation activities. Such capabilities include staff, skillset, and tools available in the community that may be accessed to implement mitigation activities and to effectively coordinate resources. The ability to access and coordinate these resources is also important. The table on the following page shows examples of resources in place.

Table 3-2: Administration and Technical Capabilities

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

Financial capabilities are the resources that Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee 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.						
	Pointe Coupee Parish	Forchoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads	Comments
Funding Resource	Yes / No					
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	No	No	No	No	

Education and Outreach

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

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

As reflected with the above existing regulatory mechanisms, programs and resources within the parish, the jurisdictions within the Pointe Coupee Parish planning area remain committed to expanding and improving on the existing capabilities within the parish. Communities will work together along with Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee Parish.

Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

Participation in the CRS strengthens local capabilities by lowering flood insurance premiums for jurisdictions that exceed NFIP minimum requirements. As noted in the CRS Eligible Communities List effective April 1, 2023, neither Pointe Coupee Parish nor any of the incorporated jurisdictions are participants 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 April 2023, 318 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Of these communities, 41 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Jefferson Parish leads the state with a rating of Class 5, followed by three cities with a rating of Class 6: the Cities of Gretna and Kenner in Jefferson Parish and the City of Mandeville in St.

Tammany Parish. Of the top fifty Louisiana communities, in terms of total flood insurance policies held by residents, 29 participate in the CRS. The remaining 21 communities present an outreach opportunity for encouraging participation in the CRS.

The CRS provides an incentive not just to start new mitigation programs, but to keep them going. There are two requirements that “encourage” a community to implement flood mitigation activities. Once the parish has obtained a CRS rating and is a participant, the parish will receive CRS credit for this plan when it is adopted. To retain that credit, though, the parish must submit an evaluation report on progress toward implementing this plan to FEMA by October 1 of each year. That report must be made available to the media and the public. Second, the parish must annually recertify to FEMA that it is continuing to implement its CRS credited activities. Failure to maintain the same level of involvement in flood protection can result in a loss of CRS credit points and a resulting increase in flood insurance rates to residents.

In 2011¹, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) completed a comprehensive review of the Community Rating System (CRS) that resulted in the release of a new CRS Coordinator’s Manual. The changes to the 2013 CRS Coordinator’s Manual are the result of a multi-year program evaluation that included input from a broad group of contributors to evaluate the CRS and refine the program to meet its stated goals. The changes helped to drive new achievements in the following six core flood loss reduction areas important to the NFIP: (1) reduce liabilities to the NFIP Fund; (2) improve disaster resiliency and sustainability of communities; (3) integrate a Whole Community approach to addressing emergency 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 Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee under the coordination of the Pointe Coupee Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2017 plan, for review from August 2022 – August 2023

An online public opinion survey of Pointe Coupee Parish residents was conducted between September 2022 and August 2023. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the Pointe Coupee Parish planning area. In addition, the survey collected information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards.

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

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/PointeCoupeeHM2022>

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

The goals are as follows:

1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks
2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions
3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions
4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards

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

After the adoption of the 2017 Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, large portions of South Louisiana were impacted by a flooding event whose ramifications are still being felt by the population. Because of this event, Livingston Parish and its jurisdictions reprioritized its efforts and became much more aggressive in seeking funding for flood mitigation efforts, particularly related to drainage. Pressure was placed on political leaders throughout the parish and jurisdictions to ensure that money and resources were sought and made available to mitigate against such events in the future.

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

2023 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

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

Pointe Coupee Parish Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Pointe Coupee Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
PC1: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 1)
PC2: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 2)
PC3: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 3)
PC4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Pointe Coupee Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 4)

PC5: 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, 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 5)
PC6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at parish and local critical facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 6)
PC7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 7)
PC8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Pointe Coupee Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 8)
PC9: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 9)
PC10: 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).	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 10)
PC11: Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a levee failure.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP, Army Corps of Engineers	Flooding, Levee Failure	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 11)

PC12: Mitigation Objective Inclusion	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 12)
PC13: Minimize Public Services	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 13)
PC14: Update Floodplain Ordinance	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level with special attention to levee overtopping levels.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 14)
PC15: Update Subdivision Ordinance	Update the Subdivision Ordinance for unincorporated areas of the parish, Livonia, Morganza, and New Roads by incorporating hazards risk factors into land-use regulations, such as flood impact and population density, and drought impacts on water supplies in developed areas.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 15)
PC16: Residential Lot Clustering	Review and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 16)
PC17: Regulatory Floodplain Maps	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 17)

<p>PC18: Flood Damaged Structures</p>	<p>Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.</p>	<p>HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local</p>	<p>1-5 years</p>	<p>Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP</p>	<p>Flooding</p>	<p>Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 18)</p>
<p>PC19: Policy and Plan Development</p>	<p>Develop policy, procedures, and contingency plans related to storm damage and disconnected utility services, including limited water supplies from drought such as: 1) informing public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps for utilities restoration and conservation of existing supplies; 2) expediting utility reconnections, water supply augmentation, and/or developing alternate supplies.</p>	<p>HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local</p>	<p>1-5 years</p>	<p>Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP</p>	<p>Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather</p>	<p>Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 19)</p>
<p>PC20: Zoning Map</p>	<p>Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced and updated for staff and public use.</p>	<p>HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local</p>	<p>1-5 years</p>	<p>Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP</p>	<p>Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather</p>	<p>Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 20)</p>
<p>PC21: Stringent Building Codes</p>	<p>Develop more stringent building codes to exceed the International Building Code in unincorporated areas of the Parish, New Roads, Livonia, Fardoche, and Morganza.</p>	<p>HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local</p>	<p>1-5 years</p>	<p>Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP</p>	<p>Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather</p>	<p>Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 21)</p>

PC22: Hospital Safe Rooms	Safe rooms will be constructed in the hospital to provide occupants with protection from high winds. The project consists of improvements to selected areas of the structure thus protecting the occupants from wind borne debris.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC23: Scott Civic Center Windows	Harden windows and doors at the Scott Civic Center.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC24: NFIP Requirement Compliance	The structure (#175) will be elevated to the BFE to be in compliance with NFIP requirements and thus protected from the 100 year recurrence interval flood.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 22)
PC25: EOC Safe Rooms	Safe rooms will be constructed in the EOC to provide occupants with protection from high winds. The project consists of improvements to selected areas of the structure thus protecting the occupants from wind borne debris.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC26: Tornadoes Warning System	This Tornadoes warning system will cover the entire Parish ensuring that residents can be quickly alerted of Tornadoes and will be able to seek shelter.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC27: Repetitive Flood Loss Property List	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties (as needed).	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC28: Repetitive Loss Property Acquisition	Pursue elevation and/or acquisition of repetitive loss properties in unincorporated areas of the Parish, New Roads, Livonia, Fordoche, and Morganza with priority given to any properties determined as in an identified or suspected inundation zone.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC29: Wind Retrofitting	Pursue the wind retrofitting of critical facilities in unincorporated areas of the Parish, New Roads, Livonia, Fordoche and Morganza.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)

PC30: Point Coupee General Hospital Retrofitting	Pointe Coupee General Hospital will be retrofitted to provide protection from high winds. The project consists of improvements to the windows and doors to protect the structure from wind borne debris resulting from high wind events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC31: Innis Clinic Retrofitting	Innis clinic will be retrofitted to provide protection from high winds. The project consists of improvements to the windows and doors and roof infrastructure to protect the structure from wind borne debris resulting from high wind events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC32: Livonia Clinic and Sheriff Substation Retrofitting	Livonia Clinic and Sheriff Substation will be retrofitted to provide protection from high winds. The project consists of improvements to the windows and doors to protect the structure from wind borne debris resulting from high wind events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC33: Parish Courthouse Retrofitting	Harden Parish Courthouse by retrofitting it to provide protection from high winds. The project consists of improvements to the windows and doors and roof to protect the structure from wind borne debris resulting from high wind events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC34: Flood Data	Through the Freedom of Information Act, continue to pursue flood depth data, levee flood levels, overtopping and inundation data from the Army Corps of Engineers for use in dedicated studies and possible future mitigation actions.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 23)
PC35: River Depth Gauge Monitoring Stations	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event with the instillation of river depth gauge monitoring stations.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 24)
PC36: Public Warning System	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of a major hazard event with the instillation of a public warning siren system integrated with emergency services organizations.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Deleted (Duplicate Action)

PC37: Shelter Power Sources	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC38: Continuity of Government Operations	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 25)
PC39: Alternate Emergency Operations Center	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 26)
PC40: Water Supply Generator	M&S Water Supply generator will help ensure that over 500 families continue to have access to water during a disaster.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
PC41: Flood Data Resource Library	Working with the Army Corps of Engineers, develop strategy for producing an online historic stream and flood inundation data resource library. This will provide local entities valid data to make informed decisions on flood control and storm water management initiatives.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 27)
PC42: Drainage and Erosion Problems	The Pointe Coupee Parish Assistant Manager/Parish Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this Parish Representative makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Pointe Coupee Mitigation Action 28)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Pointe Coupee 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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, 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for continuity of operations and government
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Point Coupee Parish 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 11	Levee Failure Working Group
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible impact of a 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 specific areas of inundation related to levee failure in Pointe Coupee Parish
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 12	Mitigation Objective Inclusion
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Incorporating mitigation actions into land use plans will reduce the risk of loss when accessing agriculture/crop land, wetlands, forest land, urban development, and water sources
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 13	Minimize Public Services
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Low
Action Description	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Minimizing public services located in 100-year floodplains will reduce that chance of those services flooding rendering them useless during flooding events
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 14	Update Floodplain Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level with special attention to levee overtopping levels.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Updating floodplain ordinances will allow the parish to highlight areas in inundation zones and prepare for an overtopping event if necessary
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 15	Update Subdivision Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update the Subdivision Ordinance for unincorporated areas of the parish, Livonia, Morganza, and New Roads by incorporating hazards risk factors into land-use regulations, such as flood impact and population density, and drought impacts on water supplies in developed areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Enforcing subdivision ordinances will reduce the risk to loss of property in urban development areas
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 16	Residential Lot Clustering
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Revise and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Residential zones that practice clustering development will be less prone to flooding hazards when in compliance with planning ordinances
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 17	Regulatory Floodplain Maps
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Updating floodplain maps will allow the parish to target areas in need of the most warranted flood mitigation actions/projects
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 18	Flood Damaged Structures
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Flood accessed homes will improve quality of life as well as allow the parish to participate in home buyout programs
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 19	Policy and Plan Development
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Develop policy, procedures, and contingency plans related to storm damage and disconnected utility services, including limited water supplies from drought such as: 1) informing public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps for utilities restoration and conservation of existing supplies; 2) expediting utility reconnections, water supply augmentation, and/or developing alternate supplies.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Developing a contingency plan for the parish will allow essential personnel and those helping with post disaster work to effectively access the parish when dealing with power outages, water shortages, etc.
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 20	Zoning Maps
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced and updated for staff and public use.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creation of zoning maps will allow parish to organize specific projects to certain zones within the parish. These maps will be accessible by the public leading to possible engagement by public
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 21	Stringent Building Codes
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Develop more stringent building codes to exceed the International Building Code in unincorporated areas of the Parish, New Roads, Livonia, Fordoche, and Morganza.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	More stringent building codes within the parish will reduce the risk of loss to local business, property, essential operations, etc.
Current Status of Action	Not started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 22	NFIP Requirement
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	The structure (#175) will be elevated to the BFE to be in compliance with NFIP requirements and thus protected from the 100-year recurrence interval flood.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Structure evaluated to meet BFE requirements within compliance of the NFIP program will reduce the risk of flooding
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 23	Flood Data
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Through the Freedom of Information Act, continue to pursue flood depth data, levee flood levels, overtopping and inundation data from the Army Corps of Engineers for use in dedicated studies and possible future mitigation actions.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Acquiring flood data will allow the parish to have a broad idea of inundation zones in the parish, repetitive loss property locations, etc.
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 24	River Depth Gauge Monitoring Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event with the installation of river depth gauge monitoring stations.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	River depth gauge systems will allow for adequate time to publicize mandatory evacuations in the event of a flooding hazard
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 25	Continuity of Government Operations
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Establish a program to maintain continuity of government operations.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Maintaining government operations will prevent action items from getting backlogged within the parish
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 26	Alternate Emergency Operations Center
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Alternate emergency operations center will provide a safe backup location in the event that one fails or becomes affected by a hazard event
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 27	Flood Data Resource Library
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Working with the Army Corps of Engineers, develop strategy for producing an online historic stream and flood inundation data resource library.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This will provide local entities valid data to make informed decisions on flood control and storm water management initiatives.
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 28	Drainage and Erosion Problems
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	High
Action Description	The Pointe Coupee Parish Assistant Manager/Parish Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this Parish Representative makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Addressing drainage and erosion problems within the parish will lead to a reduction of properties within the parish to be at risk
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS UNINCORPORATED POINTE COUPEE PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
POINTE COUPEE MITIGATION ACTION 29	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Government
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ordinances in place will prioritize water control in the parish and communities, particularly for essential personnel and Fire Search and Rescue
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought

Town of Fordoche Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Town of Fordoche						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
FOR1: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 1)
FOR2: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 2)
FOR3: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 3)
FOR4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Fordoche. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 4)

FOR5: 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, 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 5)
FOR6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at parish and local critical facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 6)
FOR7:Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 7)
FOR8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Fordoche as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 8)
FOR9: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 9)
FOR10: 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).	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 10)
FOR11: Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a levee failure.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Fordoche Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure	Not Started - Carried Over (See Fordoche Mitigation Action 11)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Fordoche. 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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, 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for continuity of operations and government
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Fordoche 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITGATION ACTION 11	Levee Failure Working Group
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible impact of a 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 specific areas of inundation related to levee failure in Fordoche
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF FORDOCHE	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF FORDOCHE MITIGATION ACTION 12	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Fordoche Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ordinances in place will prioritize water control in the parish and communities, particularly for essential personnel and Fire Search and Rescue
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought

Town of Livonia Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Town of Livonia						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
LIV1: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Livonia Mitigation Action 1)
LIV2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and propertyowners 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Livonia Mitigation Action 1)
LIV3: 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. .	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Livonia Mitigation Action 1)
LIV4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Livonia. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Livonia Mitigation Action 1)

LIV5: 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, 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Livonia Mitigation Action 1)
LIV6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at parish and local critical facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Livonia Mitigation Action 1)
LIV7:Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Livonia Mitigation Action 1)
LIV8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Livonia as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Livonia Mitigation Action 1)
LIV9: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Livonia Mitigation Action 1)
LIV10: 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).	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Livonia Mitigation Action 1)
LIV11: Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a levee failure.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Livonia Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure	Deleted – Action not applicable to Livonia

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Livonia. 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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, 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for continuity of operations and government
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Livonia 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF LIVONIA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF LIVONIA MITIGATION ACTION 11	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Livonia Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ordinances in place will prioritize water control in the parish and communities, particularly for essential personnel and Fire Search and Rescue
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought

Village of Morganza Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Village of Morganza						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
MOR1: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)
MOR2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and propertyowners 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)
MOR3: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)
MOR4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Morganza. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)
MOR5: 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, 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)

MOR6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at parish and local critical facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)
MOR7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)
MOR8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Morganza as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)
MOR9: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)
MOR10: 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).	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)
MOR11: Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a levee failure.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Morganza Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morganza Mitigation Action 1)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Morganza. 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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, 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for continuity of operations and government
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Morganza 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF MORGANZA MITIGATION ACTION 11	Levee Failure Working Group
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible impact of a 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 specific areas of inundation related to levee failure in Morganza
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORGANZA	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORGANZA MITIGATION ACTION 12	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morganza Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ordinances in place will prioritize water control in the parish and communities, particularly for essential personnel and Fire Search and Rescue
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought

City of New Roads Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

City of New Roads

Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
NR1: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 1)
NR2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 2)
NR3: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 3)
NR4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in New Roads. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 4)
NR5: 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, 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 5)

NR6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at parish and local critical facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 6)
NR7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 7)
NR8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout New Roads as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 8)
NR9: 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.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 9)
NR10: 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).	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 10)
NR11: Levee Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a levee failure.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of New Roads Mayor's Office/Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure	Not Started - Carried Over (See New Roads Mitigation Action 11)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in New Roads. 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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, 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for continuity of operations and government
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Thunderstorms

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 2. Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout New Roads 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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
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 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 11	Levee Failure Working Group
LEAD AGENCY	Town of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible impact of a 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 specific areas of inundation related to levee failure in New roads
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Levee Failure

Additional Supporting Information:



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF NEW ROADS	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF NEW ROADS MITIGATION ACTION 12	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	City of New Roads Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks 3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions 4. Reduce economic impacts from natural hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ordinances in place will prioritize water control in the parish and communities, particularly for essential personnel and Fire Search and Rescue
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought

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 Pointe Coupee 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.

Pointe Coupee 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.

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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 Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in August 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
8/24/2022	Kick Off Meeting	Phone Conference	No	Discuss with the Parish OHSEP Director expectations and requirements of the project. Discuss meeting schedules, committee make up, and next steps.
9/13/2022	Initial Planning Committee Meeting	New Roads, LA	No	Discuss with Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee the process and expectations of plan participants. Discuss timeline and action items for parish and each jurisdiction.
8/29/2023	Planning Committee Risk Assessment Review	New Roads, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessment and profiled hazards to Planning Committee.
8/29/2023	Public Meeting	New Roads, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessment s and profiled hazards to public. Presentation also includes current mitigation project highlights within communities and public survey discussion.
8/24/2022 - 8/29/2023	Public Opinion Survey	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Pointe Coupee Parish. In addition, questions covered the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards. Survey Results: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/PointeCoupeeHM2022

Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

	Month 1-3	Month 4-6	Month 7-9	Month 10-12	Month 13-15	Month 16-18
Plan Revision						
Data Collection						
Risk Assessment						
Public Input						
Mitigation Strategy and Actions						
Plan Review by GOHSEP and FEMA						
FEMA APA						
Plan Adoptions Start						
Final Plan Approval						

Coordination

The Pointe Coupee 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. Representatives of relevant local and parish government departments were invited for inclusion in the planning process via email from SDMI and the Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP Director. Pointe Coupee Parish and their jurisdictions identified and reached out, via email, to representatives of non-profits, local business and organization owner/managers, and private organizations that provide for the betterment and benefit of populations identified as socially vulnerable and work directly with communities that are deemed as underserved so that they could be involved in the entirety of this plan update process and participate as key stakeholders. Some Directors of organizations contacted included the Council of Aging, and the local American Red Cross chapter, but no response was received. There are no higher education institutions in Pointe Coupee Parish; therefore, no members of academia could be included in the planning process on a parish level. However, SDMI is an institution under the Louisiana State University system, so this plan update received constant feedback from academia personnel on LSU’s campus. Therefore, LSU was able to be included for academic participation during the plan update process.

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 where applicable
- Action item development and action progress from 2017 update
- Risk Assessment review
- Plan document draft review
- Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan

The West Baton Rouge Parish OHSEP Director was invited to attend the Initial Planning and Risk Assessment Meetings for Pointe Coupee Parish in an effort to coordinate mitigation efforts where possible as neighboring communities. The West Baton Rouge OHSEP Director was invited via email and phone call to participate in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. SDMI assisted with encouraging the collaboration with these neighboring communities via email by extending an invitation to the Pointe Coupee Parish 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:

Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee			
Name	Title	Agency	Email
Mark Ward	Director	Pointe Coupee OHSEP	mward@pcparish.org
Teddy Gros	Mayor	Town of Fardoche	mayor@fardoche.org
Rhett Pourciau	Mayor	Town of Livonia	clerklivonia@yahoo.com
Clarence Wells	Mayor	Village of Morganza	vom70759@bellsouth.net
Theron Smith	Mayor	City of New Roads	C4life@bellsouth.net
Jimmie Gaspard	District A Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	jgaspard@pcparish.org
Sidney LaCoste, II	District B Vice Chairman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	slacoste@pcparish.org
Edward Bazile	District C Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	ebazile@pcparish.org
Charles Watkins	District D Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	cwatkins@pcparish.org
Edwin Soulier	District E Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	esoulier@pcparish.org
Dustin Boudreaux	District F Chairman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	dboudreaux@pcparish.org
Paul Bergeron	District G Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	pbergeron@pcparish.org

Kurt Jarreau	District H Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	kjarreau@pcparish.org
Gerrie Martin	Council Clerk	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	gmartin@pcparish.org
Rene Thibodeaux	Sheriff	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office	rthibodeaux@pcpsso.org

Program Integration

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

Since the last update in 2017, Pointe Coupee Parish has used the hazard mitigation plan as a reference point to various projects and mitigation strategies that take place throughout the planning area. Along with the mitigation actions outlined for each parish, Pointe Coupee has used vulnerability statistics and integration strategies within the plan to help guide their mitigation practices. The strategies and practices in this plan update build upon the practices that have been used since the previous update. Those strategies and practices can be found in various sections throughout the risk assessment that address climate change, vulnerable populations, and future development trends. Furthermore, the parish has held and will continue to hold annual meetings to discuss any changes that have occurred within the parish that could alter the vulnerability of Pointe Coupee, and how to combat any issues that have arisen within the means and regulations of the hazard mitigation plan.

Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee 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 2017 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: August 24, 2022

Location: Conference Call

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

Public Invitation: No

Meeting Invitees:

Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Mark Ward	Director	Pointe Coupee OHSEP
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI

Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Initial Planning Committee Meeting

Date: September 13, 2022

Location: New Roads, 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:

Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Mark Ward	Director	Pointe Coupee OHSEP
Teddy Gros	Mayor	Town of Fardoche
Rhett Pourciau	Mayor	Town of Livonia
Clarence Wells	Mayor	Village of Morganza
Theron Smith	Mayor	City of New Roads
Jimmie Gaspard	District A Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Sidney LaCoste, II	District B Vice Chairman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Edward Bazile	District C Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Charles Watkins	District D Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Edwin Soulier	District E Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Dustin Boudreaux	District F Chairman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Paul Bergeron	District G Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Kurt Jarreau	District H Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Gerrie Martin	Council Clerk	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Rene Thibodeaux	Sheriff	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office

Meeting #3: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee Risk Assessment Review

Date: August 29, 2023

Location: New Roads, LA

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

Public Invitation: No

Meeting Invitees:

Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Mark Ward	Director	Pointe Coupee OHSEP
Teddy Gros	Mayor	Town of Fordoche
Rhett Pourciau	Mayor	Town of Livonia
Clarence Wells	Mayor	Village of Morganza
Theron Smith	Mayor	City of New Roads
Jimmie Gaspard	District A Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Sidney LaCoste, II	District B Vice Chairman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Edward Bazile	District C Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Charles Watkins	District D Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Edwin Soulier	District E Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Dustin Boudreaux	District F Chairman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Paul Bergeron	District G Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Kurt Jarreau	District H Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Gerrie Martin	Council Clerk	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Rene Thibodeaux	Sheriff	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office

Meeting #4: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Meeting

Date: August 29, 2023

Location: New Roads, 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. The public meeting notice on the following page was presented to stakeholders as well as the general public, including those in underserved communities and those populations deemed as socially vulnerable. This effort was carried out by Pointe Coupee Parish, and with assistance from SDMI, so that these certain populations were presented with the opportunity to be invited to attend the public meeting and provide feedback to this plan update. This notice was distributed via email as well as posted on the front door of the courthouse, published in the local newspaper, and posted via social media.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees:

Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Mark Ward	Director	Pointe Coupee OHSEP
Teddy Gros	Mayor	Town of Fardoche
Rhett Pourciau	Mayor	Town of Livonia
Clarence Wells	Mayor	Village of Morganza
Theron Smith	Mayor	City of New Roads
Jimmie Gaspard	District A Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Sidney LaCoste, II	District B Vice Chairman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Edward Bazile	District C Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Charles Watkins	District D Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Edwin Soulier	District E Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Dustin Boudreaux	District F Chairman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Paul Bergeron	District G Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Kurt Jarreau	District H Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Gerrie Martin	Council Clerk	Pointe Coupee Parish Government
Rene Thibodeaux	Sheriff	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office

Meeting Announcement:

POINTE COUPEE PARISH OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**Pointe Coupee Parish and its partners are seeking community input for the 2023
Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update!**

Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation 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 Tuesday, August 29th, for a public meeting at 3PM to learn more about the plan and share your input on the risks and vulnerabilities that most impact you and your community.

Meeting Location:

Pointe Coupee Parish Government Office
160 E. Maine Street
New Roads, LA 70760

Residents of Pointe Coupee 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://www.surveymonkey.com/r/PointeCoupeeHM2022>

The Parish appreciates your input.

If you have questions, please contact the Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP Office



Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

Date: Ongoing throughout planning process

Location: Web survey

Public Invitation: Yes

As referenced in the *Mitigation Strategy* section of this document, an online public opinion survey of Pointe Coupee Parish residents was conducted between August 2022 and 2023. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Pointe Coupee 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 August 29, 2023, there have been zero responses to the Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey; therefore, no public input could be incorporated into this plan update.

Outreach Activity #2: Public Meeting Activity - Incident Questionnaire

Date: August 29, 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 Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review

Date: Ongoing

Location: SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website

Public Initiation: Yes

After an initial review by the Pointe Coupee Parish Planning Committee was completed, the 2023 Pointe Coupee 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/pointe-coupee>

POINTE COUPEE 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. 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?

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."

Implementing, Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will be responsible for implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and documenting the plan's progress throughout the year. Part of the plan maintenance process should include a system by which local governing bodies incorporate the HMP into the parish's other applicable plans. This process provides for continued public participation through the diverse resources of the parish to help in achieving the goals and objectives of the plan. Public participation will be achieved through availability of copies of HMP in parish public buildings and the SDMI 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

Pointe Coupee 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

Pointe Coupee Parish has developed a method to ensure implementation, monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the HMP occurs during the five-year cycle of the plan. Implementation will be accomplished through constant and transparent efforts to network and highlight the multi-objective, win-win benefits of each project proposed in the *Mitigation Strategy* section. These efforts include the routine actions of monitoring agendas, attending meetings, and promoting a safe and resilient community. 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 Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee Parish's dedication to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Meetings

will be scheduled as needed by the plan administrator to provide a forum for which the public can express their concerns, opinions, and/or ideas about the plan. The plan administrator will be responsible for using parish resources to publicize the annual public meetings and maintain public involvement through the newspapers, radio, and public access television channels. Copies of the plan will be catalogued and kept at all appropriate agencies in the city government, as well as at the SDMI website.

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

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

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

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

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the Pointe Coupee 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 2017 Pointe Coupee 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 Pointe Coupee Hazard Mitigation Plan into other planning documents when appropriate. Most notably, Pointe Coupee 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 Town of Fordoche, the Town of Livonia, the Village of Morganza, and the City of New Roads, Pointe Coupee 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:

Pointe Coupee Parish			
<i>Comprehensible Master Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Capital Improvements Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Continuity of Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	✓
<i>Transportation Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff’s Office	✓
<i>Economic Development Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Stormwater Management Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Pointe Coupee Parish OHSEP	✓

Town of Fordoche

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

Town of Livonia

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

Village of Morganza

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

City of New Roads

Comprehensive Master Plan | Updated as needed | City of New Roads Mayor’s Office | ✓

Continued Public Participation

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

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



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Appendix C: Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities within the Pointe Coupee Parish Planning Area

Pointe Coupee Parish Planning Area Critical Facilities								
Type	Name	Drought	Flooding	Levee Failure	Thunderstorms	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Winter Weather
Civil Government	Pointe Coupee Parish Courthouse	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Parish Courthouse Annex	X			X	X	X	X
	Fordoche City Hall	X			X	X	X	X
	Livonia Town Hall	X			X	X	X	X
	Morganza Town Hall	X			X	X	X	X
	New Roads City Hall	X			X	X	X	X
Fire & SAR	Fordoche Fire Department	X			X	X	X	X
	New Roads Fire Department	X			X	X	X	X
	New Roads Fire Department Waterloo Sub-Station	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 1 - Lettsworth Station	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 2 - Morganza Volunteer FD	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 3 Station 30	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 3 Station 32	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 3 Station 33	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 4 Station 40 - Livonia FD	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 4 Station 41 - Livonia FD	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 4 Station 42	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 4 Station 46	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 4 Station 47 - Lottie FD	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Fire District 5 Training & Substation	X			X	X	X	X
Unknown Fire Station	X			X	X	X	X	

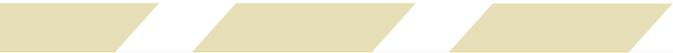
	Unknown Fire Station	X			X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Fordoche Police Department	X			X	X	X	X
	Livonia Police Department HQ	X			X	X	X	X
	Livonia Police Department	X			X	X	X	X
	Morganza Police Department	X			X	X	X	X
	New Roads Police Department - City Hall	X			X	X	X	X
	New Roads Police Department Station 2	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Communication Center	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Parish Detention Center	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Sheriff's Office - Alamo Building	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office Substation	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee Sheriff's Office	X			X	X	X	X
Pointe Coupee Sheriff's Systems Center	X			X	X	X	X	
Public Health	Innis Community Health Center	X			X	X	X	X
	Livonia Community Health Center	X			X	X	X	X
	Livonia School Based Health Clinic	X			X	X	X	X
	Pointe Coupee General Hospital	X			X	X	X	X
Education	Livonia High School	X			X	X	X	X
	Rosenwald Elementary	X			X	X	X	X
	Rougon Elementary	X			X	X	X	X
	STEM Magnet Academy of Pointe Coupee	X			X	X	X	X
	Upper Pointe Coupee Elementary	X			X	X	X	X
	Valverde Elementary	X			X	X	X	X

Appendix D: Plan Adoption

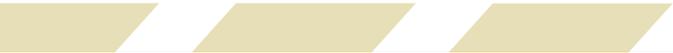
Pointe Coupee Parish

WILL UPDATE ONCE JURISDICTIONS FORMALLY ADOPT HMP AFTER FEMA REVIEW

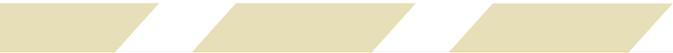
Town of Fordoche



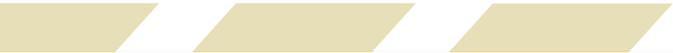
Town of Livonia



Village of Morganza



City of New Roads



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Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

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

Mitigation Planning Team

Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee			
Name	Title	Agency	Email
Mark Ward	Director	Pointe Coupee OHSEP	mward@pcparish.org
Teddy Gros	Mayor	Town of Fardoche	mayor@fardoche.org
Rhett Pourciau	Mayor	Town of Livonia	clerklivonia@yahoo.com
Clarence Wells	Mayor	Village of Morganza	vom70759@bellsouth.net
Theron Smith	Mayor	City of New Roads	C4life@bellsouth.net
Jimmie Gaspard	District A Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	jgaspard@pcparish.org
Sidney LaCoste, II	District B Vice Chairman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	slacoste@pcparish.org
Edward Bazile	District C Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	ebazile@pcparish.org
Charles Watkins	District D Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	cwatkins@pcparish.org
Edwin Soulier	District E Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	esoulier@pcparish.org
Dustin Boudreaux	District F Chairman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	dboudreaux@pcparish.org
Paul Bergeron	District G Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	pbergeron@pcparish.org
Kurt Jarreau	District H Councilman	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	kjarreau@pcparish.org
Gerrie Martin	Council Clerk	Pointe Coupee Parish Government	gmartin@pcparish.org
Rene Thibodeaux	Sheriff	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office	rthibodeaux@pcpsso.org

Capability Assessment
Unincorporated Pointe Coupee Parish

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Pointe Coupee 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	Pointe Coupee Chamber of Commerce
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	OHSEP
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Flood Plain Administrator
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	Police Jury
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	Yes	Fire Departments
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	5 districts with different ratings (District 1-Class 5, District 2-Class 5, District 3- Class 6, District 4- Class 4 out of town/3 inside Fordoche and Livonia, District 5- Class 5
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes/No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Flood Plain Administrator
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	PCPJ Maint.
Staff	Yes/No	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Patin Engineers
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Patin Engineers
GIS Coordinator	Yes	PC Tax Assesor
Grant Writer	No	
Other		
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	Yes	
Stormwater Utility Fee	Yes	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	Capital Outlay/LGAP

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	Local Fire Districts
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	PCPSB
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	Red Cross/ Food Bank
Other	No	

Town of Fordoche

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Fordoche		
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	Rely on Parish
Capital Improvements Plan	No	Rely on Parish
Economic Development Plan	No	Rely on Parish
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	Rely on Parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	Rely on Parish
Transportation Plan	No	Rely on Parish
Stormwater Management Plan	No	Rely on Parish
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	Rely on Parish
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	Rely on Parish
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	No	Rely on Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	Rely on Parish
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	Class 3
Site plan review requirements	No	Rely on Parish
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes/No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	No	Rely on Parish
Subdivision Ordinance	No	Rely on Parish
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Rely on Parish
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	Rely on Parish
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	FBHM	Rely on Parish
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	Rely on Parish
Other	No	Rely on Parish

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

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	Rely on Parish
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	Rely on Parish
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	Rely on Parish
Impact fees for new development	No	Rely on Parish
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	Rely on Parish
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	Rely on Parish
Other Funding Programs	No	Rely on Parish

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	Rely on Parish
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	Local FD
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	Rely on Parish
Storm Ready certification	No	Rely on Parish
Firewise Communities certification	No	Rely on Parish
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	Rely on Parish
Other	No	Rely on Parish

Town of Livonia

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Livonia		
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	rely on Parish
Capital Improvements Plan	No	rely on Parish
Economic Development Plan	No	rely on Parish
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	rely on Parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	rely on Parish
Transportation Plan	No	rely on Parish
Stormwater Management Plan	No	rely on Parish
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	rely on Parish
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	rely on Parish
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	No	rely on Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	rely on Parish
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	Class 4
Site plan review requirements	No	rely on Parish
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	rely on Parish
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	FBHM	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	rely on Parish

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	Zoning
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	rely on Parish
Emergency Manager	Yes	Mayor
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	rely on Parish
GIS Coordinator	No	rely on Parish
Grant Writer	No	
Other		
Technical	Yes/No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Telephone Call System
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	

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

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

Village of Morganza

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Morganza		
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	rely on Parish
Capital Improvements Plan	No	rely on Parish
Economic Development Plan	No	rely on Parish
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	rely on Parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	rely on Parish
Transportation Plan	No	rely on Parish
Stormwater Management Plan	No	rely on Parish
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	rely on Parish
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	rely on Parish
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	No	rely on Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	rely on Parish
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	Class 5
Site plan review requirements	No	rely on Parish
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes/No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	No	rely on Parish
Subdivision Ordinance	No	rely on Parish
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	rely on Parish
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	rely on Parish
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	FBHM	rely on Parish
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	rely on Parish

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	rely on Parish
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	rely on Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	rely on Parish
Staff	Yes/No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	rely on Parish
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	rely on Parish
Emergency Manager	No	rely on Parish
Community Planner	No	rely on Parish
Civil Engineer	No	rely on Parish
GIS Coordinator	No	rely on Parish
Grant Writer	No	rely on Parish
Technical	Yes/No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	rely on Parish
Hazard Data & Information	No	rely on Parish
Grant Writing	No	rely on Parish
Hazus Analysis	No	rely on Parish
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	rely on Parish
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	rely on Parish
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	rely on Parish
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	rely on Parish
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	rely on Parish
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	rely on Parish
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	rely on Parish
Storm Ready certification	No	rely on Parish
Firewise Communities certification	No	rely on Parish
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	rely on Parish

City of New Roads

Capability Assessment Worksheet - New Roads		
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	rely on Parish
Economic Development Plan	No	rely on Parish
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	rely on Parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	rely on Parish
Transportation Plan	No	rely on Parish
Stormwater Management Plan	No	rely on Parish
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	rely on Parish
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	rely on Parish
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	Yes	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	Class 5
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes/No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	rely on Parish
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	rely on Parish
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	rely on Parish
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	rely on Parish
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	rely on Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes/No	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	rely on Parish
Community Planner	No	rely on Parish
Civil Engineer	No	rely on Parish
GIS Coordinator	No	rely on Parish
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes/No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	rely on Parish
Hazard Data & Information	No	rely on Parish
Grant Writing	No	rely on Parish
Hazus Analysis	No	rely on Parish
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)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	

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

Building Inventory

Pointe Coupee Parish and Jurisdiction Owned Building Information								
Unincorporated Pointe Coupee Parish								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Pointe Coupee Fire District 3 - Station 32	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 15839 Chenal Road	Glynn	30.6534613	-91.3432863	\$ 67,536.00	1980	Concrete
Pointe Coupee Fire District 4 Station 42	Fire Search and Rescue	10660 2nd Street	Maringouin	30.535691	-91.5320639			
Pointe Coupee Fire District 3 Station 30	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 12841 Louisiana 416	Rougon	30.6025583	-91.3832504	\$ 239,296.00	1950	Metal
New Roads Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1008 West Main Street	New Roads	30.6913845	-91.4426327	\$ 70,000.00	1950	Concrete
Fire Dept.	Fire Search and Rescue	807 New Roads Street	New Roads	30.7004032	-91.4358628	\$ 75,000.00	1950	Concrete
Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 2261 2884 LA 1 Business	New Roads	30.7043362	-91.4712267	\$ 75,000.00	1960	Metal
Fordoche Fire Dept.	Fire Search and Rescue	4310 Harry Street	Fordoche	30.5968221	-91.6183385	\$ 270,381.00	1940	Concrete
General Hospital Medical Park	Hospital or Medical Center	230 Roberts Drive # G	New Roads	30.683948	-91.4622117	\$ 600,000.00	1960	Concrete
Innis Community Health Center	Hospital or Medical Center	6450 LA-1	Batchelor	30.8762245	-91.6791995	\$ 812,000.00	1975	Metal
Livonia Fire Dept.	Fire Search and Rescue	3696 LA-78	Livonia	30.5677127	-91.548784	\$ 40,000.00	1940	Metal
Livonia Fire Dept.	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 2610-2620 Maringouin Rd W	Livonia	30.5478666	-91.5559543	\$ 93,550.00	1940	Metal
Livonia High School	Education	3118 LA-78	Livonia	30.5592947	-91.5547364	\$ 950,000.00	1936	Concrete
Morganza Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	516 Church Street	Melville	30.7366287	-91.5920487	\$ 200,000.00	1970	Metal
New Roads Fire Department - Waterloo Substation	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 14275-14339 Patin Dyke Road	Ventress	30.6863169	-91.3645325	\$ 200,000.00	1975	Concrete
Pointe Coupee Airport	Airports and Airfields	Nearby: Airport Road	New Roads	30.7147181	-91.4805273	\$ 1,800,000.00	1960	Concrete
Pointe Coupee Central High School	Education	2506 False River Drive	New Roads	30.7174662	-91.5375252			
Pointe Coupee District 3 Station No. 33	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 7609-7631 Lance St	Livonia	30.6827793	-91.4144185	\$ 90,000.00	1950	Metal
Pointe Coupee Fire District 1 - Lettsworth Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: Louisiana 417	Lettsworth	30.9781001	-91.7961493			
Pointe Coupee Fire District 4 Station 42	Fire Search and Rescue	9081 Callaway Rd	Livonia	30.5358823	-91.5319468	\$ 253,090.00	1984	Metal

Pointe Coupee Fire Protection District 4	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 2954-2960 Louisiana 81	Livonia	30.5556375	-91.6420226	\$ 80,000.00	1950	Metal
Pointe Coupee General Hospital	Hospital or Medical Center	2202 False River Drive	New Roads	30.6836907	-91.4615387	\$ 1,000,000.00	1960	Concrete
Pointe Coupee Parish Communications Building	Law Enforcement/Fire	7011 Mitchell Lane	Morganza	30.723454	-91.594547			
Pointe Coupee Parish Courthouse	Civil Government	120 Alamo Street	New Roads	30.6942143	-91.4325524	\$ 800,000.00	1805	Concrete
Pointe Coupee Parish Courthouse Annex	Civil Government	Nearby: 160 Main Street	New Roads	30.6931674	-91.4327592	\$ 1,000,000.00	1960	Concrete
Pointe Coupee Parish Detention Center	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	Nearby: 8801-8809 Louisiana 981	New Roads	30.7471477	-91.3834755	\$ 2,600,000.00	1940	Concrete
Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	Nearby: Alamo Street	New Roads	30.6938492	-91.432061			
Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	Nearby: Admiral Lane	New Roads	30.697228	-91.4753834			
Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office Substation	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 4259-4303 Nichols Street	Batchelor	30.8756529	-91.6797873	\$ 41,000.00	1950	Concrete
Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Systems Center	Law Enforcement	Nearby: Alamo Street	New Roads	30.694102	-91.432205			
Pointe Coupee School Board	Civil Government	337 Napoleon Street	New Roads	30.7017715	-91.4539144	\$ 400,000.00	1950	Concrete
Rosenwald Elementary	Education	1100 New Roads Street	New Roads	30.7052316	-91.4357871	\$ 600,000.00	1940	Concrete
Rougon Elementary	Education	13258 Louisiana 416	Rougon	30.6093129	-91.3728562	\$ 755,000.00	1940	Concrete
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Civil Government	21412 Louisiana 15	Lettsworth	31.0003426	-91.6724791			
Unknown Landing Strip	Airports and Airfields	Nearby: Louisiana 970	Lettsworth	30.9553041	-91.7211641			
Upper Pointe Coupee High School	Education	4739 Louisiana 419	Batchelor	30.8391565	-91.6664774	\$ 1,730,000.00	1958	Concrete
Valverda Elementary	Education	1653 Valverda Road	Maringouin	30.5322193	-91.5305959	\$ 200,700.00	1960	Concrete
Town of Fardoche								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Fardoche Police Station	Law Enforcement	5390 LA-77	Fardoche	30.5923071	-91.60540190	\$ 300,000.00	1965	Concrete
Fardoche Fire Department	Fire SAR	4310 Harry St	Fardoche	30.5928323	-91.60510820			
Fardoche City Hall	Civil Government	5390 Fardoche Rd	Fardoche	30.5923002	-91.6053581	\$ 250,000.00	1961	Concrete
Town of Livonia								

Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Community Center	Civil Government		Livonia			\$ 328,460.00	1980	Concrete
Council Room & Office	Civil Government		Livonia			\$ 177,730.00	1965	Concrete
Livonia Community Health Center	Hospital or Medical Center	3041 Fordoche Road	Livonia	30.5574568	-91.5586883			
Livonia Fire Dept. Station 40	Fire Search and Rescue	3496 LA-78	Livonia	30.5677127	-91.548784			
Livonia Fire Dept. Station 41	Fire Search and Rescue	2545 Maringoin Road W	Livonia	30.5478666	-91.5559543			
Livonia Police Department	Law Enforcement	3065 Louisiana 78	Livonia	30.5578175	-91.5564722	\$ 100,000.00	1965	Metal
Livonia Police Department	Law Enforcement	3065 Mississippi River Trail	Livonia	30.5589588	-91.5561031	\$ 100,000.00	1960	Concrete
Livonia School Based Health Clinic	Hospital or Medical Center	Nearby: Newfield Drive	Livonia	30.5571335	-91.5542509			
Livonia Town Hall	Civil Government	3111 LA-78	Livonia	30.5590381	-91.5561002			
Police Station	Law Enforcement	3065 LA-78	Livonia	30.5578383	-91.556485	\$ 138,480.00	1986	Concrete
Supply Warehouse			Livonia			\$ 19,130.00	1965	Metal
Tractor Shed			Livonia			\$ 25,880.00	2010	Metal
Tractor Warehouse			Livonia			\$ 31,490.00	1991	Concrete

Village of Morganza

Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Atchafalaya Basin Levee District	Civil Government	Nearby: State Highway 77	Morganza	30.6684023	-91.6570636	\$ 500,000.00	1955	Concrete
Morganza City Hall	Civil Government	112 South LA 3050	Morganza	30.7369792	-91.593785	\$ 45,550.00	1950	Concrete
Morganza Police Department	Law Enforcement	112 LA-3050	Morganza	30.7369792	-91.593785	\$ 200,000.00	1950	Concrete
Point Coupee Communications	Law Enforcement	7011 Mitchell Ln	Morganza	30.723323	-91.5945141	\$ 2,083,850.00	1990	Concrete
Pointe Coupee Fire District 2 - Morganza Staton	Fire SAR	151 Sansone	Morganza	30.7366922	-91.5919741			
Unknown Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 8887 Callegan Lane	Morganza	30.7202058	-91.5835058			
Morganza Police Department	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 177-183 West Tircuit Road	Morganza	30.7369792	-91.593785			
Morganza City Hall	Civil Government	Nearby: 177-183 West Tircuit Road	Morganza	30.7369792	-91.593785			

City of New Roads								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
S.O. Civil Office	Civil Government	128 Court St	New Roads	30.6948887	-91.4326433	\$ 307,000.00	1950	Concrete
Fire Dept.	Fire Search and Rescue	211 W. Main St	New Roads	30.6913845	-91.4426327			
Fire Dept.	Fire Search and Rescue	LA 1 @ Fazend St	New Roads	30.7004032	-91.4358628			
Fire Station/Training Center	Fire Search and Rescue	2384 Morganza Hwy	New Roads	30.7043362	-91.4712267			
New Roads Police Department	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 820-898 Saint Mary Street	New Roads	30.7007956	-91.4369403			
New Roads City Hall	Civil Government	Nearby: 211 Main Street	New Roads	30.6929952	-91.4349061			

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet					
Pointe Coupee Parish and Jurisdictions					
All Hospitals (Private or Public)	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Pointe Coupee General Hospital	2202 False River Drive	New Roads	70760	30.68369071	-91.46153865
Eye Medical Center	250 Hospital Road	New Roads	70760	30.68412105	-91.4630698
General Hospital Medical Park	230 Roberts Drive # G	New Roads	70760	30.68394799	-91.4622117
General Hospital Health Park	230 Roberts Drive # G	New Roads	70760	30.68497194	-91.46374041
Nursing Homes (Private or Public)	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Homebound Health and Hospice	350 Hospital Road	New Roads	70760	30.6844167	-91.4632717
Mobile Home Parks	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Trailer Park	Nearby: Main Street	Lottie	70756	30.55211118	-91.6425134
Trailer Park	Nearby: 7911 Louisiana 81	Livonia	70756	30.54903448	-91.56597439
Bergeron's on the Bayou Campground	4876 Zach Road	Oscar	70749	30.60466718	-91.39611859
Belmont Estates	Nearby: 5338 Island Road	Oscar	70749	30.61067442	-91.41052252
Bueche Gardens	Bueche Rd	Oscar	None	30.62927545	-91.47546296
Mobile Park	9762 Louisiana 965	Oscar	70775	30.64587128	-91.47733786
Maxey Care RV Park	641 Louisiana 1	Morganza	70759	30.73405122	-91.58912336
Unknown	Nearby: 7913 Park Street	Ventress	70783	30.69024118	-91.41545198
Unknown	Nearby: 7811 Park Street	Ventress	70783	30.6875506	-91.41594259
Unknown	Nearby: 7730-7924 Park Street	Ventress	70783	30.6854101	-91.41594081
Unknown	Nearby: Bradville Lane	Ventress	70783	30.68470654	-91.41588245
Unknown	Nearby: Gosserand Road	Ventress	70783	30.69205031	-91.41157333
Ted Davis Mobile Home Park	Nearby: Ted Davis Trailer Park	Ventress	70783	30.68134242	-91.36590811
Mobile Home Park	9762 Louisiana 965	New Roads	70775	30.70143372	-91.47712942

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) - Pointe Coupee Parish					
	Pointe Coupee Parish	Fordoche	Livonia	Morganza	New Roads
Insurance Summary					
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	# of Policies: 863; Total Premiums: \$271,921; Total Coverage: \$230,213,000	# of Policies: 16; Total Premiums: \$5,444; Total Coverage: \$5,412,000	# of Policies: 36; Total Premiums: \$11,574; Total Coverage: \$10,796,000	# of Policies: 16; Total Premiums: \$6,053; Total Coverage: \$5,628,000	# of Policies: 183; Total Premiums: \$59,291; Total Coverage: \$53,631,000
How many claims have been paid in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims? How many of the claims were for substantial damage?	# of paid claims: 2,990; Total amount of paid claims: \$29,975,013; Substantial Damage: 710	# of paid claims: 9; Total amount of paid claims: \$26,550; Substantial Damage: 1	# of paid claims: 3; Total amount of paid claims: \$53,212; Substantial Damage: 0	# of paid claims: 41; Total amount of paid claims: \$169,172; Substantial Damage: 5	# of paid claims: 151; Total amount of paid claims: \$2,117,896; Substantial Damage: 12
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?					
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.					
Staff Resources					
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?					
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?					
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)					
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?					
Compliance History					
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?	No	No	No	No	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	CAV: 09/24/2015; CAC: 11/18/2016	CAC: 02/15/2005	CAV: 10/07/1999; CAC: 01/16/2008	CAV: 02/23/1994; CAC: 01/16/2008	CAV: 09/24/2015; CAC: 06/24/2004
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?					
Regulation					

When did the community enter the NFIP?	E = 04/23/1973; R = 07/16/1981	E = 04/26/1973; R = 05/25/1978	E = 04/26/1973; R = 05/25/1978	E = 04/23/1973; R = 05/25/1978	E = 04/23/1973; R = 04/15/1980
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Paper	Neither (NFSHA)	Neither (NFSHA)	Neither (NFSHA)	Paper
When did the community adopt the FIRM's?	11/16/1995	(NSFHA)	(NSFHA)	(NSFHA)	11/16/1995
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets
Community Rating System (CRS)					
Does the community participate in CRS?	No	No	No	No	No
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?					